e Man Drowned

apsizes Off Read Island d Joseph Labellous Lost.

s of Many Smallpox Cases Seattle—Diphtheria In Richmond.

Columbia Shingle Mills ed—Constable Camp- bell and Kauffman.

Own Correspondent.
ver, B. C., March 6.—Steamer rrived today with details of an- wning accident:
Whitemer, Wilber Connant, and ellous, attempted to cross from and to Hariot bay last Friday . The weather was stormy, boat catching in a tide rip cap- The men climbed on the over- hull, but twice Labellous was from the boat and sank, and was rescued, once by Connant e by Whitmer. Labellous grew veaker, and was held on the boat mpanions, who were themselves exhausted. Forty feet from y discovered the body they were no longer had life in it. They llous slip into the sea, and with an effort reached shore alive.
Inspector Marrion reports 70 ses of smallpox in the Seattle se, and a number at different various parts of the city. The ical health officer reports diph- t Richmond a short distance ncouver, where much milk comes

is strong objection among city doctors and nurses at the clause ill before the legislature exempt- es to pass qualifying examina- Dr. Munro and Matron Miss ning, of the city hospital, left oria today to try and induce the ent to eliminate the clause ob-

e thousand dollars is the esti- oss sustained by the owners of ish Columbia Shingle Mills de- by fire at 1 o'clock this morn- insurance on the buildings was divided between the National of and the London Mutual Insur- mpanies. The mills were situ- False creek and adjoined the ding yards of Capt. Cates. re a great many wooden struc- the vicinity, but owing to the efforts of the fire brigade, the were confined to the mills pro- n the kilns and sheds belonging ills being saved.
ial Police Officer Campbell tells esting story of the arrest of the supposed to be Kauffman, at illiam. Officer Campbell was on to Chilliwack when he noticed n begging on the train with one n sling. He took a postcard s pocket that he had received e San Francisco police depart- nd read the following: "Kauff- Five feet 11; age 33; one arm in eight 250; dressed slouchy; full, aven face; professional beggar." fficer Campbell watched the man e time and made the following observation: "He is not dressed and his face can hardly be be full, but it is clean shaven and is 5 feet 11; he weight 250 he has one arm in a sling; he is 30 and 35 years old, and—he's to beg." At this stage of Offi- mpbell's mental observations the handed cards around to the pas- and sold them. "Give any- n have a mind to, friends." Af- ributing the cards, the man made d trip, exposing his injured Officer Campbell and the other ers. His wrist was withered and ing, as if a shot had passed it, and his fingers were stiff and up, and the tips of two fingers to be missing. Officer Campbell oked at his card, and found that words of the official description man were "Pus vessel is h, hips hand deformed, particu- e ends of the fingers." Officer ll's next mental observation was: Kauffman." C. P. R. Policeman was in the car, and he said to allow men to beg on the Officer McLeod said he did not, was a very unusual sight to see t he had to go straight through nipeg, and could not take charge nan. Officer McLeod then asked Campbell to take the man in and Officer Campbell said he act on his judgment. He then newspaper from his pocket and elegraphic despatch, which stated Huffman was arrested in Mon- Officer Campbell did not arrest ect, but next day he learned that an had not been arrested, and every station agent along the ook out for the suspect, and also Officer McLeod at Winnipeg to or him coming back and arrest his wire from Fort William er McLeod, which read: "Man ; suspect is Kauffman." Officer ll wired San Francisco to send ion to Fort William, and today reply that description had been f the suspect is Kauffman and has been run down through of- mpbell's efforts, he should cer- ome in for a share of the re- d credit of running the criminal ; for he wouldt certainly have the suspect on suspicion but for leading newspaper item.

DOLL SHOW.

Held at City Hall Next Week by s' Committee of P. O. Home.

adies' committee of the Protest- phans' Home have arranged to international doll show at the l on Thursday, Friday and Sat- next week. The show will em- olls from every clime and coun- er the sun, and should prove teresting. The show will be t 3 o'clock each day, and will nued until late in the evening. th Regiment band have volun- heir services to add to the en- of those attending, and con- ill be held and refreshments There will also be a ping-pong ent, for which six tables will ded, and with suitable prizes for ners. Entries for the tourna- st be sent to Mrs. E. C. Baker r than Tuesday. The entrance cents, and the price of admis- the show 25 cents.

