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Only Three Against It

Redistribution Bill Passes Second Reading on Division of 32 to 3.

Opposition Members Declare it Best and Fairest Bill Ever Framed.

Canadian Northern Railway Contract Presented to House by Mr. Wells.

Legislative Chamber, March 25, 1902.

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

Rev. J. P. Hicks offered prayer.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Workmen's Compensation Act was read a first time.

Mr. Curtis' bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Clifford, seconded by Mr. Ellison, it was resolved that an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of any correspondence with the Dominion government referring to the appointment of a County court judge for the Atlin district.

Mr. Martin resumed the debate on redistribution. It had been pointed out that Texada Island should not be included in Alberni because of its distance from the town of Alberni, and that it should be added to The Islands district. Mr. McBride seemed to forget that Texada was just as far from Sidney, which formed part of The Islands, as it was from Alberni. The truth of the matter was the member for Alberni did not wish to see any addition to the number of voters in his constituency. If Alberni was left as it was, with about 200 votes, what would become of the argument that representation should be based on population? Why should other constituencies, with twice and three times the population of Alberni, have only one member? He declared there was no ground whatever for the charge that the government had attempted to gerrymander Alberni. The same argument applied to Revelstoke. It made no difference to the House or to the country where Mr. Taylor lived. It was a question of benefiting the country by giving fair representation to every portion of the province. There was nothing whatever in the charge of gerrymander brought forward by members of the opposition.

He challenged hon. members to point out a single district in Yale or Kootenay which had been given too much representation. What constituency had been improperly formed by the bill? Had too many members been given to South East Kootenay? He did not think Capt. Tatlow would find many of his fellow-members of the opposition support him in that contention.

Mr. Martin was frequently interrupted by Mr. Curtis and other members, who claimed that he was out of order.

Proceeding, he asked Capt. Tatlow now he proposed to reduce the representation of South East Kootenay? He did not think the members from that part of the province would support any such proposal. The same applied to Nelson, Kaslo, Rossland, Grand Forks and Greenwood. Would the hon. gentleman propose to reduce the representation of Yale? Where was the bill wrong? Which constituency should be struck out? The only way in which a bill could be made acceptable was to leave the old constituencies alone as far as possible, and to wipe out such anomalies as Esquimalt's and Lillooet's over-representation and this had been done. He did not consider 42 members too many. The extra members might cost a little more, but the country would gain by being more fairly represented.

He concluded by complimenting the government on the bill.

Mr. Neil said the government would have done better by adhering to the policy laid down in the Premier's letter to the public, in which he said that a redistribution bill would be brought down when all available information bearing on the subject had been secured. The bill had been framed without due consideration of the conditions and needs of the province.

The Hon. the Attorney-General had given as a reason for delay in bringing down the bill that he was waiting to consult the members. This he had not done, so far as members of the opposition were concerned. He twitted the Hon. the Attorney-General for stating that the bill would not come into force for two years, insinuating that the government were not by any means sure of their position. If the bill was not to come into force for two years, it was useless, as the conditions of the country were pretty sure to change very considerably in that time.

Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that he favored inserting a clause in the bill providing that it would come into force on the dissolution of the House.

Continuing, Mr. Neil objected to the increase in representation because it would add enormously to the cost of government, and he proceeded to picture the evils of over-representation. He also objected to the increase of city members, as centralizing legislation to the cities and their adjacent constituencies.

He considered the following provision in the act unfair:

"In case the place of residence of any voter cannot be ascertained, or in case his place of residence is ascertained to be beyond the limits of the former district, then in either such case he shall for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be resident at the place stated as his residence in the application to vote, or answers to interrogatories, in pursuance of which his name was placed on the register of voters for the former district. The collections shall deal similarly with all applications to be placed upon the register of voters which shall have been received before the coming into force of this act from any person entitled to be registered as a voter, who shall not have been entered upon the register."

He claimed that under this section all the miners new residing in South Nanaimo might be included in Alberni, which would be manifestly unfair. The proposal to cancel all the voters' lists might work no hardship in the cities and towns, but would be a great inconvenience in the rural districts. Instead the collector should be empowered to strike off the names of all those who had left the district for, say, three months.

