WEEDS AND HOW TO KILL

For a complete eradication of a noxi-For a complete eradication of a noxious plant, the production of seeds must be prevented, and if the plant is a biennial or a perennial the rootstock must be killed. The processes by which seed production may be prevented or rootstocks killed are comparatively simple in most cases, and in no case are they impracticable. It would seem, therefore, at first thought that the best processes of weed eradication being known and practiced with reasonable fidelity the complete eradication of some of the farmer's plete eradication of some of the farmer's worst enemies might be accomplished. But in the case of weeds which have already become abundant and widely distributed, the conditions under which many of them occur are such that the farming community regards their extermination as impossible, and we can only hope for their reduction to a state of ess be completely eradicated if taken in time. If the farmer on whose land the first Russian thistles grew in 1873 had known the evil character of the plant and had spent a few hours in destroying them in his flax field, the species might have been completely annihilated and millions of dollars and years of labor

The same might doubtless be said, were there histories better known, of the king devil weed of northern New York, the Paraguay bur of Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas, the prickly lettuce of the Northern States and many others. This emphasizes the necessity that each landowner should be on the that each landowner should be on the watch for new plants and learn their character, if possible, before they become established and assert themselves as aggressive weeds on his farm. This eradication of a species on its first appearance in a limited area forms practically the only method of complete and final extermination, unless public sentiment shall be aroused to the point of a more vigorous and universal destruction of weeds than has heretofore been practised. Unless strongly supported and tised. Unless strongly supported and enforced by the people directly interested, laws for the complete extermination of weeds are of little avail, and in most ed. laws for the cases thus far they have been found in-effectual, as is proved by the abundant crops, growing year after year, of Can-ada thistles in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, of wild carrots in Connecti-

If weeds cannot be properly extermin ated they may be brought under subjection, and in restricted localities this subtion, and in restricted localities this subjection may approach so near extermination as to prevent any material damage without requiring appreciable extra labor. This is almost the ideal condition for a farm as far as weeds are concerned. There are all gradations from this condition to that of the farm so weedy that a profitable crop cannot be raised and that no one will buy the land at any good price, unless he has some assurance that wild onion, penny cress, horse nettle Canada thistle or quack grass can be killed or controlled. Any species of weeds can be subdued and controlled within the limits of an ordinary farm, and unless the value of the land is low from other causes this may be profitably

See . The proof of passey status, and the proof of passes of the proof of passes of the passes of th

kills them. If this work is to be done by hand with a hoe, grub hoe, or spud, as is often the case with bull thistles on new ground, it can be done most effectively and with least labor in the fall, during the first year of growth. The stools or rosettes of leaves, close to the ground, often give little suggestion of the prominent seed stalk to be grown the following year; but they are sufficient to indicate to the observing eye the presence of weeds. The root at this time is more tender, and hence more easily cut than in the mature plant, and one does not have to strike so deep to be sure of killing it. In sod ground a spud—a tool like a chisel on the end of a fork handle—may be used to much better advantage than a hoe for cutting the roots below the surface.

at once. It will he strengthen your lung a safeguard for your large in a safeguard for your long a cough or cold.

Rev. Ma. Parrow of Toron used two bottles of Sunon and in recommending it. There is for cough, throat and lung troud shilling it. In sod ground a spud—a tool like a chisel on the end of a fork handle—may be used to much better advantage than a hoe for cutting the root as traffed go to your destroil to the observation of the strengthen your lung a safeguard for your large it as the first it of a cough or cold.

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Shilloh of consumption Care in the first in of a cough or cold.

