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reference is to the sweetheart who wears a Sherry suit, like it which is a certain in its favor. But the most argument is that all of the used by this firm is sponged, shrunk, and a guarantee of ship is given with each suit.

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PNEUMATIC COLLAR CO., GRAND, P.Q. strongest, most durable, lightest, fitting Horse Collars on earth, less exertion than with any other necks and shoulders. The stitches are not affected by moisture, and will the lightest bug to the heaviest very best leather, and tested by a pull, and are so guaranteed.

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END IN SIGHT

owers Are Now Talking of Intervention to End the Greek-Turkish Struggle.

ious and Perplexing Situation—The Son of Admiral Harris Killed.

ion, April 25.—What seems likely the last week of the war is entered to-day. It is difficult from the conflicting telegrams to under the exact position of affairs.

owing the Greek defeat at Larissa opinion to-day is almost unanimous that the end is in sight, and this is probably shared by the powers, who are already moving to intervene, believing that intervention will first the form of a suggestion of armistice which the combatants would not agree. Since yesterday afternoon British foreign office has been in communication with the others of the European concert, Great in suggesting that the time has arrived for them to act.

German and Italian governments have already responded, offering, though the German government adds as a condition that it will be necessary to exact a pledge from Greece by the mandate of Europe when mandate is again given.

British foreign office believes that it will give the pledge, as the dispatch which has overtaken her demonstrates that Turkey still possesses a force fighting machine, a fact which has a sobering effect upon the demand for war in Athens, and will permit the Greek nation to stand down without disgrace, after a vindication of the personal courage of the Greek troops and a gratifying illustration of Hellenic patriotism.

The Greeks listen to reason it is not probable that a decision will be reached by Tuesday, before which it is supposed here that Edhem Pasha or in Pasha will have time to do more to appear at Pharsala.

The situation is curious and perplexed. Each day there have been actions of one organized army against the other so far as is known here, there has been no declaration of war. The military advantage that war often de itself, evidently applies in this instance.

Turks have apparently been the victors, and when the Greeks at points have gallantly repelled army and followed up their successes have invariably been received a killing them to stop just short of the occupation of the conquered provinces.

These orders in many cases have included the abandonment of the fruits of fighting, with heavy loss, and the sole is repeatedly witnessed of a force retreating to its old position.

This state of things creates the most astonishing and gives rise to a decided adverse comment. The troops can only suppose that political instead of military reasons go to the situation. For three days recession were the Greeks drawn back in front of the Turkish army, the mouth of Milona Pass, intervals of brief artillery duels, times with the spluttering fire of shot, with a constant march counter-march all over the field, it most wearisome exercise, and this of thing may speedily become defining, as it is assuredly in confusion.

April 25.—The Figaro's Berlin correspondent says it is semi-officially known that Greece will neither accept the intervention of the powers, and is preparing to negotiate directly with Turkey.

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Victoria, B. C.

GREEK CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Popular Feeling Points to a Revolution in Favor of a Republic.

A Definite Agreement Reached Between Russia and Austria Concerning Turkey.

Interesting Debate in the House of Commons Over the Greek-Turkish Struggle.

London, April 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Paris says the Greek cabinet has resigned.

Popular feeling points to a revolution in favor of a republic. The citizens are greatly excited by the revelations made by former Minister Ralli as to the conduct of the campaign. To-day large meetings were held in the city, and square and other places have been delivered and fiery harangues in denunciation by well known orators in Greece. This afternoon five hundred men formed themselves into a volunteer body, forced their way into the government's shops, and paraded the streets in front of M. Ralli's residence. Several deputes addressed them, exhorting them to calm and await the progress of the events. Finally they proceeded to a de-moral palace, where, after making a demand for the resignation of the cabinet, they dispersed without further incident, but the incident has made a great sensation.

New York, April 28.—A dispatch to the Journal from Athens says: A definite agreement has been reached between Russia and Austria regarding Turkey. The terms of the agreement, it is said, are that the sultan shall renounce Crete, and that the sultan shall give a coalition of the Straits Bay in that island, and in return Russia shall guarantee the integrity of Turkey. The advantage of this arrangement to the nations interested is obvious. Russia, in command of one of the most important ports in the line of her coveted advance toward the south. Turkey, with the formidable power of the czar behind her, will have secured beyond almost the possibility of a position from which she can not be troubled subjects without fear of revolt encouraged by the hope of foreign interference. She would be more than willing that Russia should assume such a protectorate over her empire.