Regarding his own constituency, Alberni, he traversed the arguments of Mr. Martin to show that the constituency had been too small. Alberni, though among the largest constituencies in the province, was rather sparsely populated. At the last election over 700 votes were cast in the proposed district of Alberni. Two years hence these were likely to be very considerably increased on account of the increase in the mining and other industries. The enlargement of the district would necessitate the holding of an increased number of polling places at a greatly increased cost. He dwelt upon the difficulties of communication between the different portions of his constituency. He declared it utterly absurd to say that Texada Island was contiguous to Alberni; it was much nearer to and tributary to the Mainland. He had not suggested that Alberni should be allowed to remain as it was, but he decidedly objected to Texada Island being tacked on to it, which, he declared, was a gross gerrymander. On that and in view of other objectionable features of the bill, he would oppose it and impede its passage through the House.

Mr. Curtis accused Mr. Martin of making an oration full of sound but devoid of sense. If he (Mr. Curtis) did not speak more cogently he asked Mr. Speaker to call him to order. He proposed to discuss the bill on a different plane from that adopted by Mr. Martin. He congratulated the government, the House and the country on the bill, for he held that at the beginning of the session the government had no intention of introducing it. He claimed that the opposition had forced the government to bring it down.

He congratulated The government on cutting down the representation of Vancouver Island, which was fair and equitable, and would give general satisfaction through the province.

He also congratulated the government on giving the country east of the Cascades a fair number of representatives. He believed Cariboo should have only one member. He did not agree with Mr. Tatlow, that because more women and children lived west of the Cascades, more members should have been given to that part of the province. He held that the men of the mining camps should be given full representation. If the women had votes, as he thought they should have, the matter would be different. With the increase in representation, Rossland and other adjacent districts would have a better chance to secure their share of public works, and other government aid, which they did not always receive in the past.

Taking the bill as a whole, he considered it the best and fairest measure that had ever been introduced in British Columbia. (Applause.) He would assist the government in making the bill perfect in every possible particular, and he invited the House to join in attaining that end.

He held that the government had made a mistake in increasing the number of members. Exactly the same proportion of representation might have been secured between Island and Mainland without adding to the House.

He asked that Sirdar, Kuskinook and some other places be taken out of Ymir, as they had no communication with other portions of the riding. He also asked that Trout Lake be allowed to remain in Revelstoke, instead of being put in with Kaslo. This he claimed would accommodate the people and equalize the representation. He also suggested a slight change in the Nelson district.

With regard to Rossland, he held that the people of Kootenay River mining division should be included in Greenwood. He also pointed out that Phoenix was in Grand Forks and not in Greenwood, as it appeared in the bulletin of population.

He very strongly opposed the change made in Alberni, which was the worst feature of the bill. Why not add part of Extension or Hardy Bay, instead of taking in Texada Island? The bill was a splendid one, and it would be a shame to spoil it by allowing this blot to remain. He strongly urged the adoption of a better system of compiling the voters' lists.

Mr. Taylor acknowledged the difficulties the government had in bringing down the bill, and he complimented them upon it as the best and fairest which had ever been framed for British Columbia. Under it the Kootenay country would have a fair representation. He thought, however, that the government, in framing the bill, had depended too much on the census returns and the vote polled at the last general election. He complained that he had not been consulted and he did not understand why Trout Lake had been taken away from Revelstoke, with which it had always had kept the closest business relations, whereas it had none with Kaslo. He did not agree with the Hon. the Attorney-General, that the railway under construction would serve to draw the trade of Trout Lake to Kaslo, on the contrary, it would confirm it with Revelstoke. The census figures were not correct with regard to Trout Lake. They had been taken a year ago, and at present there were at least 1,200 people living there, instead of 295. The same thing applied to Fernie and other places. A railway was being built to Trout Lake, a smelter was soon to be built there, and before many months there would be a population of 2,000 or 3,000.

He concluded by hoping the government would accept an amendment which he proposed to offer extending the Revelstoke riding so as to take in the Canoe River country, and giving it two members, or, in default of that, to leave the constituency as it was. He had agreed with the proposal to cancel the voters' lists, but suggested a more convenient method of registration.

Mr. Hall said the government had endeavored to bring down the fairest measure of redistribution possible, yet the opposition attacked it blindly and without any good reason. He sympathized with the member for Revelstoke, for he did not like the changes made on Vancouver Island, which was on the eve of an era of development which would largely increase its population in the near future. He thought it was rather hard on the Island that the bill had been brought down at this particular period in its history.

