Russia Will Compromies

Czar's Past Due Note Will Accept Main Contentions of the Japanese.

Japan Will Not Have Sufficient Cause Left to Warrant a War.

Principal Element of Danger Now Lies in the Unruly Populace of Korea.

London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the Reuter's Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that while the bourse there has been nervous owing to the uncertainty of the situation, the progress of the negotiations inspire confidence.

The principal danger now according to this despatch is said to be confined to the disorderly elements in Korea. The latest news received here represent a great majority of the Koreans as sympathizing with Russia and hostile to Japan.

Other despatches say that the Japanese are embarking 10,000 laborers at Tien Tsin in order to hasten the completion of the Seoul-Fusan railroad.

Some anxiety has been expressed in St. Petersburg regarding the military movements of China.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The exchange of communications between the foreign office, the members of the committee of the Far East, Viceroy Alexieff and Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokio is still going on. There is no official indication of when a conclusion will be reached, but a diplomat who is close to such negotiations, expressed the opinion that the Russian reply will possibly be ready this week.

An authoritative denial is given to the report that Russia ever contemplated requesting the United States to explain the attitude attributed to the United States. The Korean minister has received advices that his government will soon open the port of Wiju on the Yalu river at the request of the United States to the commerce of the world.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—As the German government understands the present situation the feeling is such at Tokio that Japan will declare war unless Russia answers her demands favorably. Russia recognizes this and accordingly intends to accept enough of Japan's points to make the Tokio cabinet feel that a sufficient cause for war no longer exists and while the forthcoming note will not fully satisfy Japan it will prevent the serious possibility of a declaration of war.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The foreign office is unaware that Korea has declared her intention of remaining neutral in case of war between Russia and Japan.

The attitude of Korea in the event of war between Russia and Japan has been the subject of much comment among the diplomats here, as it was believed Korea's giving aid to Japan might constitute the two powers attacking Russia, thus compelling France to support Russia under the terms of the Franco-Russian agreement. One of the ambassadors therefore asked Foreign Minister Delcasse what the result would be if Korea joined Japan, and the minister answered in substance that Korea is not considered to be that kind of a sovereign independent power, whose assistance of Japan against Russia would bring about the contingency contemplated by the Franco-Russian agreement although the answer was confined to Korea, it is understood that China joining Japan would not be regarded as constituting two powers attacking Russia.

Pekin, Jan. 25.—The Chinese authorities have approached the ministers here of several powers with propositions directed towards attempting mediation with Russia and Japan. China is exceedingly anxious that war should be avoided.

Manila, Jan. 25.—The Japanese merchants in this city have received advices from the home government that in case of the outbreak of hostilities they had better transfer their business over to the Americans.

The ambitions of people in a low social ation are an interesting study, says e Daily News.

UKON RAILWAY BEFORE COMMITTEE

gument in Connection With Crossing at New Westminster Heard at Ottawa.

m Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—In consequence of defective construction of Ottawa's stock show buildings, they caved in ay; loss, $6,000. But this will not vent the coming exhibition in March. The railway committee of the privy ncil held its last sitting today to con r the application on behalf of the ncouver, Westminster & Yukon rail to connect with and cross the tracks the Canadian Pacific railway in stminster.

The C. P. R., while not objecting to crossing and to giving the V. W. Y. railway the major portion of the er front, oppose the attempt of that pany to cut them altogether off from water front, and have offered to t the cars of the V. W. & Y. rail from Lytton Square to all points heir line in New Westminster. This V. W. & Y. railway, however, re d, they desiring to obtain all the er front. The V. W. & Y. railway being built in the interests of the at Northern and Northern Pacific, it is felt here that while there was esire to prevent the V. W. & Y. way Company from having an en ce, it would not be fair to take all water front from the C. P. R., see they had expressed their willing to shunt for the other company. any legal questions were argued, the point was raised by Mr. Mc rn, on behalf of the V. W. & Y. way Company, that this was really ppeal to the committee from a de n of the minister of railways, which ontrary to the provisions of the way Act. This was a new point he committee, and they took it into consideration. Likely the whole ct will have to be commenced de before the new railway commis

its for the St. James' division of real and St. Hyacinthe were issued As in other constituencies the nations take place on February 9th polling a week later. The only writ to be issued is that for Hochelaga. government this week will make ffle in the work of the depart The administration of canals, Lawrence ship channel between real and Quebec, and the shipyard rel, all are to be transferred to the department.

rymen's Meeting.—L. W. Paisley, ecretary, has issued notices for nnual meeting of the Dairymen's ive Stock Association, to be held department of agriculture in the ment buildings on Wednesday, ry 3rd, at 2 p. m., for the elec officers and the transaction of business.

Local Mining Association Meets

Victoria Branch of Provincial Organization Holds Its Annual Gathering.

Reports of Secretary and Treasurer For the Current Year Are Read.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Last evening at the Board of Trade rooms the second annual meeting of the Victoria branch of the Provincial Mining Association was held.

Chairman Machin said he had just come from the Driard, where he had met the delegation from the Similkameen country and they had told him how much they regretted not being able to attend the meeting in a body. He spoke of his late trip through the upper country and the great increase in the mining industry and said the membership in many of the local associations had doubled in number quite recently. He said the meeting was called to elect officers for the coming year. He had always, he said, both in the East and West claimed British Columbia was destined to be the treasure box of Canada and every year brought it nearer the truth.