ES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

ttendance of delegates at the meeting of the Trades and Labor last evening was not so repre- e as usual. Little business was ed. A communication from H. cken regarding the proposed in- ion of the council was received over till next meeting. oken of the appreciation of his a number of trade-unionists cided to present John Logg, ex- t of the Trades council, with a ial. committee on Chinese will meet ay afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Provincial Legislature

Opposition Try to Adjourn the House But Are Voted Down.

Mr. McBride Occupies Time In Trying to Make Election Capital.

Legislative Chamber, March 6, 1902.—(Sixth Day.)

The Rev. Canon Beanlands read prayers.

To a question of Mr. McBride, the Hon. Mr. Prentice replied that while the warrant of the Speaker had been issued for the election in North Victoria, no writ as yet had, and the government did not feel itself as in any way to be hurried or hampered in this matter by the leader of the opposition.

Mr. McBride then moved the adjournment of the debate to discuss the question of the representation of North Victoria in the Legislature. He was glad to notice that through the efforts, and the discussions raised by the opposition valuable information had been secured from the government, which would he considered aid in securing the return of Mr. Bodwell on Monday next. This constituency of North Victoria not being incorporated as a municipality, and thus being dependent on the House for very much of its well being, thus it more than many others would feel the loss of a member to represent it.

Hon. Mr. Prentice declared that it was not in the intention of the government to delay this matter to any later date than possible. In evidence of this, he read the Speaker's warrant, and assured the House that the matter would be attended to forthwith. The government did not, however, consider that the fixing of the date of the election was to be left to the leader of the opposition, and in no way did they intend to be influenced by him in the matter.

Mr. Tatlow enlarged upon the success he claimed for the opposition in forcing the government to bring on an election in the city of Victoria, to promise to bring down a measure of redistribution, and now he trusted that they would be able to force them too to bring on an election in North Victoria.

Mr. Murphy accused the government of being desirous of holding back the election in North Victoria, and thought that this was all the more wrong in view of the introduction of a redistribution measure in the discussion of whose provisions North Victoria should have a voice.

Hon. Mr. Prentice then read a minute of the Executive committee, which was ready for the president's signature, and authorized the issuing of a writ for the constituency of North Victoria.

He would promise that the writ would be issued as soon as possible.

Mr. McBride said that "as soon as possible" was not very definite.

Mr. McPhillips—In the city of Victoria it meant from 3rd December to the 6th of March.

Mr. Smith Curtis here reviewed the constitutional aspect of the question, and demanded that the government bring down a writ tomorrow. In addition to the great question of redistribution, there was the great railway problem to be considered, and on such an immense matter this constituency should have a member in the House.

Hon. Mr. Prentice here stated that the government did not object to the gist of the resolution, but they were quite justified in asking the House to vote down the motion, and to rely upon the word of the government, which had been given through him.

Hon. Mr. Eberts thought that the House should remember that only three legal days had elapsed since their late Speaker had been carried to the grave. Already the Speaker's warrant had been issued, so that it could be well seen that the government was not delaying matters at all, but he thought that it was most unseemly for the members of the opposition to thus press for an election almost before their late lamented Speaker's body was cold in the grave. Some of the opposition members had, he noticed, however, taken considerable interest in the politics of Salt Spring Island, and no doubt this motion was quite in line with such conduct. However, he thought that the House should see fit to accept the statement of the Minister of Finance that the government would attend to the issuing of the writ so soon as possible.

Mr. McBride—It takes a long time for your government to do anything.

Mr. Houston—Was it any better when you were in the government?

Hon. Mr. Eberts then rallied Mr. McBride upon his interest in the politics of North Victoria, as it had always been a good government constituency, in which there would be no room found for him.

Mr. Smith Curtis rose to a point of order as to whether the Hon. the Attorney-General was justified in the use of the term "unseemly." His attempt to make a speech on the point was ruled out of order.

Mr. Robt. Green thought that the Attorney-General should not have twitted the opposition members for electioneering at a funeral. The House owed "seemly conduct" to the memory of Mr. Booth, and that would be best shown by respecting the interests of his old constituency.

Mr. Martin recalled the member's minds to the fact that while Mr. McBride was in power and the members of Nanaimo and Vancouver having taken part in the Dominion campaign, and having been obliged to resign these two seats had for four months been kept open, and that an election when brought on had been hurried through just before the House met, and he had not had time to rightly fight it out.

Mr. McPhillips—What's the use, you have the patronage.

Mr. Martin—That is a sore point with some of you.