He was strmongly in favor of the cancellation of the voters' lists, so that new and correct lists might be prepared.

The opposition had no real cause to object to the bill, as was shown that only one attacked it on the ground that it affected his own constituency, but had to go far afield for an excuse to attack the government. He was thoroughly in accord with the government on the bill.

Mr. Hayward said he could not allow the bill to pass without saying a few words with regard to the bill in general, as well as to indicate how it affected his district in particular. Taking up the bill in a general way, he pointed out that by the suggested redistribution, the mining parts of the province, the parts that were more particular interested in mineral development, had by far the largest share in the future government of the country. The farming class were in no way adequately represented. Although too large a representation was given to the former, they must all admit that the mines are a great source of wealth to the country, and it should certainly be the policy of the government to develop them as much as possible, but while doing so he should be sorry to see the class who are the very back-bone of any country, the class who by giving them a fair chance and some help would prevent the importation of something like $4,000,000 worth of produce by growing the same within our borders, and thus saving that large amount for circulation here were forgotten.

Then again he pointed out the great disparity contained in the following figures. While the part of the Mainland lying west of the Cascades, and taking in the electoral districts of Burrard and New Westminster, including the Cassiar district has 65,000 of a population, with 12 members, that portion of the province lying east of the Cascades, and contained in the Dominion electoral district of Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay with 61,000 of a population, has 18 members. This was made much worse by the well known fact that while the great majority of the people in the former portion lived with their families, carrying on a certain and sure occupation, and paying their taxes regularly to the provincial treasury, in the latter there was a very large percentage of aliens, a shifting population, and one that to a great degree was here today and gone tomorrow. He referred particularly to that part of the Kootenays lying near the 49th parallel. This did not seem right, and he would ask the House, before passing the bill, to seriously take into consideration, as to whether it was not right and proper that a settled and non-movable population was not better than a transient one, and whether the former were not entitled, in all pustice to a larger representation rather than a smaller.

Coming down to the electoral district of Esquimalt, he found that the bill proposed to take away one of its members. That district had a history, a history written for all time on the pages of the annals of British Columbia. When the Kootenays and many other parts of the province where a terra incognita, Esquimalt was paying its quota towards helping the pioneers of this grand province to open up the interior portions, and it was by this help that the province had gone on in prosperity, and not that the district of Esquimalt had gone backwards. The increase had certainly been larger in the Kootenays than elsewhere, but Esquimalt had been continually improving, and if its possibilities were allowed by this legislature to have full sway, the day was not far distant when Esquimalt would demand at the hands of this legislature another member. He alluded to its great possibilities, agriculturally and minerally, its timber, and its fish. The district of San Juan was full of minerals, which at an early day, with its close proximity to the salt water would be a hive of industry, helping the prosperity of the province, and adding to its exchequer.

But the prospects of a thriving fish industry was even more present. Do not tie the hands of British subjects for the benefit of the United States traps, said Mr. Hayward, do not allow us to look upon the seas full of struggling salmon, swimming past our own doors and say that we must not catch those fish in traps like the fishermen of the United States do, give the district which I have the honor of representing the chance that nature has given it, and she will assuredly do great credit by the province, and demand better treatment in the next redistribution bill.

Yesterday the Hon. the Attorney-General called Esquimalt the sentinal of our province, and indeed it was. In the census returns brought down he found that Esquimalt was credited with only 2,051 of a population, but add sir the 1,500 odd men of His Majesty's army and navy, and there was a much larger total, surely those men deserved to be counted in, they were not only our brothers, British subjects, but in the event of trouble we should indeed turn to them to save us from the hands of an enemy. Surely they had more right to be counted in as part and parcel of the province than the alien who comes within our border for often so short a time as to make money, and then take it away to foreign parts. It was not so with the brave and gallant soldiers and sailors, they took nothing away, they brought millions from outside sources, altogether, and spent it through the length and breadth of the land, the cattle ranches of the Upper Country found money and distributed it through them. We ought to be proud of our country which had such gallant sentinels at its gates. Last year he had the honor to give some figures as to the amount spent by His Majesty's forces, and he asked leave to repeat them:

Navy pay	$ 531,425
Naval hospital	9,400
Naval yard	249,435
Esquimalt garrison	137,882
	148,303
	$1,192,500

The greater portion of this was spent within the confines of this province.

