

way bonds would only bear 3 1/2 per cent., and now we are told that they bear 4 per cent. Why is the country saddled with another one-half per cent. when it was not necessary to do so to obtain par for the bonds? It was just done to obtain money to tide over the present difficulty. He did not think it was necessary for him to refer to what had been said by all the previous speakers but—

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh, go on. We are getting interested.

Mr. Williams—We will try to make it very interesting for you before the session is over. It has been said that the opposition had no policy. He did not care for a policy. What they should do was to carry on the business of the province as economically and as efficiently as possible. The money should be used more economically and made to go further. One of the objections he had to the government was that they did not do this. Reference had been made to the Lillooet road and the member for that district had said that the government should build roads to settlements that had already been made. He agreed with him there. It had been said that four million dollars had been spent, but the Lillooet road had not been made. The president of the council considered a comparison of the accounts of 1874 with those of 1894 as unfair, and that if the salaries were cut down the province would not get efficient service. This might apply to new officers; but not to the old officers. If the old officers were efficient on a smaller salary in 1874 why should they not be efficient on a smaller salary at the present time? Then as to the land sales. Surely the government must have known that the sales would fall off. They knew that the act had been passed. The amount should not have been placed in the estimates. It shows the incompetency of the government. A prudent business man would not depend upon an amount that he knew he would not get, and he would make his expenditure accordingly. He had not been accused by Vancouver of raising the sectional cry, but had been sent to the house to use what little ability he had to legislate for the whole province. The word sectionalism should never be heard in the house, neither should the words Island and Mainland except to denote two parts of a united and happy province. He would always be happy to support any measure tending to the general prosperity and welfare of the province. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Martin said there was no sectional feeling in the interior of the province. It was started in Vancouver. A convention was held at Kamloops which was attended by one Major-General Twigg.

Mr. Williams—And your candidate Mr. Tallow. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Martin, continuing, said the very cool reception the delegates to that convention had received at Kamloops would prevent them from proposing anything other than such convention. He was proud of the support he had received from the C. P. R., and hoped that those and all his other constituents would support him again. He would like to see Mr. Williams where he would be if it were not for the C. P. R. He would not be in Vancouver practicing his profession as he was.

Mr. Williams explained that in referring to the C. P. R. who had supported him in the recent election, he intended to congratulate the chief commissioner for having received that support.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced bills for the benefit of mechanics and laborers, to confer limited civil jurisdiction on stipendiary and police magistrates and to amend the license act.

The speaker drew the attention of the members to section 305 of the tenth edition of May, which provided that the proper time for explanations was when the hon. gentlemen who had the floor had sat down, unless the speaker gave way.

The opposition proposed that the house should sit on Saturday, but the government would not listen to it and the house adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.
The present session, although it opened very quietly, promises to be one of the liveliest in the history of the province. As shown in the debate of the last two days, the opposition numbers among its members several strong men who will keep the government guessing to explain their misdoings. Mr. Williams has proved himself a match for the attorney-general, whose lawyer sharpness has in the past enabled him to sneak out of some very close corners. The finance minister will have to make himself better acquainted with the public accounts or he will find during the session, as he has in fact already found, that Mr. Prentice knows more about accounts than he does. Of course the finance minister has always depended upon the officials of his department to keep him posted, but they cannot be behind him all the time. The ability of Mr. Semlin and the other members of the opposition to cope with the government has never been questioned. On the whole, as Mr. Williams said, the opposition will make the session an interesting one.

The hon. Theodore has always been notorious for having an unusual amount of cheek, but even those who have known him longest could hardly believe the fact of the election being held in East Yale several days after the election on the coast, had caused the defeat of the late chief commissioner, Mr. Vernon. Everybody who knows anything about the facts knows that Mr. Vernon would have been terribly snowed under had the election been held on the same day as the others. The government knew that Mr. Vernon could not be elected, but as one of them remarked in the market hall on the day of the election, they thought he might be saved if the election was held later, when the people would know that the government had

been sustained and might think it to their interest to return a cabinet-minister. But the people of East Yale knew Davie and his gang too well.

