ill Gets The Ranch

ubles Over the V. V. & E. Injunction Settled Out of Court.

Great Northern Pays Fifty Thousand Dollars For Hotel Land.

pers Signed at Grand Forks to Complete the Bargain.

n Our Own Correspondent.

rand Forks, April 10.—As the result deal which was closed today, the in-ction proceedings instituted in the reme court to restrain the Great thern railway from crossing the h of John A. Manly, 5 miles below city, have been dropped. The land question is vested in the Yale Hotel pany, whose directors adopted a re-tion agreeing to dispose of the tract prising 1,000 acres, the purchaser g the railway company, and the com-sation $50,000. After the paper had n signed by the contracting parties, purchase money was deposited in the tern Townships bank here, to the lit of the vendor. All obstacles to immediate extension of the road in-Republic have now been removed. o weeks will probably be occupied in avating a cut on the Manly proper-

he settlement just effected disposes of uotty problem. After the Yale Hotel pany had obtained an interim in-ction, restraining the railway from sing the petitioner's lands, counsel the Great Northern appealed to the court on a technicality, and on ch they were sustained, the court ering the case back to the trial judge hearing on the merits. The case pending when the settlement above lined was reached. Meantime the nd Forks Board of Trade having en up the matter and having adopt-resolutions, Charles Cummings, chair-n of the railway committee of the rd, proceeded to St. Paul. As a re-t of his interviews with President several weeks ago, Mr. Cummings rned to Grand Forks with author-to negotiate a settlement. The pa-s were signed in his presence this af-noon.

peculation already is rife respecting rise Mr. Hill will make of the ch.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS.

spers and Toronto Henley Crew to Row—Canadian Cricketers.

oronto, April 10.—The Philadelphia spers will come here to row the pros-tive Henley eight next month.

he Canadian cricket team play at rmantown, Pa., June 30th; at Man-m July 1st; at Haverford July 2nd 3rd; Philadelphia at Wissahacken y 4th and 5th.

FIRE AT COMOX.

H. Ford's Residence and Contents Entirely Destroyed.

Cumberland, B. C., April 10.—(Spec-)—The residence of S. H. Ford, in per Comox Valley, was totally de-oyed by fire with all the contents at 30 last night. The fire was cause-the explosion of a kerosene lamp. e loss is $3,000; no insurance. The nily were all saved.

A FIRMER POLICY.

hief That the Imperial Government Will Suppress the United Land League.

Belfast, April 10.—The Evening Tele-aph, of this city, says it believes Lord ndonderry, the postmaster-general a member of the cabinet, at a meet-of the Conservative Association of lfast tomorrow, will announce that government decided at Monday's binet meeting on a firmer policy in land, including the suppression of the ited Irish Land League.

WALLER ON TRIAL.

urt Martial Trying United States Officers in Manila.

Manila, April 10.—The members of court martial trying Major Little-and T. W. Waller of the marineps, on the charge of executing na-ves of Samar without trial, were to-y handed the records of Balingagia, and of Samar. Counsel notified the urt that they had finished with the dresses and the court was requested allow Major Waller to speak tomor-w before the regular addresses of unsel.

STABBED TO DEATH.

ight at Sudbury Over an Italian's Love Letters.

Sudbury, Ont., April 10.—On Sunday Italian was killed by a Spaniard at opper Cliff. The former accused the ter of having opened his love letters d came to town armed with a revol-r with the intention of doing damage his adversary. The Italian fired at e Spaniard and wounded him in the east. In the meantime the Spaniard ew a knife and plunged it into the art of his assailant, killing him in-antly.

MYTHICAL LANDMARKS.

esolution in United States House Regarding Alaska Fable.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—Mr. itt (Illinois) chairman of the foreign fairs committee, reported back to the use today the resolution of inquiry troduced by Mr. Cochrane (Missouri) lling upon the Secretary of State for formation regarding the alleged re-oval by Canadian officials of land-arks along the Alaskan border. The solution was adopted without division. e also reported back the Sulzer re-lution calling upon the Secretary of ate for the report of the Governor Louisiana and all other correspon-nce relating to the establishment of a itish base of supplies near New Or-ans and the shipment of horses and les for the use of the British army South Africa. Mr. Sulzer, the au-or of the resolution, requested the ivilege of making a statement, but r. Hitt declined to yield. The reso-ion was adopted.