To this agreement, Austria, France and Germany will, it is understood, give their consent. England, alone, has not made known her views on this question. In the best informed quarters, however, it is believed that a very strong probability will be certain from the court of St. James. Emperor William's share in the proposed arrangement has been considerable. I have just learned that when Emperor William acted as intermediary between Russia and Austria. Not the best of his mediation will be the approaching trip of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to St. Petersburg. Among diplomats this trip will have a deplorable influence on the settlement of the Eastern crisis.

London, April 27.—The house of commons assembled yesterday after the Easter recess. The Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, asked the government leader, Mr. Balfour, whether the government would make a statement in relation to the Graeco-Turkish war, and the policy of the government's relations thereto, and whether a British fleet was still engaged in the blockade of the island of Crete.

Mr. Balfour replied that Her Majesty's government, like the governments of the rest of the powers, had decided upon an attitude of neutrality. Of course, he added, the government was in a position to take a favorable opportunity presented itself, to do what it could for its good offices as a mediator.

Referring to Crete, Mr. Balfour said that, having ascertained that the occupation of the island would be considered neutral, and the blockade maintained in order to prevent opposition to the neutrality. The parliamentary secretary, Mr. Balfour, asked whether the government was in a position to take a question regarding the disposition of the prisoners on either side in the case between Turkey and Greece, and whether the government had any information regarding or denying the reports of Turkish ill-treatment of Greek prisoners.

London, April 27.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Liberal party in the house of commons, addressed a large and important meeting of Liberal affairs to-night. Discussing the Eastern crisis, he declared that Great Britain had never before occupied a position of such a delicate one as she had so recently assumed.

The union of Crete and Greece," he said, is the proper solution of the difficulty. If that had been permitted, there would have been no war. The power would be anxious to preserve Turkish integrity as long as it suits themselves. The integrity formula is a sham. It has been said that a ukase has gone out to let Greece perish. If that is the intention of England, and if the consequences of the results of the door of freedom, it will raise sentiments of the most indignation in the breasts of all Englishmen.

The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question of Mr. Henry T. Boulton, advanced Liberal leader for Southampton, said no agreement had been reached relative to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete. "A majority of the powers," he added, "are of the opinion that the Greeks must have first. (Cheers.) Continuing, Mr. Curzon informed the house that the admirals of the foreign fleets in Crete have decided that the deportation of

the Turks would imperil 49,000 Cretan Muslims in Candia alone. In conclusion Mr. Curzon remarked that the powers had no intention of occupying any portion of Greek territory, and declaring it neutral.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—In political circles pleasure is expressed at the Greek defeat, as it is calculated to avert dangerous complications in the Balkans, which might have jeopardized the peace of Europe.

London, April 27.—The Evening News this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Athens dated 10:30 p.m., saying that the people there are rightfully incensed at the retreat of the troops. The dispatch further says that the bitterness against King George and his government is intensified by the news that the Greek army in Epirus has been ordered to suspend operations, pending reconsideration of the situation by the ministers. Continuing, the dispatch says: "Indeed, it looks probable that tomorrow will see the end of the whole business. There is reason to believe that the government is contemplating the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete, and to make an appeal to the powers to settle the question. This change on the part of the government is due to Edhem Pasha having intimated his intention to march upon Athens."

Athens, April 27.—The legislative assembly, in the absence of a quorum, has postponed the extraordinary session until 10 a.m. to-morrow. The majority of the deputies have signed a manifesto exhorting the people to be calm. Nevertheless there are gatherings in various parts of the city, and especially on the square in front of the palace, where M. Ralli and other members of the opposition are consulting with the king.

The organ of M. Ralli says that the meeting of the legislative assembly is the result of a conference of the leaders of the opposition with the king and his ministers. The leaders had pointed out the necessity of preserving order and the necessary measures to meet the danger, and urging the assembly to assemble in the best of the opposition as a positive solution. The king and his ministers consented to this. After the conference, M. Stouloudis, on of the leaders of the opposition said in an interview that it was his duty to organize the Greek forces. To this the king had assented. The leaders also pointed out that a new ministry must be the product of the vote taken in the legislative assembly.

Art. April 27.—(6 p.m.)—The invasion of Epirus by the advance of the Greek forces on Penteleghia, Janina and Metsovo, has been temporarily suspended in consequence of yesterday's events.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and influenza.

DAMAGED BY X RAYS.