Continuing, Mr. Martin contended that if the government had any sins they were the sins of the late Minister of Mines, whom the opposition had been so glad to select as their leader.

Mr. Oliver here stated that if he thought that the motion involved a question of principle, he would support it. But to his mind it was not. It was only an occasion for a lot of clap-trap speeches for election purposes.

The motion ran as follows:

That, in the opinion of this House, a writ should forthwith issue for the holding of a by-election in the district of North Victoria, and that the same be made returnable at the earliest possible date.

And on being put was lost by a vote of 19 to 16.

On cries of "names" from the opposition benches

Mr. Houston said, "Don't you know you're only 16 yet?"

Mr. Hunter—Where's your 22?

Mr. McBride—The less you say about it the better.

The names being taken, the vote was found to be as follows:

Yeas: E. C. Smith, Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Hayward, Garden, Fulton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, Helmcken—16.

Nays: McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Oliver, Martin, Prentice, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Kidd, Houston, Wells, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Mounce—19.

Mr. McBride then moved to adjourn the debate upon the King's Speech, that the House might discuss the following resolution:

That the House adjourn, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the production of all telegrams or other communications between the government, or any member thereof, and any person or persons, relating to any alterations in the draft agreement laid on the table yesterday with the Canadian Northern Railway company.

Mr. Speaker—Is this an urgent matter? It must be such, or it cannot come up.

Mr. McBride, in reply, stated that it was most urgent that the electors of Victoria should know all about it before they could vote intelligently on Monday next. He felt that there might be some changes in the draft printed, copies of which had been distributed amongst the members, and it was very necessary that the people should have all the information possible upon the subject.

Mr. Martin then objected to Mr. McBride's motion as being out of order. Upon which point, after some half an hour's discussion, Mr. Speaker ruled Mr. McBride's motion as out of order, as not referring to any matter of urgent public importance.

On Mr. Smith Curtis calling the ruling into dispute, Mr. Martin called the attention of the House to the fact that in a division on this point last year, Messrs. McPhillips, McBride and several of their followers had then voted to uphold the Speaker's decision upon which the present ruling was now given.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS.

The debate upon the King's Speech was then resumed by Mr. McPhillips, who complained that the reporters had left the gallery when he had been speaking yesterday afternoon. Only the representative of the Times had had the patience to hear him out, and yet the Colonist had said "He then criticized the various clauses of the contract seriatim, and having spoken for over two hours, moved the adjournment of the debate." Now that was not true, as he had only spoken for an hour and three-quarters.

Mr. Hunter—It sounded like three hours, if not more.

Mr. McPhillips then suggested that it might be necessary some day to have an official reporter.

Mr. Martin—Oh, no, no! If there was an official reporter you would never stop speaking at all.

Mr. McPhillips then quoted voluminously from Mr. Martin's big speech on last year's Railway Aid bill, and attempted to show that if Mr. Martin supported the Canadian Northern contract, he would be gravely inconsistent.

In answer to a question by the Attorney-General, Mr. McPhillips said that he would vote against the Canadian Northern project, at least as it was at present.

Mr. McPhillips then entered into a lengthy comparison of the terms under which the C. P. R. was built with those appearing in the contract already brought down. From this he drew the inference that the subsidy to the Canadian Northern was altogether too great.

Mr. Rogers here rose to a point of order. He wanted to know whether Mr. McPhillips could go on making campaign speeches in spite of the fact that the present one was much in favor of Col. Prior, as the people were getting tired of so many legal speeches.

Continuing, Mr. McPhillips went into the question of the pre-empting of railway lands and different other aspects of the contract, the monotony of his prolonged address being only broken by Mr. Hunter's accusation that certain of his statements were untrue, which that gentleman admitted and made due retraction.

He closed by attacking the Colonist newspaper for publishing the names of a lawyers' cabinet as being the sort of one which the opposition, if in power, would set up. In the Dominion cabinet, out of 14 members, 8 were lawyers; in Ontario there were 5 out of 8, while in Quebec there were 4 lawyers out of 7 ministers. Unless there were lawyers in a cabinet he considered that it would be a fools' parliament.

Mr. Oliver considered that too much time had been expended on things that did not affect in the slightest the affairs of the province. If necessary to exemplify, he need only point to the long and wearisome speech of the gentleman just sitting down, which had emptied the chamber, emptied the galleries and even driven the patient reporters from their duties. He then referred to the feeling that had existed against Mr. Martin in the last general election. He had heard something about this and had even heard a member of the House state that Mr. Martin had sold himself to the C. P. R. for $10,000. At the present time many of the members were yet pleased to make similar remarks about Mr. Martin and his followers. If, however, it was so treacherous for the Premier to sign that document, what must the country think of the men who confessed themselves to having forced the Hon. the First Minister into signing it?

