

### THE NEW LIBERAL LEAGUE.

Our dispatches of yesterday contained the information that a new Liberal League is to be formed in Great Britain with Lord Rosebery at its head. It is to be hoped that a wiser policy will be pursued by Lord Rosebery and his colleagues in their new movement than has been displayed in the past. It is difficult to believe that the Liberals may hope for success unless they change in a very radical fashion the tactics which have been displayed by them during the progress of the war in South Africa. In this connection we will recall for a moment the celebrated speech made by Lord Rosebery a few weeks ago, when it was prophesied that he would make a declaration which would set the Empire by the ears. We think we express the general feeling of colonials when we say that Lord Rosebery dismally failed in putting forth any ideas which would meet with the commendation of any who have the true interest of the Empire at heart. Lord Rosebery had an excellent opportunity to place himself in the position of leader of public opinion throughout the Empire, but he "fell down" in a fashion that was most unexpected to his friends and admirers. He chose the occasion to engage in an attack upon the policy pursued by the present government in South Africa. We think in that lies the chief reason for his present unsatisfactory position in the eyes of the public. Had he, instead of attacking the government, simply said that the straits to which the Empire had been brought, owing to the extraordinary war in South Africa, warranted all loyal Britishers in supporting that government until such time as it found itself in a position to extricate itself from its dilemma, a burst of applause would have gone up from every corner of the Empire. It is the height of patriotism for opponents of a ministry to stand up for that ministry whenever the fate of the Empire is resting upon the government's shoulders. But Lord Rosebery did not choose to do this, but chose rather to engage in a petty discussion of governmental action, and, as a consequence, after his famous speech, he found himself ostracised by public opinion throughout the Empire. The present government of Great Britain may have shortcomings and weaknesses, but they cannot be remedied at this juncture by the puerile whimpers and attacks of opponents who refuse to display sufficient patriotism to sink their party differences when a grave crisis confronts the nation.

### PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Changes in the political situation at Victoria come with the rather bewildering frequency. On Wednesday Premier Dunsen was reported to be negotiating with the Opposition party led by Mr. McBride, with a view to effecting a combination which would make him independent of Mr. Martin and his following. Yesterday Colonel Prior was taken into the cabinet and now appears as the Government candidate for the Victoria vacant seat. The conclusion must be that the negotiations with the McBride wing were fruitless, if such negotiations took place, and that the premier now falls back upon "Joe's" support. For it is quite manifest that even if the Government carries the Victoria by-election and also elects its own candidate in North Victoria, left vacant by the death of Mr. Booth, it will still be dependent on the good will of the Martin wing for a majority in the house. Which means that the Government must do Mr. Martin's bidding and carry out Mr. Martin's plans if it wishes to continue in existence. In short, Mr. Martin will be the dominating factor in the administration, and not Mr. Dunsen, who will be a mere figurehead. That looks to be an impossible state of affairs, if one may judge from the temper already displayed by the province at large. But it is by no means certain that the Government can carry even one of the two vacant districts, and most capable judges say it has no chance whatever of carrying Victoria. In the event of failure there, its defeat in the house would be almost certain. In an appeal to the country it would have even less chance of success. What would be the exact result of a general election, if held just now, it might not

be safe to predict, but there is too much probability that a further period of uncertainty and turmoil would be imposed on this long suffering province. The great majority of the people would like to avoid that if there is a way of doing so.

### THIS POLITICAL SITUATION.

All eyes will be on Victoria during the progress of the campaign in the by-election which will result in landing either Col. Prior or E. V. Bodwell in the legislature. The fate of the government undoubtedly depends upon the result of the election. If the government candidate be defeated we may look for the immediate resignation of Premier Dunsen and his colleagues. Should that eventuate the logical action to be anticipated would be the calling in of the leader of the Opposition—Richard McBride—to form a ministry. That that gentleman would at once undertake the task and be successful goes without saying. The Dunsen ministry has proved an utter failure and its early defeat would meet with general approval throughout the country.

### THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

The report of the Chinese Commissioners which has just been submitted to parliament is of a nature which will meet with general approval throughout Western Canada. After an exhaustive inquiry into the subject, the Commissioners have reported that the \$100 head tax is entirely inadequate in the circumstances, and advise the raising of it to \$500. If the government acts in accordance with this report its course will unquestionably be in accordance with the popular wish of all in British Columbia. The question of restriction of Chinese immigration is one which has engaged the attention of the people for many years, and it is very gratifying to note that at last the federal authorities have seen fit to attempt some remedy of a grievance which undoubtedly bears heavily upon industry in this province. It seems almost superfluous to say that the presence of Chinese in British Columbia in competition with the laboring classes strikes a very severe blow at the prosperity of the province. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Chinese are able to compete with whites in the field of labor so advantageously to themselves that the latter are virtually prohibited from engaging in competition with them. Those who are conversant with the mode of living of the Asiatics know that they live on such a small sum as ten cents per day, and the amount of money which they earn here is hoarded up by them, and afterwards sent back to China. They make no attempt to adapt themselves to the methods of Western civilization, and are an alien race which is undoubtedly foreign to our ideas of living. The suggestion made by the Commissioners is one which we hope will be adopted by government and parliament, and the prohibitive tax of \$500 put into effect. This will have an excellent influence and do much to relieve the working classes of Western Canada of a burden which has recently become almost unbearable.

### THE REPUBLIC RAILWAYS.

From a gentleman recently from the mining district of Republic we learn that railway construction is going on apace in that immediate neighborhood, and the cars will undoubtedly be running into the town of Republic before many months. Many rumors are afloat concerning trouble between the two rival lines, but it should not be looked at too seriously, as there are more ways than one to settle the misunderstanding peaceably. This dispute is over the rights of way in many places, the surveyed routes crossing and recrossing each other in divers places going up the Curlew Valley. Both lines seem in earnest and each will tap the gold fields as soon as possible. But what makes this work of paramount interest to this part of British Columbia is the fact that all the ore taken out of the numerous mines tapped by the new transportation lines will come to this part of the province to be smelted. The Granby smelter at Grand Forks will undoubtedly get the larger share, but some will surely reach the Trail smelter. It has been fully demonstrated that the ores of the Republic camp must be smelted to save the values. The cyanide process has been voted a failure. The large and expensive mill of the Republic Mining company is a monument to the mismanagement of some one. The different paying mines in that section have been practically idle for over two years. The Quilp, the Ben Hur, the Mountain Lion, the Morning Glory, the Lone Pine-Surprise, the Tom Thumb and other properties are all believed to contain large bodies of ore, mostly of low grade, that will be taken out and shipped when cheaper transportation facilities are provided. And the completion of one or both of the lines reaching in that direction will

provide the transportation needed. It is said that most of the mines mentioned above have already considerable ore blocked out ready for shipment when the time comes, and will follow it up with large amounts in the near future. The California mine is found to contain ore of the highest value of any yet found on the reservation. It is located in a district thought to be worthless less than two years ago, but it is likely to prove a wonder. The management have already shipped considerable ore to the Granby smelter by freight teams, in each instance the venture paying well for the outlay. That mine is also waiting for the arrival of ore trains to send a stream of cars laden to our smelters.

