

## THE FERNIE SETTLEMENT.

There seems to be no doubt that the strike at Fernie has been settled at last. The settlement carries with it, we are pleased to note, an assurance that there shall be no more troubles of such a character for a definitely fixed period of time. This is something we ought to be exceedingly thankful for in these times of industrial uncertainty. We assume, of course, that the miners and their employees will faithfully observe the terms of the settlement. All's well that ends well. Let all classes of the community drop recrimination, forget the troubles that are past, look forward to more harmonious times in the future and to the season of prosperity. British Columbians have the right to expect with such foundations to build upon.

We should not like to undertake to say the miners at Fernie had no grievances. There are very few men in the world who have no fault to find with the conditions under which they perform their daily stint, fewer still in these days of "intangible longings" for the ideals which have no abiding place upon this earth who think they are being adequately remunerated for their labors. But it is impossible, after reading the terms of the settlement which has been arrived at, to avoid wondering why a bona fide attempt was not made to reach a settlement before resorting to such a crude weapon as the strike, a means to an end which is condemned by all old-fashioned and responsible labor organizations as something that is to be avoided except as a last and extreme resort.

However, the end of the strife was reached before a great deal of harm had been done to the country through the closing down of industries dependent upon coal and coke for the continuance of their operations. The difficulty afforded an opportunity for the remedying of some grievances the operators and employees of the mines were subjected to—inequalities which could only be proved by experience in the operation of the new workings. The conciliation committee of the British Columbia Mining Association is to be congratulated upon the courage it has shown in taking up these grievances fearlessly and laying them before the coal miners resolutely and faithfully. A reference to the agreement published in the Times last evening shows that a considerable number of reductions in the rates of remuneration were involved in the schedule upon which a basis of settlement was finally reached. Bearing this in mind, it is not altogether to be wondered at that it required a good deal of persuasion to induce a majority of the miners to vote in favor of the adoption of the agreement. Such adoption was equivalent to an admission that as regards some of the workings there was no ground whatever for a strike unless out of sympathy for workers who were suffering from inequalities due to differences in conditions in the workings. From the phraseology of the agreement, short of technical terms, it appears that there has been a general sweeping away of such inequalities and that under the new arrangement a more equitable system of remuneration will result. Such an effect should in itself be a guarantee of an enduring peace.

## THE NEW CONSTITUENCIES.

British Columbia receives an additional representative in the House of Commons by virtue of the Redistribution Bill now before Parliament, and the province will be divided into seven constituencies, each having one member. These constituencies are Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Yale-Cariboo, Kootenay and Alberni-Atlin. An impression prevailed at one time in many quarters that Victoria was by virtue of the Terms of Union, to be always entitled to two members, but there was no warrant for such an opinion, the language of the Terms being explicit and to the effect that the original distribution of representation should only continue until altered by competent authority, which in this case is the Parliament of Canada.

In dividing the province into new constituencies the government has had to deal with a matter of some difficulty, but with the assistance of the British Columbia delegation a conclusion has been reached which appears, and certainly ought, to give general satisfaction. It was inevitable that Victoria should lose one seat; it was also clear that if Victoria was to have a representative, Vancouver ought also to have one without attaching to it the very extensive and sparsely settled region hitherto embraced in Burrard district. The lower Fraser valley was certainly entitled to a member as heretofore. Thus three of our representatives were at once provided for. There remained four representatives and two large sections of the country similar in important respects, viz., the Coast and the Interior, both of them for the most part sparsely settled, and both only on the threshold of their development, and certain during the next decade to be the scene of great progress and a large increase in population. In providing for the representation of these parts of the province the government had to look to the future, and we think that in the decision to give to each of them two members a very statesmanlike conclusion was reached. The lines along which these two great areas are to be divided in creating constituencies are matters of detail only, and, in view of what is in prospect in the way of provincial development through railway construction and mining, those set out in the bill appear about

as reasonable as any that could be selected. The new Coast constituency, to be called Alberni-Atlin, is one of the most interesting in the whole Dominion. It embraces nearly the whole western frontier of Canada: that is, speaking territorially. In view of the railway construction now being provided and the progress being made in mining at so many points between Alberni on the south and Atlin on the north, it seems certain that this part of the province will be the scene of exceptional activity in the immediate future, and will be very closely identified with that great Imperial problem—trade with the Orient.

