PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

MONDAY, March 16.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

Mr. Cotton presented a petition from W. de V. Lemaistre of Trail (receiver of the Kootenai Water Supply Company,) and a number of other creditors and interested in the Kootenai Water Supply Company, stating that the works of this company situated on Seven Mile creek Pend d'Oreille river were on August 25, 1896 transferred to George Archer for the alleged consideration of $1, and an action was now pending to set aside the bill of sale as irregular and fraudulent to creditors. That Robert Archer was one of those now applying for the incorporation of a company to use the machinery of this company and that to grant such a charter would deprive the petitioners of their rights to recover for wages etc., against the Kootenai company. The petition was read and referred to the private bills committee.

Mr. Booth, for the private bills committee, reported the preamble proved in the case of the Vancouver-Nanaimo Railway Transfer Co. and submitted the bill with amendments. Read and received.

Mr. Sword introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Elections Act. The bill was read a first time and set for second reading Wednesday.

Mr. Helmcken moved for copies of all correspondence between the government and the government of the Dominion of Canada with reference to the question of the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve since the return dated February 11, 1897, was presented to the house. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented returns relating to applications for coal lands at Rock creek and White lake, East Yale.

The Premier made the formal resolution that supply be granted to Her Majesty, and that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on Wednesday to consider the resolution.

This was carried.

Mr. Adams asked the Hon. Minister of Mines: How often has Hugh Hunter, mining recorder for the mining division of Similkameen, obtained leave of absence during the part of 1896 from 1st of May to 31st December?

Hon. Col. Baker—"Once, as far as I am aware."

Mr. Semlin asked the Premier—"How soon will the government inform this house of its railway policy?"

The Premier—"The government expects to do so this week, or next week."

Mr. Hume presented a bill to incorporate the Bedlington & Nelson Railway Co.

The bill was read a first and referred to the railway committee.

Dr. Walkem presented a petition from the wholesale and retail druggists against an amendment to the Pharmacy Act making it compulsory to sell poisons only in rough bottles. The petition pointed out that if this provision was put in force they would be obliged to tear open packages such as rough on rats, and other preparations, in order to place them in such bottles. This would not be practicable.

The petition was read and received.

The report of the Land Clauses Act was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed for Wednesday.

The debate on the second reading of the Lunacy bill was continued by Mr. Semlin, but though he spoke for a few moments and was heard to say that some changes would be proposed in committee, the nature of his objections did not reach the press gallery.

Dr. Walkem objected to some of the clauses in the act, among them that the superintendent of the asylum at Westminster should be inspector of any private asylum. At present there were no private asylums in the province, but there might be in time. There were other provisions he said that he could object to, one of them was the title which he would like to see changed from asylum to "hospital."

The second reading was carried and the bill ordered committed tomorrow.

Mr. Semlin asked that the second reading of the Water Clauses bill stand over for a day, as he would like to hear from the upper country before he spoke on it.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, though quite prepared to go on with the bill, was willing to let it stand over to oblige the opposition leader.

At Mr. Sword's request, Mr. Kennedy's name was substituted for his on the public accounts committee.

The house went into committee on the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. bill, Mr. Huff in the chair. The comtee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house went into committee on the Revelstoke, Trout Lake and Big Bend Telephone Co. bill, Mr Kennedy in the chair. The committee reported the bill complete without amendments.

Mr. Semlin presented a petition from the Thompson River Hydraulic Co., Ltd., asking that they be allowed to amend their petition for consolidating the several acts relating to the company by adding a provision extending the term of their leases for 25 years.

Mr. Speaker ruled the petition out of order as infringing on the rights of the crown.

The house went into committee on the Cassiar Central Railway bill, Mr. Williams in the chair. The committee rose reporting progress.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return relating to the proposed residence for the admiral at Esquimalt. The return contained the resolution of the city council of Victoria and a letter from Col. Baker forwarding the resolution to the admiral.