IMPERIAL BUDGET.

Discussion May Be Again Postponed.

London, April 12.—There is still a pos-ility that the discussion of the budget ll be again postponed. Last night Mr. lfour, the government leader, in the use of Commons, announced, in the rse of business, that there was a ery remote chance of Sir Michael cks-Beach, the chancellor of the ex-equer, being sufficiently recovered to al with the budget.

Provincial Legislature

Government Sustained On Vote of Censure, Moved By Mr. McBride.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Workmen's Compensation Bill Read Second Time.

Legislative Chamber, April 10, 1902.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Rev. J. G. Hastings offered prayer.

Mr. Helmcken asked the government for an explanation of Mr. D. D. Mann's telegram of April 9 to Hon. Mr. Wells, in reference to the passes through the mountains, which appeared in yesterday morning's Colonist.

Hon. Mr. Wells said despatches from Ottawa had appeared in the city papers, in which it was reported that a change had been made in the route of the Canadian Northern. The government felt satisfied that there was no ground for such report, but in order to allay public anxiety on the point, they had telegraphed to Mr. Mann. The despatch in the Colonist was in answer to that telegram. The government had no additional information on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Prentice called attention to a mistake in the report of his remarks published in the morning Colonist. He was reported to have said, "Mr Greenshields had succeeded in securing aid for the New Westminster bridge, which alone would repay the amount paid him a hundred fold."

What he did say was, "If Mr. Greenshields succeeded in securing aid for the New Westminster bridge, it would repay the province the amount paid him a hundred fold."

Mr. Stables moved, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, That in all contracts, leases and concessions of whatsoever kind entered into, issued or made by the government, or on behalf of the government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.

Mr. Stables was pleased to have heard from the hon. the Attorney-General of the efforts being made by the government to secure a solution of the Oriental labor question. He had also listened with interest to the remarks of the hon. the leader of the opposition and other members, from all of which he felt convinced that the House was a unit in a desire to promote the welfare of the workingmen and of the whole community, by taking such action as would rid the country of cheap Asiatic labor.

Hon. Mr. Wells asked if the resolution was in order.

Mr. Speaker asked that further consideration of the resolution be postponed till tomorrow, when he would give his ruling. It seemed to him that the resolution dictated the policy of the government.

NORTH VICTORIA.

The adjourned debate on Mr. McBride's resolution of censure on the government for neglecting to bring on the by-election in North Victoria, was resumed by Mr. Green. He called attention to the length of time the constituency had been vacant. The Speaker had done his duty by issuing his warrant, but the government had failed to act upon it, and were therefore deserving of severe censure.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said, like other members of the opposition, he desired to enter his protest. He warned the government that they were establishing a dangerous precedent and one which might one day react upon them. It was a great injustice to North Victoria to leave it practically disfranchised, and he hoped they would bring on the election without further delay.

Mr. McInnes was glad to hear Mr. Hawthornthwaite declare his position in the House as a member of the opposition. He was inclined to censure the government because they had not long ago declared that they had no intention of opening North Victoria while the House was in session. They had had one example of the effect of such action in the by-election in Victoria, which had greatly impeded the business of the House. Before the Victoria election the opposition declared the electors of the city were being outrageously treated by the government in keeping the seat vacant, but when the contest was over it was found that a majority of those electors were quite satisfied with the course of the government, and had endorsed it by electing a government supporter. This outcry over the vacancy in North Victoria was made for the purpose of influencing the electors.

Mr. Tatlow claimed the opposition had forced the government to open Victoria.

An Hon. Member—How did the result suit you?

He denounced the government for their failure to bring on the election in North Victoria.

Hon. Col. Prior said it was refreshing to witness the agony of mind from which the members of the opposition were suffering on account of the vacancy in North Victoria. They should remember that had Hon. J. P. Booth lived his health would have prevented him from attending to his duties in the House, while, had he been well, the government would have had another supporter. If the government brought on the election, it would result in the same thing, an additional government supporter. It is charged that the government were establishing a precedent, but such was not the case. The important city of Winnipeg had been left without a representative in the Dominion House for over a year, and in Queen's and Sudbury and West Hastings vacancies had existed for several months. There was absolutely nothing to warrant the assertion that North Victoria was suffering for want of representation. The constituency was so close to the city that it was a simple matter to send a deputation to the government if they required anything. They could even apply to the leader of the opposition. As to the candidature of Mr. Robertson, who was said to be canvassing the constituency in the government interest, the government knew nothing of Mr. Robertson, but if he were a candidate, he was wise in representing himself as a government supporter, as otherwise his chances of election would be very slim. (Applause.)