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Rev. Ma. Parrow of Toron us

Let us now suppose you have got the calves, and they must be fed. When the youngster is born it must have milk, and that milk must be its mother's own first milk, unless she is in such a state of health that it is not wise to give it. Some few farmers even now do not always give this milk to the calves; but, as it acts medicinally on them, they ought to have it. If they cannot, give them a moderate dose of castor oil; but the milk is by far the best thing for them. Do not, on any account, leave the calf all night without milk, because it happens to come into the world at an inconvenient hour; if you do you will most likely have considerably difficulty in getting it even to suck. It may be days before it can be got to take food properly at all, and such a check at this time may throw the calf permanent ly backward in its growth. Feed your calf as soon as it begins to look about it and attempts to rise. It is assumed that in all dairies the calf is removed some distance from its mother as soon as it is born. It is best not to let her see it at all if it is not to remain with her, or she will probably fret after it. If she frets, the milk supply and her health may surfer, and we must, in all our dealings with our dumb servants, be as humane as circumstances will permit. Calves are not generally fed as often as they should be. They will usually do better and be less likely to scour if they are fed often and in small quantities, beginning with about three-quarters of a gallon, or a FEEDING CALVES. distance from its mother as soon as it is dorn. It is best not to let her see it at all if it is not to remain with her, or she will probably fret after it. If she frets, the milk supply and her health may suffer, and we must, in all our dealings with our dumb servants, be as humane as circumstances will permit. Calves are not generally fed as often as they should be. They will usually do better and be less likely to scour if they are fed of ten and in small quantities, beginning with an bout three-quarters of a gallon, or a little less, divided into at least three, and in small quantities, beginning with a bout three-quarters of a gallon, or a little less, divided into at least three, and in small quantities, beginning with a bout three quarters of a gallon, or a little less, divided into at least three, and in small quantities, beginning with a bout three quarters of a gallon, or a little less, divided into at least three, and in small quantities, beginning with a bout three quarters of a gallon, or a little less, divided into at least three, and in small quantities, beginning with a bout three quarters of a gallon, or a little less, divided into at least three, and it is first or meals a day, for the first weak or so. The quantity of milk should be increased till when the caltes may be reduced to two after the first week or so. The quantity of milk should be increased till when the caltes may be slower, up to two-art and work heavy, the increase may be slower, up to two-art and work heavy in the calves are well grown and strong, a change may be made in their diet when they are a fortnight old; if they are small or have received a check they must have their mother's milk, or that of another recently calved cow, for a month old or older. If they are ready at two weeks old they have really had very little milk, as the mother's milk is not fit to use for churning for at least a week or for cheesemaking for at least a week or for cheesemaking for at least a week or for cheesemaking for at least a week or for chee

another recently calved cow, for a month or six weeks.

We will suppose now the calves are ready for the change in diet, from a fortnight to a month old or older. If they are ready at two weeks old they have really had very little milk, as the mother's milk is not fit to use for churning for at least a week or for cheesemaking for ten days after calving. What the for at least a week or for cheesemaking for ten days after calving. What the change will be will depend on what you have to give them; let us say you are separating or skimming your milk and have plenty of skim or separated milk. Separated milk is preferable, as it is available for use while quite sweet; skimmed milk is apt to be turned sour before it is creamed in warm weether. adiable for use while dute sweet; skimmed milk is apt to be turned sour that no ne will buy the land at any good price, unless he has some assurance that wild onion, penny cress, horse nettle Canada thistle or quack grass can be killed or controlled. Any species of weeds can be subdued and controlled within the limits of an ordinary farm, and unless the value of the land is low from other causes this may be profitably undertaken.

GENERAL METHOD OF ERADICATING WEEDS.

If the weed, like many of our most abundant kinds, is an annual, reproducing itself from the seeds only and dying root and branch each year, it may be subjected by preventing seed production. The seeds of many annuals retain their vitality for several years, so that if they once become abundant in the soil they are likely to germinate at irregular intervals, and thus cause

strengthen your lungs. It is a safeguard for you always. Take it at the first indication

REV. Ms. PATTON of Toronto writes: "I used two bottles of Sullout and take pleasure in recommending it. There is nothing like it for cough, throat and lung trouble.