Hon. Col. Baker presented return relating to the Quatsino and Cape Scott colonies. The return shows that so far the settlers at Quatsino are contented with their location, and ask further time to get the required number of settlers to take advantage of the law relating to free lands. In reply, the Minister of Immigration has given the required extension to June 30; pointing out, however, that the necessary number of colonists must be forthcoming before any title can be given.

Expenditure in connection with Quatsino colony: Construction road at Fort Rupert, 1895-96, $3,071.34; same road, 1896-97, $1,967.50; surveys, etc., $2,097.74; steamer Mischief, trips with supplies for settlers, $100; 50 copies Tacoma Tidende, $2.50; total, $7,239 08.

There was no expenditure in connection with Cape Scott colony.

The correspondence relating to Cape Scott colony shows that preparations are now going on to settle a number of Danish immigrants at that point. As soon as there are thirty there the government will send a surveyor.

The house adjourned just before six o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 16, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill entitled "An act relating to the employment of Chinese on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts." This act, of which the short title is the "Alien Labor Act, 1897," provides shortly that in any act passed by the legislature giving any person or body corporate the right of "erecting a bridge, making a railway, tramway, turnpike road, telegraph or telephone line, the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, loch, dam, slide or other like work, the right of ferry, the right of carrying on any trade, business, occupation, or calling, the giving, granting or confirming to such person or body corporate any property rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the amendment to a former act of a like nature which has not already similar provisions, no Chinese shall be employed in connection with or in relation to any of the works, rights, trade, business, occupation or property given, granted, confirmed, authorized or affected by the act."

Penalties are provided of fines not less than $10 nor more than $25 for every Chinese employed contrary to the act. The offender shall be liable to separate penalties for every day any Chinese are employed.

The bill was read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

STATUTE REVISION.

Mr. Macpherson asked the Attorney-General: 1. Have any payments been made to the late commissioner to revise the statutes since the first of May up to the period of the cancellation of the first commission, or to the present time? 2. If so, what are the amounts and the dates of such payments? 3. If so, under what authority are such payments made? 4. Has any claim been made by the said late commissioner, verbally or in writing, for any amount in connection with the completion of the revision? 5. Does the late commissioner claim that the revision of the statutes has been completed?

Hon. D. M. Eberts replied:

1. "Yes."

2. "July 3, 1896, $1,000; Sept. 4, 1896, $500; Jan. 4, 1897, $1,000; Feb. 27, 1897, $3,500.

3. "The first three amounts by a vote of the legislature and the last under section 7 of the Revised Statutes Act, 1895, and by special warrant issued under authority of an order in council dated Feb. 27, 1897."

4. "No."

5. "I cannot say; they are being revised."

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Lunacy bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

The title of the act was changed on an amendment moved by Dr. Walkem, to the Hospital for the Insane Act, 1897.

In section 40, providing that where a person legally responsible for a patient's maintenance is able to pay for his support he must do so; the last three lines of the section, which provided that the patient would be discharged if such persons refused to pay, was struck out.

Another amendment was one proposed by Dr. Walkem providing against any medical man signing a certificate of lunacy in any case where the patient is his relative.

The bill was reported complete with amendments, and report put down for consideration on Thursday.

WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Hon. D. M. Eberts in moving the second reading of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, said that this bill had the formal title set out at greater length than was customary in order to convey at the outset an idea of the main purposes sought to be effected, which were:

1. To confirm to the crown (following the principle of the Water Privileges Act of 1892) all the unrecorded and unappropriated water and water power in the province;

2. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the acquisition of water rights and privileges for ordinary, domestic, mining and agricultural purposes (including all ordinary cases of mechanical and industrial use;

3. For making adequate provision for municipal water supply (this branch being extended to facilitate the construction of waterworks systems in parts of the province which, although unincorported, may contain sufficient population to warrant the construction of a system;

4. For the application of water power to industrial and mechanical purposes, in this branch of the act being contained all the provisions relating to electric light, tramway and power companies, irrigation companies, and companies having for their object the generation or procuring of power from the use of water rights.