Mr. Munro said if the government were allowed to leave one constituency unrepresented, they might extend the principle and disfranchise half the constituencies in the province.

Mr. Fulton said it was the duty of the House to press this matter with the government, as otherwise the electors of North Victoria and the province generally would blame the House for neglect of duty.

Mr. McPhillips supported the resolution and proceeded to criticize Mr. McInnes at some length, charging him with inconsistency. He charged the government with being afraid to open North Victoria. He quoted English precedents and the Constitution Act, to support his contention, that it was the imperative duty of the government to bring on the election forthwith.

Mr. Curtis was surprised by the argument of the hon. the Minister of Mines, that the issuing of writs had been delayed in other parts of Canada. If a wrong precedent had been established elsewhere, was that a reason why it should be followed in British Columbia? He protested against any further delay in opening North Victoria, declaring that the action of the government up to the present was an outrage on the rights of the electors of that constituency.

Mr. Hall said the highest principle of a government should be the furthering of the best interests of the country. To bring on the election in North Victoria would disturb the business of the country. North Victoria was not suffering a particle for want of representation, the hysterical declamation of members of the opposition to the contrary was merely clap-trap addressed to the galleries.

Mr. Murphy denied that the opposition were protesting for political effect. It was not so much a question if the people of North Victoria were ill-used, as that the action of the government was a breach of the Constitution Act. The government wished to avoid the disturbance of an election, why had they not brought it on at the same time as Victoria.

Mr. McBride closed the debate. He resented Mr. McInnes' remarks regarding Mr. Hawthornthwaite's position. Mr. Hawthornthwaite's conduct in the House had been most consistent; he had always fearlessly declared his views and, although he did not attend opposition caucuses, he was always ready to vote with the opposition to defeat the government. He proceeded to read copies of telegrams purporting to have been sent from Ottawa by Mr. McInnes, in which he (McInnes) declared his opposition to Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Martin. After criticizing Mr. McInnes for some time, Mr. McBride turned his attention to Hon. Col. Prior, whom he called "a political acrobat," and other choice names. He declared Col. Prior's arguments totally unconvincing and showing no reason why North Victoria was not opened. The whole province condemned the government for their action in North Victoria, there was not a constituency on the Mainland that would endorse it, and he challenged Mr. Ellison to contradict his statement.

Mr. Ellison accepted the gage promptly, and emphatically, and then Mr. McBride turned his batteries on Mr. Martin and pumped that gentleman full of rhetorical missiles.

He concluded by regretting that there was no course of procedure by which the opposition could force the government to open North Victoria.

The resolution was defeated on the following division:

Yeas: Messrs. E. C. Smith, Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Hayward, Garden, Fulton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, Helmcken—16.

Nays: Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Martin, Prentice, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Wells, Prior, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Mounce—18.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Martin presented the first report from the railway committee, as follows:

Your Select Standing Committee on Railways beg leave to report as follows:

The preamble proved of bill (No. 30) intituled "An Act to amend the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Act, 1900," and submit the same herewith with amendments.

WHARF PRICE OF COAL.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Green:

Whereas the province granted certain lands in Vancouver Island to the Dominion government for the purpose of being conveyed by the Dominion government to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company:

And whereas such lands have been conveyed to said company:

And whereas the province and the Dominion, respectively, in the Statutes authorizing such conveyances, enacted as follows:

"The company shall at all times sell coal got from the lands so to be acquired by them from the Dominion government to any Canadian railway company having the terminus of its railway on the seaboard of British Columbia, and to the Imperial, Dominion and provincial authorities, at the same rates as may be charged to any railway company in the United States or to any foreign customer whatsoever." (B. C. S. 1884, chapter 14, section 24; Dominion Statutes, 1884, chapter 6, section 7, sub-section 3):

And whereas it is in the interests of the province that fuel should be cheap, in order to ascertain if the said company has complied with said provisions of said sections:

Therefore be it resolved, That a select committee of this House, consisting of Messrs. Rogers, Clifford, Kidd, McPhillips and the mover, be appointed, with power to inquire into the question of whether or not the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company has complied therewith, with power to the said committee to call for all books, papers, documents and data in relation to the same, and with power to summon and examine under oath any and all witnesses that the committee may deem necessary in connection therewith, and thereafter to report thereon to the House.