Skin, Flesh and Nerves Destroyed by Exposure to the Powerful Light.

Toronto, Ont., April 27.—Stephen Smith, of this city, some time ago fractured his leg was shorter than its mate. He entered action against his doctors and refused to submit to evidence of unskillful treatment a photograph of the fracture.

Four experiments with the X ray proved unsuccessful, and at the fifth he exposed his leg to the rays for about two hours. He felt no pain, but after a few minutes a large blister formed and when it passed away left a dark brown spot about 3 1/2 inches square and of a peculiar gangrenous black.

Some doctors state that the skin, nerves and ligaments have been completely destroyed in the spot where the X rays were applied. The skin, however, is now healed, and the patient is now following the symptoms with an anxious solicitude.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Further Details of Yesterday's Blaze at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., April 28.—In the fire which broke out at Pier 5 of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company yesterday, which 5 and 6, crowded with valuable merchandise, went up in smoke, and the Chesapeake & Ohio tug Wanderer, and the half leader German bark J. D. Blackfoot were burned to the water's edge. The Norwegian steamship Solvæg was badly damaged, and the British steamship Clontula completely destroyed by the flames. Several other steamers which had steam up were able to get out of harm's way. Scores of sailors suffered from burns. The flames meanwhile made their way towards the immense grain elevator, notwithstanding the efforts put forth to stay the flames. The grain elevators leading from pier 5 to the elevator took fire and burned heavily. Finally a locomotive succeeded in jerking the supports from under the conveyor, and they came to the ground with a smash, none too soon to save the elevator. The total loss is estimated at between one and a half and two million dollars, partly covered by insurance.

DR CHASE'S OINTMENT

CURES ITCHING PILLS, EZEMA, SALT RHEUM

D. S. Doan, of Clinton, says: "DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum when all else has failed; believe what I say and try it. Don't go on suffering for years as I did."

DR CHASE'S OINTMENT

I suffered with piles for years. Chase's Ointment, continued to use. Mrs. J. A. Gault.

DR CHASE'S OINTMENT

Mrs. F. Pearson, Inglewood, Ont., says: "My baby, five months old, had eczema very badly on his face and head. I procured two boxes of the Ointment and when they had been used all signs of the disease had disappeared."

DR CHASE'S OINTMENT

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STATUTE REVISION

Second Reading of a Bill Putting the Revised Statutes in Force.

The British Pacific Subsidy Received a Close Call—Duns-muir's Olinch.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Land Grant the Subject for Discussion.

Monday, April 28, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. D. MacRae.

Mr. Hume moved and Mr. Kellie seconded "that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, praying him to cause to be laid before this house any and all correspondence with his government, or any member thereof, or government official, without a regard to any way appertaining to the application of any company, person or persons, for record of water of the Salmon river (and its tributaries), Beaver Creek (and its tributaries), since the 1st of January, 1890. Also, any and all correspondence referring to the reservation of any of the above-named waters. Also, any and all correspondence referring to the cancellation of the above-named reservation."

The resolution passed. Mr. Helmecken moved and Dr. Walkem seconded "that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to be caused to be sent down to this house a return showing: (a) The number of Chinamen who are tenants of the crown; (b) Particulars of property occupied, together with the area thereof and nature of tenure; (c) Amount of rent, and when paid." The resolution passed.

Mr. Williams moved and Mr. Semlin seconded "that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company have been allowed to survey and take up their land grant in a manner not contemplated by the act." The adjournment of the debate was ordered until the next sitting of the house.

Mr. Helmecken moved and Mr. Braden seconded "that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before this house a copy of the order of council relative to the grievances of the sealers referred to in the answer of the honorable attorney-general on the 12th day of February last." The resolution passed.

The house went into committee with Mr. Booth in the chair to further consider the Nelson & Fort Sheppard bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The house went into committee with Captain John Tving in the chair to consider the Small Dams bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented the report of the superintendent of provincial police and the report of the warden of the Victoria jail.

Major Mutter presented a report from the printing committee.

The house went into committee with Major Mutter in the chair to consider the Revelstoke Waterworks bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The trustees and executors bill was considered in committee with Mr. Johnson in the chair. After considering several sections the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The report of the Kootenay Power & Light bill was adopted and the bill was read a third time.

A bill to amend the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Subsidy Act, 1892, was brought down by a message from the Lieutenant-Governor. The bill was read a first time.

It was impossible for the company to complete their surveys within the statutory time and the bill was to extend the time for six months. The bill was read a first time.