It had been said that Mr. Martin had sold his party for Mr. Brown's portfolio and the New Westminster bridge. But the fact that the government had the bridge bill prepared before the opposition had known anything about it, quite refuted that remark.

There had been no change of front in Mr. Martin's position, and he wanted it distinctly understood that whatever measure of members then on the other side of the House were made of, he and his friends were built of a different sort.

As to the Railway Aid bill, he had himself called meetings in his riding, and there been authorized to support it. So that there could be no question of purchase or sale at all.

The gentlemen who now said that this bill was one not for the construction of railways, but for the obstruction of the construction of railways, had all supported it last year, but he defied anyone to show that any of those gentlemen who now criticized this bill, but then supported it, ever offered any amendment to it.

It had been charged that Mr. Martin and his followers had abandoned their principles on the government railway question, but this he strenuously denied, and accused Mr. McPhillips of most ingeniously taking odd sentences out of Mr. Martin's long speech and entirely misrepresenting him.

As to Mr. McBride's resignation, he did not consider that the taking into the cabinet of Mr. Brown was any justification whatever for his throwing the country into the state of unrest that it labored under today, and for this Mr. McBride was largely responsible.

As to the question of redistribution, he thought that gentlemen should be judged by their acts and not by their deeds. But he found in 1900 that Messrs. McBride, McPhillips and Helmcken had repeatedly voted against just such a motion as they had introduced here this week. Such contradictory conduct should do much to rob those members of the confidence that they should have at the hands of their constituents. In the next year Messrs. Tatlow, Neill, Taylor and several others voted with the former gentlemen and against a redistribution bill.

Now he was in favor of such a bill. His people wanted it. The government had promised to bring one down during the next week, and he did not consider that he ought to hamper them, after such a promise, by supporting the amendment and the King's Speech.

During the past fortnight he thought that the business of the country had been neglected, and much valuable time was being wasted in making campaign speeches in the legislature.

The present time was certainly one for the practise of economy, but what a sad spectacle it was to see the members who supported expenditure one year find fault the next with the government they had followed in such matters.

Mr. Oliver then spoke at some length upon the position of the various dyking and reclamation schemes of the lower Fraser, and he hoped that some more active policy should be enforced.

As to the railway question, he still thought that the Coast-Kootenay road should be built by the government.

On motion of Mr. Hunter the debate was then adjourned.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Mr. McBride then moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the following motion:

That the House do adjourn to discuss the necessity for the government bringing down, by 3 o'clock tomorrow, all correspondence and telegrams which have passed between any member and the Canadian Northern Railway company, and any person, and particularly the letters and telegrams received from or sent to Mr. Greenshields, and relating to the proposed contract with the Canadian Northern Railway company for the building of a line of railroad from Bute inlet eastward.

The matter being urgent and pressing and of great public importance in discussing the proposed contract, and in order that it be properly discussed and understood in this House and by the electorate of the city of Victoria, where an election is now being held, in which a minister of the crown is a candidate and claims that the proposed contract is his sole justification in being a candidate, and is sufficient reason why the electorate should elect him, and because there is grave doubt of the draft contract submitted to the House not having been materially modified by or through such correspondence.

Mr. Martin again brought in the question of whether Mr. McBride was in order or not. After this technicality was threshed out at some length, more than the 10 members requisite were found ready to support Mr. McBride in introducing it.

That gentleman then said that he thought that it was of the utmost importance to have the most definite data possible in connection with this contract. The Attorney-General had stated that possibly there might be some alterations, and so it would be necessary to have all the information which his motion demanded. It was of all the more importance because a minister of the crown was now staking his election upon this question. He did not wish to be too aggressive, and would withdraw his motion if Hon. the Premier would give his word that these telegrams and papers would be brought down by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—They will come down at the proper time.

Mr. Helmcken, in seconding the motion, said that he trusted that the government would see fit to accede to the request of the leader of the opposition.

A point of order was again raised, and after some discussion, Mr. Helmcken proceeded by reading an item from a Montreal newspaper of some days ago, purporting to be the report of an interview with Mr. Greenshields on this matter, in which a great deal of information regarding the Canadian Northern contract was contained.