His object in moving the resolution was to ascertain if the law had been complied with. If it had not, there was good reason for an investigation; if it had, the investigation would do no harm.

Hon. Mr. Eberts was glad to see Mr. Taylor take such an interest in Coast affairs. He seemed to think the E. & N. railway was not doing the right thing. No complaint had been made by either the Dominion or Provincial governments, or by any of the railway companies affected. Mr. Eberts reviewed the matter from 1884 and pointed out that in all the intervening years no complaint had been made. He saw no reason for an investigation, and would oppose the resolution.

Mr. McBride supported the resolution. No charge was made by the resolution, the only result desired was an investigation in the interests of the people.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—It is intended as a slur upon my personal character.

Mr. McBride declared there was no intention to disparage Mr. Dunsmuir. The object of the resolution was purely in the public interest.

Mr. Tatlow supported the resolution.

Mr. Curtis could see every necessity for an investigation. He claimed the province was being defrauded of its rights by an evasion of the law.

The resolution was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Smith, E. C., Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Garden, Fulton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, Helmcken.—15.

Nays—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Martin, Prentice, Eberts, Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Wells, Prior, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Mounce—17.

Mr. Taylor moved the following:

Whereas by an agreement, dated the 20th day of August, 1883, between Robert Dunsmuir, James Dunsmuir, John Bryden, Charles Crocker, Charles F. Crocker, Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington, of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of the Dominion of Canada, it was provided, among other things, that the government of British Columbia should procure the incorporation by Act of the Legislature of British Columbia of certain persons to be designated by the government of Canada for the construction of a railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo:

And whereas the parties of the first part were associated together for the purpose of such construction, and were the persons designated by the government of Canada therefor, and entered into a contract with the government of Canada for the construction of such railway, and gave security to such government therefor:

And whereas such contract was provisional until the sanction of Parliament had been obtained thereto, and the Legislature of this province had amended a certain Act entitled "An Act relating to the Island Railway and Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province," in conformity therewith:

And whereas the Parliament of Canada, by Act, chapter 6, of the Dominion Statutes of 1884, approved and ratified said agreement as therein provided:

And whereas the Legislature of this province, by Act, chapter 14 of the Statutes of 1884, duly altered the said Act entitled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province," in conformity therewith:

And whereas an agreement between the Dominion and the province was made and entered into, which agreement is recited in chapter 6 of the Statutes of the Dominion of 1884, and chapter 14 of the Statutes of the province of 1884, whereby all then existing disputes and differences were settled upon the two governments ratifying such contract:

And whereas provision was made in said agreement for the conveyance of certain lands now known as the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway lands from the province to the Dominion, and from the Dominion to a company to be formed, which company is now known as the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company:

And whereas the said agreements referred to between the Dominion and the province, and between the Dominion and the parties afterwards incorporated as the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company, did not contain any reference or provision or requirement relating to the exemption from taxation of such lands so to be conveyed to the said company, now the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company:

And whereas such lands were exempted from certain taxation under certain conditions by the province by section 22 of chapter 14 of the Statutes of 1884:

And whereas such exemption was a voluntary act upon the part of the province, not in pursuance of any agreement or undertaking in that behalf, but a measure whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company received a benefit at the expense of the general body of taxpayers:

And, whereas it appears that there was no contractual obligation upon the part of the province to exempt such lands from taxation:

And whereas in such event such exemption was and is of no greater force and effect than the exemption of certain other classes of property, which latter classes the Legislature may from time to time subject to the burden of taxation without in anywise prejudicing or affecting any contractual obligation or vested right:

And whereas it is in the interests of the province that the general body of taxpayers be relieved from the excessive taxes imposed upon them by reason of being compelled to make extra contributions to offset the failure of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company to make any in respect of its lands:

And whereas the existing taxes imposed are as heavy as the taxpayers are able to bear:

And whereas the provincial revenue will require to be largely increased in order to meet the increased demands thereon, by reason of the granting of subsidies to railways in addition to the construction and maintenance of necessary public works of the province:

That it is desirable that a case be submitted to the courts for adjudication upon the question whether or not the province may repeal section 22, chapter 14, of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1884, without violating a contract.

