

# SEE THAT THE AC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF H. H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF ASTORIA

Is put up in one-size bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything else on the wrapper or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.

Is on every wrapper.

and when this policy shall have been passed into law, then the members of the parliament of Canada may feel that his glorious year of jubilee they have a noble contribution to that splendid anniversary record which Thompson has his mind when he pictured the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria as a time when statesmen at her council met, he knew the season when to take session by the hand and make bounds of freedom wider yet.

With this political quotation, Mr. Field resumed his seat.

and then the Liberals raised the roof and the raising process up for five minutes. Foster moved the adjournment of the house, and after the Speaker had the chair, the Liberals sang "God Save Queen" with a fervor something greater than that with which the Conservatives used to sing it in 1891. The hands he clapped in the chamber stood at mid-ship.

## ONE HONEST MAN.

The Publisher: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan by which I was permanently released, and my last and many thanks after years of suffering from weakness, loss of vigor, and general lack of development. I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I have been robbed and swindled by the quacks and I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to let this certain means be known to all. I have been cured through my free advice. Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper time ago and wrote you about my case. After seeing your advice which you kindly gave me, I was very glad to say I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your advice. Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, I wish of a cured friend." Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter from a valuable source, absolutely free. Mr. Mulford: "I am the first advertiser to have answered and not ask me to call at the Express Office and see the medicines that I have ordered. I am happy to say that you are truly an honest and deserving the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press." Conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal benefits of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. My secretary assured. Address with stamp: MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agent's Supplies, P.O. BOX 59—ST. MICHAEL, QUE.

Mrs. Jones, wife of W. H. Jones, of the Roseland, will be a candidate before the medical council at the graduation to be held here on May 4th.

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE  
SICK  
HEAD

Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distress after eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing the above, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint. While they also correct all disorders of the stomach, regulate the liver and regulate the bowels, even if they only cured.

HEAD  
ACHE

As they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, it is fortunate that they found them and that the little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them after all sick head.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.  
Full P.L. Small Dose. Small Price.

## CASSIAR OUTRAGE

The Bill to Exclude Free Miners from Cassiar Passes Through Committee.

Opposition Members and Speaker Make Stubborn Fight Against the Bill.

Government Forced to Accept Amendments Giving Less Power to Company.

Thursday, 20th of April, 1897.  
The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. D. MacRae.

THE MINING ACT.  
The house went into committee with Mr. Huff in the chair to further consider Mr. Smith's mineral act.

The committee had not gone far when a discussion arose concerning the fact that the bill as introduced by Mr. Smith was not as reported by the mining committee.

Mr. Semlin said that Mr. Smith had accepted a duty which should have devolved on the minister of mines. Hon. Col. Baker should have taken the responsibility of introducing the bill.

Mr. Smith explained that Col. Baker had requested him to introduce the bill, adding that he had not time to bring in the bill.

Dr. Walkem moved that the committee be dissolved. This was declared out of order. Dr. Walkem then moved that the chairman leave the chair.

Mr. Williams said it would be better if the bill was withdrawn and another introduced by the minister of mines.

Mr. Graham said the mining committee had not been treated courteously, but the bill included amendments of such great importance that it would not be right to kill the bill.

Dr. Walkem's motion was withdrawn. The following sub-section was then struck out: "Every person and joint stock company engaged in mining for minerals other than coal shall take out a free miner's certificate, and every person or stock company who mines any mineral claim without having taken out and obtained such certificate shall, on conviction thereof in a summary way, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, besides costs."

The effect of striking out the clause is to make all employees in mines subject to the 50 shilling tax.

The following section was then passed: "The lawful holder of a mineral claim issued under the provisions of this act shall, in cases where such mineral claim has been located on waste lands of the crown or on lands already lawfully occupied for other than mining purposes, be entitled to receive a crown grant of all the surface rights of such mineral claim on payment to the government of British Columbia of the sum of five dollars per acre for such land, and the fee of five dollars for the crown grant."