Hon. Mr. Wells here stated that there might be some interests such as those of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, for instance, which might possibly require to be protected. It was a very poor way of doing business, and not such as reasonable men would act with regard to their own affairs. Besides which it was only a day or two before Mr. Greenshields would be here himself with the contract.

Mr. Murphy contended that this was not a good excuse for not bringing down the telegrams, and would not satisfy the members of the House. Reading from Col. Prior's speech of last night, he said that there was a clause which had been subsequently added in Toronto, of which Col. Prior had been informed, and it was of just such items as that that the electorate should be informed.

Mr. Tatlow then asked if this Mr. Greenshields was the man of whom Col. Prior had once said that he'put through that notorious Drummond railway deal and had made money out of it?

At this point Mr. Speaker said "Six o'clock."

NIGHT SITTING.

At 8:40 o'clock the House resumed its sitting, Mr. Neill, who had just risen to his feet when the Speaker said six o'clock, continuing the debate. He thought that the bringing down of the telegrams, etc., was a most urgent matter. No question of principle was at stake, although there was no doubt in his mind that the government was jeopardizing the confidence of the people by persisting in refusing the request of Mr. McBride. In the Imperial parliament such refusal was only excused by the reason that negotiations were pending. In the present case, however, the negotiations were completed and—

Hon. Mr. Eberts—It is only signed by one party.

Mr. McNeill—Well, possibly it may have been signed by one party only, but all knew that the contract is binding only upon one party. He thought that the government in withholding any information in connection with the matter were but adding certain nefarious ward politicians. On his way over to the House he had been talking to a laboring man who had been canvassed for Col. Prior, and had been told on this contract question that on Saturday night the right contract would be brought down and would sweep the town. That showed that there was another contract, and that the government was holding it back. It was said that this was one of the ways of railroading Col. Prior into the House, but he would warn them that the government would succeed not in railroading the Colonel into the House, but in contracting him out.

Mr. Hunter thought that Mr. Neill spoke as though he had been doing some tall politics, and that being the case, his remarks should be treated with a grain of salt. As to the telegrams, if there were any such, the government should not bring them down unless the business had reached such a point as to authorize it. But the other day at Ottawa Sir Wilfrid Laurier absolutely refused to bring down some papers, saying that they might affect the completion of the works referred to. It had been told them this afternoon that the government looked upon this matter in that light and were probably quite justified in doing so. Mr. Neill had said that he did not want to embarrass the government, and then had proceeded to threaten that government as to what might happen unless they did as he thought they should. It was a most inconsistent and debty speech. The whole debate was intended to embarrass the government, but he hoped that the government would be firm and would not bring down any papers or telegrams even if there were any to bring down.

Mr. Tatlow, in proceeding to defend the opposition from the charge of attempting to embarrass the government, brought up his question of the afternoon, namely, that at a meeting of the electorate in the A. O. U. W. hall, Col. Prior was reported to have declared that the Drummond County railway was one of the most nefarious matters to go down to history, and that Mr. Greenshields, who put through the deal, had made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of it.

He wanted to know whether this were the same Mr. Greenshields that was at present in the employ of the government in carrying on these negotiations?

In reply, Premier Dunsmuir said that he knew nothing about that, and Mr. Spenker ruled that such a question required the usual two days' notice.

A further question, which suggested that Mr. Greenshields was acting both for the government and for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, met a like fate. He then met the same fate in an attempt to find out whether there was a private agreement by which Mackenzie & Mann or the Canadian Northern were to obtain control of the Comox & Cape Scott railway.

Mr. Tatlow then rallied the government because he could not draw further information from them, and concluded by saying that it was too bad that the day should have thus been spent to no avail.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were then introduced, read a first time and ordered to be put down for their second reading for the next session of the House:

Mr. Curtis—An Act respecting Actions against Trade Unions and Kindred Associations.

The Hon. Mr. Prentice—An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act of British Columbia.

The Hon. Mr. Eberts—An Act to amend the Interpretation Act.

The Hon. Mr. Eberts—An Act to amend Chapter 33 of 1899, being the Judgments Act, 1899.

Mr. Curtis—An Act to amend the Companies Act, 1897.

Mr. Curtis—An Act to amend the Companies Clauses Act, 1897.

Mr. Martin—An Act to amend Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes, being the Legal Professions Act.