These four main purposes formed the subject of the first four parts of the Act, the remaining parts 5 and 6 dealing with the procedure upon expropriation of lands, the exercise of powers incidental thereto and the regulations for facilitating the carrying out of the act and the repeal of the different acts and sections of acts with which this bill now deals. Having thus analyzed to a certain extent the title which outlined the general scope of the act, the attorney general proceeded to indicate the guiding principles which had been kept in view in preparing the bill. It had been considered essential in the public interest that as far as possible specific and adequate provision should first be made to render all water rights vested in the crown available as a source of supply to the people for domestic purposes and to the agriculturist and to the miner for the purposes of their respective callings, and to all municipalities and populous localities for waterworks purposes. Subject to the supply of water for these purposes the bill deals with the needs of certain classes requiring water for certain industrial and mechanical purposes so as to render the entire water supply available for the requirements of every bona-fide industrial or mechanical undertaking in the province, subject to such rules and regulations as will ensure economical acquisition and use. The first portion of the act defines unrecorded water as being all water which for the time being is not held under and used in accordance with a record under this act or under acts repealed hereby or under special grant by public or private act, and shall include all water for the time being unappropriated or unoccupied or not used for a beneficial purpose, and part 1 declares all recorded water to be vested in the crown in the right of the province; next that no title to the diversion of water shall be acquired by length of use or prescription or otherwise than by direct legislative authority. The first part of the act was not more than a resume of the Water Privileges act of 1892, declaring all water to be vested in the crown, and section 5 sets forth that "no right to the permanent diversion or the exclusive use of water shall be acquired by any riparian owner or by any other person by length of use or otherwise than as may be acquired or conferred under the provisions of this act or of some existing or future act of parliament." That was the same law as it stood on the statute book to-day.

Part 2 of the act dealt with the recording of water for domestic, agricultural and mining purposes, and also for mechanical and industrial purposes. Section 7 of this act was new and set out that "every right, power and privilege conferred by and acquired under this part of the act shall be subject to and conditional upon the reasonable use for the purposes for which such right, power or privilege is conferred and acquired." This was a declaration that he felt sure would meet with general approbation. Agriculturists could get as much water as they required for land and domestic purposes, and the provisions in the mining and placer acts in regard to water were retained under the same conditions. The act was not retroactive in effect. Reference was then made to the sections in this part of the act providing for leave to apply for water that has been granted on a lease, but not used, and for obtaining interim records for non-user by the original recorder. Provision had also been made for better security being given as protection against loss or damage to persons whose lands were crossed by works used for the diversion of water.

Part 3 dealt, it was explained, with the supply of water to towns, cities or unincorporated localities. Provisions were made for a municipality to carry on water works systems and to expropriate water rights already recorded, if deemed necessary, for a proper supply for household purposes by the municipality, provisions being made for payment of damages for the works so expropriated. There were also powers bo which a water company might supply a municipality by arrangement with that municipality and there were provisions for carrying on waterworks, if needed, in unincorporated localities. Clauses in the act empowered a municipality to expropriate waterworks companies' systems on payment of the value as laid down in the act.

In looking through part 3 it would be seen that the rules and regulations for carrying on water companies were rather elaborate, but it was believed that if a company took advantage of these sections they could get to work quicker and in a simpler manner than in coming to the house for a private bill.

Part 4 was for the purpose of having a comprehensive and uniform method of meeting the wants of all companies desiring to utilize water and water power for the purposes of their undertakings and in order to carry out the spirit of the act it was intended to introduce in a very short time a companies' clauses act on the basis of the rules long in force in England relating to companies of this kind. Companies incorporating under this act must make elaborate statements of their requirements and their scope to the Lieut.-Governor in council, who would make inquiries into the solvency of the company and their ability to carry out their proposed works.