### STEPPING FORWARD.

There is a fair prospect that in the comparatively near future Canada will have a place well forward in the ranks of iron and steel producing countries. There is ample evidence that it is well equipped in the line of raw materials, which are advantageously placed. On each coast there is an abundance of iron ore, and coal, both of good quality, and in deposits close together. Moreover, these deposits are within easy reach of water transportation facilities, and the works will have a similar advantage in regard to a market for the finished product. So far the only unfilled need has been that of capital to provide manufacturing plants. On the eastern coast that want has now been supplied, with the result of establishing a flourishing industry at Sydney. As to that industry some remarks by Mr. Ross, the managing director, in a recent interview, are of interest. Among other things he said: "There have been some delays which were not anticipated, and although the desired results have not been obtained as soon as they might have wished, still there was no doubt they would be secured at no distant date. Three of the ten steel furnaces had been started, and a fourth was ready. There was no possible doubt as to the quality of the steel produced. The foundations for the rail mill were laid and rails will be turned out during the year. By the end of the year all the plant for the steel company will be installed, but it did not follow this will be the completion of Sydney's manufacturing enterprises, as it was quite likely a plant for making of wire-rod from Sydney steel would be" "Already the Dominion company's pig iron has been successful in finding a market abroad, and there is no reason to suppose that its more highly finished products will meet with any less success. On the Pacific coast of Canada the first move has yet to be made towards the manufacture of iron and steel, but the letter from Mr. Swaney which appears in another column indicates that a commencement is within measurable distance. There is certainly no lack of good raw material, the main difficulty in the way being the scarcity of labor of the needed kind. Once a start is made that difficulty will gradually lessen, and there is room for hope that British Columbia will soon see the establishment of its first iron furnace, with a strong probability of the industry spreading after the fashion of the Sydney institution.

### MARCONI'S LATEST.

Mr. Marconi has achieved another remarkable triumph in the line of wireless telegraphy. The sending of a complete message, even though of only four words, to a vessel 1,551-2 miles away, and a signal 2,099 miles must do away with any doubts as to its ultimate success in overcoming distance by means of his wireless system. As he says, the complete working out of his idea appears to be only a question of sufficiently powerful apparatus. If he can increase his power indefinitely there would seem to be no limit to the space he can bridge with the vibrations at his command. The world will watch with intense interest the operations in which this electrical wizard is about to engage in Cape Breton, and this latest development will prepare us all for something yet more wonderful to come. Canadians may be pardoned if they feel somewhat proud that Canada is to have a prominent part in the unfolding of Marconi's plans. They certainly will not begrudge the \$80,000 which the government proposes to expend in helping on the work, and would in all likelihood vote for an even greater measure of assistance if such appeared necessary.

### REVERSE FOR THE BOERS.

The anniversary of Majuba has again been marked by a serious reverse for the Boers, and Lord Kitchener's plan of surrounding the marauding guerrillas in certain chosen districts has been attended by another signal success. The scene of last week's operations, the eastern portion of the Orange River Colony, has been from the early part of the war a favorite district of the Boers, owing to its comparative inaccessibility. Thither drifted a large part of the Orange Free State forces while Lord Roberts' army was

advancing on Pretoria, and it was at various times a base for Botha's and De Wet's dashes against the British lines of communication. Last week's affair must clear up this district pretty well, for a loss of over 800 men would be demoralizing to a stronger force than that now at the command of the Boer leaders. It must be assumed that this reverse will finally decide a good many of the men who have long been tired of the struggle and have been hesitating as to a surrender. Surely even the most infatuated of both leaders and followers will realize that they have not the slightest chance of success when Lord Kitchener may at any time repeat the operation of last week. It is almost certain that if the two classes of outsiders who give encouragement to resistance would cease their efforts, the misguided people would come to their senses and seek peace. One of these classes is made up of people who mean well enough but are doing evil by their fatuous course. The other class both intends and practises evil, but it is doubtful whether the former is not really the most mischievous of the two.

### FILIPINO AND BOER.

Secretary Root's report to the United States senate disproving the charges of cruelty towards Philippine natives by American soldiers is made the basis of righteous protests against these false charges by many American newspapers. For example, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says editorially:

"Not only has the war department been to great trouble and expense in investigating these stories, but it has also taken extraordinary pains to discover the source of the mean and malicious attacks upon the soldiers of the American army. In the latter attempt the department has not met with success. Enough has been discovered to prompt the belief that there is a bureau of fabrication, purveying a deliberate and systematic campaign for the purpose of arousing public sentiment against the men who are daily risking their lives in the service of their country in the Philippines. It may be that the efforts to trace these stories to their ultimate sources will result in proof that they come from some factory engaged in the manufacture of campaign ammunition."