## MANUFACTURERS AND THE TARIFF.

An incident which occurred in Ottawa a few days ago illustrates the difference in the methods of the present government compared with those of its predecessor. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited upon the government, handed in a schedule of duties and intimated that in the opinion of the delegates it was necessary that that scale should be adopted in Canada in order to promote the peace of mind and industrial prosperity of the section of the community represented by the Association. Just to show the breadth of view of the members of the Manufacturers' Association, it was intimated to the Finance Minister that they would have the greatest pleasure in supporting a corresponding increase in the duties upon goods produced by the farmer, such as wheat and other articles that are exported to the value of millions of dollars and the prices of which are absolutely fixed according to the rates on the British market. But it is understood that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was doing good by stealth. Mr. Fielding suggested that the schedules of the association should be made public—that the people had a right to know what it was proposed to do to promote their interests. But the association could not hear of that. There was no precedent for any such course. Mr. Foster had always accepted the schedules without question. On one occasion his First Minister had discovered certain mauling branches and had ordered that they be cut away. The Finance Minister got out his primer and commenced to clip. When his bosses read of the changes he proposed to make their eyes almost flew out of their heads with astonishment. They flocked to the capital. They "saw" the minister, and the next day it was announced the changes in the schedules were all due to "clerical errors." The tariff was restored to its original symmetry of outline. The mauling, rotting branches were grafted on again, to hinder growth until a minister with the courage of his convictions took charge of the finance department.

Another reason why the schedules should be considered confidential: It had taken a year and a half to prepare them and to obtain the agreement of a majority of the members of the association to them. In fact, Mr. Fielding had received communications from manufacturers protesting against the recognition of the schedules at all as a basis upon which the tariff should be modelled. Under the circumstances a protest lodged some weeks ago against the position of the manufacturers by the Ottawa Citizen is exceedingly timely. The Hamilton Times, in quoting the figures printed by the Citizen in justification of its remarks, says the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce will go far to convince sensible people that those men who are seeking to have the tariff tinkered so as to make it more exclusive and to give certain persons a chance to "soak" the consumers should be suppressed. The Citizen quotes that "the aggregate trade has exceeded that of the previous year to the extent of a little over \$37,000,000, while the increase over the year 1895 has been, in round numbers, \$199,500,000; or placing the figures of the two years on the same basis by deducting from the published figures for the year 1895 the amount added as representing the estimated amount of exports short reported (no similar addition having been made to the figures for the year 1902) the increase shown exceeds \$202,700,000, or say over 91.7 per cent, or, on the basis of imports for consumption and exports of home produce only, 90.05 per cent."

That is an excellent showing, but it becomes even more striking when a comparison with other peoples is made. We lead in percentage of increase of trade. Look at these figures:

	Per Cent.
Canada.....	96.05
Japan.....	89.06
Australia, Commonwealth of.....	62.21
United States.....	48.08
Netherlands.....	43.80
Italy.....	39.01
Germany.....	32.45
Belgium.....	32.08
Argentine Republic.....	30.91
United Kingdom.....	24.77
France.....	18.16
Spain.....	3.65
Cape Colony.....	2.92

Further, Canada's trade during the year, per capita of population, figures at a little over \$77; that of the United States at between \$30 and \$31; Great Britain, \$102; France between \$53 and \$54; Germany about \$41.

Why should we set about meddling with the fiscal arrangement under which such great progress is made? Let us not

impair our great prosperity by turning our faces toward the evil system which delayed Canada's progress so much in the days before 1896, when the Conservative government was in power and the tariff was arranged not by the government of the country nor in the interests of the whole people, but by the election fund contributors, and in the interests of certain favorites. Let Canadians put their energies into the work of making money and developing their country, and cease trying to jockey one another through tariff legislation.

## GAMEY V. STRATTON.

On the initiative of the Attorney-General of Ontario the law governing the submission of evidence before judicial commissions has been so amended as to give the fullest scope to the tribunal which will deal with the charges made by Mr. Gamey against the Hon. J. R. Stratton. Still the opposition members are not satisfied. If they are not in a state of funk they are giving the cleverest imitation of fear of results ever beheld in a parliamentary party. They do not want the commission to report any finding of fact. They would prefer that the judges should take evidence, report the evidence to the legislature, leaving to that body the task of expressing its opinion as to the facts.