In the absence of the treasurer, the secretary, Frank I. Clarke, read the financial report, showing that after the Victoria branch had paid 50 per cent of the money to the provincial association, there was still $52.86 in the treasury. The report was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

By cheque from A. B. Fraser, sr.	$284 71	
Hon. Treas. Provisional Board, by subscriptions, membership fees	305 50	
		$590 21
	$590 21	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advertising	$ 23 55	
Postage	21 05	
Office rent	56 00	
Printing	16 50	
Telegrams	8 35	
Treas. Prov. Executive..	142 35	
Frank Clarke, Sec.	100 00	
Treas. Prov. Executive ..	152 25	
Sundry expenses	17 80	
Bal. in Royal Bank of Can.	52 86	
		$590 21
	$590 21	

In calling for the adoption of the treasurer's report the chairman said how gratifying it was to find such a good report for the first year.

The report was adopted as read.

The secretary then read his annual report as follows:

By a resolution adopted by the meeting at which the Victoria branch was formed on April 23, 1903, all residents of Victoria who had subscribed to the Provincial Mining Association were recognized as members of this branch. In consequence of this resolution the branch started with 782 names on its membership roll, but when your executive met, immediately after the organization meeting, it was found that of these only 291 had paid their membership fees. Steps were at once taken to collect those fees. A circular letter was prepared and mailed to every signatory inviting him to complete his membership, and that having failed to meet any response a committee was struck to make a canvass of those who had not paid up. The committee met with poor encouragement, the excitement of the convention having died out, it was found that those who would have contributed cheerfully in the first instance had they been asked to do so, had lost interest in the new organization and turned their attention to other matters. Discouraged, but not defeated, your executive then announced a public meeting in the city hall, enlisting the assistance of Mr. Wm. M. Brewer, M. E., who delivered an interesting address on the "Mineral Resources of Vancouver Island" and of several well-known musicians who brightened the intervals between the speeches with vocal and instrumental selections. Despite the attractiveness of the programme the meeting was not largely attended butresulted in an addition of eight new members. Subsequently further efforts were made to collect funds, but without appreciable result and finally it was decided to make no further attempt in that direction until the New Year and the near approach of convention week.

Meantime membership cards and copies of the constitution and by-laws were mailed to each member in good standing and your executive co-operated as far as possible with the provincial executive in the general work of the association.

In July the British Columbia Agricultural Association invited the assistance and co-operation of the branch in preparing a mining exhibit for the annual exhibition. A special meeting was called at which it was decided to volunteer to take full charge of the mining and mineral department of the exhibition, and the offer having been thankfully accepted by the exhibition management, a committee was struck to carry out the details. It was suggested that the exhibit should include specimens of ore from every mining district of the Province, mining machinery and pictures illustrating mining, smelting and milling operations. An estimate of cost was prepared and submitted to the exhibition management and an appropriation of $250 asked for, but all that could be spared from the exhibition funds was $100, and with that amount at its disposal your special exhibition committee went to work. The transportation companies were written to and responded most generously, the C. P. R. and the E. & N. consenting to carry exhibits free of charge, while the Dominion Express Company agreed to carry free parcels up to 500 pounds.

Letters were written to the owners and managers of every working mine and every smelter in the province asking for samples of ore, smelter products and photographs. These letters were ignored in the majority of cases, but a few responded heartily. The provincial government gave every aid and encouragement possible to the committee, the splendid collection of Provincial ores arranged by Mr. Kitto of the mines department, forming one of the main features of the exhibit. The Tourist Association also very kindly loaned a well filled cabinet of Vancouver island ores. Individual mine owners in many instances went to considerable trouble and expense in sending in exhibits which contributed to the success of the display. The mineral exhibit, while it fell far short of the ambition of your special committee, was pronounced by mining men to be most creditable, surpassing the displays made in former years, and attracting a great deal of attention. During the exhibition several thousand pamphlets on British Columbia's minteral resources, published by the provincial government, were distributed to visitors.

It was a subject for regret that several fine samples were received too late for the exhibition on account of delay en route. These samples weer placed on exhibition in a Government street window and attracted much attention.

While the mining exhibit was under discussion a suggestion was made by Mr. A. J. Morley that it would be advisable to hold an exhibition of mining machinery in this city during convention week, and it was decided to ask the co-operation of the various branches throughout the province in recommending such exhibition to the provincial executive. Letters were accordingly addressed to the secretaries of eighty-two branches, but only five replies were received and of these but three favored the scheme. The provincial executive, which had been communicated with on the same subject, declined to take any action.

During the year about forty new members were enrolled. Recently your president and secretary have been making a canvass for subscriptions and are pleased to report that they have met with ready and generous response from nearly every firm or individual visited. The near approach of the convention has again aroused the public in the work of the association, and there is little doubt but the new executive will find it an easy task to collect all the funds necessary to make that important event a complete success.

Benefiting by the experience of the past year, it is suggested that the canvass for subscriptions and for new members be vigorously prosecuted immediately preceding and during the annual convention.

FRANK I. CLARKE, Secretary.
Victoria, Jan. 24, 1904.

The report was, on motion, unanimously adopted, and the chairman paid Secretary Clarke a very high compliment for the able way he had conducted the work during the past year and the very efficient service he had rendered the local association.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Cuthbert and Grant scrutineers, and the voting for president was proceeded with. Mr. Thompson nominated Mr. Rowland Machin and Mr. Morley seconded. The nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Machin thanked the members for the honor they had done him.

Mr. D. W. Higgins nominated Dr. J. T. Jones for vice president; Mr. Paterson seconded. This nomination was also made unanimous, and Dr. Jones was declared duly elected.

Mr. J. Kingham was re-elected treasurer and thanked the members for the trust and accepted the post.