The last part of the act dealt with the repeal of former enactments and regulations and section 151 gives the Lieut.-Governor in council power to regulate and adjust the tolls and charges to be made and levied by power companies. After touching on other features in the bill the Attorney-General closed by saying that the bill was very comprehensive and was submitted in the hope that it would merit general approval. There might be some clauses which might not be altogether acceptable, but these might be altered in committee if thought advisable. He would now move the second reading.

Mr. Semlin had listened with pleasure to the Attorney-General, but he was of opinion that a bill of such large scope as this should have been brought down earlier. He hoped it would meet the requirements, but he was of opinion that a less elaborate act might have been better earlier in the session. He would not oppose the second reading, but wished it to be understood that the opposition would not feel responsible if the act required a considerable amendment next session.

Mr. Cotton complimented the Attorney-General on his evident desire to bring in a comprehensive act dealing with the water question. From what the Attorney-General had said changes in detail might be necessary to make the measure workable, but there could be only unqualified approval of the proposition that the holding of water only went with the reasonable use of it, and that no person or company could lock up water without making use of it. He thought some amendments might be made to make the act almost automatic in its working and that the Lieut.-Governor in Council would only have to interfere in extreme cases. He would like to see some better way of measuring water than by miner's inches.

Mr. Sword also said he would like to see some clauses changed in committee and some sections put in to provide for the crown getting a revenue for the use of the water.

Dr. Walkem expressed himself as of the opinion that the bill put too much power in the hands of the government.

The bill was read a second time and on the call for names Dr. Walkem was the only one who voted against it.

The railway committee reported the preambles provided in the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway bill; Victoria, Vancouver & Westminster bill; Cariboo Railway bill; and the Delta, New Westminster & Eastern bill.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

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[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 16.]

THE CITY.

THE funeral of the late Thomas B. Tansey, for many years section foreman on the E. and N., took place on Sunday afternoon, the interment being at Seattle, where his relatives reside.

NINE "Bob White" quail have been brought out from the East by Mr. T. H. Sinclair, of St. Thomas, Ontario, for his uncle, Mr. D. E. Campbell, and will be turned loose in some place where they will not be molested.

MR. M. BANTLY yesterday received the sad news of the death of his sister, Sister Mary Bonifacia, at the convent at Atchison, Kansas, on the 4th instant. Sister Bonifacia has been a member of the Benedictine order for the past thirty-five years.

A TOTAL of $112.90 was added yesterday to the local fund far the relief of the famine sufferers in India. This amount is made up of the following subscriptions: Baptist church of Trail, $7.55; Florence M. Goward, $2.50; Episcopal church at Quamichan, $24; Episcopal church at Somenos, $10.15; Blair & Co., $5; J. A. Forin, $5; R. W. Hodgins, $5; E. P. Whatley, $5; Church of England, per Nelson branch Bank of B.C., $43.70; and G. R. Robertson, $5.

JESSE D. MOORE and James Chalmers, two toughs who have been holding high carnival at Plumbers Pass, arrived in town on Sunday evening in charge of Provincial Constable Drummond of that place. It seems that the two prisoners were convicted of stealing the rigging, etc., of a sloop the property of Mr. Snell, which had come to grief in the Pass during heavy weather. It was while Mr. Snell was absent seeking help that the robbery was committed. Moore and Chalmers will serve four months each in the provincial jail.

IN a recent issue of the People's Journal, of Dundee, Scotland, inquiries were made for George Wright and William McRae, who were last accounted for in this city and in Vancouver. The former was last heard from eight years ago, when he was staying at the Greyhound hotel, Vancouver, and his friends are desirous that he should communicate with his sister, Catherine Wright, 69 Foundary Lane, Dundee. McRae was last heard from in 1891, when it is stated he was in the employ of contractor T. W. Patterson on the V. & S. railroad.

APRIL 20, 21 and 22 are the dates fixed for the annual meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Institute to be held this year in Victoria. The institute has been practically a defunct organization for the past four or five years, but its membership now approximates between 150 and 200 teachers. Coming together from all parts of the province as they will the effect of their deliberations is sure to be beneficial and stimulating to the general system of school tuition. The committee preparing for the strangers' reception in town are working energetically, and is meeting, it is understood, with fair success.