It was known on the coast that the government went to extremes to try and win a few seats on the mainland, but the people were hardly prepared for the revelations made by members in the house yesterday afternoon. What could be nearer bribery than placing a lot of seed in the hands of the government candidate for Chilliwack, Mr. Cavley, for distribution among the farmers of that district or sending a lot of seed into East Yale district on the day previous to the election, to say nothing of the dry dock, university and normal school that were promised to the people of Vancouver? In fact, something was promised to about every settlement in the province. It is needless to say that not one of these promises has been carried out, for the simple reason that so much money was wasted previous to the election that there was none left to carry on the necessary works. With these revelations for the first few days, the public may well ask what a two months' session will bring forth. One thing is certain, the province will be called upon to pay pretty dearly for the return of Davie & Company.

The bill introduced yesterday by the attorney-general to confer limited civil jurisdiction upon stipendiary and police magistrates is known as a small debts act. According to the bill magistrates will have the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace and jurisdiction in actions in any kind of debt where the sum demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars, and any person desirous of taking proceedings may reduce his claim by crediting payment, or by abandonment, so as to bring his demand within the jurisdiction of the magistrate. The forms and rules provided under the county court jurisdiction act, 1885, apply to the small debts court. Provision is also made for garnishing debts and issuing judgment summonses.

According to the bill for a revision of the statutes, the lieutenant-governor in council may issue a commission to one or more persons to inquire into and report on the acts of the government. No limit is placed on the amount to be expended for the purpose.

The act for the benefit of mechanics and laborers gives employees, contractors and architects a lien on any work on which they are employed. Contractors and sub-contractors shall not receive anything under a lien until employees and suppliers of material have been paid. A lien expires thirty-one days after the completion of the works, unless the contractor, while a lien is filed in the government office. This lien shall also expire in thirty days unless proceedings are commenced to realize on it. Contractors shall file with those for whom they are doing the work a statement containing the names of their employees and the amount due them. When improvements are being made to mortgaged premises the liens shall be prior to such mortgage if the work is done at the request of the mortgagee. If a judge considers that the improvement justifies it he may order the premises sold at an upset price equal to the value of the premises before the improvements were made, and the amount realized above the upset price shall be liable to the lien. The lien holder shall also have a lien on moneys due by the owner to the contractor.

ELECTION POSSIBILITIES.

The Dominion Government May be Guided by Quebec West and Verchers.

Inquiry Into Northwest Freight Rates—Quarrels in the Cabinet.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The appointment of a commission to inquire into the freight rates of the Canadian Pacific railway and the opening of tenders—so-called—for the construction of the Pacific cable were the two principal events in political circles last week. Two officials of the department of the interior have been appointed to make a departmental investigation into the question of freight rates. The inquiry will be conducted under the charge of the railway department. As government officials, of course they will obey the behests of the government. It will give an excuse for the administration not doing anything until the commission has reported, and the report will be made whenever the government says so.

As to the tenders for the Pacific cable, in the first place it has never been decided to construct the Pacific cable. What the government has asked for is an estimate of the cost of the cable proving that a decision to construct it was arrived at. Without the assistance of the British government there will be no cable, and so far the British government has not consented to give any assistance. Canada is, of course, desirous for the cable, and every one will be delighted to see it laid, but it is just as well to understand what is meant when it is said that so many tenders have been received for the construction of the cable. The figures have not been given to the public, but of the six parties who have tendered all reside in London, England.

The ministers are at present making a official tour of the Maritime Provinces. They spoke at Moncton, N. B. on Tuesday last, and the minister of public works was profuse in his promises to the people there as well as elsewhere of new public works. Moncton is going to have a dry dock. Sir Charles Herbert Tupper and Controller Wallace are along with Mr. Ouimet. Besides the ministers there are Deputy Speaker Bergeron and two or three French members on the tour. Hon. John Costigan, although he represents the province in the

cabinet, refused to accompany them. He is on a hunting trip in his own constituency in the province, and yet he would not go along with his colleagues to Moncton. His friends do not hesitate to give the reason. They say that he would not be seen on the same platform as Clarke Wallace. Mr. Wallace made a fifth of November speech at St. John on Monday night and joined the ministers on Tuesday. Mr. Costigan's friends say that Mr. Ouimet may go along with Mr. Wallace making Orange speeches, but Mr. Costigan will not do so. Mr. Ouimet tried to settle the trouble between Mr. Costigan and Mr. Wallace before they left here. He could not do so, and then to make up for the loss of Mr. Costigan he took three French speakers along with him. This gave annoyance to Sir Charles Tupper, who complained that he and Wallace would have to be sandwiched between four French speakers. This he contended, was preposterous in an English province. At any rate, the quarrel goes briskly on, while Mr. Costigan reports that he has had good sport in the field with his gun. More yet will be heard of the row, for Clarke Wallace and his friends say they will get even with Mr. Costigan.