He asked that the registrar or collector of votes should be given power to administer oaths, and should have power to strike names off the list if it were proved to him on the oath of two witnesses that they were there wrongly.

Mr. E. C. Smith referred to his own district, Southeast Kootenay. The boundaries of the constituencies had been carried out wisely, according to the divides, but it was a mistake to divide a narrow valley as that would throw the people on either side of a small stream into different constituencies. He was well satisfied with the bill, and hoped details would be set straight in committee. His constituents had requested him to ask for certain changes in the boundaries, which he hoped the government would accede to before the bill finally passed. He would vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Gilmour was pleased to hear members of the opposition compliment the government on the fairness of the bill. He considered the government justified in enlarging the boundaries of Alberni, in doing so they had wiped up Mr. McInnes constituency, but that honorable member was not grumbling, as he felt the government were doing what was fair. He contended that Vancouver had a right to one more member than Victoria. With regard to Revelstoke, he did not see any cause for grievance for the change made there. It was only done to divide the representation equally. He agreed with Mr. Smith as to the boundaries of his constituency, and he hoped the government would grant his request to change them. He urged that the bill be taken up in committee as soon as possible.

Mr. Oliver, while he did not consider the bill perfect, said it would commend itself to every fair-minded man. He thought it would have been better to have given three members to Victoria, four to Vancouver, and one to Cariboo.

The motion for the second reading was then carried on the following division:

Yeas—Hon. Messrs. Prentice, Dunsmuir, Eberts, Wells and Prior; and Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Smith, E. C., Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Gifford, Garden, Fulton, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Yellow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Helmcken, Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Kidd, Houston, Hall, Rogers, Dickie and Mounce—32.

Nays—Messrs. Neill, Hayward and Taylor—3.

THE RAILWAY CONTRACT.

Hon. Mr. Wells laid upon the table an agreement between the government and the Canadian Northern railway company for the construction of a line of railway from Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet and Victoria. (Applause.)

NORTH VICTORIA.

Mr. McBride asked if any action had been taken regarding the election in North Victoria?

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir replied in the negative.

RETURNS PRESENTED.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented papers relating to the escape of one Jessop from quarantine at Vancouver.

Also correspondence with the Dominion government regarding the appointment of a County court judge for Atlin.

The House then adjourned till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Tatlow to move, in committee of the whole on bill No. 15, intituled An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia, the following amendments:

In substitution (e) of section 2, line 1, to strike out the word "person," and to insert the word "representative" between the words "accredited" and "two."

To insert in section 3, last line, between the words "amended," and "shall," the following words:

"As well as read any test submitted to him by the officers appointed under this Act."

By Mr. Curtis, on Thursday next, questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. For how many acres have crown grants been issued to the Columbia & Western Railway company?

2. For how many acres have crown grants been prepared, but not yet issued?

3. For how many additional acres is the company now entitled to have crown grants issued?

4. For how many acres of the total 2,503,312 acres said to be earned by the company will the company not receive crown grants unless it builds additional mileage, and if it does not build such additional mileage within the time limited by the act, is it on its behalf, is it the intention of the government to cancel the reserve on the lands reserved to subsidize such additional mileage?

5. What are the numbers of the blocks that have been crown granted to the company, and what are the numbers of the blocks for which crown grants are now prepared, but not issued?

Mr. A. W. Smith to move, in committee of the whole on bill No. 26 intituled An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a Water Commissioner for the town of Lillooet, to add the following as a new clause:

"Any person who shall wilfully alter any meter so as to lessen or increase the amount of water thereby allowed to any inhabitant by the Water Commissioner, shall incur a penalty of not more than ten dollars, to be recovered with full costs on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the locality, and in case such penalty and costs are not paid forthwith, such justices of the peace or stipendiary magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail at Lillooet for a period of thirty days unless the said penalty and costs are sooner paid."

Mr. Neill to move, in committee of the whole on bill No. 21, intituled An Act for the Redistribution of British Columbia into Electoral Districts, to strike out all the words after the "Straits of Georgia," in subsection 8 of section 3, line 15, and insert the following:

"Thence following the shore line south to the point of commencement, and including all the islands within the said boundary lines, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated Alberni Electoral District, and return one member."