Two resolutions were then offered by Mr. Helmcken, and both carried. These were:

That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence between the government of the province of British Columbia, or any member thereof, and the federal government, or any member thereof, re the Songhees Indian reserve;

And that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to cause to be laid before this House all correspondence between the provincial government, or any member thereof, and the federal government, or any member thereof, with reference to the provincial statutes of 1901, together with any report on the same.

The Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir then moved that the House at its rising stand adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

Mr. McPhillips—Why should this be? Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—Because the business of the country is being suspended by the making of stump speeches.

Mr. McPhillips then stated that the opposition had already suggested how the business of the country could be carried on. But the government, he could clearly see, were attempting to hoodwink the electors.

Hon. Mr. Prentice here inquired if "hoodwink" was a parliamentary expression. When a man calls another a liar he can call him to account for it, and an apology is forthcoming.

Mr. Tatlow—Well, there was no retraction made to me by Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall—There was no need of one. I told you the truth that time.

Mr. McPhillips then said that it meant, at anyrate, that the government wanted the people to go to the polls with a hood over their eyes.

A Voice—Yours or Mr. Greenshield's?

Hon. Mr. Prentice then insisted on having a ruling on the word, and after some discussion, Mr. Speaker stated that its double meaning rendered it somewhat uncertain and he would not decide the point.

Mr. Curtis thought that the fair thing was to adjourn till Mr. Greenshields should come on Friday night, and then have both him and the contract before the House.

Mr. McBride accordingly offered an amendment to the effect that the House adjourn until tomorrow, and so on, until they could get the information they wanted. Business was being—

Mr. Martin—Have we been doing much business here this week?

Mr. McBride—No.

Mr. Martin—And all because of this gang along your row of benches.

Mr. McBride, continuing, agreed with Mr. Curtis, that they should have a chance to see the contract and to meet Mr. Greenshields so soon as he arrived. In this way the electorate of Victoria would have all the information possible before them before Monday's contest.

The amendment was then put and lost by a vote of 19 to 15, the division being the same as in that of the afternoon, with the exception of Mr. Munro, who did not vote, being out in the corridor.

The Attorney-General then pointed out a correction or two that should be made in the draft of the contract, and the legislature adjourned at 9:35 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next Mr. Martin will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend chapter 16 of the statutes of 1900, being an Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

On Monday next Mr. Martin will ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit aliens from voting at municipal elections.

On Monday next Mr. Garden will ask the Attorney-General:

Has he received any communication from the Mayor and Council of Vancouver, or their solicitor, in reference to an action at law which the Council, with the permission of the Attorney-General, has to institute against the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the possession of the foreshore fronting on certain streets in the old Granville townsite? If so, what answer has he given?

THE GOLDEN WEST.

Rush of Immigrants Has Set in Early.

Winnipeg, March 6.—Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending March 6, 1902, were: Clearings, $2,804,418; balance, $397,436. For corresponding week in 1901 the clearings were $2,391,997; and balance, $841,738. For the same period in 1900 the clearings were $1,773,911; and balance, $282,005.

The rush of immigrants into the Canadian West for the season of 1902 has commenced. The Dominion immigration offices are already the scene of great bustle and activity, and the officials are preparing for the greatest season of settlements since its establishment. Nearly 500 Ontario settlers arrived today.

WANT TRIAL RACES.

Argonauts Would Like Contests Preliminary to Henley.

Toronto, March 6.—Capt. Barker, of the Argonauts, is anxious to race some United States crews before leaving for Henley. The club has money for the trip, but does not want to spend it, if the crew is not good enough. For the purpose of finding out, it is expected that crews of the big United States universities will be asked to enter a competition with the Argonauts.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

Legislature Opened By Governor Snowball.

(Fredericton, March 6.—The New Brunswick legislature opened here this afternoon with the usual formalities. The Speech from the Throne was read by the new governor, J. B. Snowball. Nothing of outside importance was announced.

BIG STRIKE POSSIBLE.

Great Lakes Tie Up May Mean Navigation.

Chicago, March 7.—Upon the result of a series of conferences now being held in Chicago, depending towards the inauguration of a lockout which may result in tying up navigation on the Great Lakes. This lockout, if inaugurated, will affect the 2,400 members of the Licensed Tug Men's Protective Association, composed of the captains and engineers of the tugs running out of twenty-eight harbors along the lakes. The difficulty is over an alleged attempt of the Great Lakes Towing Company, known as the "tug trust," to lengthen working hours.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSION

Official Return Shows Enormous Powers Granted to the Syndicate.