We take it that what the country desires is an expression of opinion from a disinterested, unbiased source as to the facts. The Liberal government does not propose to rest under the load of the charges that have been laid against it, and it does propose to bring out the truth with regard to those charges. If Mr. Stratton is guilty of that which he is charged, he is not a fit person to occupy a high position in the councils of the province. If he is unjustly charged, it is fitting and proper that he should be given an opportunity of proving his innocence through the findings of a tribunal whose pronouncement will carry some weight. If the duty of pronouncing as to the facts were left to the Legislature, the verdict could be foretold in advance, and would be hailed as merely the voice of the party "machine." It is not necessary to poll out how very unjust such a course would be to the accused minister. But it is not a question of justice with the opposition. All they desire is opportunity to rant and roar about Grit corruption; to make reckless charges on the floor of the Legislature under the cloak of privilege. It is not surprising that they were rather taken back by the promptitude with which their challenge was accepted.

Apparently the plan of campaign was all mapped out before the House met. Member after member was to get up in his place and announce that he had been "approached" by emissaries of the government with the object of securing his support. Such accusations have actually been made, but by members the very idea of whose apostasy must cause a smile to mantle the face of friend and foe.

Mr. Gamey was new to the parliamentary game. He desired to be thought impressive. He became theatrical and went to lengths that rather astounded his leader. But he went too far and gave the government a chance to call upon him to prove his charges. Now that member for Manitoulin is a hero in Tory Toronto. If he succeeds in establishing his case his fame will extend to all parts of the Dominion and the Hon. J. R. Stratton will become a back number. And the probabilities are that he will drag the Ontario government with him into oblivion. That government, under various leaders and composed upon the whole of men of marked ability and unimpeachable integrity, has served Ontario faithfully for thirty years, and it would be a sad sight to see it sink behind such a cloud.

The so-called independent press has already pronounced judgment, of course. It is not so sure about the case, it may be noted in passing, as it was when the charges were first laid. The tactics of the opposition may have raised misgivings. What the public should keep in mind is the fact that the Conservative party in Ontario has been caught in two conspiracies of the most desperate kind, hatched for the purpose of defeating the Liberal government. One of these plots contemplated the purchase of a considerable number of members. The other was not hatched on quite so ambitious a scale. The object in each case was identical with that which is hoped to be attained through the instrumentality of Mr. Gamey. Bearing these facts in mind, and having regard to the present attitude of the respective parties, perhaps it would be just as well for the public to suspend judgment in regard to the Gamey charges.

The condition of the laborer in Great Britain cannot be quite as bad as is sometimes represented. One of the class writers to the London Chronicle expressing a desire to come to Canada and explaining that the only thing that keeps him at home is a lack of funds to meet the expenses of the trip. He is married and has a family of four. One daughter, aged sixteen, can "clean a room, cook a dinner, or give a pianoforte and mandolin recital." All the people of England have evidently not yet attained to the state in which ability to perform some sort of useful work is considered humiliating. Presently, no doubt, the daughters of the British workingman will mount up higher and out out entirely room cleaning and dinner cooking.

## SHAMROCK III.

"The fastest yacht ever built" is again showing her stern to everything with sails that float in British waters. The third Shamrock is a wonder, as all America Cup challengers have been wonders until they came across the Atlantic and met more wondrous craft. It has been a peculiar feature of challengers that they seldom required "tuning up" in their home waters. They have generally run away with a bound from their "trial horses," crossed the Atlantic after a couple of trial spins, cruised around New York for a week or so, and in a condition of absolute unpreparedness have gone into the races against competitors which had been tested for months and improved in every point of sailing where improvement was possible. All the Herreshoff defenders have been worked up into the condition which made them successful. It has generally been found in the preliminary tests that the new boats were very little, if in any respect, superior to their predecessors. They were tried and tested in all conditions of sail and sail arrangement until a true measure of their abilities had been arrived at. When they approached the starting buoy on the morning of the contest those in charge of them were absolutely confident that each pound of ballast and each yard of canvas was so adjusted as to produce the best results under the conditions that were most likely to prevail. Sir Thomas Lipton took the most active measures of any challenger to overcome the handicap that must always be carried by the visitor, yet we find that even he made some changes in the trim of his craft in the intervals between the contests. This year Sir Thomas seems determined to do his utmost to overcome the disadvantage in question. His boat is in the water—good time. She will have the advantage of a thorough test in home waters. Whether her matches with Shamrock I. may be accepted as a true measure of her capacity in comparison with Columbus or Shamrock II. is another matter. The first Shamrock may not be in racing trim. As this will be Sir Thomas Lipton's last attempt to lift the cup, as he has a "trial horse" on this side of the Atlantic also, and as expense seems to be a matter of no serious consideration with him, the question is, will he put Shamrock II. in commission on this side of the Atlantic and thus for the first time place his challenger upon exactly the same terms as the defender? That is a matter that has yet to be determined. We suppose a good deal depends upon the pace shown by the challenger in home waters and the success of the new Herreshoff defender in her bouts with Constitution and Columbia. The owners of Constitution claim that she has not yet developed her highest speed and that she will defeat her successful rival of last year's contest. And what about Reliance? Will Herreshoff prove that certain sceptics who asserted that he reached the point of perfection when he built Columbia were mistaken? It will be observed that, apart from the great cup contest, we are going to have some very interesting yacht races during the present year.