NEW DIVORCE LAW.

District of Columbia Now Under Stricter Enactment.

The necessity for a stricter divorce law in the United States is having an effect, as appears by the following from a United States paper:

"At the opening of the present year a new divorce law went into effect in the District of Columbia, which contains the city of Washington, and which was laid out in the early days of our republic that the seat of national government might be free from any state jurisdiction. In this district the people have no vote for any officials, and the laws for its administration are made by congress, in which its inhabitants have no representation. The former law had allowed seven causes for which divorces might be granted; the present law, like that of the state of New York, allows divorce for no other cause than adultery. The fact that such a law passed the congress of the United States may well give great encouragement to those who hope for a reform in divorce legislation of most of our states; for, though congress cannot modify the state laws in this matter, yet its influence in making this law for the District of Columbia can may be widely felt. If it can be persuaded to pass a like enactment for the territories, for which it has the power of legislation, a great step forward will have been taken."

THE HUNT CLUB.

Follow the Hares in a Blustering March Wind.

A larger field than has been usual of late turned out at the Victoria Hunt Club meet yesterday, and though ping-pong or other harmless amusements kept away one or two riding members of the hunt, the presence was joyfully hailed of several who seldom honor the chase, especially that of a sportsman whose heroic but generally unsuccessful efforts to go a hunting, at length met with deserved success. For though he was mounted only on a hireling, the prodigious leaps which he took were the admiration of all beholders. Fourteen, including two ladies, foregathered in Beacon Hill park, near that noble pedestal upon whose summit the keen of vision may descry a beautiful group of statuary. But the wind was too cold to encourage any long stay to gaze upon the pleasing scene; and the hares were started almost immediately upon their arrival at the meet. They took their way to Cook street, which they crossed in the usual place, traversing the Chinaman's farm, crossing Moss street and going by way of Mr. Smith's fields—where are some nice little fences and ditches—to the beach behind the cemetery. Here the sea was rolling and roaring, and salt spray plentifully sprinkled the riders along the beach.

The line then led across some little crofts, where are fences partly broken down, so that a rider may jump a great place or a small one, according to taste or capacity: up St. Charles street, through part of the Pemberton estate, across the Oak Bay road, through the farm of the good sportsman, the Heathen Chinee, King Kee of the full moon visage; across some more rough land, where lay lots of mud and water, to Oak Bay avenue, then through Mr. Bowker's place to the beach. The high wind blew away nearly all the paper with which the hares, but this line has been so often taken that those who chased them had little difficulty in following up to the point last mentioned. Here, however, the hares jumped the gate which closes Mr. Bowker's road, and leaving the road, where the heavy sea was rolling, they went up the road and making a detour, struck the beach again at the B. C. Cattle company's ranch. Their followers missed this altogether, not seeing the paper, and going along by the familiar route on the sea shore, gained considerably on the hares. The latter rode at a pretty leisurely pace across the B. C. ranch, out at the gate near Cadboro Bay, across Mr. Merriman's place, and so to Mr. Tolmie, where they rallied up after jumping some bars out of Mr. Holmes' field into the road, only about three minutes ahead of the first flight, one of whom was a lady, who had kept amongst the first two or three throughout. Another lady excited great admiration by her plucky and resolute riding of a not too well mannered horse. There was no very long interval between the arrivals of the head and the tail, and all finished the run who started in it, which happens but seldom. Some horses jumped the fences clear, and some did a little timber shifting, making fine openings for those who came after, while some others removed a rail here and there out of consideration for others. Some had falls, but got on again. On the whole, the run may be considered to have been one of the best of the season, for in several cases the horse and rider fitted each other better than usual; but there were instances of the mistaken habit which is sometimes noticed, of poor jumpers or refusers, racing past the steady ones, to block the way at the next fence.

The wind dropped before the run was finished, but the rain, which had held off until then, descended and wet everyone through on the way home.

As some of the horsemen came down Fort street they met a runaway horse careering along with a wagon, and one who was leading the horse which had been ridden by a lady, jumped off his own horse, giving it to one and the led horse to another, who cleared out with them, while he most smartly stopped the runaway and gave it in charge of a man to convey it back to its own place. He had during the run, also stopped and returned the horse of an overthrown rider. Some of the horses were out yesterday which are destined to run in the forthcoming races at Colwood.