Those who know the circumstances connected with the situation in South Africa will at once remark the close parallel between the American "bureau of mendacity," as the Post-Intelligencer calls it, and the bureau which originates lying charges against the British in their treatment of the Boers. The parallel is carried further by the action of the British government in the issue of the pamphlet compiled by Dr. Doyle, which may be compared with the investigations and reports of the war department at Washington. The unprejudiced and impartial observer will certainly say that Dr. Doyle's refutation of the pro-Boer bureau's slanders is at least as complete as that which Secretary Root offers in the Philippine case. But strangely enough, the Post-Intelligencer is among the American papers which persistently and maliciously assist in spreading the slanders against Great Britain and misrepresenting the relative positions of the two parties to the South African controversy. It is deliberately guilty of the offence against a friendly country which it so indignantly charges against the domestic enemies of its own country. It would violently resent any display of scepticism in regard to Mr. Root's exposure of the pro-Filipino slanders, but most likely will not accept the British official refutation of the pro-Boer lies.

The Seattle paper says that it is not denied that a few instances of cruelty to Philippine natives on the part of American soldiers have been shown, but it holds that all such offences have been promptly followed by fitting punishment. This is its summary:

"Up to August last 39 American soldiers and three civilians have been tried by court-martial for offences against the natives. Ten were sentenced to death, four to life imprisonment and twenty to various terms of confinement, ranging up to twenty years. This covers the entire record of known offences against Filipinos committed by Americans since the American army landed in the Philippines. "By way of contrast, it appears that up to December, 1900, to which date alone the reports are complete, the number of non-combatant natives murdered by Filipino insurgents reached 504, while 513 were more or less seriously assaulted and wounded. In addition to this, 90 municipal officers were murdered by insurgents because they took office under the American government, and 32 were victims of assault. All of these victims were attacked because of real or suspected sympathy with the Americans."

Nobody will deny that this record is creditable on the American side, unless he is in sympathy with the objectionable "bureau of mendacity." But the British record in South Africa is still more creditable, for there are no authenticated cases of cruel treatment of the Boers, though some of the latter have been quite as fiendish in that respect as the Philippine "insurgents." Still there are papers like the Post-Intelligencer that can work up fierce indignation against the lying champions of the latter while they industriously misrepresent the British course of action, merely for a little political effect. Finally, the plan pursued by the English and Irish pro-Boers is very well

described by these remarks applied by the Post-Intelligencer to the domestic enemy: "The statements of the American bureau of fabrication still continue to do active duty in the speeches of the Democratic members of congress, in both houses, despite official denials; but none of these gentlemen offer to assist the war department in its endeavors to learn who is responsible for setting these statements afloat, at regularly recurring intervals."

### THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

This railway project is very prominent as a factor in the Victoria election at present, and it is a matter of interest to the people of the whole province. As shown by the statements made in regard to it, the syndicate headed by MacKenzie and Mann are supposed to undertake the construction of a railway from the Yellow Head pass to the present northern terminus of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo road, securing connection with Victoria by the latter and making that city the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Northern. The government in its turn undertakes to give the syndicate \$1,800,000 in money and 8,000,000 acres of land as a subsidy. The electors of Victoria are asked to vote for Colonel Prior, the new minister, on the strength of this bargain, so that the government may be left in office to carry it out. They may or may not respond favorably to the invitation. In the former case they will secure a continuance of office for Mr. Dunsen and his colleagues, at least for a time; in the other case the government must necessarily resign. But however important this railway scheme may be as a local issue in Victoria, and whatever view of it may be taken by the electors there, it will inevitably in time come up for judgment before a wider constituency, the whole province to wit.

The railway would be a very good thing for British Columbia, provided it does not cost too much. It would open up for settlement and development a splendid tract which at present practically lies dormant. But nine out of every ten people will ask wonderingly where the province is to lay its hands on the promised cash. Land we have in plenty, but money is hard to get. In point of fact, the treasury is at present worse than empty, for there is said to be due the banks a sum just about equal to the subsidy promised to MacKenzie and Mann. Possibly the ministers see their way out of the financial difficulty, but so far in all the discussion no indication has been given that a solution is at hand.