Mr. Frank I. Clarke was unanimously and enthusiastically re-elected secretary. In moving the nomination Mr. Kingham paid a very high tribute to Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke responded and gave a short resume of the year's work, saying that the local association showed very good progress in comparison with other associations. He said he should endeavor to do his best for the association during the coming year.

Dr. T. J. Jones moved that the old executive be re-elected.

After some discussion it was decided to elect two in the places of W. H. Langley and N. S. Clarke. Messrs. A. R. Sherk and Frank Higgins were elected. The full executive is Frank Higgins, A. R. Sherk, James Paterson, W. H. Thomson, A. J. Morley, J. W. Bolden and A. E. MacEachren.

The selection of delegates to the convention to be held here next month, was, on motion of Mr. D. W. Higgins, left in the hands of the executive. The officers and executive to be delegates with power to add to their numbers to make up the necessary number, viz., 18.

Mr. Loveridge told tersely of the doings in the North last season and the meeting adjourned.

Japan Would Try Conclusions

Peace Now would Mean Crushing Burden to Provide Future Armaments.

Orders Reported Given to Russian Reservists to Join the Colors.

London, Jan. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that first reserves resident there have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for active service. This is possibly a step taken with the object of preparing the public for eventualities, the correspondent says, and for obtaining the support of public opinion which the war party hitherto lacked. Nothing approaching a war fever, however, is yet discernible. The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that Viceroy Alexieff's illness is graver than had been supposed. Military preparations, the correspondent adds are only half completed.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard says that 2,000 Chinese who had been enlisted by the Russians deserted on being ordered to Port Arthur.

The Tokio correspondent of the Times says the leading Japanese journals continue to be sceptical of Russia's pacific intentions and argue that the patching of a hollow peace would not preclude the future rivalry in armaments which would cause a greater strain than a war, whereas a fight today would be a preface to many years of peace.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Warsaw says arrangements have been made to call out 86,000 reserves in the Kyarkoff and Odessa districts should it become necessary to do so.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has sent the following cablegram: "The official Gazette publishes an imperial ordinance empowering the government to assume control of all private railways, etc., for military purposes. The situation is very grave and developments are hourly expected."

Washington, Jan. 26.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, had a long talk with Mr. Loomis, acting United States secretary of state today on the Far Eastern situation. The ambassador's advices gave some hope of peace though the phase of the question which received most attention was the uncontradicted statements which had appeared in certain newspapers regarding the attitude of the United States government. The Russian government could not question previous assurances of neutrality from the United States, but recurrence of these statements has proven annoying. There is no anticipation on the part of the American government of any hitch in the reception of the United States consuls in Manchuria.

COLD SNAP CONTINUES.

Many Eastern Cities Still Enjoying Arctic Weather.

St. Paul, Jan. 25.—Thirty degrees below zero was the official record today, although thermometers in various parts of the city registered from two to three degrees lower.

Duluth, Jan. 25.—The thermometer here this morning registered 32 below.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

Provincial Legislature

Debate In Motion to Go Into Committee of Supply Continued.

Opposition Speakers Serve Up All the Previous Argument Again.

Night Sessions Began Last Evening in Dead Earnest.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock p. m.

MOTIONS.

On motion of the Hon. the Attorney-General the following bills were introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow:

Bill (No. 40) intituled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia."

Bill (No. 43) intituled "An Act to Amend the 'Public Parks Act.'"

Bill (No. 44) intituled "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and Trading Corporations."

Bill (No. 45) intituled "An Act Relating to the Attachment of Debts."

On the motion of Mr. Evans, Bill (No. 46) intituled "An Act to Amend the 'Line Fences and Water Courses Act,'" was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Mr. Oliver moved the following resolution: That, in the opinion of this House, it is advisable to amend the "South African War Land Grant Act, 1901," so as to allow of the widowed mother of a deceased volunteer receiving the grant in certain cases.

Mr. Oliver briefly explained to the House the purport of the motion. Much hardship had been suffered by widows and other relatives of South African Volunteers, and it was to make the grant operative in such cases that this resolution was brought forward.

The Premier strongly supported the resolution, which had, he said, his warmest approval. He would consult the Attorney-General toward having an amendment to the Act brought forward as soon as possible so as to avoid red tape and delay as much as possible. Carried.

THE LILLOOET SEAT.

Mr. Henderson moved the following resolution: that the attention of this House having been called touching the payment of public money to Archibald McDonald, sitting in this House for the electoral district of Lillooet, for services rendered in connection with the public works of this province, that all matters connected therewith be referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon. the President of the Council, Mr. Gifford and the mover, and that said committee be directed to inquire into the facts, to summon witnesses, to call for documents and records touching the qualification or disqualification of said Archibald McDonald to be elected to sit in this House as a member thereof for the said electoral district, and report the same to this House.

The following is the bill introduced by the Premier regarding this:

Whereas at the last general election the honorable member for East Lillooet electorial district was returned without opposition;

And whereas antecedent to such election he had been in the employment of the Provincial Government;

And whereas at the request of the public engineer, the said honorable member continued to supervise certain provincial works;

And whereas through a mistaken view of the law, he accepted payment for services for the month of September and on discovering his mistake returned the sum wrongly received;

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of his election, and it is against public policy that there should be any doubts as to the validity of said election;

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. Notwithstanding any disqualification for election or to sit or vote in the legislative assembly by reason of any act matter or thing done, or omitted to be done, by Mr. Archibald McDonald, he is now declared to have been lawfully elected as a member of the legislative assembly of the Province of British Columbia, and to be qualified to sit and vote therein, and is hereby indemnified, exonerated, freed and discharged from all penalties which would otherwise have been incurred under the provisions of the "Constitution Act."