Measures, Williams and Semlin asked the premier to inform the house on the second reading how much land had been granted to the company, and also bring down a map showing how this land had been granted.

The Pend d'Oreille Power & Light Co.'s bill was further considered in committee with Major Mutter in the chair. Progress was reported.

The private bills committee reported the preamble proved in the cases of the Fairview Power, Water & Telephone Co., and act respecting the incorporation of the Cumberland & Union Water Works Co.; an act to incorporate the Kootenay Electric Co., and submitted the bills with amendments.

The government having signified their readiness to go on with the public bills, the orders of the day were exhausted before 5 o'clock and Hon. Mr. Turner moved an adjournment until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Semlin protested against keeping the members here at a great loss to themselves. If the government had no business to bring before the house they should prorogue the house.

The house then adjourned at 5:05.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Semlin—For (1) a copy of all provincial tenders for building hardware for parliamentary buildings, said hardware to be procured by the tenderer from the Yale Towne Manufacturing Co.; (2) the name of the successful tenderer.

By Mr. E. C. Ootton—Whereas Her Majesty's government have entered into a treaty with the Empire of Japan whereby, among other things, 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 this province from its geographical position is more immediately brought face to face with the

question of Asiatic immigration than other provinces of the Dominion; and whereas the legislature have repeatedly expressed their opinion that such immigration should be restricted: Resolved, that a respectful address be presented to 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 stipulations as will prevent the unrestricted immigration of Japanese into Canada.

Dr. Walkem, in Mr. Forster's absence, asked the minister of mines: What steps have been taken to prevent the further employment of Chinese in the mines of the Union Colliery Co., Comox.

Hon. Col. Baker in reply said: The government inspector of coal mines has been instructed to carry out section 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, as amended in 1890. Instructions have been given to see that the law is properly enforced.

Mr. Helmecken asked the attorney-general: "Has the government taken any steps (and if so, what) to relieve the estates of persons owning property in the province of British Columbia, but being the United Kingdom from the necessity of paying the imperial death duties in respect of such property?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: "Yes. A request was made to the Imperial government, through the customary channels, to obtain the benefit of section 50 of the Imperial Finance Act, 1894, and as a result an order in council applying that section to the province of British Columbia was issued by His Majesty in council on October 28, 1896." The attorney-general read the order in council.

Tuesday, 27th April, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. D. MacRae.

NEILSON & FORT SHEPPARD.

The report of the committee on the Neilson & Fort Sheppard railway subsidy bill was adopted and the third reading was fixed for to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Eberts in reply to Mr. Sward said that this bill will not extend further the time for exemption from taxation.

CHILLIWACK ELECTION.

Mr. Williams, rising to a question of privilege, drew the attention of the house to the fact that a writ had been issued for the by-election in Chilliwack and only four days allowed between nomination and polling days. Such a short time showed indecent haste on the part of the government.

Mr. Semlin said that by the bogus writ issued by the government, eight days were allowed between nomination day and polling day. If eight days were necessary for the writ, four days considered sufficient now? Were they afraid the opposition would go to Chilliwack?

Mr. Turner—They are there now. Dr. Walkem—The third party can't get away. (Laughter.)

DYING.

By a message from the Lieut.-Governor there was introduced a bill "for the redemption of certain debentures issued for the construction of dyking works; and subject thereto to authorize the expenditure of additional money for the construction, extending and repairing certain dykes." The bill was read a first time.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Macpherson in the chair, to consider the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act.

Hon. Col. Baker introduced several amendments to the bill. Among them was one to the effect that "no boy under the age of twelve years of age, and no woman or girl of any age, shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this act applies below ground."

Dr. Walkem moved to add after the words "girl of any age," the words, "no Chinese or Japanese person." These words were added.

Other amendments were: "No boy under the age of 16 shall be employed underground for more than 54 hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day."

"The person in charge of the machinery for raising or lowering men must be a male of at least 18 years of age."

To this was added, on motion of Dr. Walkem, "but in no case shall the person in charge be of the Chinese or Japanese race."

Several other amendments were added and the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

REVISED STATUTES.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the Revised Statutes bill. He said the act as drawn was submitted to the commissioners and they were unanimous in recommending its introduction.

This showed the work of revision had been thoroughly done. The revision of the statutes would contain as much matter as would the consolidation of the Dominion statutes. In the revised statutes would be embodied other statutes which the commissioners deemed advisable to bring into their report.