It was understood, however, that the attorney-general would introduce a sub-section making the proviso that if a mineral claim was used for a townsite, the government should have the right to acquire the lots in the townsite. Some objection was taken to the following section, because it was held that it excluded free miners from prospecting over certain grounds:

"Where a lode is supposed to cross a claim under an alluvial deposit, and the location of the lode is indicated by its appearance on the side of the mountain, and such valley, any free miner before making a sworn statement before the mining recorder or gold commissioner in the district that there are no indications of running through the lode, shall be entitled to a permit for three months to prospect for such lode over the area of the mineral claim, with the privilege of extending his permit on his property, and the satisfaction of the gold commissioner that he has bona fide searched for such lode and that he has exhausted his search in cash or labor, not less than one hundred dollars in such search. During the existence of such search, the ground covered by the same shall be open to record by any other miner. The fee for such permit, and the renewal of the same, shall be the same as the fee for a record."

The section after considerable discussion was carried.

To remove the ambiguity of being "in the act" the following section was introduced:

"No free miner shall be entitled to an interest in any mineral claim which has been located and recorded by any free miner unless he has a written agreement signed by the parties to the agreement stating the particular interest he is entitled to in such mineral claim."

Mr. Pooley said that often miners on the mountains had not pen and ink, and he suggested that the agreement should be a written agreement.

Mr. Walkem remarked that honesty in miners would be as likely to be rewarded without a written agreement as with one.

Mr. Kellie said the object of the clause was to protect prospectors, who in the American side were often the victims of those who went into court and falsely swore that they had verbal agreements with prospectors.

A motion to strike out the section was defeated. Mr. Williams then moved to amend the clause by striking out all the words after "unless" and inserting "and a written agreement signed by the parties to the agreement stating the particular interest he is entitled to in such mineral claim."

The following section was then considered:

"In all cases where a mineral claim is located upon land granted to a railway company as a government subsidy

the lawful owner of the mineral claim, after the same shall have been granted, shall be entitled to expropriate the entire surface rights and interest in fee simple of the company in and to the same in the manner prescribed for the expropriation of land in the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. Provided, however, that the amount awarded for such surface rights shall not be more than five dollars per acre. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the subsidy of any railway company where provision has been made in the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, made as to the price for acquiring the surface rights to mineral claims."

Dr. Walkem pointed out that the legislature had no authority to dictate to railway companies or any one else at what price they shall sell lands deeded to them by the crown. It would be a great boon to the province if the legislature had the power to carry out such a clause; particularly was this true of the E. & N. railway land, but it was useless passing legislation that would not hold water.

Mr. Bryden could not see why any railway company should be compelled to part with their land unless the company was willing to do so.

A motion to strike out the whole section was voted down.

Mr. Eberts then moved an amendment to the effect that the section should only apply to future railway land grants. It would be breaking faith, he said, for the legislature to attempt to override contracts entered into with railway companies.

Dr. Walkem said the companies brought the matter upon themselves. They refused to sell surface rights to miners without securing exorbitant prices. The lands were not given to companies in order that they might be locked up and the development of the province retarded. If there was any way of compelling companies to act reasonably it should be put in force.

The doctor referred to Mr. Dunsen's offer, which he said was not such as would encourage miners. It was such an offer as would discourage the investment of capital in island mines, which he said were just as rich as those of Kootenay. A satisfactory arrangement should be made at once.

Hon. Mr. Pooley was not aware of any trouble between the Dunsen and the miners. The Dunsen had given lands to some miners for nothing. There was a general antipathy against the railway companies. The railway companies had earned their lands, and their rights should not be interfered with. If arbitration was introduced the individual would always get the better of the company. The house should should throw out the clause, and he hoped the house would do that.

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Mr. Kellie could not see any breach of contract in offering a railway company what its land was worth. It was an outrage that railway companies exempted from taxation should be able to prevent the development of mines.

Mr. Williams maintained that he was not in favor of repudiating any contract, but the company should be compelled to forego the privilege of acting the dog-in-the-manger and levy tribute of 20 cents a ton on free miners or charging enormous prices for the wood on miners' claims.

Dr. Walkem said that the matter would have to be settled, and settled soon, and that it would be useless to insert a section which would not be effective. Personally he could not see how the province could control the land in the E. & N. by the Dominion government.

Mr. Sward suggested an amendment to the effect that the clause should apply only to railway lands that are exempt from taxation and are not used for any other purpose. Mr. Sward held that the legislature was justified in passing an act by which lands could be expropriated for the public good.

Hon. Mr. Pooley again called upon the members to vote down the clause. Mr. Booth strongly opposed the clause. It would be wrong to adopt the principle embodied in the clause.