2. This act may be pleaded in bar of and as a discharge of any action now pending or that may hereafter be brought against the said Mr. Archibald McDonald for any alleged violation of the terms of the "Constitution Act."

The Premier had no desire to obstruct the intentions of the mover of the resolution, but as a bill covering the whole matter was on the order for second reading that day he doubted if Mr. Henderson were in order. He thereupon raised the point of order.

Mr. Henderson said Mr. McDonald had on his own confession received pay from the government during the month of September. It was necessary that this House should know the facts before discussing the question. Otherwise no one would understand the bill introduced by the Premier. He had investigated and found that the Premier had stated the facts exactly as they were, and he had therefore brought this resolution forward.

Mr. Henderson said that Mr. McDonald had declined to make any statement to the House on the invitation of Mr. Oliver.

The Premier believed that all the information necessary could be obtained after the passage of the bill as at the present time. He would ask the House to oppose this resolution. Mr. McDonald had the confidence of the electors of his constituency; had he been guilty of any unworthy act the Premier would never be found introducing a bill to enable him to retain a seat on the floor of this house. He pressed the point of order for ruling.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) complained that the Premier was attempting to get the bill passed without giving the House a chance to ascertain whether the statements in the bill are as set forth there. He was surprised at the action of the government.

The Premier said Mr. Macdonald had informed himself that he had received pay for 12 days in September. The Premier recalled another bill of a similar nature, passed in 1899, when Messrs. Prentice and Deane got their seat. The veracity of the ministry was not called in question, the Premier was then in opposition, and he accepted the statements of the ministry as correct.

Mr. Speaker Pooley ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that it anticipated the motion for the second reading of bill No. 40, intituled "An Act to remove doubt as to the validity of the Election of a Member to represent Lillooet Electoral District in the Legislative Assembly," now standing on the orders of the day for second reading, said bill including and dealing with the subject proposed to be dealt with by motion. SeeMay, 10th edition, p. 265.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Houston asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What action has been taken regarding the expenditure of vote 121, 1903?
2. If no action has been taken, why not?
3. Is it the intention of the government to allow the vote to lapse?
4. If so, why?

The Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

1. Tenders were called for.
2. Answered by No. 1.
3. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Because the government has decided that it is not absolutely necessary to go on with this work at the present moment.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Premier the following questions:

1. Has the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company deposited the security and commenced construction as provided by Statute?
2. If so, when was the security deposited and when was construction commenced?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

1. Yes.
2. In compliance with section 17 of the Company's Act of Incorporation (chapter 50, 1900), a bond for $5,000 was deposited on the 25th of August, 1901. The conditions of this bond were complied with by the expenditure in surveys, from July to October, 1901, a declaration of which was filed by the company on the 23rd of November, 1901. Under the requirements of sub-section (c) of section 2 of the Company's Aid Act (chapter 55, 1902), a bond for $25,000 was deposted on the 20th of August, 1903.

Mr. Houston asked the Hon. the Provincial Secretary the following questions:

1. What rate was paid newspapers since June 30th, 1903, for advertising delinquent tax sale notices under sub-section (96) of section 7, "Assessment Act, 1903?"
2. In what newspapers were delinquent tax sale notices published since June 30th, 1903, and what amounts were paid each newspaper for such advertisements?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

1. Seventy-five cents per line of three columns, excepting the Colonist, which was paid $1 05 per line, for advertising delinquent tax sale of lands in four issues; 15 cents per line for advertising delinquent tax sale of Crown-granted mineral claims in two issues.

82. Nanaimo Free Press, Lillooet Prospector, Golden Star, Colonist, Ladysmith Recorder, Rossland World, Fort Steele Prospector, News-Advertiser, Ledge, Similkameen Star, Revelstoke Herald, Cumberland News, Vernon News, Nelson Tribune, Slocan Drill, Kamloops Standard, Ashcroft Journal, Columbian.

	Lands.	Mineral Claims, Etc.
Colonist	$ 350 00	
News-Advertiser	230 00	
Rossland World	244 50	
Tribune	93 75	
Nanaimo Free Press	149 25	
Vernon News	26 25	$23 70
Cumberland News	165 00	38 25
Slocan Drill	237 75	
Fort Steele Prospector	61 50	
Golden Star	......	15 60
Kamploops Standard	......	20 70
Ashcroft Journal	......	22 50
Ladysmith Recorder	......	12 00

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following questions:

1. Have rules regulating the procedure under the "Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902," yet been formulated?
2. If not, why not?
3. If not, is it the intention to provide for the same forthwith?

The Hon. Mr. Wilson replied as follows:

1. Yes. The new rules will be promulgated as soon as possible.
2. Answered by reply to question 1.
3. Answered by reply to question 1.

DEBATE ON SUPPLY.

The adjourned debate on the motion to go into committee of supply was resumed by Mr. Brown, and continued his remarks on the subject of the coal and oil licenses of Southeast Kootenay, repeating his charge of bad faith against the government. He quoted from the Canadian Bank of Commerce annual report to the effect that a coal famine might happen in the Boundary country. This, he believed, was another reason why the licenses should be issued. He did not intend his motion as a vote of censure on the government.