The first race for the America Cup was to take place on August 20th. In his latest creation it is alleged that Fife has had this fact in mind and has produced a light-weather craft. The public will know enough about her during the next four months to enable them to draw their own conclusions upon that point.

The question of the defence of the Empire is causing considerable discussion in British assemblies and newspapers. It is agreed on all hands that the burden is becoming too heavy for the Mother Country. The British taxpayer is groaning beneath the load he is compelled to bear. The problem is a difficult one. The colonies are willing to do their share, but they will never surrender their right to a voice in the disposition of their contributions. A few days ago Lord Rosebery moved in the House of Lords: "That this House expresses its approval of the establishment of a Council of National Defence, and earnestly hopes that the first efforts of such a council will be directed to the adjustment of national armaments to the naval, military and financial conditions of the Empire." The noble earl is said to be in favor of urging the colonies to send members to the House of Commons and of reforming the Lords as a necessary preliminary.

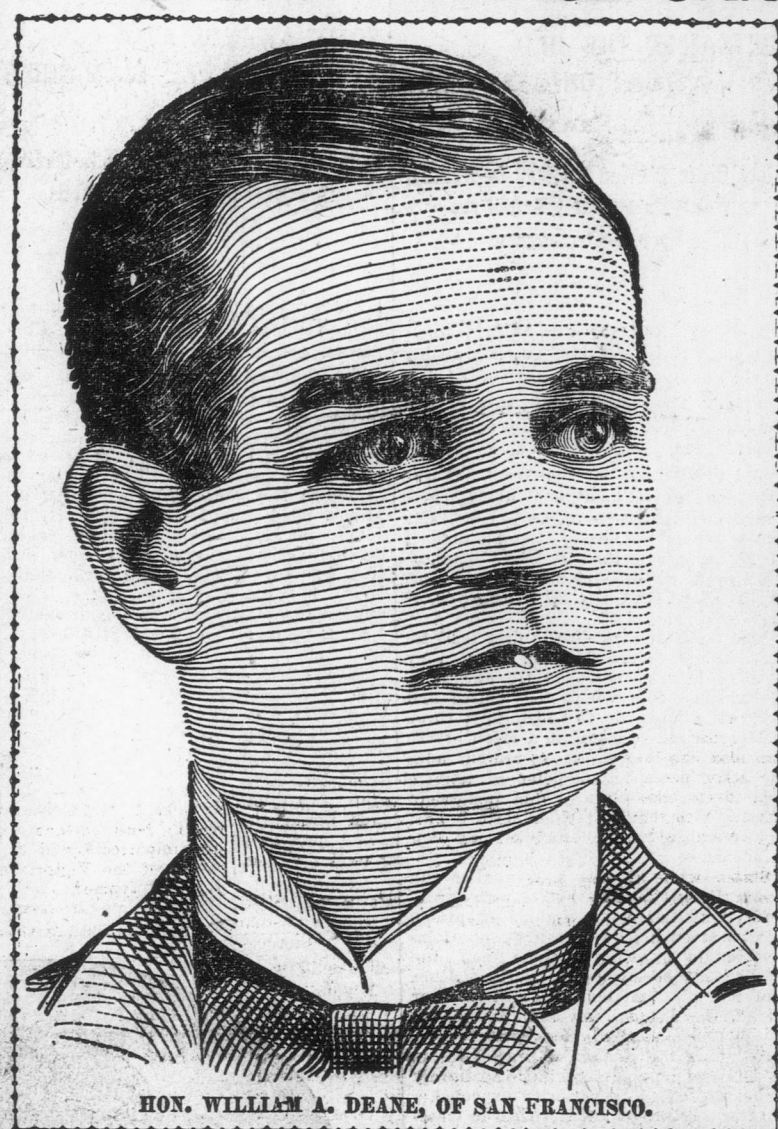
The Nelson Economist was in a nasty sarcastic mood when it remarked: "But it must not be forgotten that even party organizations are but a means to an end, and the end is efficient and honest legislation and administration. Is it quite certain that the victory of either party would attain this end? Mr. Joseph Martin, of Vancouver, is leader of the Provincial Liberal party, and Mr. John Houston, of Nelson, is president of the Provincial Conservative Association."