Before Sir John Thompson left for England it was decided that there would be elections in Quebec West and in Verchers during his absence. If the government were defeated in both constituencies, then it would be said that this was partly due to Sir John not being here, not that his presence or absence would make any difference. It will be remembered that Quebec West has been vacant ever since the death of Hon. John Hearn, about the middle of last session, and Verchers became vacant shortly after the session was over by the death of Mr. Geoffroy. However, the Liberal Mr. Hearn was a Conservative. In Quebec West Mr. Thomas McGreevy put in an appearance, and the government of necessity must oppose him. They have been unable to get a candidate to run so successfully. As a consequence, there has been negotiation after negotiation, but McGreevy cannot be got rid of. In Verchers the same trouble of getting a good candidate confronts the government. On the Liberal side Mr. C. A. Geoffroy, Q. C., has promised to run, and if he does so he will be certain of election. This is the Mr. Geoffroy who conducted the inquiry for Mr. Tarte into the booting transactions of the session of 1891. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the Dominion, a sound Liberal and an extremely popular man. But, as I was saying, it was decided to hold the elections in those two constituencies during the absence of the premier. The arrangements have been made by Sir Adolphe Caron, so that, if nothing further happens, we will have within the next couple of weeks or more, two elections on hand.

If these elections turn out safe for the government, then the programme is to have the general elections in March, or as soon as it is possible to have it after the lists are revised. The premier is anxious to have this idea carried out, but with the whole of the Conservatives in the house opposed to it, those who know Sir John best do not believe that he will be able to carry out his wish in this instance. However, time alone will tell. The result cannot be long delayed, for before twelve months are over it will be known all over the Dominion that the present corrupt administration is routed and badly worse than the Tammany gang the other day in New York. After all, there is a strong resemblance between the members of the Canadian government and the Tammanyites. Take the Tammanyites, for example, they are going to do about it? Of Boss Tweed and his would do the same again," of Sir Adolphe Caron when called to task about the \$25,000 of the Lake St. John railway subsidy. No, Canadians have no just cause to throw stones at Tammany until the Augean stable at Ottawa is cleaned out.

I was speaking to Sir Adolphe Caron shortly after he had received the news of the strike among the post office employees in Victoria. He seemed anxious then to get the matter fixed up, and about as good as admitted that the clerks and letter carriers should get the extra allowance. But there was a meeting of the cabinet that afternoon, and after it was over the cabinet decided that a handful of clerks, backed up by Lieut.-Colonel Prior and Mr. Earle, were not going to boss them. The members and the clerks would have to be taught a lesson, but after all the members were said to be worse than the clerks, and in consequence of this the order was given to have them suspended. Then something less than this was done to Mr. Robillard, M. P. of Ottawa, he resigned, and refused to withdraw his resignation until an apology was forthcoming from the minister concerned. He holds that apology to-day in his breast pocket. SLAUGHTON.

ROSEBERRY WITHDRAWS.

His Censure of the Press a Slip of the Tongue.

London, Nov. 19.—Lord Roseberry has withdrawn his words censuring the press in general and for the publication of the political situation at one time in New Zealand in particular. The Times pointed out that the comments of the papers were based upon official records and requested Lord Roseberry to withdraw his language. The premier does so in this language:

"I regret that the words used included a contradiction of the statement that New Zealand had wished or intended to administer the government of Samoa. My word 'wish' I readily admit was a slip. They spoke at Moncton, N. B. on Tuesday last, and the minister of public works was profuse in his promises to the people there as well as elsewhere of new public works. Moncton is going to have a dry dock. Sir Charles Herbert Tupper and Controller Wallace are along with Mr. Ouimet. Besides the ministers there are Deputy Speaker Bergeron and two or three French members on the tour. Hon. John Costigan, although he represents the province in the

It is pretty well established that when the police department of New York City is reorganized by the reform administration Superintendent Byrnes will be one of the first to go.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Items of Interest Respecting Mining and Farming on the Mainland.

Hops Being Sent to England From Lord Aberdeen's Ranch in Okanagan.

Revelstoke Mail.

The mining business done at the Revelstoke office this season shows that ten mineral and thirteen placer claims were located; ten leases were issued in Big Bend and two in the Lardau.