Mr. Taylor wished to find out if there was any method by which the E. & N. land grant could be rendered liable to taxation and his resolution proposed that a case be submitted to the courts to test the question.

Mr. Helmcken questioned whether the resolution was in order, as the submission of a case to the courts would entail an expenditure of public money.

Mr. McBride did not think the resolution came under the rule affecting resolutions by private members.

Hon. Mr. Prentice pointed out that a case might go from court to court in appeal and in that case would require considerable expenditure.

Mr. Speaker reserved his ruling.

SUPREME COURT ACT.

Mr. Martin's bill to amend the Supreme Court Act was read a third time and passed.

ALIEN VOTERS.

Mr. Martin's bill to prohibit aliens voting at municipal elections, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Clifford in the chair.

Mr. McPhillips opposed the bill on the ground that the people of Vancouver had not asked for it. He objected to such bills being introduced by private members. He moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Garden opposed the bill because it had not been brought properly before the house. The city of Vancouver was quite competent to guard its own interests and it would be time enough to amend the charter when the city council asked for the change.

Mr. Martin said the mayor of Vancouver had called a public meeting on the question and the only opposition to the bill was made by an alderman who said he owed his election to the votes of United States citizens, and he could not go back on them.

That was a pretty state of affairs in a Canadian city—aldermen holding their positions by the votes of aliens. It was not Vancouver alone which was affected the province and the whole Dominion was interested in this very important question.

Mr. McPhillips urged his motion in a vehement speech in which he denounced Mr. Martin for questioning his (McPhillips') loyalty. He declared that aliens who invested money in the country should be granted the franchise.

Mr. Garden paid a tribute to the United States citizens resident in Vancouver and said an underhand attempt was being made to deprive them of their votes.

Mr. Oliver said if the United States residents of Vancouver were so estimable they would be much more highly appreciated by becoming good British subjects.

Mr. Tatlow insinuated that Mr. Martin's meeting at Vancouver was packed and did not express the opinion of the majority.

Mr. Martin indignantly resented Mr. Tatlow's insinuation, which he declared was cowardly and devoid of truth. Why had not Mr. Tatlow attended the meeting? He declared that the Vancouver charter had been sneaked through the house. He challenged Mr. Tatlow to repeat his insulting remarks outside the house.

Mr. Hunter would not support the bill at this stage, although he favored the principle. He thought a full expression of opinion of the people of Vancouver should be secured before the bill was finally dealt with.

Mr. Gilmour read a resolution passed at a public meeting in Vancouver, calling upon the members for the city to support Mr. Martin's bill.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite protested against any further delay in the consideration of the bill. The people affected, he understood, were wealthy men; had they been poor there would not have been such a stiff fight in their behalf. He thought it was high time the law was made uniform throughout the province.

Mr. Kidd opposed the bill. He believed in every property owner having a vote in municipal affairs.

Mr. Helmcken held that the expression "sneaked through the house," was unparliamentary, and should be withdrawn.

Mr. McPhillips' motion was lost by 17 to 10.

It being 6 o'clock, the committee rose and reported progress and the house adjourned till 8:30 p. m.

NIGHT SITTING.

The House resumed the sitting at 8:30 p.m.

The bill to Prohibit Aliens from Voting at Municipal Elections was reported complete from committee of the whole.

WATER COMMISSIONER.

Mr. A. W. Smith moved the second reading of the bill for the Appointment of a Water Commissioner for the Town of Lillooet.

Mr. Smith explained that the bill was intended to conserve to the town of Lillooet the water supply which had been used ever since 1861, when 10 inches of water was reserved from Derangis spring, a creek running through the town, for the use of its inhabitants. In order that this water might be fairly and economically distributed, it was desirable that a water commissioner should be appointed.

Mr. McPhillips argued that the bill was out of order in the hands of a private member, as it provided for the appointment of an official by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Mr. Hunter suggested that Mr. McPhillips was endeavoring to show that the bill encroached upon the prerogative of the crown.

Mr. Speker held the bill was in order.

Mr. McPhillips proceeded to attack the bill on the ground that it was unnecessary.

The second reading was then adopted.

DOCTORS AND WORKMEN.