Hon. Mr. Eberts' amendment making the section apply only to future land grants was voted down.

Mr. Sward's amendment, restricting the application of the clause to lands exempt from taxation and not used for railway purposes was then passed.

Mr. Kellie then moved to strike out all the words in the clause after the word "1897." This was carried and the amended clause was passed.

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such authority is filed in the office of the mining recorder in the mining division in which the claim is situated previous to the date of the record of such claim."

Mr. Cotton moved a sub-section to the effect that the clause dealing with the free miners' certificates should not apply to persons working for wages only and not having any interest in the mine at which they worked. Mr. Cotton said the government would surely support the amendment, as Hon. Mr. Pooley had already announced that the government intended repealing the mining tax.

Mr. Adams believed Mr. Cotton's motion was out of order because it would affect the revenue. It would also relieve Chinamen from paying the tax.

Mr. Cotton said that it was an extraordinary proposition to advance that a member of the committee could not move a resolution affecting the revenue. Hon. Mr. Turner said that the government had intended to repeal the tax, but they had so many representatives from the mining districts protesting against the abolition of what is known as the mining tax.

Mr. Kellie said the people of Kootenay did not object to the tax, but they wanted coal miners taxed in a similar way.

Mr. Rogers stated that the miners of Cariboo did not want the tax repealed. Mr. Cotton replied that Mr. Rogers, if consistent, would also urge a tax on other classes as well as miners.

The chairman, Mr. Huff, ruled that Mr. Cotton's motion was out of order because it interfered with the revenue.

Dr. Walkem appealed from the chairman's decision, and after considerable wrangling the committee arose and reported the appeal to the speaker.

The speaker could not see that Mr. Cotton's motion was out of order, as it was in consonance with the bill. The portions of the bill dealing with revenue had received the assent of the government.

Hon. Mr. Eberts raised the point that section 2, which had been ruled out in the afternoon, had received the assent of the crown, but the crown had not given its consent to Mr. Cotton's motion.

The speaker then stated that if the government refused its consent to the sub-section it would not go in the bill. The house then went into committee and the chairman was beginning to put the next clause when Mr. Williams raised the point that Mr. Cotton's motion was still before the house as the speaker had ruled it out of order.

The chairman said that the speaker had ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Williams asserted that the speaker had done nothing of the kind.

The chairman then left to interview the speaker and returned with the information that the speaker had ruled the motion was out of order unless the assent of the crown was secured.

After further wrangling Hon. Mr. Turner in answer to Mr. Cotton announced that the government did not dissent from the motion. The government had not been asked before whether they gave it their assent or not. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. Cotton's motion was then brought up for further consideration. Hon. Mr. Turner opposed the motion. He thought it well to defer the matter for another year.

Mr. Cotton wanted to know the reasons for the government's opposition. Major Munter-Question. (Laughter.) Mr. Cotton—That is the question.

Dr. Walkem said that it was a wrong principle to tax a man simply because he wanted to earn his money in a mine. Mr. Braden said if the tax were removed Chinese and other aliens working in mines would escape taxation altogether.

Mr. Kennedy stated that the tax might have been an equitable one when there was nothing but placer mining and every miner was working for himself, but there was no justice in imposing the tax on laborers in quartz mines. Mr. Cotton's motion was voted down on a tie of 12 to 12.

Mr. Kellie then moved another sub-section to the effect that the mining tax should also apply to coal miners. This motion was ruled out of order.

The following sub-section of section 4 of the mining act was struck out on motion of Mr. Graham: "A description of the land bounding the claim on all sides shall state whether it is vacant crown land or land occupied by mineral claims, with the name of the owner, and the effect that nothing in the new act shall affect pending litigation. This section was passed."

Mr. Sward suggested an amendment to the effect that the clause should apply only to railway lands that are exempt from taxation and are not used for any other purpose. Mr. Sward held that the legislature was justified in passing an act by which lands could be expropriated for the public good.

Hon. Mr. Pooley again called upon the members to vote down the clause. Mr. Booth strongly opposed the clause. It would be wrong to adopt the principle embodied in the clause.

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upon them the necessity of having the naturalization laws so amended that, in the case of Chinese or Japanese, residence of ten years shall be required before naturalization can be granted, and also that in their cases they shall appear in person before the judge of the court to complete the amendments.