Another puzzle arises from the proposed grant of land. At the Vancouver convention a platform was adopted which declared against making such grants to railway corporations. Joseph Martin and his four followers in the house are pledged to stand by that platform. If they carry out their pledge they will vote against this proposed grant of 8,000,000 acres to MacKenzie and Mann, and therefore the government will be defeated. If they repudiate their pledge they will necessarily disgust their own party, and particularly the Vancouver section of it. Mr. Martin's own seat in that city would be extremely unsafe if he were to vote for this bargain. In view of these circumstances it is rather uncertain that the bill would get through the house, even in the event of Colonel Prior being elected. The members of the government possibly regard this issue as a good one on which to suffer defeat in the house and appeal to the country. That remains to be seen. The people of this southern part of the province would get no direct benefit from the construction of the proposed road, and they will be particularly anxious to know whether it will submerge the scheme in which they are directly interested—the furnishing of a short route to the coast and the opening up of the Similkameen country. In case of a government defeat and a general election there must be more light thrown on this point.

The arrival of a train load of European settlers for the Northwest is a welcome event. We have long been looking for the European emigration stream to turn our way. Now we appear to have the prospect of a fairly copious influx from both the United States and Europe. All who come will find plenty of room.

### ON PICTURESQUE SLOCAN LAKE.

NEW DENVER, B. C., March 2.—Changing cars at Slocan Junction, the train proceeds up the right bank of Slocan river, the outlier of Slocan lake. The mountains seem to be getting higher and more precipitous as we proceed, but the range on either side recedes as we pass along, showing some

attempts at settlement and agriculture by a few settlers. We also pass through extensive stretches of cedar and cottonwood timber, that suggest commercial value. A ride of about 20 miles brings us to Slocan City, situated at the foot of Slocan lake. The town contains several hundred inhabitants, and is neatly and substantially built. We have now entered the great Slocan silver-lead mining district. The Arlington is the most important mine in this immediate vicinity, employing at the present time about 100 men. Its product goes to the Trail smelter. Other properties near by are working in a desultory sort of way, the slump in lead and the decline in silver seeming to be the main causes for idleness in this entire region. Transfer from the cars to the elegant steamer Slocan that plies the waters of the beautiful Slocan lake takes but a few minutes and we are off for visit new and scenes more grand. After the boat pulls out we skirt close to the east shore of the lake, so close, in fact, that a pebble could easily be tossed to the rock-ribbed shore. It is a sheer precipice rising out of the water, without a chance for a single foothold, and thus holds its own for a long distance. At this point the lake presents all the appearance of a flood.

Ten Mile is reached and the steamer ties up to a small wharf built on cribbing, closely hugging the steep bank, while just above is built a house on a shelving piece of rock, that seems almost to hang over the water. The little wharf contains a pile of ore sacks from the Enterprise mine, awaiting shipment to the Trail smelter. The Enterprise is located some seven miles back from the water's edge, and I am told is reached by a good wagon road. It has a concentrator, but the force employed at present is small. The Iron Horse and the Neepawa are other mines in the same locality, but work has been suspended on them for the time being.

### SILVERTON.

Silvertown is a pretty little town, built upon a projecting spit running into the lake. It has a good wharf for landing, and boasts of many fine and substantial buildings, but its ancient glory has departed and its people are simply resting on their oars. About four miles back from Silvertown is the Hewitt mine, the most noted in this neighborhood. It is working between 75 and 80 men. The Emily Edith, the Vancouver, the Fisher Maiden, the Galea Farm, the Wakefield and the Thompson group are tributary mines, some of them working on a small scale, but most are idle at this writing. A hundred or more sacks of ore were taken aboard at this point, the product of the Hewitt mine.