Shiloh a Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Oanada and United States as 250, 50c. \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at its. 3d., 2s. 3d, and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sen-

## INFORMATION BUREAU. Provincial

## Legislature LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

Duncans Station, B. C., April 7, 1901.
The success of the recent auction sale of pure bred stock at New Westminster showed in the first place that the demand for stock of that kind is good, in the second that there is progressive spirit, indicating also more prosperous times amongst our farmers that is quite encouraging. Legislative Assembly, 42nd Day, Friday, May 3, 1901.

dicating also more prosperous times amongst our farmers that is quite encouraging.

A much larger proportion of the latter are willing to pay better prices for breeding stock than they were three or four years ago.

The advantages of using a good sire over a poor one are so evident that it is difficult to understand the policy of the stockman hesitating to spend we will say \$50 more to secure a good buil. Granted that the two animals will cost the same to keep the difference of cost per head, while at the end of two or three years the buil should still be worth buying at breeding prices.

At the same time many farmers have paid a fair price for a buil or a ram, and when they have no further use for it, owing to various reasons, they have been obliged to dispose of them to the butcher, or to some one who did not particularly want to buy.

It is with this in view that the Dairymen's Association propose to issue through the columns of the Colonist a monthly list of stock for sale and thereby put buyers and sellers in communication with each other.

The Speaker took the chair at 10:30 a.

Rev. J. H. S. Sweet offered prayer.

The following petitions were received:

From Pierce Lloyd and others, redeep placer mining.

Similar petition from H. H. Campbell and others.

Similar petition from H. H. Campbell and others.

That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to lay before the Dominion to government the advisability of arranging with the Indian department for the removal of the Indians on the Indian reserve, at the mouth of False creek, within the columns of the Colonist a monthly list of stock for sale and thereby put buyers and sellers in communication with each other.

The following petitions were received:

The following petitions from H. H. Campbell and others.

Similar petition from H. H. Campbell and others.

The the same time that it is difference of the Hondan department for the removal of the Indians on the Indian reserve, were at the mouth of False creek within the

HAS USE FOR WILD HORSES.

keep them there ill they are authicined will be elipped to the remount officer to be forewarded to South Africa, where a season of campaing will speedly remove all and the provinced acts respecting the granting of bounty do not provide for catching wild horses. Panthers and wolves are published to the classification subject to criticism. The Minister of Finance has been consulted by the gentleman, and he has promised to look into the nethod of getting the act bounty for wild horses. The members for West Yale and West Lillocet have also been approached, and do doubt the worthy gentleman, will welcome the development of the plague of wild horses. The members for West Yale and west Lillocet have also been approached, and do doubt the worthy gentleman will welcome the development will welcome the worthy gentleman will welcome the development of the plague of wild horses. The members for West Yale and west Lillocet have also been approached, and to doubt the worthy gentleman will welcome the idea the plague of wild horses. The members for the plague of wild horses, the plague will be also been consulted by the gentleman, and he has promised to look into the nethod of getting the act bounty for wild horses. The members for West Yale and West Lillocet have also been approached, and do doubt the worthy gentleman will welcome the idea the plague of wild horses. The members for the plague of wild horses, the plague will be also been consulted in the worthy gentleman will welcome the idea the plague of wild horses. The members of the plague of wild horses, and the late of the province of the provin

The Speaker took the chair at 10:30

the reserve was retarding the growth the city and injuring the value of real estate in the vicinity. The Indians would be much better off removed from would be much better off removed from the temptation of a sea port, and their deportment would certainly accelerate the progress of the city. The reserve included a valuable strip of water front which, if the Dominion government would consent to removing the Indians, would become a valuable asset to the city. It was proposed that the Indians should be paid the value of the land which they abandoned and that the city should be granted a deed for it for the public benefit.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted. C. P. R. LANDS.

Mr. E. C. Smith moved:
That an order of the house be granted for a return of copies of all correspondence, papers, documents and telegrams. relating to the reservation and assessment of C. P. R. lands in South East Kootenay.