MESSRS. T. N. HIBBEN & Co. have received ex H.M.S. Comus a small consignment of gold pens which are warranted to give satisfaction to the owners. This consignment, arriving as it does in a most unusual way, is the result of a forced loan made by the "middies" of H.M.S. Royal Arthur just before the departure of the ex-flagship from this station. The trade mark which was wont to ornament the store front of the above firm was appropriated by the young "horse marines" by way of a joke, and having re-gilded and further adorned the pen, had it transhipped to the Comus at Callao for transmission to its owners in this city. An equally gaudy molar, the property of a local dentist, which disappeared at the time the pen did, is still missing.

THE address given by Mr. J. B. McKilligan in the lecture room of St. Andrew's church last evening was an able and interesting review of the life and times of John Knox, the Scottish reformer. The political and religious condition of Scotland during the early half of the sixteenth century was touched upon in the introduction; then followed a resume of Knox's remarkable career as student, professor, priest, reformer, exile, galley slave, and preacher in England and on the continent, and leader of the reformed cause in Scotland—his unflinching denunciation of corruption, his lucid exposition of scripture and his fearless bearing in the presence of the Queen. The last illness of the reformer was pathetically described, and an instructive lecture closed by quoting the memorable saying uttered at Knox's grave side: "Here lies he who never feared the face of man." Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Vernon, preached at St. Andrew's last Sunday morning to a large congregation, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Clay exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. McEwen of Emmanuel Baptist church. Special music was provided at all the services of the day by the choir, which is now recognized as one of the best in the city.

PUNCTUALLY at the hour expected the C.P.N. steamer Maude, Capt. Foot, returned from her inaugural trip to Texada, having gone to Union while away for a load of coal. Among those who made the round trip were J. Kingham, Geo. L. Courtney and W. Christie, of the Victoria-Texada Gold Mining Co., who have been visiting the company's property on the Island. They report having purchased the Francis claim and as having staked off a fraction between the Silver King and Potassa. The Francis lies on the water front and there are excellent steamboat approaches to the property. A shaft also has been sunk 45 feet on the Victoria-Texada, and cuts have been made on four different veins on the claim, while a tunnel is being cut through from the sea beach on a ledge which has been traced on the property for over 1,200 feet. The ore taken out of this tunnel is expected to pay expenses for further development. The foreman of the company says he expects the veins of the Silver King, Tip Top and Rob Roy will be met with. The Maude's passengers are very enthusiastic over the trip and think that the Maude is just the boat for the service. The steamer leaves for Texada again to-day to bring over fifty tons of ore from the Van Anda and Raven, which will be reshipped here on one of the Sound steamers.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

CIVIC ESTIMATES.

Very Few Changes Between the Figures for This and Last Year.

New Set of Rules to Govern the Fire Department Passed Unanimously.

The chief business at the city council meeting last night was the passing of the estimates which is naturally looked upon as the great event of the year in civic circles, for employes are naturally anxious to know if their salaries are to be the same or whether a fit of economy will displace some one from a city billet. However, there is little cause for anxiety on that score this year for all in all there is very little departure from the estimates brought down by the last council. They did not take long to pass either and the by-law was put through all three readings, a little other business was transacted and everyone was ready to go home at 9 o'clock.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

	1896.	1897.
City debt	$136,999	$137,026
Municipal council	5,030	5,030
Civic salaries	64,368	63,601
City institutions (maintenance)	33,226	36,826
Buildings and surveys	2,350	4,200
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	27,500	30,000
Miscellaneous	22,000	19,500
Education	43,500	47,222
Board of health	19,315	19,069
	$354,290	$362,474

CIVIC SALARIES.