Mr. Ross (Fernie) spoke to the amendment and amendment to amendments introduced by the opposition. Had the member for Cranbrook taken the trouble to inform himself he would have found that the government was following a policy in force for 30 years past. Were the resolution to pass it would be a vote of censure on governments for 30 years back. It was in a "roorbach," and would strike at governments who were among his own supporters. The member for Cranbrook had not in debate put forward any very valuable or original suggestions regarding those licenses. The member for Alberni, in fact, damned the motion with faint praise; neither had the members for Chilliwack and the islands had no very severe strictures to pass upon the government. The motion had been brought in in a moment of political exuberance and without consultation with the opposition caucus. He was curious to know what the hon. member for Columbia would say about it. He appreciated the importance of the question; he was as anxious as anyone to have those lands opened up as soon as possible. It would bring about a condition of prosperity perhaps unexampled in the history of that country. If the members for Greenwood and Cranbrook could give any substantial reasons for supporting this motion he would be glad to hear them; but he would not support such a motion on the evidence educed by those hon. members. The matter appeared to rest wholly with the Federal government at Ottawa; it would be better if the member for Cranbrook addressed his efforts to the headquarters of his particular political persuasion instead of holding this matter over the heads of the present government like a sword of Damocles. It was urged to take immediate action, but that would produce conditions which no member of this House would care to see. He reiterated his advice to Dr. King to appeal to Ottawa first; he would do so had he the true interests of the country at heart. This proposed vote of censure was put forward in total ignorance of the facts connected with the coal and oil lands. It was advanced merely as a test of the loyalty of supporters of the government.

Mr. Shatford (Similkameen) spoke strongly in favor of the continuation of the Coast-Kootenay railway which would greatly benefit the Similkameen country and the entire province. The Similkameen was, perhaps, the richest mineral area of British Columbia; it was a great fruit-growing country; tons of peaches had to rot at Keremeos last summer owing to lack of transportation. With a railway all that fine land would become enormously profitable, which was at present given up to roving bands of range cattle. The mining resources of the Similkameen country had attracted the attention of mining men all over America. The immense placer and copper and gold leads are well known, but without railroads very little could be done. When capitalists would invest millions of dollars in that country it proved to him that the country had the resources, and that it only required transportation facilities to enable it to take its place amongst the great producing sections of British Columbia. The people of Victoria and Vancouver should take as much interest in the building of the Coast-Kootenay railroad as the people of Similkameen, for they would benefit equally. He would like to have an expression of the views of the government on the floor of the House on this matter.

Mr. Cameron thought this was the occasion in which the members took the opportunity of ventilating their views on everything in particular under the skies of British Columbia, and he did not propose to let such an opportunity pass without seizing it with avidity. Mr. Cameron then proceeded to catalogue his views upon things in general and the government in particular. He reiterated in great part the views already expressed by nearly all the members of the opposition.

Mr. Murphy (Cariboo) complained that no member of the government had been into the district of Cariboo for the past six or eight years. He and his colleague knew more about the wants of that district than the government and its agents. He ridiculed the appropriation for the Cariboo district, and said the sum in the estimates, $10,000, would not begin to repair the present roads and trails extending over 500 miles. He charged the government with misuse of public funds in his and other districts. He then went on to deal with the issues so far dealt with by the House, dealing first with the finances in a general way, condemning the government's policy. He criticised the assessment bill, having been an assessor himself; he told in an amusing manner of the evasions of the Act, and said the main thing was to assess property and see that what was due was collected. An aphorism of Mr. Murphy's was—the more you amend an Act the worse it becomes; better let them alone; they are bad enough as they are. The working men of Cariboo had asked him to see if he could not get the $5 head tax repealed by the Semlin-Cotton government reimposed. He then asked the government for a statement of its railway policy; also as to land, civil service reform.

Mr. Richard Hall followed in a general criticism of the government's policy. This country, he argued would never be worth a continental until railroads ran through every art of it. He hoped to see a strong railroad policy brought down by the government. But for the proposal to build a transcontinental railway was the only thing that varied the prospects of British Columbia from being very blue.

Mr. Oliver spoke strictly to the amendment before the House. He strenuously besought the government to reveal its policy on a number of questions. Mr. Oliver spoke at considerable length, reviewing the history of the present session of the legislature with some minuteness. Mr. Oliver took a somewhat sad view of the prospects of the province. He wanted to know who was going to decide the ownership of the Southeast Kootenay coal and oil land claims, which, he alleged, had been staked three times over. He blamed the government for its financial policy, and said that if the Kootenay blocks had been opened up for prospecting and working, a very large sum in ready money would have been available. Besides, it would have settled the fuel question and saved the smelters from being shut down so often and so long. Mr. Oliver passionately eulogized the Ottawa government for its wisdom in providing all sorts of advantages for the people of the Kootenays. He defied contradiction in this matter. He highly commended the coal lands policy of the Conservative party, and said no sensible man could take exception to that policy.

Mr. Evans (Cowichan) spoke in favor of larger expenditures for roads, trails and bridges throughout the province. The district he represented was perhaps the most successful mining district in British Columbia; roads were badly needed and he hoped the government would reconsider their vote in this matter and make provision in the supplementary estimates. He said that the public works system of British Columbia was one of the most vicious in existence. It inevitably led to abuses. Mr. Evans then criticised the civil service salaries and appropriation, and contrasted past with present ministerial remuneration. He did not think that the class of immigrants coming to the country reflected any credit on the Agent-General's office. He complained that the Agent-General's office should be abolished. He condemned the grants on account of superannuation, holding that the civil servants were well remunerated for their services and that pay should cease with service. He concluded with a general attack on the government's policy.

Mr. Drury moved the adjournment of the debate. The motion was lost 17 to 22 on the usual division.

