General News Of The Province

Nothing Official Known Respecting Mine Amalgamation in Rossland.

Associated Boards of Trade of Kootenay Prepare Interesting Programme.

Mayor Hamilton of Rossland, solicitor for the Le Roi company, was wired to regarding a local rumor of a Le Roi-War Eagle-Centre Star amalgamation. Mr. Hamilton replied that as far as he knew there was no foundation for the story. Manager Aldridge of the Canadian smelter at Trail, in reply to a telephone inquiry, replied that the smelter company had heard nothing of the supposed amalgamation, and was in no way concerned in it in any case. W. S. Rugh, office manager of the Le Roi company, wired the Daily News that no information as to the rumor had been received at the Rossland office of the company.—Nelson News.

Charlie Yep Yen, one of the best known of local Chinamen, will leave on Monday on the Empress of China for Hongkong, where he will act as manager for the Chinese Commercial Company. He is a prominent member of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, being president for Canada for that organization. On Tuesday evening he paid his official farewell to the branch in New Westminster, where he was entertained at a banquet, and presented with a massive gold medal as a souvenir of the esteem of his friends there. He will be the guest of honor at two banquets to be given in Vancouver this week. One will be given by the Chinese board of trade on Friday evening, and on Saturday evening the executive of the reform association will entertain their departing official.—News-Advertiser.

The seventh annual convention of the associated boards of trade will commence at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, February 22, in the board of trade rooms, Nelson. J. S. C. Fraser, Smith Curtis and John Dean will represent Rossland. The Fernie board of trade will present the following subjects for consideration: Asking that the "Municipal Clauses Act" be amended so as to empower municipalities to erect, maintain and operate telephone systems within their confines. