

government found that the land along the railway was very valuable they coolly gave it all away to Mr. Corbin and his associates. The government were continually hunting a some one to worship, and when they ran across a railway magnate they bowed their knees at once.

The government no doubt favored Mr. Corbin because he built a smelter on the American side.

Mr. Sword supported the resolution. The government had not offered any explanation for overruling the act. The government had no right to grant any land except in compliance with the terms of the act. They exceeded their powers in otherwise giving lands. His motion for adjournment of the debate. The house adjourned at six o'clock.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Huff asked the Minister of Mines: Have any negotiations taken place between the government and the Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway Company with reference to the acquisition by miners of the right to mine and acquire titles in what is known as the "E. & N. railway belt" on Vancouver Island? If so, has any contract been arrived at, and what is the tenor of the same?

Hon. Col. Baker in reply said: "Mr. James Dunsmyth states that he will make most favorable terms with any free miner who may apply to him for the surface rights and mineral rights, coal excepted. The price he names at \$2 per acre and mineral rights at \$1 per acre and 20 cents per ton on all ore extracted, and time will be given for payment."

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Macpherson—That an order of the house be granted for a return showing:

1. The number of crown grants issued since April 17th, 1896.
2. Statement of how many, and which of them contained the clauses to bring such crown grants into accord with section 13 of the Land Act, 1896.
3. Wording of such clause.

By Mr. Macpherson—1. What is the total cost of the draft revision of the statutes? 2. How much has the government paid to the Chief Justice for consideration of the draft? 3. What arrangement (if any) as to compensation has been made by the government with the commissioners for the version of the draft revision? 4. What is the total cost of the work to date?

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

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WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1897.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. D. Mcnerac.

REPORTS.

Major Turner submitted the twelfth report of the printing committee. The report was received and adopted.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented the fifth annual report on printing. The premier announced that the report would be printed after the printing office has relieved of the stress of work and afterward distributed to the members.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Cotton moved and Mr. Semlin seconded—Whereas Her Majesty's government have entered into a treaty with the Empire of Japan, whereby, among other articles, it is provided that any of Her Majesty's colonies may become parties to the said treaty, on applying to do so within a specified period; and whereas the province, from its geographical position, is more immediately brought face to face with the question than other provinces of the Dominion, and whereas the legislature have repeatedly expressed their opinion that such immigration should be restricted, and resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to convey to the Dominion government the respectful request of this house, that should His Excellency's government decide to become parties to the aforesaid treaty, they will make such stipulation as will prevent the unrestricted immigration of Japanese into Canada.

Mr. Cotton said that before next session the question as to whether Canada would come within the scope of the Anglo-Japanese treaty would have to be decided. Many people believed that the operation of the treaty would result advantageously for Canada, but that advantages could be obtained only by allowing the free and unrestricted immigration of Japanese they should be foregone. Japanese competition has already been keenly felt in some branches of industry in this province. The products of Canada are comparatively few that can find a market in Japan and not worth the opening of a wide open door for Japanese immigration. He pointed out that the Hawaiian government had become alarmed at the increase of Japanese immigration and were taking measures to restrict it.

Hon. Mr. Turner endorsed the resolution. He said that he had considerable experience, and they were not so reliable as laborers as the Chinese. If the resolution were passed it would strengthen the hands of the Dominion government in making suitable arrangements with the Imperial government.

The resolution then passed.

HARDWARE TENDERS.

Mr. Semlin moved and Mr. Williams seconded, that an order of the house be granted for the production of the following papers: (a) A copy of all provincial tenders for furnishing hardware for parliament buildings, said hardware to be procured by the tenderer from the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Company. (b) The name of the successful tenderer.

The resolution passed.

WATER RECORDS.

Mr. Hume moved that the hon. minister of mines, in granting a record of 1,200 inches of water on Beaver Creek to A. F. Heinze, act without legislative authority, and such grant should not have been made until the Water Classes Consolidation Act had become law, and that only in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

Mr. Hume said that as the returns asked for were not laid before the house, he would move the adjournment. The government objected, but Mr. Hume said that the house should be in possession of the necessary information before the motion was discussed.

Dr. Walkem said that the government were according to discipline that follows into voting down the resolution without having the information laid before them. They were attempting to get the resolution voted down by a mechanical majority.

Mr. Kellie objected to the term "me-

chanical majority." He would not vote mechanically for the government or any one else.

The speaker held that the term was not unparliamentary.

Hon. Mr. Turner said Mr. Hume should have posted himself before introducing the resolution.

Mr. Williams said that if the government had done its duty the returns would have been printed three or four days ago.

The debate was adjourned until this evening.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The report of the Revelstoke Waterworks bill was adopted; as was also report of the Grand Forks Power & Light bill. Both bills were read a third time.

Mr. Graham moved the second reading of the Greenwood City Water Co.'s bill. The second reading was carried and the bill was committed with Mr. Smith in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. Bryden moved the second reading of the Cumberland & Union Waterworks bill. This was carried, and the bill was considered in committee with Mr. Braden in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The act to incorporate the Kootenay Electric Company's bill was read a second time on the motion of Mr. Hume, and the bill was considered in committee with Mr. Kidd in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress.

The Family Power, Water & Telephone Co.'s bill was read a second time on motion of Mr. Graham and considered in committee with Mr. Macgregor in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendments.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD.

When the Nelson & Fort Sheppard subsidy came up for third reading the following section was inserted on motion of Mr. Cotton. Nothing in this act contained shall be held to extend the time for exemption from taxation of the land selected more than, at most, ten years from April 8th, 1893, the furthest date of a bill in committee and vote as well.

Hon. Mr. Turner then introduced an amendment to give the company control over a section of the country not included in its act of incorporation. When this was objected to Hon. Mr. Turner withdrew his amendment.

Hon. Mr. Turner then introduced an amendment giving the company the same control over placer mining as ordinary mining.

Mr. Semlin advised the government to withdraw the bill and introduce the one they had in mind, there, at once.

Hon. Mr. Higgins said that if this bill passed in its present form the house would create a monopoly. He read section 16 of the act of incorporation of the company, and showed that under that section the company might build to the northern and eastern confines of the province and secure three miles of land.

Hon. Mr. Baker said that the line was not going to extend to the North Pole.

Hon. Mr. Higgins said that he did not want the company to have a monopoly, and again quoted section 16 of the act, incorporating the company to show how large the concession was. He asked the members to look at the bill in aid. It gave the company 10,240 acres of land per mile, and no mileage was stated in the company's act of incorporation or in this bill, and clause 16 gave them power to extend to the northern and eastern confines of the province, and would give branch lines and extensions. He had heard of granting blanket charters, but he had never heard of granting spring water rights to a company.

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REVISOR STATUTES.

The house went into committee with Mr. Sword in the chair to consider the revised Statutes Bill. After considerable discussion, in which the majority of the members were in favor of the bill, the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The report on the Canada Western bill was adopted and the speaker "saw six o'clock."

EVENING SESSION.

When the house reassembled at 8:15 the report of the small debts act amendment bill was adopted.

DYKING SCHEME.

Hon. Mr. Turner then moved the second reading of the dyking works bill. He said that it was pretty well known that under the dyking act certain guarantees of interest were given by the province. Debitures were made under those acts bearing six per cent. It will be noticed that the amount of money raised had not proved sufficient to complete the work. About \$100,000 more was required to complete the work. The land within the dykes were as rich as any in the world, so that if the lands were reclaimed, the setting were in a position to make a good living. These lands are now worse than useless. There is no confidence among the people of the district in working these lands. There is virtually no security for the government for the money paid out but, by the plan outlined in the bill, the government issued new debentures to take up the old ones and secure enough money to make a good dyke. The cost to the province would be about \$3,000 a year in addition to what it is now paying, but it would have something to show for its outlay. The total cost would be over \$8,500 a year. The cost thereof will be less than \$12 per acre. An assessment of five per cent on this would give \$23,000 a year, more than the amount now being outlay for the government. Mr. Turner explained that the bill was ready for introduction earlier in the session, but owing to negotiations pending with respect to making debentures, it had been deemed wise to make public the intentions of the government at an earlier date.

Mr. Kidd said the bill was one in the right line, and that it was deserving of credit for its introduction. These districts required government aid to complete the work. He regretted, however, that the scope of the bill was not extended so as to include the works undertaken by other municipalities. He would have liked to see the government also undertake the completion of work in the districts of Surrey, and that these municipalities at a disadvantage to be forced to pay six per cent for the works which they had undertaken while others were given government assistance.

Mr. Cotton would also support the bill but he reminded the government that it was along the lines suggested by himself in 1894. The measure which the government had introduced at that time had proved a failure. This bill, however, was in the right direction and he would give it his cordial support.

Mr. Sword fully endorsed Mr. Kidd's remarks. The issue of Surrey was a very hard one and should have received the consideration of the government. The case of Dewdney was still harder. Those schemes of great extent should not be allowed to be undertaken by municipalities. The municipality of Dewdney is practically bankrupt because of its dyking scheme and he hoped the government would take the matter into its consideration.

Mr. Smith feared the scheme would lead the government into deep water. The government should make up their minds to abandon dyking schemes or to introduce a scheme that would benefit all portions of the province. The farmers of the upper country suffered as much as the best of the farmers of the lower Fraser suffered from too much water. It was then as consistent for the government to undertake irrigation schemes as it was to undertake dyking schemes.

Mr. Risher hoped the government would make certain that \$150,000 would be sufficient to carry out the scheme contemplated. The object of the bill was a very desirable one and was well worthy of the support of the house.

Hon. Mr. Adams agreed with Mr. Smith that if the government was going to reclaim low lands it should also turn its attention to the lands in the dry belt. He hoped that the government at some future time will formulate a scheme dealing with irrigation. He thought that if the bill had been introduced earlier the government would have put the opposition in better humor and they would have been away to their homes long ago.

Mr. Booth agreed with the views of Mr. Risher and was surprised that the opposition could support anything introduced by the government.

Hon. Mr. Martin said the government would support any reasonable plan of irrigation submitted to them.

Major Mutter would support the bill because the object was to assist the farmers. He hoped the government would go further and give the farmers cheap money.

The bill was then read a second time.

CASSIAR CENTRAL.

The house went into committee with Mr. Booth in the chair to consider the Cassiar Central railway aid bill.

Hon. Mr. Turner wished to introduce several amendments, but Mr. Semlin objected, as it was unfair for the government to support any amendment of which the house had received no notice and therefore knew nothing.

Hon. Mr. Higgins, the speaker, declared his intention of discussing the amendments of the bill and voting upon it in committee. The bill was of such an extraordinary character that he could not support it.

Hon. Mr. Turner and the other members of the government except Mr. Poo-ley objected to the hon. member discussing the principle of the bill in committee.

Hon. Mr. Higgins said that he was the only member that could discuss the principle of a bill in committee. He quoted from May to show that the speaker had no objection to the principle of a bill in committee and vote as well.

Hon. Mr. Turner then introduced an amendment to give the company control over a section of the country not included in its act of incorporation. When this was objected to Hon. Mr. Turner withdrew his amendment.

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right to judge as you have. I have a free miner's lease.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—So have I.

Hon. Mr. Higgins—Then you should aid in protecting the class.

Mr. Hume stated that there was nothing in the bill in the interests of the free miner, and its passage would not produce a rebellion. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Turner here accepted the latter's motion to rise and report, and the committee did so.

AGAINST ALIENS.

Before going into committee on the mining bill, Mr. Smith suggested that the alien clause of which Mr. Braden had given notice, was a new principle and would be introduced as an instruction to the committee.

The speaker held that this course would have to be followed.

Mr. Braden then moved as an instruction to the committee that the following be contained in the section: "Every person over 18 years of age, and being a British subject or being an alien, upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, before any person authorized to take affidavits or affirmations under the Oaths act, 1892, or before the gold commissioner or mining recorder, which declaration shall be in the form U, and which shall be a true and correct copy of the same, and upon his filing the same with the mining recorder, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner shall be considered a free miner, upon taking out a free miner's certificate. A minor who shall become a free miner shall, as regards his mining operations, be treated as a free miner, in connection therewith, be treated as of full age. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be in the form U, and which shall not be transferable."

Mr. Smith objected to the clause. It would hamper the mining industry. A mere declaration would not conserve the mining industry. He said that every person over 18 years of age, and being a British subject or being an alien, upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, before any person authorized to take affidavits or affirmations under the Oaths act, 1892, or before the gold commissioner or mining recorder, which declaration shall be in the form U, and which shall be a true and correct copy of the same, and upon his filing the same with the mining recorder, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner shall be considered a free miner, upon taking out a free miner's certificate. A minor who shall become a free miner shall, as regards his mining operations, be treated as a free miner, in connection therewith, be treated as of full age. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be in the form U, and which shall not be transferable.

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and whereas, the present secretary of the provincial board of health has paid a visit to China and Japan, and on his return stated to the city council of Victoria the dangers of infection which the country is constantly exposed to by coming in contact with the East, and has recommended that the quarantining of Oriental immigrants and the disinfection of their baggage should be done before they are allowed to leave or embark at Oriental ports; therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this house the Dominion government should take such steps as will insure a proper detention in quarantine of intending Oriental immigrants and the disinfection of their baggage before embarking at the various Oriental ports, and that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to commend this resolution to the Dominion government.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Dr. Walkem—To ask the chief commissioner of lands and works: 1. What is the total expenditure in connection with the photo-topographical survey of Kootenay? 2. Has the survey been completed? 3. Have the results obtained been satisfactory to the hon. chief commissioner? 4. Why has the survey been discontinued?

THANKS FROM THE MOTHERLAND

New Liberal Tariff Provides "Generous Fiscal Changes Favor of British Trade."

Hansard Union Shareholders Surprised—Col. John Hay Enters Upon His Duties.

A Mysterious and Deadly Explosion Occurs in the Underground Railway in London.

London, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles E. H. Vincent, Conservative and fair-trader member of the central division of Sheffield, announced that he would move the following resolution a month hence: "The house expresses grateful and fraternal recognition to the government and people of the Dominion of Canada for generous fiscal changes in favor of British trade and labor, announced on Friday by the parliament of Ottawa, and already in force, and hopes this first step towards a commercial federation of the Empire will be followed by Australasia, South Africa and other colonies."

Mr. Kellie strongly supported the resolution. He said there was a strong feeling in favor of such a clause in Kootenay.

Mr. Sword opposed the clause. The right to become a British subject should be prized too highly to introduce a measure that would have a tendency to bribe aliens to become British subjects.

Mr. Kellie said that he was a strong feeling in favor of such a clause in Kootenay.

Mr. Sword opposed the clause. The right to become a British subject should be prized too highly to introduce a measure that would have a tendency to bribe aliens to become British subjects.

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Diamond Dyes for mixed goods. Do not accept imitations or substitutes. Compel your dealer to give you the "Diamond."

STEWART RIVER.

The Conditions Under Which the Proposed Dredging Lease Is To Be Issued.

Term of Lease To Be Twenty Years and Royalty of Twenty-Five Cents Per Ounce.

Ottawa, April 22.—Following is a copy of the conditions attached to the proposed Stewart river dredging lease. Conditions under which a lease may be issued for the exclusive right to dredge for gold in a part of the bed of Stewart river, a tributary of the Yale river, Northwest Territories.

1. It will be necessary for the successful tenderer to furnish evidence within three months from the date upon which his tender is accepted, establishing the satisfaction of the minister of the interior his financial ability to carry out the proposed undertaking.

2. The returns of the survey of the one hundred consecutive miles of the river selected shall be filed in the office of the interior within six months from the date of the acceptance of the tender.</