The return presented in parliament last week gives the following as the terms of the Treadgold mining concession in the Yukon:

The company, says the return, consists of Messrs. M. H. O. Ewing, A. N. C. Treadgold and Walter Barwick. The concessions given numbered 13, and virtually amounted to a blanket policy of that section of country from the mouth of the Klondike river to Flat creek, including Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks, and their tributaries, with power to construct dams and supply miners with water and electric power. The first concession gives the company the sole right to divert and take water from the Klondike river in the territory granted for the purpose of taking water or generating power necessary to work the mineral deposits in that territory. This right has two restrictions, the first that all license-holders of claims on the Klondike river, shall have free sufficient water to work their dams, and the second, that in the event of the company interfering with the free flow of the river by the erection of dams, etc., so as to prevent the floating of saw logs, the company shall construct slides or other appliances so as to enable the holders of timber licenses from the government to bring their logs or timber down the river. The second concession gives the company power to divert the water of the river to the hills, and branches of the water and its tributaries.

The third, to impound and store for mining purposes all water not being used by free miners on any of the tributaries of the Klondike.

The fourth, to construct and maintain dams and other appliances necessary to the storing and distributing of this water.

The fifth, the right to purchase needed ground from the government at a price not exceeding $101 an acre.

The sixth, the right to build and maintain pumping stations and electrical works.

The seventh, the right to enter on lands and mining claims for the purpose of laying pipe or dummes.

The eighth, the right to enter on all ground to erect and maintain underground or overhead wires to convey electric current and the right to levy tolls for the use of electricity.

The ninth, the right to distribute and dispose of water.

The tenth, the right without payment of royalty to work all abandoned claims on Bonanza, Bear, Hunker creeks and their tributaries, but no entry for such claims to be made until the sum of $250,000 shall have been spent.

The eleventh, prior right to discoveries of lodes of ores discovered on crown lands through the operation of the company's works.

The twelfth, the right to take from designated crown lands timber without payment of dues for construction of works.

The thirteenth, the exclusive right to supply with water the district covered by the concessions, provided miners shall be able to construct flumes to convey the amount of water permitted for his individual use.

The company, in return for these concessions, agree to expend before the end of the present year $250,000 on works, to provide during the summer of 1895 a flow of water of 1,500 cubic inches per minute and maintain such flow for 60 days each season; to supply water to mine owners, and if insufficient at any time to increase the supply by an amount not to exceed 500 miner's inches per minute for after such time as the company has earned 10 per cent. on its investment, and to pay only customs imposts, school taxes and royalties.

The company is given power to assign these concessions to other parties and to these conditions are added a few other regulations which safeguard the rights of free miners in the use of the rights left them under the above concessions to the company.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

MINE MANAGER DEAD.

From Miner-Gazette.

Joseph Murphy, manager of the Waterloo mine, Cariboo McKinney, died at Greenwood on Monday, death being caused by a severe attack of pneumonia. Deceased was a native of Cork, Ireland, about 45 years of age, and came to this country from Spokane.

GRANK FORKS.

From Miner-Gazette.

The building boom is reviving early this year. Already a number of new houses are in course of construction and many more planned for immediate erection.

RICHMOND MUST PAY.

From Columbian.

Mr. Justice Irving held Supreme Court here today (Tuesday). Perhaps the most noticeable of the cases tried was that of Richmond. This was an action to recover the cost of calling out the militia at the time Steveston was threatened with riots in connection with the strike among the fishermen. The hearing of the case does not occupy much time, for, after listening to the evidence of Col. Worsnop and statements by counsel, His Lordship gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $2,021.32.

PROTEST WITHDRAWN.

From Slocan Drill.

E. B. Dunlop's protest against the election of R. A. Bradshaw to the mayoralty of Slocan, has been withdrawn and the incident amicably closed. Mr. Bradshaw paid the costs attaching to the case, amounting to upwards of $200, and the case has been removed from the Supreme court calendar.

PIONEER DEAD.

From Vernon News.

Death removed another of the old-timers of this district when, last Saturday, James Simpson passed away at the residence of Wm. Swalwell, Okanagan Mission. The deceased was a native of Wisconsin, and came to this province in the early days of the Cariboo excitement. At one time he operated a ferry at the mouth of Quesnelle, where at one time he was credited with making as much at $3,000 a day. He afterwards became a partner in the cattle business with Judge Haynes at Osoyoos, after which he and Colonel Haughton were together in the same business in this part of the district. For over thirty years he lived in the Mission valley, one of his farms there being the fine ranch now known as the Postill place. He had been in feeble health for the past few years, and his death was not unexpected, though it will cause a shock and feeling of sadness to many old friends by whom he was much esteemed. He was between eighty-five and ninety years of age, and a naturally robust constitution had been much impaired by the severe hardships incidental to pioneer life in this province.