In Big Bend several thousand dollars have been spent in development work during the summer. Between seventy and eighty men have been engaged, but there were four or five weeks of enforced idleness—in some cases more than three months—on account of the disastrous floods and washouts, which destroyed many thousand dollars worth of mine buildings, flumes, dams, etc. It is estimated that the output would have been nearly double had the season been favorable. Competent authorities predict that next season's output will be the greatest in the recent history of the country.

The gold output from Big Bend this season amounts to about \$15,000, apportioned as follows:

French Creek	\$12,150 00
Columbia River	1,800 00
McCulloch Creek	500 00
Smith Creek	50 00
Total	\$15,000 00

Nakusp Ledger.

This week's shipments of ore from the Slokan via Nakusp establishes a record which will not be broken for some time. The ore has been from the store house of the Slokan Star at Three Forks and has been forwarded to Omaha. Both the Lytton and the Kootenay have been handling the article, the latter having the aid of the scow. Three hundred and eighty-four tons in all, or 26 carloads, have been sent out since last reporting at a release value of \$38,400. This week's hauling will finish the Slokan Star's contract, but 1000 tons more will be shipped out in January, H. Mann securing the job of getting it out to the Forks. The Noble Five people have concluded to export 500 tons of ore, followed by several hundred more from the Mountain Chief. The Alpha is piling up 100 tons at Silverton, to be handled probably at the end of the month, with heavier lists in January. The Fisher Maiden is also stacking five tons daily at Silverton, as the nucleus of a big shipment. It is estimated that over ten thousand tons of high grade ore is on the dumps of the various Slokan mills, awaiting the advent of snow to rawhide and ship, to say nothing for the immense bodies of concentrates or second-class matter, in which Captain Moore's establishment will figure. From the Le Roi, on Trail Creek, 547 tons, valued at \$2700, were forwarded to East Helena. The Silver King sent out 108 tons of ore to Denver, Col., at a valuation of \$10,800.

The C. P. R. are now figuring on a large steam barge, to ply between this port and the foot of the Arrow Lake railway. That would obviate the double handling of the ore here, as the cars would be run on to the barge and conveyed to the upper railway, and so on direct to the smelter. The barge would be built here and be capable of transporting a dozen cars.

The lower end of Kootenay lake was the scene of a fatal gunning accident Thursday. Gus Adams and J. Keppeler were out hunting, and a stray shot from the former's rifle struck Keppeler above the knee and glanced into his body. Adams started with the wounded man in a boat for assistance. The steamer Nelson was at the wharf and was taken to Bonner's Ferry, where the wound was pronounced fatal.

The construction company find it a difficult task to get men to finish ballasting up the railway. Fifty or 60 hands are employed, but there is room for 200. With the present small gang it will be a month yet ere the job is ended.

Some elegant samples of mica from the claims recently located across the lake are being exhibited in town, and are exciting much comment. Quite large blocks are being shown, with the crystals pure and clear, and of a beautiful white. The samples were taken from the surface, the veins leading direct into the rock.

Trail creek ore average in gold to the ton as follows: Le Roi, \$42; Josie, \$36 to \$40; War Eagle, \$24 to \$33; Nickel Plate, \$70 to \$80; Cliff, \$12.

An Indian named Qualskit, belonging to the North Thompson reserve, brought in the news last week that he had found the skeleton of a man on the Stillwater, about 100 miles from Kamloops. Qualskit is a noted hunter and trapper, and on his way down from the northern country came upon the body. Wolves and bears had done their ghastly work, and almost all the flesh had been eaten from the bones. The body was so much swollen that the man could not be recognized. There were some shreds of clothing left. The body was found about three miles above where Gott Brothers found the skeleton of a late summer and about 40 miles from where the cache of provisions was found. There is a strong probability that the remains found are those of one of the McCabe party who went northward last April. Mr. D. McLean and an Indian left on Saturday to visit the place and make further investigations.

Mr. Andrew Clarke, of Montreal, who went up to see the discovery of coal on the North Thompson reserve, returned last Saturday afternoon. He made an examination of the croppings and brought down about 50 pounds as a sample. He thinks that there is likely to be better coal underlying the seam found, which could only be found by boring, but it

is questionable whether, with present facilities of transportation, it would be profitable to work the deposit.

News has just been received from the far north of the sad drowning of Wm. Sanford, and also a friend. Sanford was born at Cache creek, was about 19 years of age, and was highly respected by all those who came in personal contact with him. His gallant action will never be forgotten, for he died in trying to save another man's life. In the early part of the spring some five men, accompanied by William Sanford, started on a prospecting tour towards the Arctic—the Mackenzie river. They took a pack animal and a supply of provisions to last for five years. It was on Nation river that one of the party was struggling for life, when young Sanford jumped in to save the drowning man, and both met a watery grave. He leaves a mother, three sisters and a brother to mourn his untimely loss.