There are to be three steeplechases and a flat race, and also a flat race catch-weight for farmers' horses, should there be enough of them forthcoming on the day.

The meet of the Hunt Club next Saturday will be at the Work Point Barracks.

WELL PLEASED.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K. C., the legal representative of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, was seen by a Colonist reporter last night in reference to the negotiations which he has just concluded with the British Columbia government on behalf of his principals. He expressed himself as very well satisfied with the result of these negotiations, and said that the contract as finally agreed upon was a workable agreement, under which the construction of the road could be immediately proceeded with. Questioned about clause 15, he said that, of course it would be highly improper for him, as the agent of a railway contractore to make any statement that Dominion aid would be granted at the present session of the Federal House, but he was positive that the Dominion government would recognize the national importance of this railway, and the claims of British Columbia for assistance in railroad construction, and would grant a bonus to this railway, and do so immediately.

The Appeal Was Dismissed

V.V. & E. Restrained By Full Court From Crossing Plaintiffs Land.

Special Sittings of the Court of Appeal to Continue Today.

The argument on the appeal of the V. V. & E. against the injunctions made against that company in the suit of the Yale Hotel company, limited, of Grand Forks, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the appeal being dismissed. The case for the plaintiffs, who were the respondents in the appeal, was argued by H. P. W. Clement, who addressed their Lordships for nearly a day and a half, and was followed in reply by Mr. Macneill after lunch yesterday. The Full court were not long in reaching a decision on the points argued. This was given by Mr. Justice Drake, and was to the effect that the questions at issue, both in law and in fact, were so important that the whole matter could not well be decided without completing the action in the usual way, and that pending this trial the matters remain in statu quo. The effect of this is that the appeal against the injunctions is dismissed and the latter still stand to restrain the V. V. & E. from pushing their construction across the plaintiff's lands.

The Full court will hear arguments on the appeal in Dunsmuir v. the Colonist this morning, and it is understood that by the decision in this instance the several questions at issue in the action will be settled.

The sitting of the Full court at Vancouver, which was fixed for the 1st proximo, has been adjourned until the 15th of April next.

COUNTY COURT CHAMBERS.

Mr. Justice Walkem sat in chambers yesterday morning and disposed of the following application:

Stewart & Co. v. Robinson.—The application of Mr. Higgins on behalf of the defendant to set aside a receivership order was adjourned in order to settle the question whether a defendant against whom a judgment had been entered on default had any status on which to found such an application. Mr. Kitto for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. B. Robertson for the receiver.

LAW EXAMS.

The candidates in the preliminary and final Law society examinations will finish writing today. Messrs. Fell and Cassidy are marking the papers, but no results will be published until the meeting of the benchers, which will be held on the 7th of April next.

EASTER VACATION.

The Easter vacation of the Law courts, which begins with Good Friday, will this year last until Thursday of next week. During this period the registry offices will close at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and but one sitting in chambers will be held, on a day yet to be fixed.

THE YMIR.

Main Ledge Encountered at Depth of One Thousand Feet.

Nelson, B. C., March 22.—(Special)—After tunnelling 2,150 feet on the Ymir mine, at Ymir, the main ledge was encountered on Friday night at a depth of 1,000 feet. When the last information was received the tunnel was seven feet to the ledge and the farther wall had not been reached. The ledge was found a few feet within where it was expected and the values and character of ore are the same of the high levels. This is considered of importance, as it is a good indication that the formation is unbroken to the great depth reached. The conditions revealed by the results of its work demonstrate the Ymir to be among the largest metalliferous mines of the province and probably the most profitable. A great deal of development work has been done on the mine. Four tunnels have been run, the lowest at a depth of 600 feet. Most of the work done has been done on the second and third levels, the ore proportion stoped from these levels is small. The shaft is being carried 50 feet below the fourth tunnel or to a depth of 650 feet, and there now remains an uprise of 350 feet to be made before the present low workings are connected with the surface. There is an immense quantity of ore in sight. This No. 10 tunnel was commenced just above the level of the crusher at the mill, so that when the uprise is completed the ore, instead of being taken to the mill by the tramway, will be dropped through the shaft and trammed out through the tunnel. The capacity of the mine will then be limited only by the capacity of the mill and reduction plant. The Ymir mine is now fitted with a 10-stamp mill, which has crushed an average of 212 tons of ore per day. The greater part of the values are saved on the plates, but the concentrates are also saved and what goes over the vanners will henceforth be passed through the cyanide plant that was put in operation on March 4th.