CHINAMAN SHOT.

From Westminster Columbian.

A Chinaman was admitted to St. Mary's hospital last evening from the effect of a gunshot wound which had been received about a week ago. It turns out that the accident happened fully a week ago. The Chinaman was employed at the farm of Mr. D. W. Brown, Mud Bay, and while he was sawing wood, his employer's son, a young lad, appeared upon the scene with a shot gun, with which it seems he had been out shooting or was just going out. In a bantering way the lad called out to the Chinaman, "Look out, or I shoot," and pointed the gun at the industrious Celestial. Whether the lad knew the gun was loaded or he pulled the trigger by mistake, is not very clear, but certain it is that when the gun was discharged, the Chinaman fleeced and when picked up he was found to be pretty well peppered with shot about the back and shoulders.

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No. 190.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "International Mining and Development Company" has this day registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Tacoma, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Duncans, Vancouver Island, and T. J. Rhinehart, mine manager, whose address is Duncans aforesaid, is the attorney for the company (not empowered to issue of transfer stock).

The Company is limited.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been registered:

To do a general mining business in the State of Washington and in the Province of British Columbia; for the purpose of doing business in said Province of British Columbia the said corporation shall be properly registered in the said province as an Extra-Provincial Company, in accordance with legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia; and in addition to the general mining business, it shall be empowered to purchase, acquire, hold, sell, lease, convey, mortgage, bond and otherwise dispose of gold, silver, copper and lead and other mineral lands, including quartz, placer miner lands and claims in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia;

To develop gold, silver, copper and lead and other mineral lands; to use, equip and operate the same and the whole thereof, either separately or in conjunction with any other gold, silver, copper, lead or other mineral lands, or with any other enterprise authorized by these articles of incorporation, in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia;

To construct, acquire, hold, lease, and convey and dispose of, maintain and operate railways, motor lines, wagon roads, tramways, wharves and approaches, and to build furnaces, reduction works; to concentrate, reduce, smelt and refine any and all kinds of ores; to use, equip and operate the same separately or in conjunction with any other railway, motor line or wagon road, furnaces or reduction works, and to merge or consolidate the same with any other company authorized to do a like business enumerated in either one or all of the above powers;

To lease to another company or corporation authorized and empowered to do any or all of the things thereto enumerated; to enter into any operating or traffic contracts in the nature of a lease with such other companies or corporations, and to transfer to such companies or corporations the operating of the gold, silver, copper, lead or other mines, railways, motor lines, wagon roads and tramways, or any portion or portions thereof, or all furnaces, reduction and refining works; to use, equip and operate said railways and motor lines with steam, electrical or other motive power;

To apply to the proper authorities of any town, city or county in the State of Washington, or in the Province of British Columbia, in which the said corporation may extend its business, or may hereafter intend to extend it, for a grant or any rights, power, privilege and franchise for the maintenance and operation thereof; to accept, receive, own, hold, lease and sell and dispose of all and singular the same; to acquire by purchase, lease, contract or otherwise, and to accept, hold and own any rights, privileges or franchises heretofore granted to any person, persons, firm or corporation, or which may be hereafter so granted by the proper authorities of any incorporated town, city or any county of the State of Washington, and to sell, convey, mortgage or otherwise dispose of or incumber all and singular the same;

To survey and plat into lots and blocks any and all real estate that this corporation may acquire, and to dedicate the streets and alleys of such lands and plats to the public; to sell, dispose of and convey any and all such lots and blocks as the board of directors may direct and determine; and to buy, own, sell, convey and mortgage any real estate in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia;

To locate or file on or acquire by purchase or otherwise any water rights, flumes or ditches, and to use the same for the operating of any power plant, or for the purpose of furnishing such power to other companies or individuals in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act authorising and empowering the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to own, hold, lease and operate other property outside the Dominion of Canada; amending its Charter in so far as relates to the qualification, status, powers and election of its Directors, authorizing a further issue of consolidated debenture stock for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition of steam vessels; increasing and extending the company's powers of dealing with its landed, mineral, timber, hotel and other properties; enabling the Company to manufacture or otherwise acquire and use electricity for