### NEW DENVER.

I am writing from what is rightly termed the Lucerne of America. It is four miles up the lake from the last named town, which is also reached by a good wagon road. New Denver is built on a nearly level piece of land projecting into the lake. It probably has 400 or 500 people, and contains many pretty little homes. Its ancient glory has departed, however, since the days of the early nineties, when the silver-lead mines were first opened in the Slocan district and the town aspired to even rival the Denver of Colorado in richness and greatness. The Boom is the most noted mine near here, distant about four miles, but work on this property, which has been actively pursued for the past two years, was stopped last Friday. Its product has been shipped to the Trail smelter, and the returns are known to be good, so there must be some cause other than lack of richness of ore to assign for the suspension. Perhaps several reasons can be given. The Capella, the California, the Marion, the Hartney, the Mountain Chief and the Molly Hughes are other mines near here. Most of them are idle, however, only two of them employing two or three men. I almost forgot to mention Lowery's Claim, which is a New Denver wonder. The slump in lead and silver does not appear to effect Mr. Lowery in the least, for the greater the development on his claim, so he declares, the richer the returns.

### SLOCAN LAKE.

Slocan lake is a gem in the mountains surrounded on every side by towering peaks. They rise 7000 and 8000 feet almost straight from the water's edge, and make a grand scenery as can be found on the American continent. The lake is 28 miles long and from two to three miles wide. It is of great depth. In one place 987 feet was reached, while in other places no sounding could be found. Its waters teem with fish, which are caught in great numbers during the season. The time will surely come when the entire region surrounding this beautiful sheet of water will be the resort of thousands of people who go forth, not to seek riches in the delving mines, but to bask in the smiles of nature and worship at her most wonderful shrines. This region has been compared to Switzerland, and it has nothing to lose by the comparison; in many respects it surpasses it. Time will only add to the enchantment. As remarked by a friend, the great trouble with British Columbia is that she has too many Swisslanders within her borders. The Switzerland of Europe could be placed in our midst and the difference scarcely noted. As known to all intelligent readers, Switzerland's chief revenue is derived from her tourist travel, people who flock there each year from Europe and America and leave hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the stream of tourist travel shall turn this way it takes no stretch of the imagination to picture the result. The towering columns that pierce the sky at every turn, cut into thousands of fantastic shapes—pinnacles, minarets, domes, veritable castles in the air—are sights that cannot be described with feeble pen and ink, but are seen to drink in the true inspiration. And many will come to see them as the years roll by. Directly in front of New Denver, on the opposite side of the lake, is a glacier. It fills a large basin between two noble peaks, several thousand feet above the surface of the water. Steps have been taken to raise a trestle to build a trail to this glacier, which cannot fail to be one of the attractions of this region. Mountain goats and caribou are found on these heights, where they are sometimes shot by the hardy Alpine climber. No one need travel to Europe to see the grand and beautiful in nature—we have it at our very doors.

The convention of the Associated Boards of Trade in Rossland, although made a close run on the first ballot, was eventually won by Fernie when the vote was taken on the proposition to have the Rossland in favor of the main reason that as no convention in East Kootenay fair to settle the question. The Rossland delegates and Goodeve, together with representatives of the A. H. W. C. Jackson, from Kaslo on Saturday, had a pleasant visit to the city, and during the volume of business of general interest. The lead question supply for the counties of discussion. Under the heading sent by the Trail advocating such duties on white lead tinned lead produced an additional market. Canada, the lead group. Interesting address by H. Aldridge, general Canadian Smeltering J. Campbell, commencing the Hall smelter at Cronin, general manager Eugene mine, all along the lines suggested the fact that British Columbia's first paid the lead higher price for his had been able to produce after treatment made that the had been transacted convention was set with smelters local States the smelting been as profitable as from a comparison in the two countries resolution advocating favorable to the local reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields. After a lengthy amendment to be moved by the Rossland, pointing out that the Rossland was occupied by the Cropanny were those of side of Morrice's the Dominion government statutory right to these coal lands to urge it to at once amend the law, such safeguards as include now and in the future, the maximum of fuel represented centage, and that fuel appeared to be in the Rossland, and it is reduction of this element of the open fields