## REPLIES TO CRITICS.

Signor Marconi Speaks at Annual Meeting of the Company.

London, March 31.—At the annual meeting of the Marconi Company to-day, Signor Marconi said he attributed the criticism of his system chiefly to the cable companies and sections of the English press controlled by the cable companies. He announced that Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh and Prof. J. A. Fleming, professor of engineering in a university college, London, were shortly going to Poldu, Cornwall, at his invitation, to examine his trans-Atlantic wireless system of telegraphy.

## THE POPULAR COUNTY CLERK OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.



HON. WILLIAM A. DEANE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Hon. Wm. A. Deane, Clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, was Chief Deputy in the office of his predecessor during the latter part of his term. He is a Native Son, having been born and raised in the city of San Francisco, and has for many years been prominently identified with the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, as well as other fraternal organizations. He is an exceptionally popular young man, socially and politically also, as evidenced by the ballots cast at the late election, he having defeated his opponent for the office of County Clerk by nearly 8,000 votes.

In a letter written January 28, 1899, from San Francisco, to Dr. Hartman, Mr. Deane has the following to say of Peruna:

**Gentlemen:—I would not be without Peruna, as I have found it to be the best remedy for catarrhal complaints that I have ever used. I have tried most of all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised, and can conscientiously say that of all the remedies for catarrhal complaints recommended to me none have been so beneficial as Peruna.**—WILLIAM A. DEANE.

CATARRH assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. And what about Reliance? Will Herreshoff prove that certain sceptics who asserted that he reached the point of perfection when he built Columbia were mistaken? It will be observed that, apart from the great cup contest, we are going to have some very interesting yacht races during the present year.

Remus, of Vancouver. The competition, fanciers predict, will be between Royal and Remus, both of which are magnificent specimens of their breed.

The kennels of Dr. G. L. Milne, of this city, and J. W. McMorrow, of Vancouver, contributed the principal entries in greyhounds. Both have entered some handsome animals, and the competition there is no doubt will be of the keenest.

Each class of spaniels is well represented. With the exception of John Rippling, of Seattle, local fanciers alone have entered dogs in this class. The Sound man is competing strongly, however, having entered quite a string of dogs. There are also a number of field and clumber spaniels. Besides the local cocker spaniel entries, the Naird kennels, of San Francisco, has sent up Plummer Beau II., valued at \$3,500, and Plummer Flo, also a very valuable dog. The Portland cocker kennels have sent Black Victor, valued at \$5,000. These will meet a number of local cockers, owned by J. W. Creighton and a number of others local fanciers.

In fox terriers the Wandee kennels are competing strongly. They have sent up four of the finest terriers in California, including Mayse, a winner from England, valued at \$3,500; Wandee Blizzard, valued \$2,500; Wandee Jester and Wandee Beverly. Against these are J. J. Bosstick's Reminiscence, W. Hull's Cadger, of Oak; Geo. Florence's Victor, value \$500, and General Buller and a number of others.

Charles H. Hanley, of San Francisco, has entered his well-known prize winning bull dog, Jock Damon, as well as Lady Bethel, which will compete against John Pugh's Things Tumble, and a number of local dogs.

W. M. Sprout's white collies attracted considerable attention this morning. They are beautiful animals. Other novelties are an English sheep dog, owned by W. A. Anderson, of Vancouver; a Japanese spaniel, a Dandie Dinmont and sky terrier.