Mr. Davidson (Slocan)advised opposition critics to take a year to study the effects of the legislation they were attempting to criticise. They would then know a little more about it than they did now. He deprecated the action of a section of the provincial press publishing statements to the world that the people of British Columbia were not able to manage their own affairs. So long as that continued capital would always be a little bit leerie of this country. Fair criticism was good; but there was not too much of it emanating from the opposition side. He questioned the good faith of opposition members who said so much about helping the workingman. He had heard the same hon. gentlemen on the floor of this House speak against legislation designed to benefit the workingmen. He thought the system of distributing the money for public works so long as members had to stand up and plead for appropriations for their particular district, so long would there be misuse of public money. He had made no promises to his constituents as to the amount he would get for the district, only that he would see that it got its fair proportionate share. All his district had received in the appropriations was $5,000. He hoped the government would see its way to erecting a bridge over the Slocan river. He would like also to have the government give a statement of its policy regarding the Kootenay coal and oil blocks.

Mr. Tanner (Saanich) complimented the finance minister on his budget speech, the did not approve of the government's method of meeting the financial situation. He believed the government was sincere in its desire to economize. Mr. Tanner gave an amusing description of a government road and an opposition road; the one smooth and hard making good traveling; the other deep enough to reach to the axles of the vehicle. He thought the government had failed to give tone and dignity to the legislature, as were expected from party politics. He referred to the Fernie incident, and also to the hon. member for Fernie, who, he said, had failed to seize the opportunity to become a hero. It was his duty to resign; nobody felt any personal animosity toward that gentleman, whose genial manner had disarmed any party hostility.

Dr. King's amendment to the motion that the speaker leave the chair, was then put. The amendment, etc., was as follows:

"But this House censures the government of the day for want of policy and unbusinesslike methods in dealing with coal and oil prospecting licenses."

And the amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Brown on the 22nd of January, as follows:

That all the words of the amendment after the first word "But" be struck out, and the following words be substituted therefor:

"Whereas a large number of bona fide prospectors have located coal and petroleum lands in blocks 4,593 and 4,594, and have made application under authority of the Statutes of this province for licenses to prospect for coal and petroleum within said blocks:

"And whereas said applications have been pending for a long time without any action having been taken by the government:

"And whereas the Honorable the Premier has stated on the floor of this House on the 4th day of December last, in answer to questions that day put to him, that the Lieutenat-Governor had not interfered in any way with the issuing of the said licenses:

"And whereas the Premier has stated, as appears by answers to questions made by the Hon. Member for Alberni on December 7th last past, that he has no reason to believe that chapter 8, British Columbia Statutes, 1903, will be disallowed:

"And whereas it is competent for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to deal with said application hereinbefore referred to, and grant such of them as ought to be granted, subject to the rights of all any any claimants thereto:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this House is of opinion that said applications should be dealt with without further delay."

Mr. Oliver, on a point of privilege, contended that the question had been improperly put, and that having been voted upon and decided that the words of Dr. King's amendment should stand part of the question.

Mr. Speaker fully explained the point of procedure to Mr. Oliver's satisfaction, and the House then adjourned at 5:50 p. m. until 8:30 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

On Mr. Speaker taking the chair at 8:30 p. m.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) continued the debate on supply. He discussed the financial situation with great detail, and blamed the government for not getting better terms than 5 per cent on its loan. The province was going behind at the rate of half a million a year, and the government had the duty of rescuing the province from this sort of thing, but instead of lightening the burden they added an extra one of $100,000. He then recapitulated the arguments in favor of a shorter period of loan than ten years. He hoped the government would be able to carry out what it had undertaken, though he doubted their ability to do so. He did not believe it was necessary to increase the taxation to the degree which the government had seen fit to enforce, and he could not approve of the method of imposition. He detailed again the alleged unfairness of the distribution of the taxation. The wholesale houses of the province would be ruined in competition with the Eastern houses. The wild lands of the province had been taxed two-thirds more than before, yet the opposition did not approve of placing a rate of taxation upon them which practically amounted to confiscation, and with this he charged the government. He condemned the Assessment Act relating to timber lands and timber leases. He declared that the Act had dealt a serious blow to the lumber industry. The opposition had expected legislation after recess that would mitigate the severity of those taxes. He wanted to know what the railway policy of the government was, and drew a somewhat dismal view of the province waiting for railways. He was aware that deputations had waited upon the Premier urging him to take up railway matters. He had as yet heard nothing as to the railway policy of the government. It could, of course, be said with considerable force that the government was not in a position to take up the railway question. He argued, however, that something more should be done than merely keeping up the roads and trails. He told of the difficulties in the Slocan district, which, he alleged, had benefited from the lead bounty granted by the Dominion government. If there were beter shipping facilities the Slocan and Kootenay generally would be much more greatly developed. He had faith enough in the resources of the province to believe that development would yet clear the province of all debt. He thought that the example of Russia, which began to develop its resources from nothing but fallow land and had now become one of the greatest empires of modern times. British Columbia had an area greater than of the United Kingdom, and a population of about 150,000, and yet instead of being what it should be, the banner province of Canada, it was at the foot of the list. As far as its natural resources went it was the banner province. Mr. Macdonald then dealt at some length with the two per cent tax, and blamed the government for not bringing in a bill to that effect. He thought that something should have been done. This question had been urged upon various governments, but nothing had yet been done. Mining men from all over the province waited on the government complaining of the injustice of the tax. He charged the government with being incapable of dealing with this question. Delay in bringing in such legislation was operating injuriously against the interests of the province. An enormous amount of capital was necessary to develop the resources of such a country as this, and he argued that nothing should be done to keep out capital. He had hoped for an Act to cover this matter. He suggested a bill to levy a tax on the net proceeds of the mine less the cost for transportation. His reason for introducing the amendment condemning the government was because they had not brought in the bill to amend the taxation of mines before the estimates.