Mr. McBride resumed the debate on the second reading of the bill to amend the Master and Servant Amendment Act. It seemed from the remarks of hon. members that there was a considerable difference of opinion on the wisdom of changing the law by the proposed amendments. Under the bill, in a town where there were 20 doctors, every 20 workingmen could each have a different doctor. Under the existing law workingmen on large works received medical and surgical treatment for practically a nominal sum, while of the monthly fee paid in, a percentage was put aside to form a sick benefit fund. At the same time, he must acknowledge that in many cases men were compelled to submit to medical treatment at the hands of doctors in whom they had no confidence. There were objections to the law as it stood, and to the proposed amendments, and it should be the duty of the legislature to devise some plan which would tend to remove all cause for discontent.

The second reading was carried on division by 16 to 15.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

In moving the second reading of the Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Hawthornthwaite called attention to the fact that he had been elected to advocate the cause of labor, and he had conscientiously and to the best of his ability performed his duty to his constituents. He had no desire to catch votes, nor to advance unreasonable or experimental propositions; his sole desire was to secure legislation that would benefit the workmen. He had expressed on a previous occasion his regret that there was no intimation of labor reforms in the Speech from the Throne, but that the interests of corporations were recognized. He argued that the first duty of the government was to legislate for the benefit of the masses—the working people—and thus secure a contented and prosperous population. No one could deny that there was a crying necessity for an improvement in the law governing the liability of employers for injuries suffered by their employees. The present law was expensive and cumbersome in its application. Under the common law it was next to impossible to obtain compensation from employers for accidents. In 1878 a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the law governing common employment, and as a result the act known as the Employers' Liability Act was passed, and a similar law was now in force in British Columbia.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite gave a concise and lucid review of the various reforms in favor of workingmen in Great Britain from the old common law liability—touching on the exploded fallacy of "common employment"—up to the Employer's Liability Act of 1880, which had caused such consternation among the employers of Great Britain who had declared it revolutionary and subversive of all rights of employers.

That Act was put in force and then manufacturers soon found that their fears were groundless, the only object attained under the Act was to deprive the employer of the defence of common employment. All other defences were preserved to him, but the servant was placed in the same position as the rest of the public, but at the disadvantage of sharply limiting the damages which he might recover being calculated on the earnings for three years previous. The Act was very defective in many respects, in the case of compensation for injuries suffered by children, it was simply ridiculous. The British Columbia Act based on it was still worse, and called for radical amendment.

In 1898 the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed. It embraced the principle enunciated by Rueggs, of the recognition "of a right in those engaged in what has been called industrial warfare of the country to be indemnified against the results of the accidents necessarily accompanying a system of work carried on at high pressure and with keen competition by regarding them as an expense incident to production, and by this legislation effecting that they ultimately become a charge upon the public, for whose advantage all industries are carried on."

That law did not repeal the Employer's Liability Act, the injured person may sue under either Act, and it was found satisfactory and effective. It contained arbitration clauses, provision for ambulance, expenses were lessened under its provisions, and the defences of the employer were as numerous as under former Acts.

His bill was framed on this Act, modified to suit the conditions of the province. He had not neglected the interests of employers, who were safeguarded in many important particulars. He had followed the British Act as closely as possible, adopting any provisions to suit the needs of this province, and he hoped it would meet with the approval and support of the House. (Applause.)

Mr. McInnes said the bill was an important one, and called for very careful consideration. He would make a very careful comparison of the bill with the Act recently passed in England before the House committed itself to the bill. He would therefore move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. McPhillips opposed the adjournment. Mr. McInnes should be acquainted with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and should be prepared to go on with the discussion of the bill.

The motion was adopted.

INTERPRETATION ACT.

The bill to amend the Interpretation Act was reported complete, and was read a third time and passed.

AID TO HOSPITALS.

The consideration of the bill to Regulate Public Aid to Hospitals was resumed in committee, Mr. Kidd in the chair.