	1896.	1897.
Treasurer, City Clerk and Assessor	$ 8,907	$ 8,990
Waterworks	4,873	4,860
Public works	4,794	4,500
Cemetery	788	780
Park	729	720
Police	19,526	19,090
Fire department	12,500	12,396
Library	720	720
Pound	659	600
Home for the aged and infirm	600	765
Public market	848	840
Street lighting	6,920	6,840
Barrister and Solicitor	2,500	2,500
	$64,368	$63,601

The slight decrease in civic salaries, compared with last year, is because the cut a year ago was not made until after the civic year had begun. About the only changes in salaries is the raising of the assistant assessor from $65 to $70 per month, and the reduction of the cemetery keeper's pay from $65 to $60 per month. Then the seventeen constables in the police department are placed at a uniform amount of $62.50. The home for the aged and infirm has an addition in the shape of an attendant to help the manager, at $15 per month.

CITY INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

	1896.	1897.
Water works	$10,000	$12,500
Cemetery	300	500
Pound	100	100
Park	500	1,000
Police	5,500	5,550
Fire Department	5,893	6,400
Library	479	480
Street Lighting	6,000	6,000
Home for the aged and infirm	3,554	3,146
Public Market	300	500
Sewerage	600	600
	$33,226	$36,826

BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS.

	1896.	1897.
City hall repairs	$ 600	800
Market property	200	350
Fire halls	350	500
Furniture	150	300
Electric light building	850	..
Agricultural Association building and grounds	200	1,500
Cemetery keeper's house	...	500
Home Aged and Infirm	...	250
	$2,350	$4,200

Miscellaneous shows little change in the items of last year and is somewhat smaller owing to the $5,000 then expended on Point Ellice bridge not being added in this year. There is an addition, however, of $500 for band music at the park, $1,000 in aid of the B.C. Agricultural Association and $250 for the consolidation of the by-laws.

In education there is an increase from $43,500 to $47,225. The decrease in board of health purposes is altogether for Darcey Island, a decrease of some $250.

A further communication from Hon. J. S. Helmcken was read, in which in furtherance of his offer of the Invertavish estate he stated that if the city desired he would retain the green houses and reduce the price for the remainder of the property to $8,000.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., wrote in reference to the city's desire for amendments in the Municipal Act, that he would do what he could to promote them.

In response to a recommendation from Mr. Hutcheson, the electric light superintendent, it was decided to call for a year's supply of carbons for the electric light system. Among the reports adopted was one from the finance committee appropriating $1,500 for raising the coferdam at Beaver lake.

Rules for the fire department adopted by the fire wardens were submitted to the council for their approval, the mayor explaining that the fire wardens were unanimous in adopting the rules and had referred them to the council just so that all the aldermen might have a chance of passing upon them.

The rules were unanimously adopted on motion of Ald. Wilson, and it was decided to print 250 copies. These rules are designed to do away with the dissatisfaction expressed during the conferences a few weeks ago with the firemen. One change is that the foremen will in future call the roll; another, that there is a fine for permanent men as well as call men who are absent from fires, and it is provided that ten call men shall sleep in the fire halls.

There was practically no discussion at all on any of the subjects and when Ald. Vigelius moved that the Victoria District Fruitgrowers Association have the use of four stalls in the Market building from May 1 to Dec. 31 at $20 for the term, the motion was carried unanimously.

Adjournment was reached at 9 o'clock.

A STRANGE CASE.