He said these lands were the choicest

in the district and were taxed far below their value. He did not wish to be considered as an enemy of capital, for he believed in the rights of the capitalist, and it was not for the purpose of squeezing the C. P. R. that he asked for these papers. It was for the purpose of placing the C. P. R. on the same footing with other land holders of the district, who had to pay taxes on the full value of their lands. Messrs. Oliver and Curtis supported the resolution, which was adopted.

QUESTIONS. . vote of 11 to 19. The following questions were asked by Mr. McInnes and answered by the Minister of Education:
1. Have any Central High school entrance examinations been held this year?

2. If so, were they held according to

Nelson would be attended with a great deal of inconvenience. A sitting there would necessitate all the judges of the Supreme court, except the trial judge, leaving their work in Vancouver and Victoria and going 500 miles to hear an appeal. He did not believe in decentralizing the appellate court. It was necessary, to secure the best results, that the judges in appeal should have the best library in the province available to their hands. He compared the case of the Kootenay with those of the mining districts of Washington and those of Ontario. There was no talk of establishing appellate courts at Spokane or Seattle, at Rat Portage or Port Arthur—the appeal cases went in one case to Olympia and the other to Toronto, where the libraries were. He might cite the cases of nearly every English-speaking country in support of his contention, that it would be unwise to adopt the amendment. Mr. Houston contended that the Hon Mr. Houston contended that the Hon. the Attorney-General, to be consistent, should have left Vancouver out of his bill and centralized the courts at Victoria. He held that the cases should be tried where they originated, and therefore that sittings of the Supreme and Appellate courts should be held in Kootenay.

The amendments were lost on the following division:
Yeas:—Messieurs Green, Houston, Hall.—3.
Nays:—Messieurs McInnes, Stables, E.

Green and Mr. Hawthornthwaite.
Mr. Curtis appealed from the Speaker's decision, which was upheld by the house decision, which was upned by the house by a vote of A to 23.

Mr. Tatlow moved an amendment to provide a resident judge for Vancouver. He brought in the amendment in answer to petitions from the Bar Association, board of trade and citizens of Vancou-ver, who all felt the necessity for a resi-dent judge. On account of the city's dent judge. On account of the city's nearness to the international boundary cases were continually arising that re-quired the presence of a judge of the

Supreme court.
Mr. Garden warmly supported his col-league's amendment.
Hon. Mr. Eberts could not support the amendment, as he saw no necessity for it.

There was a Supreme court judge at
Vancouver nearly every day in the week
and there was one living at New Westminster, within easy distance.

The amendment was defeated on a
vate of 11 to 19

The report of the bill was then adopt-LAND REGISTRY ACT. The consideration of the bill to amend the Land Registry Act was resumed in committee, Mr. Oliver in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amend-

BILLS OF SALE. The house went into committee on the bill to amend the Bills of Sale Act, Mr. Green in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The house then adjourned till 2:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The house re-assembled at 2:30 p.m.
The bill to Provide for Temporary
Funds by way of Overdrafts from the
Banking Institutions of the Province,
was considered in committee of the
whole, Mr. A. W. Smith in the chair.
The bill was reported complete without The provisions of the bill are as fol-

The Minister of Finance may make arrangements with any bank or banks within the province for a money area.

equal sum expended on them by the Do- the provin

showing the great disparity in amounts of Dominion revenue and expenditure in consection with British Columbia fisheries.

Mr. Helmcken then read extracts from the terms of union, showing also from the terms of union, showing also from the terms of union, showing that there was a special provision whereby the Dominion should assume and defray the costs of encouraging and protecting the fisheries. The Dominion having failed to carry out that part of the compact and the province not having relinquished any of its rights, the province had undoubtedly the power to its rights, the province had undoubtedly the power to its way of encouraging the fishing in the way of encourag Yeas:—Messieurs Green, Houston, Hall.—3.
Nays:—Messieurs McInnes, Stables, E.
C. Smith, Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Brown, Curtis, Kidd, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Garden, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce.—24.
Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced a new section, which was adopted, for a sitting of the court of appeal in Vancouver on the third Tuesday in June, in deference to the request of the people of that city.