Mr. Drury was disappointed that no member of the government had risen in his seat to defend the government's policy, especially regarding the Assessment Act.

The Premier in exlanation, said a delegation of the Victoria Board of Trade had waited on him saying they had not yet seen a copy of the bill. He had informed them they had representatives in the house who had been in possession of the bill and should have supplied them with copies of the bill as they should have done. He hoped that Mr. Drury would be more careful in his statements after this, and also try to do his duty more faithfully by his constituents than this incident showed him to be doing. He hoped Mr. Drury would not repeat his offence. (Laughter.)

Mr. Drury continuing angrily, assailed the government on many points. He charged the government with collusion with the Socialist members. Challenged by the Premier to name his informants as to the statement that merchants were reducing their stocks, Mr. Drury could not mention any names; he excused himself on the ground that he could not divulge the private affairs of merchants of this city. Mr. Drury then drew an exceedingly depressing picture of the sufferings of the merchants under the tax. The Premier again challenged. Mr. Drury could not mention names. The Premier charged him with trying to bluff the House, which Mr. Drury denied. Mr. Drury was going on to give illustrations, one of which was a man who invested his money in a mortgage, and to show how he would be taxed, when Mr. Cotton pointed out that the property so mortgaged would in any case have to pay taxes as real property. Mr. Drury indignantly wanted to know if the hon. member for Richmond insinuated that he was knowingly making false statements on the floor of this House. Mr. Cotton reiterated his point, and showed where Mr. Drury hac blundered. Mr. Drury then proceeded to criticise the Assessment Act in other sections. He doubted if even a dollar of the million dollar loan would be converted into inscribed stock, as had been suggested by government supporters. He was disappointed that no statement had been made regarding the New Westminster traffic bridge, in the estimate of cost of which there was a discrepancy of some $64,000. He regretted so often that the Premier was not in his seat that the House smiled at each regret as at a joke. Mr. Drury had very much to ask and tell the Premier. He lamented that Mr. Hall's motion regarding the fish traps had been on the order paper for many weeks, and nothing could be done with it because the government were not ready to go on with it. Mr. Drury then spoke on the alleged misuse of public funds by the government before the election. Mr. Drury mentioned the poor vote for Cariboo, and was immediately pulled up by the Chief Commissioner, who pointed out that $54,000, not $10,000, had been appropriated in the estimates for public works in Cariboo. Mr. Drury stood corrected and confessed negligence in examining the estimates. Mr. Drury then spoke of the Fernie ballot box question. Mr. Drury pathetically described the crimes of the government in regard to Fernie and Lillooet to the great amusement of the House. Mr. Drury then took up the educational question and animadverted upon the alleged iniquity of compelling certain classes of teachers to take the Normal School course. The province, he declared, was being deprived of the services of some of its brightest young people by the provisions of the bill, simply because they could not afford the cost of the course at the Normal School. He cited the case of Ontario as one to be imitated by the people of this province. Mr. Drury then defended the Dominion government, and said posterity would recognize what the Dominion government had done for this province. That government had conferred a great boon on the people of this province in many directions, and he hoped that would offset the bad deeds of the provincial government. Mr. Drury then took up the land question and discussed it in the same strain at some length.

Mr. Parker Williams said he could not stand a slur on the party to which he belonged. He was proud of being a Socialist. Some men who were bound to take very much higher rank intellectually and almost in every other honorable particular than any hon. member in this or any other legislature in this country. He ventured to mention the name of the late John Stuart Mill, whose name it was only sufficient to mention to enforce respect and honor. John Stuart Mill was a declared Socialist and proud of the name. There were other great men who might be mentioned by such a name as he had mentioned should silence all sneers as to the name and idea Socialist. Mr. Williams denied that the government were retained in power by the vote of the two Socialist members. It was simply a question of mathematics; there were 22 Conservatives; 17 Liberals, 1 labor and 2 Socialist members. Perhaps if a vote of want of confidence in the government were brought up he might vote for it if it were not for the unpleasant fact that the success of that motion would put the Liberals in power, when he would be confronted with the plain duty of voting immediately for a want of confidence in them, too. (Much laughter.) Between the two he much preferred the present government to their vis-a-vis. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Williams denounced the immigration methods pursued on behalf of British Columbia in the United Kingdom. The statement of conditions as set forth in these pamphlets is entirely misleading. Those who were here knew perfectly well that these pamphlets did not state the facts. He considered it an attempt to flood the labor market in this province. No other body than the labor would stand it. The provincial government spent from $8,000 to $10,000 a year to bring labor into the province. The Dominion government spent half a million. He objected to the laboring men being asked to contribute one cent to help bring in competition for themselves. The Assessment Act made him think that this province was breeding a cheaper breed of men than heretofore. The British Columbia taxpayer was like Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relatives on the altar of his country. So it was with the taxpayers of British Columbia; they had no objection to everybody else paying taxes, but when it came to themselves they wanted to be excused. (Laughter.) Mr. Williams made great sport of the contention of the Liberals that the Kootenay should be opened up by reading a list of names of persons who had, through an agent applied for coal and oil licenses. Of this batch nine were women and forty American citizens not residents of this country—and that completed this particular list. Similar revelations could easily be made. He concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate. Carried.

RETURNS PRESENTED.

Hon.Mr. Tatlowpresented a return asked for by the hon. member for Lillooet, showing the number of big game licenses issued last year for that district.

The House adjourned at 10.45 until 2 o'clock today.