A motion was made to Mr. Justice Drake yesterday on behalf of Mr. E. E. Chipman of Kaslo, for an order prohibiting Judge Forin as Stipendiary magistrate in Kootenay from proceeding with the hearing of an information brought against him by G. O. Buchanan, an aldermen of Kaslo. It is charged that during the civic elections at Kaslo the defendent used certain abusive and blasphemous langauge with reference to Buchanan in a public street in Kaslo. Buchanan accordingly brought the matter before the city council requesting them to instruct the city solicitor to proceed against Mr. Chipman under a by-law prohibiting abusive language in public places. The council refused to have anything to do with the matter on the ground that it was a personal affair between the alderman and Mr. Chipman. Under a clause in the Municipal Act of 1896 prohibiting justices of the peace from sitting in cities which have police magistrates except during the absence or illness of magistrates and at their request. Mr. Chipman offered to request some justices of the peace residing at Kaslo to hear and determine the case. Ald. Buchanan, however, did not consider that his complaint would be properly dealt with in this way and procured a summons returnable at Nelson before Judge Forin as stipendiary magistrate. Judge Forin, on the return of the summons, at the defendant's request adjourned the matter eight days to enable the defendant to make this appeal to the Supreme court. Mr. Robt. Cassidy, instructed by Mr. P. W. McCann, Q.C., appeared to support the motion, and submitted that Judge Forin had no jurisdiction, and moreover that he should be prohibited from acting in the matter. Mr. A. L. Belyea opposed the motion on the ground that Judge Forin, being stipendiary magistrate for the whole district, had jurisdiction to act in Kaslo. Mr. Belyea also argued that Mr. Chipman, in offering to request some justices of the peace to act in the case, only offered to choose his own judges, which he had no right to do, and that Judge Forin, having adjourned the case for more than a week, the information was dead and there was no reason to apply for prohibition, which should not now be granted. Judgment was reserved.

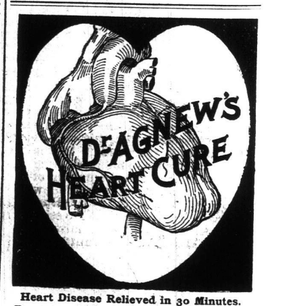
HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

R. Hansen arrived with the schooner Floyburg from Seattle at one o'clock yesterday morning, and is now at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Hansen is the promoter of the Cape Scott Danish colony and intends to use the boat for halibut fishing and the general service of the colony. A crew of six of the colonists will take the boat up to its new home port and the remainder of the colony will leave by the Tees on the 20th inst. Those who compose the party are, in nearly all cases, delegates from different partes of Washington, California and the Eastern states. They visit the Cape to report as to the fertility of the soil and the advantages of the locality. Should they find everything favorable, by the end of April upwards of fifty colonists and their families will arrive to take up their homes in the Northern part of the Island. So sanguine of the outlook are some of the present party that they have already purchased some cows, pigs and chickens, to take along with them. Mr. Hansen was busy all day yesterday having the Floyburg transferred from the American to the British flag, while he has become a subject of the Queen.

Mr. R. Jensen, one of the colonists, brought with him from the Golden state some choice berry bushes to experiment with. Mr. Jacobsen, another of the party, has brought from the experimental farm at Agassiz samples of different kinds of grain and potatoes for the purpose of testing the soil. Cape Scott being one of the most Northern points of Vancouver Island the government is desirous of having weather observations taken there and a record of the same kept. It has accordingly furnished Mr. R. Hansen with the necessary instruments.

While mining men and millionaires have been proclaiming to the world their faith in Kootenay, Texada, Cariboo and Alberni, a little band of equally confident and well equipped prospectors have been industriously working through East Sooke district, with 20 miles of Victoria. They have found quartz that will not appear to disadvantage in any company, and upwards of a score of promising claims have during the past week been duly staked and recorded. One of the most promising properties in the district was yesterday recorded by Mr. A. Goedtel, who brought numerous surface samples with him to be assayed. The ledge at the point from which these were taken is 10 inches in width, with true signs of widening, and the rock on this and an adjoining property has given assay returns as high as $40 in gold to the ton. Mr. Goedtel is a pioneer settler, who is generally credited with knowing a good thing—he has come to the conclusion that East Sooke quartz is among the good things.

The Goodenough mine has declared a dividend of $24,000.



Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering spells, Pain in the Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. This is the only remedy known to the medical world that will relieve in a few moments, and cure absolutely. The ingredients of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure are essentially liquid, and hence neither it nor anything like it can be prepared in pill form.

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