The house and the country were to be congratulated on the fact that the work of revision had been done at a reasonable rate.

Mr. Williams could not agree with many of the remarks of the attorney-general. There were no draft statutes but only two reports were received from the chief justice. The reports would have to be revised by the other commissioners. If the work of revision had been carried out properly much expense would have been saved. A great deal of new matter had been introduced into these reports which never had been granted power to eliminate anything from the reports, only to correct inaccuracies. Everything supposed to be the law should be consolidated in the revised statutes. As it was now every one would be in doubt as to how much law was included in the consolidated statutes was in force. The house was asked, without seeing what the commissioners would do with the revision, to make the work of the commissioners law.

Dr. Walkem said that when the statutes were revised by the revisers it would be found that the work was well done. If the revised statutes were left on the members' desks for ten years the members would not know more about them than they do now and he would therefore support the second reading.

Mr. Semlin said that if the whole work of revision had to be done over

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again a large amount of money was lost to the taxpayers. He would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but he still thought the work of revision had been badly managed.

Hon. Mr. Pooler said the whole of the province would have confidence in the work of the revisers. The statutes of this session will be included in the consolidated statutes which the government had taken every precaution to have the work of revision thoroughly well done.

Mr. Kennedy said that he had examined into the revised statutes in connection with the poison act, and he found that the commissioner had left rural districts without a poison act. If there were many defects of this kind he would not have much faith in the work of revision.

Mr. Helmecken had always expressed himself as satisfied with the ability of the sole commissioner, but he had always maintained that a work of such importance should have been entrusted to more than one commissioner. The work had been done with marvellous industry. The commissioners had been appointed to revise the whole of the code, and now that the work had been done all should assist in bringing the matter into shape. He would therefore vote for the second reading.

Mr. Sward said the members were asked to declare that a work not yet printed shall be law. The house ought not to assume the responsibility of passing the act in its present form.

The second reading was carried on a division.

BRITISH PACIFIC.

Before the house went into committee on the Canadian Western railway bill, Mr. Sward moved and Mr. Kidd seconded, as an instruction to the committee, to consider the following amendment: To amend section 1 by adding as a subsection: "This section is passed upon the express condition that no cash subsidy under the provisions of the British Columbia Public Works Act, 1897, shall be paid to the company whose time for construction of such railway is herein extended."

Mr. Sward said that the object of the amendment was to prevent the company securing the extension of time being paid by subsidy.

Hon. Mr. Turner said Mr. Sward should be satisfied with all the harm he had done already this session. He was sure the members would vote in favor of a resolution of this kind, which, if

passed would endanger railway construction in the province.

Mr. Semlin said Mr. Sward could not carry his resolution without the support of the members, and those government supporters who had supported Mr. Sward's amendment could take the abuse the premier had heaped on them. Mr. Turner said there was no British Pacific in the subsidy bill. He could not say that there was no British Pacific in the Canadian Western railway bill.

The motion was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kennedy, Hume, Sward, Kidd, Macpherson, Stoddart, Smith and Walkem—12.

Noes—Messrs. Adams, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Huff, Irving, Braden, Macgregor, Baker, Turner, Auland, Booth, Martin, Mutter, Helmecken—15.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Stoddart in the chair, to consider the bill of the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

KASLO & SLOCAN.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the Kaslo & Slocan railway bill. He said that the object of the bill was to give the company six months' extension of time in which to complete the surveys.

Mr. Semlin replied that the act had not been carried out with reference to the appropriation of lands. According to the map which he produced, the stipulation regarding the reserve of land had been violated.

The bill was then read a second time.

The government wanted the house to go into committee immediately, but Mr. Williams stated that the granting of these railway lands would bear investigation, as the government appeared to be acting solely in the interests of the railway company.

After further discussion the objection was withdrawn and the house went to committee with Mr. Kennedy in the chair.

Mr. Sward moved a new section which stated that nothing in this bill would extend the time of exemption from taxation.

The section was added.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments. The report was adopted and the bill was read a third time.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Pend d'Oreille Power and Light company's bill was further considered in committee with Major Mutter in the chair. The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

MR. WILLIAMS' MOTION.

The debate was then resumed on Mr. Williams' motion as follows: "That the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway company have been allowed to survey and take up their land grant in a manner not contemplated by the act."

Mr. Williams stated that the land had been reserved six months before the plan was filed. This was a distinct violation of the act. The railway company now have the whole of the land through which the railway passes.