Hon. Mr. Martin introduced an act to amend the land act.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.  
By Mr. Kidd—What modifications have been made or promised to be made by the government in the leases of the Burnaby small holdings?

Friday, April 30th, 1897.  
The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. D. MacRae.

CROWN GRANTS.  
Mr. Macpherson moved the following resolution: "That an order of the house be granted for a return showing: 1. The number of crown grants issued since 17th April, 1886. 2. Statement of how many, and which of them, contained the clause for bringing such grants into accord with section 13 of the Land Act, 1886. 3. Wording of such clause." The resolution carried.

SONGHEES RESERVE.  
Mr. Helmcken moved that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to be caused to be laid before the house copies of any further correspondence which has passed between his government and the government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the question of the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve, since the return dated the 17th March, 1897, was presented to this house. The resolution carried.

ADMIRALTY HOUSE.  
Mr. Helmcken moved that "Whereas on the 30th June, 1896, the commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the Pacific station approached the government of the province of British Columbia on the subject of a residence for the admiral who commands the Pacific; and whereas the vicinity of Esquimalt harbor presents a suitable site, and it is in the interests of the province that a site for such residence should be obtained: Be it therefore resolved, that the said communication should receive the respectful consideration of the government of the province of British Columbia." Mr. Helmcken said that the return shows that the admiral had made an advance through the commissioner of lands and works with reference to such a residence. The admiral had evidently not sent a final answer to the admiral. His resolution did not seek to bind the government in any way, but only asked them to give the matter consideration. Mr. Helmcken advanced reasons why such a residence should be erected.

Mr. Booth would vote against the resolution because the government should be left free to deal with the matter as it saw fit. He moved the postponement of the debate for three months.

Mr. Semlin asked if the motion was in order, as it suggested an expenditure of public money for three months.

The speaker ruled that the motion was quite in order.

Mr. Semlin then stated that the matter was purely an imperial one, and the movements of the commander-in-chief could not be influenced by the erection of a residence. The whole matter should be left to the imperial authorities.

Mr. Booth's amendment to postpone consideration for three months was carried by a vote of 17 to 11.

QUARANTINE.  
Dr. Walkem moved and Mr. Helmcken seconded: "Whereas smallpox, cholera, plague and other infectious and contagious diseases have been introduced into this country and the Orient is at the present time, by means of the lines of large steamers which bring weekly to our shores a large number of Chinese and Japanese immigrants, with their baggage, direct from the plague-stricken sections of these countries; and whereas an epidemic of smallpox occurred in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle in 1892, the source of infection being brought in by one of the Oriental steamers; and whereas during the present year smallpox has been brought in by several of these vessels to William Head quarantine station; and whereas the detention and disinfection of immigrants, and the disinfection of their baggage, before embarking at the various Oriental ports, and that an humble address be presented to His Honor the

Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to communicate this resolution to the Dominion government."

Dr. Walkem said if the matter of disinfection was stringently observed on the other side there would not be as great a necessity for detention at the quarantine station here, and there would be less liability of passengers on board the steamers contracting infectious diseases.

Mr. Helmcken referred to the letter from the quarantine appearing in the Colonist. He held that while the people of this province would sympathize with the passengers, the health of the residents must also be considered. If the methods suggested in the resolution were adopted, the probability of such a condition of affairs as obtain at present at the quarantine station would be materially lessened.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

NATURALIZATION.  
Dr. Walkem moved and Mr. Helmcken seconded: "That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to communicate with the Dominion government and urge upon them the necessity of having naturalization laws so amended that, in the case of Chinese or Japanese, residence of ten years shall be required before naturalization can be granted, and also that in their cases they shall appear in person before the judge of the court to complete the amendments."

Dr. Walkem moved and Mr. Helmcken seconded: "Whereas smallpox, cholera, plague and other infectious and contagious diseases have been introduced into this country and the Orient is at the present time, by means of the lines of large steamers which bring weekly to our shores a large number of Chinese and Japanese immigrants, with their baggage, direct from the plague-stricken sections of these countries; and whereas an epidemic of smallpox occurred in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle in 1892, the source of infection being brought in by one of the Oriental steamers; and whereas during the present year smallpox has been brought in by several of these vessels to William Head quarantine station; and whereas the detention and disinfection of immigrants, and the disinfection of their baggage, before embarking at the various Oriental ports, and that an humble address be presented to His Honor the

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