A debate arose on the clause 4, and after quite a lengthy discussion, the following section was adopted, on the motion of Hon. Mr. Prentice:

"4. In case of public moneys being appropriated for the purpose of this Act by the Legislative Assembly, hospitals complying with the requirements of this act, and of all orders made thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall, subject to the conditions named in sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Act, receive in each financial year aid from such moneys, not exceeding the amounts following, that is to say:

"(a.) Hospitals where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed three hundred and sixty-five, but not exceed five hundred, the sum of five hundred dollars:

"(b.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed five hundred, the sum of one dollar per day for each patient for the first one thousand days' treatment:

"(c.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed one thousand, the sum of seventy cents per day for each patient for the first one thousand five hundred days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in subsection (b) hereof:

"(d.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed two thousand five hundred, the sum of fifty-five cents per day for each patient for the first two thousand five hundred days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in sub-sections (b) and (c) hereof:

"(e.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed five thousand, the sum of fifty cents per day for each patient for the first thousand days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in sub-sections (b), (c) and (d) hereof:

"(f.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed ten thousand, for such excess, the sum of forty-five cents per day for each patient, but the aid extended to a hospital in any year shall in no case exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, and no aid shall be extended to any hospital where the total number of days' treatment in a year is not three hundred and sixty-five at the least."

A new sub-section, proposed by Mr. Oliver, providing that aid should not be given to any hospital which refused to treat indigent patients free of charge, was also adopted.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

REPORTS.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented the report of J. P. Babcock, provincial fisheries inspector.

Hon. Mr. Prentice presented a return of correspondence between the government and the gold commissioner at Atlin regarding hydraulic leases.

The House adjourned at 11 p. m. to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Tatlow, on Monday next, question of the Hon. the Minister of Finance: What amount has been paid in taxes by the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co. in the years 1898, 1900 and 1901, and under what heads?

The railway committee will meet to consider bills on Monday, 14th April, at 10 a. m.

Bill No. 13, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Victoria and Seymour Narrows Railway company."

The municipal committee will sit on Friday, 11th April, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The agricultural committee will sit on Friday, 11th April, at 10 o'clock a. m.

PEACE TERMS ARE ARRANGED

Unofficial Despatches in London Say the Boer War Is Finished.

London, April 11.—The Financier and Bullionist publishes a despatch from Pretoria this morning declaring that the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms; that peace has been arranged, and that the terms of peace have been cabled to Boer agents in Europe.

The Standard's News is informed that a telegram was received in London this morning from Pretoria saying that Steyn and Dewet and Botha had agreed upon terms of peace. The telegram indicates that the British terms have been accepted and that peace has been arranged.

Other unconfirmed statements of a similar character are in circulation in London. It is said that Frederick Rutherford Harris, ex-secretary of the British Chartered South Africa company, has received a telegram to the same effect, but nothing of any official or really reliable nature concerning the matter is known.

Klerksdorp, Transvaal, April 10.—Mr. Steyn and Generals Dewet and Delarey, with their staffs, arrived here at noon today.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Before the days of chloroform there was a quack who advertised tooth-drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a chair and a wrench given, when he roared violently.

"I thought you said there was no pain?" "So there is not by my process. That is Carteurette's way. That's the way he does it. It's very different from mine."

Another tug and a little more powder now.

"That's the way Dumerze pulls teeth," said the unabashed practitioner. "You don't like it, no doubt. Who would?"

Another twist was given, and the patient as a rule, howled worse than ever.

"That," the dentist said, "is Parkinson's mode."

By this time the tooth was nearly out.

"I will now," he said, display my own method," whereupon he triumphantly withdrew the tooth and held it up for inspection. "You observe that by my truly scientific process there is really no pain whatsoever."

PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Nicholes and Jarvis of Toronto to Meet Here Today.

Frederic and Mrs. Nicholls of Toronto, who are returning from California, where they have been spending a portion of the winter, left last evening for Vancouver, en route for the East.

Mr. Nicholls, besides being president of the Canadian General Electric company, whose large establishments employ over 1,800 men, holds seats on the directorate of many of the largest enterprises of the Dominion, amongst which are the Bank of Commerce, the Canadian Northern railway, the Crow's Nest Coal company, and of the big cannery trust, the British Columbia Packers' association, which has been incorporated this present week, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, but whose capital is largely supplied by moneyed men in Toronto and Montreal.

Of the last company Mr. Nicholls said that there was no difficulty in obtaining all the capital that was required to take over the many canneries of the province, or that would be requisite to extend their operations, and to market their packs. The project was already well advanced and he expected that at noon today he would be joined by Aemelius Jarvis, formerly of the Traders' bank, but of a wider fame, as the Great Lakes yachtsman, who so handily defeated the fleetest of the United States yachts on the big fresh water seas. To Mr. Jarvis' hands many of the details of the great project had been committed, and for some time to come that gentleman would be here on the Coast.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Reservation of Foreshore and Tidal Lands Has Been Cancelled.

