

SOLID KOOTENAY.

Despite the Advent of the Klondike This Section of the Province is Advancing.

A Former Victorian Tells of the Progress Making in the Various Important Camps.

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AY, April 18.

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ever has operated in the world for the betterment of humanity," depend upon an event for which there is only the "scantiest kind" of evidence. The superstructure is altogether too elaborate and too weighty to rest upon uncertain foundations. The superstructure is too elaborate and too weighty to rest upon uncertain foundations. The superstructure is too elaborate and too weighty to rest upon uncertain foundations.

Christianity is in no sense a cunningly devised fable; and the resurrection of its divine Founder is not an event of doubtful certainty.

Will you permit me, sir, to place beside your statement that "the evidence supporting it (the resurrection of Christ), is of the scantiest kind," a sentence from another writer on the same thing? "Nothing is more historically certain than that Jesus rose from the dead and appeared again to his followers, even to those who seeing Him thus was the beginning of a higher faith and of all their Christian work in the world." This, sir, is the evidence of the most indefatigable students, the greatest scholars, and the keenest critics. If indeed he has a peer in this century.

Even to mention all the different lines of evidence that have led Ewald and others to the conclusion that the resurrection of Jesus is beyond the realm of question would so lengthen this letter as to justify its exclusion from your columns.

1. It was an event capable of easy verification within the first century of our era. Throughout that period and among those who had every opportunity and every inclination to expose the fraud, if it were an invention, the apostles made their cause known to the world.

2. After the crucifixion and burial Christ was seen alive in different places, and under different conditions, by different persons competent to bear testimony, and in every way worthy of confidence.

3. The testimony of those who, though they had not seen the risen Lord, yet stood near enough to the event to sift the evidence at first hand, is abundant and weighty. The Roman and the Greek both had plenty of shrewdness, and none were less likely than they to accept on slight grounds a religious belief.

4. Another piece of evidence is that afforded by the existence of the Christian Church, the greatest and most powerful of the world.

5. The church has been and is. How are we to account for it? There is no rational explanation of the existence of the church, if the resurrection of Christ is not a fact.

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MUTUAL CREDIT BILL.

Details for the Scheme for Helping the Farmers to Assist Each Other.

Objects for Which the Association May Lend Money Borrowed Under the Guarantee.

The following are the principal provisions of the bill introduced by the Premier for the encouragement of trades and agriculture by the establishment of Mutual Credit Associations.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint an auditor of associations under this act.

(1.) It shall be the duty of the auditor to enforce compliance with the several provisions, regulations and stipulations in this act contained, or in any regulations made thereunder.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make and establish rules and orders for controlling the business and affairs of associations, and for prescribing the course to be adopted in the conduct of business under this act, and the forms to be used and fees to be paid therein.

No association shall be formed under this act for the purpose of carrying on, and no association formed under this act shall carry on, any business, trade or calling that has for its object the acquisition of gain otherwise than by means of the employment of money in the manner by this act provided.

Any twenty or more persons associated for the purpose of procuring the incorporation of an association under this act may, by subscribing their names to a petition for incorporation, and complying with the provisions of this act in that behalf, obtain a charter of incorporation.

The objects for which an association may be incorporated under this act, shall be to procure moneys by monthly or other contributions and deposits from the members thereof, and to lend the moneys so acquired, at such rates of interest as may be determined by the members of the association only, and for the purpose of the aid and advancement of any such member in his trade or calling, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Every association shall require the officers, secretaries, treasurers and trustees thereof, if any, to give security.

Membership and Shares.—The number of members and the number of shares in an association shall be unlimited; every member shall be a shareholder, and no member shall hold, either in his own name or in the name of any other person in trust for him or otherwise, more than one hundred shares in the association.

The shares of the association shall not exceed in value the sum of ten dollars each.

The act shall for all purposes extend to minors and females, and co-partners, and to corporations and unincorporated associations may become members of and shareholders in any association incorporated under this act.

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the association becoming at any time unable to pay its debts in full upon demand, the repayment of depositors shall be suspended, and in the event of the winding up of the association, shall be postponed until payment of all other debts of the association in full. After payment of such debts, the depositors shall be entitled to rank and prove pro rata and without preference or priority upon the assets of the association.

Any association may, in respect of loans made to its members, receive and take real or personal security of any nature or kind whatsoever as security for any such advance or loan.

The rules of the association shall provide for the transmission of shares in the association by reason and in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member of the association.

Lending Powers.—In addition to any other objects in respect of which either under the provisions of this act or any other law for the time being in force hereunder, loans may lawfully be made by the association to its members, it shall be lawful for the association to make loans to its members, in such manner and on such terms as may be determined by the association, which is to say:—

(1.) For aiding a member to drain, clear or cultivate land owned or leased by him; Provided that no loans be made in respect of leasehold lands held for a term of less than two years from the time such loan is made.

(2.) To enable a member to purchase live-stock, stock in trade, implements, fixtures and tools or farming effects.

(3.) To enable a member to construct or improve fences and buildings.

(4.) To assist co-operative dairying or farming in the district.

(5.) To assist a member in the construction of any incorporated association or society subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and to incur any reproductive work or expenditure reasonably expedient in the conduct of his trade or calling, and not prohibited by this act or by any rules for the time being in force hereunder.

Debentures.—No association incorporated under this act shall, or its officers, take or retain (otherwise than by deposit, its made with the association by members thereof) any greater sum than the aggregate amount of shares actually subscribed for by and allotted to members of the association in good standing.

The managing committee may issue debentures of the association bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum to the extent of the borrowing powers of the association, and the debentures shall be issued under the highest bidders. Provided that no such debentures shall be issued until approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as aforesaid.

The managing committee of the association proposing to issue debentures under this act shall transmit to the clerk of the executive council a copy of the resolution of the committee in that behalf respecting such issue, setting forth the details and particulars thereof and a copy of the proposed debentures. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may either prohibit or approve of such intended issue, and such approval may be given subject to such terms and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may impose. A notice shall be published in two numbers of the British Columbia Gazette of the proposed issue, being made by approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; the notice shall state that the debentures when issued will be sold to the highest bidder, will be cash, and shall invite tenders therefor.

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