NEW ORGAN

In the New Westminster Methodist Church to Be Installed.

Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, organist, of this city, leaves for the Mainland tonight to give an organ recital on the fine new organ recently built in the New Westminster Methodist church. The organ is fully equipped with all modern accessories, being tubular pneumatic throughout, and the usual mechanical adjustments and correlative pistons. Mrs. Burnett will assist in the performance, as the soprano soloist, contributing choice vocal selections from the oratorios, etc. The programme is as follows:

Concert Overture	Alfred Hollins
First Organ Sonata	Mendelssohn
Simple Aveu	Thome
Aria—Hear Ye, Israel	Elijah
Recitation—Thus Saith the Lord	
Air—I Am He That Comforteth	Mendelssohn
	Mrs. G. Jennings Burnett.
The Storm Fantasia—B Minor	Lemmens
(a) Prelude	Chopin
(b) Marche Funebre	Beethoven
(a) Pastorale	Wely
(b) Allegretto Scherzando	Burnett
(a) Prelude	Chopin
(b) The Virgin's Prayer	Massanet
Abide With Me	Burnett
	Mrs. G. Jennings Burnett.
Andantino	Lemare
Grand Choeur in D. (Alla Handel)	Guilmant
God Save the King.	

IMPERSONATOR SENTENCED.

After many delays and hearing the evidence of the prosecution twice, the case of John James, charged with impersonating an elector at the recent by-election, was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of $1 or in default one day in jail, and was also sentenced to six months with hard labor. This double sentence is made necessary under the act, which says that both fine and imprisonment must be imposed.

The evidence given yesterday was a repetition of that given by the prosecution at the opening of the case, and was called in rebuttal of that given by the defence. It was the contention of Mr. Wells, who appeared for the prisoner, that James was practically forced up to the voting booth, and somebody else asked for a ballot for him. This was denied by the witnesses for the prosecution.

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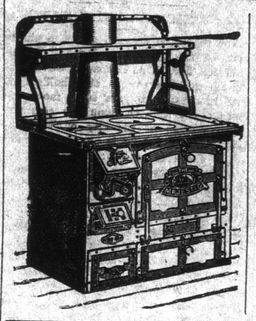

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BARREL CHURNS,	General Hardware,
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No. 190.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

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

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

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

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

The Company is limited.

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

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

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NANAIMO LACROSSE.

Club Organizes For Season—Fisheries Officials on a Trip.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 25.—(Special.)—The Central Lacrosse club have organized for the season. Russel Simpson was elected secretary. The prospects for the coming year are good.

Dominion Fishery Inspector Sword, and Provincial Inspector Babcock are in the city. They are going up the island coast in the interests of the fishing industry.

Last Spike.—Invitations have been issued by the president, directors and officers of the Kettle Valley lines for a ceremony in connection with the driving of the last spike and opening of their railroad for traffic between Grand Forks and Republic.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

War Lion, Majestic, Conqueror, Lake View Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: Head of China Creek.

Take notice that I, S. H. Toy, as agent for General Godman, F. M. C. B63588, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims, and further take notice that action under 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1902.

EGGS.

BUFF, ORPINGTON, $3.00.

PEKIN DUCK, $1.00 per dozen.

(All Eggs Guaranteed Fertile.)

My birds won ALL THE FIRST AND SPECIAL PRIZES for best Buff Orpington Victoria Poultry Show, in a class of over thirty entries.

H. Octavius Allen, Victoria, B. C., the introducer and first importer of Orpingtons to B. C. Write for descriptive price list.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on the east side of the Kishpiax River, in Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar district, that transfer to Cumming at a post marked John Heritage, southwest corner, adjoining W. Queen's southeast corner, thence eighty chains east, thence eighty chains north, thence eighty chains west, thence eighty chains south, to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1902.

JOHN HERITAGE.

ORE BAGS FOR SALE

TURNER, BEETON & CO

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Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.20 from EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

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household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. Ladies' Gents' garments and

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street,