The government have accepted the resignation of J. W. Weart, of Vancouver, of his commission as a justice of the peace, according to a notice in yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette.

The Court of Assize which was to have been held here on May 6th has been cancelled.

The reservation on foreshore and tidal land, notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated March 15th, 1890, is cancelled. Any person desirous of acquiring a lease of any foreshore or tidal land must take steps to acquire the same in the manner provided by section 41 of the "Land Act," after the expiration of three (3) months from date.

The following addition to the rules and regulations was adopted at the statutory meeting of the Board of Horticulture:

"That in future all nursery stock shall, before being distributed in any part of British Columbia, be delivered at the provincial disinfecting station at Vancouver, and there unpacked, inspected, and, if necessary, treated, according to the regulations of the board, and after such inspection and treatment shall be carefully repacked and forwarded with all possible dispatch to its desination, accompanied with a certificate of the inspecting officer."

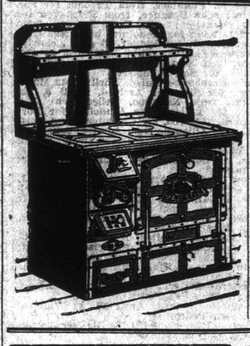
The Niagara Mining & Development Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has been registered as an extra-provincial company. The capital is $600,000 in $5 shares and the head office for the province is situated at Vancouver, S. A. Singlehurst being the attorney.

The B. C. Silicate Brick Company, Ltd., the Clayoquot Sound Cannery Company and the Maria Marilla Mining Company of British Columbia have been incorporated.

S. Fader Company, Limited, provision merchants of Vancouver, have assigned.

N. C. Nelson, of Cape Scott, has been appointed a justice of the peace, and D. A. Macpherson, of Granite Creek, a coroner.

Gun—Ready For Use.



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Vapor Bath Cabinet

Makes the weak strong. A valuable book giving full instructions is given away with each Cabinet.

Prices reduced. Ask us to show you one.

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We are agents for the Great Majestic Ranges and Stoves. Call and see us before you buy.

WE ALSO SELL:

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP,

BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

FOR SALE.

A number of good second-hand HACKS, GUERNEY CABS, ROCKAWAYS, A COUPE, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARTS, ETC., to make quick sales, these vehicles will be SOLD VERY CHEAP. We want to make room for new stock.

Also a few new Buggies, Phaetons and carts direct from the factory in the East. All are made in the latest up-to-date styles and fitted with rubber tired wheels.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., 19, 21, 23 Broughton Street.

Telephone 130. Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on the east side of the Kispiaux River, in Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar district, that is to say: Commencing at a post marked W. Queen's southeast corner, thence eighty John Heritage, southwest corner, adjoining chains east, thence eighty chains north, thence eighty chains west, thence eighty chains south, to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1902.

JOHN HERITAGE.

NOTICE.

STAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Malahat District, and located on Mount Malahat.

Take notice that I, Mary Palmer, Free Miners' Certificate number B53621, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1902.

MARY PALMER,

By B. J. Pearson, Agent for Applicant.

MINERAL ACT, 1896

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Monitor No. 1, Monitor No. 1 Fractional, Monitor No. 2, Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located: Near Handy Creek, on Alberni Canal.

Take notice that we, The Monitor Copper Mining Co., Free Miner's Certificate No. B54968, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this Twenty-fifth day of March, 1902.

MONITOR COPPER MINING CO.,

E. A. L. WALD, Mgr.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

household and furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. Ladies' and Gents' garments and

EGGS.

BUFF, ORPINGTON, $3.00.

PEKIN DUCK, $1.00 per dozen.

(All Eggs Guaranteed Fertile.)

My birds were ALL FIRST PRIZE AND SPECIAL PRIZES for best Buff Orpington Victoria Poultry Show, in a class of over thirty entries.

Octavius Allen, Victoria, B. C., the introducer and first importer of Orpingtons to B. C. Write for descriptive price list.

NAPOLEON REG. NO. 691.

This splendid Black French Coach Stallion, 16 hands, 1450 weight, a prize winner and sure foalgetter, will be bred to a few choice mares this season.

For terms see posters or apply to Gerald L. Simon, 50 Wallace street, near Beacon Hill, or to C. N. Cameron, Dou