The judging commenced this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The classes first dealt with were mastiffs, St. Bernards, Great Danes, greyhounds, pointers and English setters. To-morrow morning the Irish and Gordon setters, Irish water spaniels, field spaniels, clumber spaniels and cocker spaniels will be judged, while in the afternoon the winners in collies, bull dogs, bull terriers, Boston terriers, fox terriers and all other breeds will be decided.

As has been announced before the judging will be done by Prof. Wesley Mills, of McGill University. The catalogue issued by the Victoria City Kennel Club contains valuable information regarding the show, and may be obtained upon application at the hall.

"BOUGHT MY LIFE FOR 35 CENTS." This was one man's way of putting it when he had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia. "It was a living death to me until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took them for a week, and I feel like a new man. I bought my life for 35 cents." 50 in a box. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—30.

organs. In the spring the catarrh seems to chiefly affect the stomach and nervous system. In the summer the bowels suffer the most; while in the autumn the liver and kidneys seem to be particularly subject to the ravages of catarrh. Of course it is not meant by this that catarrh is absolutely confined to these parts of the body during the season to which we have assigned them. Catarrh may attack any organ in any season of the year, but the liabilities are so much greater for catarrh to attack particular organs in certain seasons that these four distinct varieties have become recognized.

Mr. Robert Douglas, Homeopathic Specialist, cor. 6th and F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., has the following to say concerning their noted catarrh remedy, Peruna: "I have been a practicing physician for some years, during which time I have administered Peruna to a number of my patients for colds, catarrh and general debility with great benefit to them. I have paid particular attention to its effects, and I have absolute confidence in its curative qualities, and have no hesitation in giving it a most emphatic endorsement."

Hon. Clement M. Hammond is one of the best known newspaper men in New York City. He was for years editor of one of the principal papers in Hartford, Conn., later was prominently connected with the New York Recorder and New York World. He has traveled extensively and is known all over the United States for his talent as a newspaper man. Writing to the Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

"For about six years I have had trouble every fall and winter with my voice. At times it has extended to my bronchial tubes and lungs. I think all this trouble came from whooping cough, which I had when I was about twelve years old, and which I never quite got over. Since I have taken Peruna, my voice has been clearer than in over two years, all of which I am willing to testify to." Mr. Hammond's address is "The Arlington," 64 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Peruna is an internal remedy—a scientific remedy for catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. It cures catarrh gives strength by stopping waste. By saving the mucus it enriches the blood, the cleanses the mucous membranes it preserves the vital forces.

No remedy can possibly supply the place of Peruna. Insist upon having Peruna. There is no substitute for this catarrh medicine. Send for a free look on catarrh. Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

## A FOOLISH CHINESE.

He Had an Opportunity to Save \$4.50 but Missed It.

Magistrate Hall is still in the clutches of a gripe, and therefore all the cases that were called on for judgment on Wednesday, with one exception, were laid over. The exception was H. M. Wong, a Chinaman, who foolishly thought he could draw a wool over the eyes of Tax Collector Carter. This official called on him the other day on the usual mission and obtained the names of three employees. There was a boy on the premises at the time, but he wasn't eligible to contribute toward the running expenses of this great country, so his name did not adorn the collector's book. When Mr. Carter called again, however, only two of the three could be accounted for. Wong asserted that the collector was mistaken, and that the third name was that of the boy, who, of course, as to be liable. As to the other Chinaman, he denied that he worked for him. He was probably down in Chinatown somewhere, Wong speculated, but certainly he didn't work for him.

The collector, however, was too familiar with Oriental glib to be slipped up so easily. He was convinced that the missing Celestial was an employee of Wong's, and he wasn't to be trifled with. He demanded the payment of his tax. An azure-tinted document was handed to the Oriental, who determined to fight the case on Wednesday. He thought better of it, and his tongue was tied. He paid the tax, and the peace of the peace, and paid the tax amounting to \$3, and interest of \$2.50, in all \$5.50. By paying the three dollars when demanded by the collector, Wong would have saved \$4.50. But he didn't, so the collector is much better off.

If there is anybody in the city anxious to do the collector a friendly turn, all that is necessary is to find the whereabouts of one Sam Wah Lung. He also is seeking to evade the payment of the revenue tax, and so far his efforts have been attended with signal success. Even the state of his place by the bluff could not attract him from the labyrinthine depths in which he has apparently secreted himself, and the chances are the collector will see many new moons before he succeeds in serving on the Oriental the sky-colored instrument of the law. The case was laid over again until Monday next at 11 o'clock. The hearing of the charge against Verona Peltier was adjourned until Saturday morning.