Mr. John H. Walsh, of the North Thompson, died at the Royal Inland hospital on Monday morning of pneumonia and was buried on Wednesday. Mr. Willis had suffered for some weeks from a bad cold, which developed into the more malignant pneumonia a fortnight before his death. Mr. Willis was an Englishman, who, after spending a few weeks through some of the mining states, came to Kamloops, and eight years ago took up a ranch on the North Thompson. He put in a rather extensive plant for irrigating and was considered a careful, competent farmer. He was 42 years of age and leaves a widow and three small children.

The Lytton correspondent of the Kamloops Sentinel says:

The viceregal party passed through to-day. His lordship went over to Thompson's farm, and thoroughly enjoyed the trip, although the weather was not favorable, as it was blowing a heavy wind and the river was very hard to navigate; but his lordship does not allow trifles to bother him. He went through Mr. Earl's orchard and had a long chat on fruit raising. Mr. A. P. Hadtler met him at the train with his spanking team of bays and drove him to the ferry. When returning the boat was drifting backward, and as his lordship was in a hurry he got out and towed the boat along shore while the Indian ferry-men sat in the boat. We thought it rather funny to see our governor-general hauling two Indians along in a boat. He expressed his regret that we were so inconvenienced for want of a bridge across the Thompson, but was satisfied that the government would attend to the matter at the present session. He was greatly pleased with Mr. Earl's orchard, and carried off samples of all the different kinds of apples.

Midway Advance.
Messrs. S. Mangott and D. McEachern, of the Morning Star, Fairview, have leased the Strathmore company's stamp mill for the winter and will commence crushing ore on or about the 20th of the month. This is welcome news to the people of Fairview and the district generally. There is plenty of money in sight in the Morning Star, and "Steve and Danny" are not going to let it lie in the ground. Fairview owes a good deal to their pluck and energy.

Hops are now being shipped from the Aberdeen estate to England. Although it is understood the prices are not quite up to those of last year, yet it is pleasing to be assured that the crop was about equal and the quality if anything superior to last year's sample.

Dr. D. L. Beckingsale, "resident physician for the Kettle river district (3)" is in California. Why Dr. Beckingsale received the appointment, considering that he never set foot in the district, is incomprehensible. The appropriation should be given to Dr. Jakes, who has made Kettle river his home.

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ing the government had been would vote for the government particularly as he was a cabler. The government had fined why the floods prevented as from being held in Kooale but did not prevent them held in Cariboo. One reason if they had been held at the all the ministers could not in the various districts to help dates out of their difficulties, er for North Victoria, Mr. stated that the agriculturists had always supported the of British Columbia did not of government?

Davie—Sectionalism. I hear, alism, raised by yourself, the cities, the only member ment side who represented lity, was the hon. the chief er of lands and works, and rained by the support the hon. received from the C. P. R. of the rural municipalities at the government because dependent of the government. s that were dependent on the for improvements were more for the government. If enay was divided into muni-e hon. gentleman who rep-at district would not be a the house. Another reason, ess was that the government he papers of the interior. He say that the government had them. One of these pa-e Vernon News. The voters dished by that paper but was believed, in Vancouver. The not knowing what about the not know what to charge sent, so he went to a friend. The friend advised him to. According to the public took the friend's advice and sent paid the bill. He was that no mention was made respecting a new land re- This was a necessary piece. The present act was and unless changed mach result to the property owners lence. The act might be a one for the legal profession, ne for the legal profession, very bad one for the people. He did not think there unions regarding the desiring the present act changed. He was sorry that there was an mention in regard to do- th the mortgage tax, against petitions had been presented ment. Of course while the re in their deplorable con- ax could not be done away about the promises made by ent previous to the election. e dry dock that the govern- ing to build for Vancouver? Just a bait for the votes of f Vancouver? The World very elaborate picture of it, the government candidates n promise from the premier nment would support the n honest man the attorney- led carry out the promises he as to the election. Neither eek make any reference to school or the university the was going to build at Van- o hoped that these promises ried out. If the attorney- forgotten then he can have hem, as they were all pub- Vancouver World, a paper of which is not questioned. ment. The World also the Nakusp and Slokan rail-

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