Mr. Curtis moved an amendment providing for a sitting of the full court at Nelson, which was ruled out of order, as having been disposed of by the defeat of the amendments proposed by Mr. Green and Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Mr. Curtis appealed from the Speaker's Mr. Curtis appealed from the Mr. Mr. McBride said the province country. He congratulated the said the province day of head introduced a resolution recommend the powe assured that that board would be composed of men of experience and not controlled by the canners or any other element of the population. The importance of establishing more fish hatcheries could not be overestimated. He hoped the bill would receive the approval of the house. The bill was then read a second time and committed, Mr. Hawthornthwaite in the chair. The committee reported proggess with leave to sit again.

Several minor amendments were proposed, but there was practically no opposition to the principle of the bill.

NELSON BY-LAWS.

Mr. Neill submitted that the matter was one which might commend itself to the government and he asked that it be given their consideration.

Mr. Brown pointed out that to yield to Mr. Neill's request would be an infringement of the rule which might stand as a precedent in the future.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Oliver asked that it be given their consideration.

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NELSON BY-LAWS.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of a bill to Validate Certain By-Laws of the City of Nelson. The bill was committed, Mr. Dickie in the complete without

GREENWOOD CITY LANDS. Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of a bill to Authorize the City of Greenwood to Appropriate Certain Land for the Purpose of a Lane. The house considered the bill in committee, Mr. Mounce in the chair, and was reported complete without ame

VICTORIA BY-LAW, 314. Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of a bill to Validate By-Law 314 of the city of Victoria, the preamble of which sets forth: "Whereas doubts have arisen as to the

oncerning the tramway company, which he denied.

Mr. Hunter objected to the government being asked to contribute the funds of the province to pay for the bridge, The accident was caused by the gross. The accident was caused by the gross, and he would resist any attempt to involve the country in an outlay for such a purely local work.

Messrs. A. W. Smith and Murphy declared they would oppose the resolution. Mr. Helmcken said the bridge, which was the cause of the accident, was originally built by the government and they dition and should assist the city in replacing it with a substantial structure. The bill was reported from committee, Mr. Hayward in the chair, read a third time and passed.

NEW WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

NEW WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

time and passed.

NEW WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the New Westminster City Relief bill. The bill provides that not withstanding anything contained in the "New Westminster Relief Act, 1899," and the "New Westminster Relief Act, 1899, Amendment Act, 1900," all taxes levied by the corporation of the city of New Westminster in the year 1898, and previous thereto, the time for payment of which may have been extended by said "New Westminster Relief Act, 1899," and said "New Westminster Relief Act, 1899, Amendment Act, 1900," which were unpaid on the 31st day of December, 1900, shall be deemed to have become due and in arrear at the time such taxes would have so become due and arrear if said "New Westminster Relief Act, 1899," and "New Westminster Relief Act, 1899,"

meters and a third time and passed.

THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the second reading of a bill to regulate the appointment of the Agent-General. He said it was unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of having the province properly represented in the metropolis of the Empire. The bill made the office tenable during good behaviour, but conferred power on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to remove the Agent-General on an address from the legislature. This was done to remove the Agent-General on an address from the legislature. This was done to remove the office as far as possible from the zone of political infigence. The provision for salary and maintenance of the office was very moderate when compared with the outlay of the Australasian colonies, which spenilarge sums on their London agencies. He felt confident that the objects of the bill would commend it to every member of the house.

Mr. McInnes was heartily in favor of the house.

Mr. McInnes was heartily in favor of the house.

Mr. McInnes was heartily in favor of the house.