## EXPEDITION IN NIGERIA.

Sultan of Sokoto and Chiefs Fled From Town Which Was Occupied by British.

London, March 30.—Gen. Sir Frederick Lugard, high commissioner of Northern Nigeria, at the head of a British force, occupied Sokoto on March 15th after a feeble resistance. The Sultan of Sokoto and his chiefs fled. Sokoto is the religious centre of Mohammedanism in Northern Nigeria. Considerable importance is attached here to the Lugard expedition.

BOUGHT YESTERDAY—CURED TODAY.—Mrs. O. C. Burt, of 26 Broadway, New York, says: "I am surprised and delighted to announce the cure of my case in one day from the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked like magic—there's no more pain. I was suffering with this remedy within reach. Buy it for 25 cents. 50 in a box. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—31."

## LEGISLATION FOR MINING IND.

## RESOLUTIONS TO BE URGED ON GOVERNMENT.

Executive of Mining Association Make Very Important Presence—To Meet April 20th.

Probably no presentation to the provincial legislature will be of so much vital importance to the province as that which made by the executive committee of the Mining Association. A meeting of the committee will be held on the 20th to meet the government. The resolutions prepared by the committee are as follows:

**Mineral Resources.** "That the provincial government requested to procure the services of a thoroughly reliable and competent geologist, who has had experience in the classification of mineral deposits, to report on the present session on the geographical distribution and the mineral resources of the district, with a view to the desired information at the earliest possible date."

**Licensing of Companies.** "That the government and legislature of British Columbia be requested to amend and modify the fees chargeable on the incorporation of companies, free miners' cases, in order to encourage the formation of companies having as their objects the development of the products of this province."

**Two Per Cent. Tax.** "That the government and legislature of the province of British Columbia be respectfully urged to abolish the two per cent. mineral tax on the output of mines because of its effect in restricting and hindering mining, and because of its discouraging the investment of capital."

"That with respect to the proposed dealing with the abolition of the two per cent. tax this shall not be understood as bringing to a fair and equitable taxation mining industry."

"In the event of the repeal of the two per cent. commerce tax convention suggests and endorses proper basis for the taxation of mines that a fair tax levied on profits or dividends paid to the owners of such mines."

**Timber Dues.** "That the collection by the government of dues in respect of timber cut on Crown lands, and used by the mining industry for mining purposes should be terminated."

**Code of Mine Signals.** "That the government be immediately obtain all necessary information and advice from the mine-owners in order that the mine signals may be made as safe and as possible."

**Claims Sold For Taxes.** "That owners of Crown grants of mineral claims sold for taxes should the same right of redemption for months as is accorded to all other grants of Crown land or other sold for taxes."

**Free Miners' Certificates.** "That the law relating to free certificates should be amended a failure to keep up a free miner's certificate should not work forfeiture of acquired under it."

**Taxation of Crown Grants.** "That for the purpose of the Crown granted mineral claims should be placed in the same position as mineral claims, and that the exemption from the tax imposed by section 1 of the Mineral Act should be extended to groups of Crown grants, and any one of which claims the same work for the whole group may be performed."

**Tax on Income.** "That in the event of the repeal of the two per cent. mineral tax the government should be requested to suggest and endorse as a basis for the taxation of mines, that a fair tax be levied on the net annual income resulting from the product of the mine."

**Free For Crown Grant.** "That in the opinion of this committee the government fee for Crown grant of a mineral claim when a grant is applied for by the location prospector, should be reduced to twenty-five to ten dollars."

**Fraudulent Statements.** "That the government should by legislation or otherwise, suppress fraudulent statements regarding mining property in British Columbia made with a view to inducing the public to buy such properties at outrageously inflated prices; such government action should have a beneficial effect upon legitimate mining and give the public much greater confidence in the value of the mineral resources of the province."

**Boiler Inspection Act.** "That in view of the fact that it is much dissatisfaction among the owners of steam boilers as to the provisions of the Boiler Inspection Act, which claims to cause unnecessary hardship and since a large number of these are in use at the mines, the government and legislature of British Columbia be requested to investigate this act with a view of improving its operation, that to this end they invite the views and opinions of those who own and operate boiler plants."

**Labor Troubles.** "That the government of British Columbia be, and is hereby requested