NO LIVES LOST HAD SHE BEEN INSURED

(Continued from page 2.)

were washing into the bilge under the skin. The skin had opened up, the seams spreading half or three-quarters of an inch under the boilers owing to the heat. The suction of the pumps was all on the port side, and the water was supposed to run under the keelsons, but it didn't seem to. The pumps worked all right until they clogged. In the opening of the mud box five or six minutes were occupied. When the box was cleared the pumps choked under the skin. He was under the impression at first that the seams had opened under the boilers, but could not bring himself to believe that. There was water under the boilers. He did not remember stating in evidence at Seattle that the port did not cut much figure. Water had been coming in from the weather side over the main deck as well as through the deadlight.

When he had asked Capt. Roberts to get the steamer around to the wind she was about four miles from Dungeness Spit, and he believed that the captain could have got her under the lee of the land near Protection Island if necessary, if the efforts with the deadlight had not been successful when the steamer was brought around. The steamer was to the northwest of Protection Island when he first noticed the water. The steamer had never leaked before. She had been very tight, but had not been in any storm before. If Capt. Hall had known the condition of the Clallam he could have taken her to the lee of Smith Island, and had fair wind going there.

When Capt. Roberts was notified of the condition of the steamer there was nothing, insafar as the engine room was concerned, to prevent him getting her around. He would have known of the water on board by the manner in which the steamer handled. He had seen Capt. Roberts put the wheel hard over to port when he went to the pilot house to notify him of the water, but the helm did not have much effect on the rudder. The jib had been hoisted in the effort to bring her around the other way, but did not seem to have any effect. The water in her was not sufficient to prevent her going around. The steamer could have gone back to Port Townsend if she could have been got round.

The deadlight had been blocked at first with woollen blankets and shored up in from the skin to above the skin with wooden wedges. As they were about to secure it a sea struck the deadlight and sent everything adrift. The blanket went out through the port; water poured in. They rustled around, found other blankets and wood, but the water knocked everything away. There was a distance of sixteen inches between the skin and the deadlight. There was no lead in the deadlights. He kept working at the deadlight until so much water got in that he could not reach it. He was working at it after the pumps had stopped, after the fires were out. He notified Capt. Roberts before the pumps clogged. They were working when the captain sent the first officer down. There was steam on them. There was a foot of water on the floor.

The circulating pump had been put on the bilge by an oiler at his instructions. It was necessary to close the main injection. The oiler closed this while witness opened the suction to the bilge. If the main injection had not been closed water would have continued to flow into the bilge. It was impossible for the sea to have flooded the vessel through this seacock. At the last the deadlight was under water altogether. The greater the list the more water came in. If running before the wind the deadlight would have been out of the water. If she was bow on to the wind she would have straightened. The cargo was light and didn't affect her much. The shifting of the cargo made little difference. His relations with Capt. Roberts had always been friendly.

The Clallam made more water after the Holyoke took her in tow than before. Towing seemed to sink her quicker. He saw the flag flying, but it was too black to distinguish the Union being up or down from the deck, much less from a passing vessel. He would assume that a ship a mile away would not see it. All the officers were billeted to the boats; he was billeted to No. 3 boat by the rules. He was not in charge. Had not been notified when she was launched. He would not have gone in her if he had. He thought she would have been smashed up alongside the steamer. There were rules for the officers to take charge of the boats, but they were supposed to be notified by the master of the ship. No. 1 boat was the chief officer's boat, but he had not gone in it. Not one of the officers billeted to the boats went in them. He did not think any boat was assigned to the captain under the rules. Some of the crew, two deckhands, three firemen, an oiler and the messboy had gone in the boats. Most of them were drowned. He had seen a boat capsize from a port on the lower deck. She was away from the steamer's side; there were people clinging to it, he saw many others in the water. Nothing was done that he saw to help them. He went to the hurricane deck after the boats were launched and assisted to put the weather boats over. This occupied an hour. They were all smashed against the steamer's side, except one, in which an oiler got away as the steamer was sinking. Donkey boilers were not required on inland steamers, although the Alaskan boats have them.

It was customary to pile cargo about the deck pumps. He had moved cargo for ten or fifteen minutes before they were manned. They soon choked. When the Holyoke came she was near enough for the passengers to be saved by lines. He was positive that Capt. Roberts had not told Capt. Hall, of the Holyoke, of the condition of the steamer. If the steamer had been insured for a hundred thousand dollars, he said, no one would have been lost. The only object the captain had was to try to save his ship. When he got to Seattle and was interviewed by a reporter the first thing he spoke of was his ship and of his money having helped to build her. He wasn't worrying about the lives that were lost.

He thought the reversing of the engines might have done some good when the captain could not get the steamer around. When the pumps were clogged it was almost impossible to have disconnected them and cleaned them out. He had tried, but found it no good. He was given a crew of five men, an oiler, fireman and deckhand and two others for his boat. He did not know about the boat's equipment. It was not his duty to look after that. The average deckhand on the Sound steamers did not know anything about handling boats; they were not required to. All they were required to do was to handle freight.

Capt. George Roberts, master of the lost steamer Clallam, who has been so severely criticized on account of his actions in connection with the Clallam disaster, and First Officer W. Doney will come to Victoria to give evidence before the coroner's inquest. The coroner was notified to this effect yesterday by Mr. Blackwood that they would come to testify when the Seattle enquiry closes.

The Amateur Actors.—The Victoria West amateurs are again in harness, and, after a brief spell of rest, are buckling down to the arduous task of mastering John A. Fraser's great play, "Because I Love You," holding their first rehearsal tonight at Semple's hall. This presentation promises to eclipse all other efforts of the company on account of its sterling dramatic interest and because of the histrionic capabilities of the strong company of well-tried amateurs to whom the parts are entrusted.

At the burial of a South London man his six dogs, draped in black, followed the cortege.