Mr. Halmcken would only be removable by an address from the legislature. He thought this was going too far. The office should be voidable by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Canadian high commissioner was removable by the Governor in Council. The Canadian high commissioner was removable by the Governor in Council. The Canadian high commissioner was removable by the Governor in Council. The Canadian high commissioner was removable by the feet to represent it in London, one of clerical assistance.

Mr. Helmcken would like the bill to settle the question of the appointment of clerical assistance.

Mr. Helmcken would like the bill to settle the question of the appointment of clerical assistance.

Mr. Helmcken would like the bill to settle the question of the province of securing a thoroughly efficient of the province, its mines in particular, prominent of securing a thoroughly efficient of the province, its mines in particular, prominent of securing a thoroughly eff

THE AGENT-GENERAL.

the province and not merely any particular section. He was heartily in favor of the bill.

Messrs. Neill, Stables, Oliver and Hun-

ted to a new bill, as the bill the house dealt entirely with one particular provision of the Constitution Act.

Mr. Tatlow and Mr. Oliver held that

endment was not an amendment to the bill before the house.

Hon, Mr. Eberts held the amendment out of order and quofed precedents to support his contention.

Mr. Neill submitted that the matter

men from sitting as members of the legis-lature. He made the request from the fact that clergymen had been made li-

able to the revenue tax, from which they had been exempted previous to this The bill was then reported complete, read a third time and passed. THIRD READINGS The following bills were read a third ime and passed:

ime and passed:
To Amend the Supreme Court Act.
To Amend the Bills of Sale Act.
The Overdraft Regulation Act. STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

The bill to regulate the storage of explosives was again taken up in committee, Mr. Munro in the chair, and reported with an amendment providing that magazines shall be inspected by the mining inspector before being used. The bill was read a third time and passed. THE AGENT-GENERAL.

The bill to provide for the appointment of the Agent-General was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Hall in the

which sets forth:

"Whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of a certain by-law of the council of the corporation of the city of Victoria passed on the 19th day of March, 1900, and numbered 314, entitled the Point Ellice Bridge Accident By-Law, and as to whether debentures which have been issued under the authority of such by-law are binding upon the said corporation of the city of Victoria, and the said council of the said corporation of the city of Victoria, and the said council of the said corporation of the city of Victoria are desirous of setting such doubts at rest:

Mr. Helmcken thought the occasion opportune to bring to the notice of the city council asking the sum of \$75,000 to aid the construction of a new bridge at Point Ellice. He read the resolution and said he would revert to the subject on another occasion.

Mr. McPhillips heartily approved the request of the resolution, but objected to a certain statement of alleged facts concerning the tramway company, which he denied.

Mr. Hunter objected to the government, being asked to contribute the funds of the province to pay for the bridge, The accident was caused by the gross carelessness of the officials of the city.

The Bill to provide for the approxide for the Agent-General was considered in committee of the Magnt-General was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Hall in the chair.

Mr. McInnes moved that the provision making the dismissal of the Agent-General the subject of an address of the legislature be struck out.

Mr. Neill held that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Helmcken thought the occasion opportune to bring to the notice of the government a resolution passed by the city council asking the sum of \$75,000 to aid the construction of a new bridge at Point Ellice. He read the resolution and the would rever to the subject of an address of the legislature was out of order.

Mr. McPhillips. The office should be made free from party control if it were to be made effective. The whole city is required to a certain statement of alleg

was reported from committee and read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Eberts, the bill empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to convey the James Bay Flats to the city of Victoria, was read a second time, considered in committee, and read a third time and passed.

Seq

Continu

Cox vs Magistra

again took case of Co previous : marked by posing cou were made ly welcome a hope was that they c per for the A large a ered to hear portion of ble. Once o had to enfo particularly The most in in the evide ing it was of legal cros When the magistrates reached a de letter referre cross-exami evidence, ar for compari Duff took Cox again.
The docum within the p his daughte had not seen ter had not his daughter emphatically ter. Mr. Dr caution the

The witne positively the written the l nor had it b After the v repeatedly, I Tubbs, of the fice, to produced for.

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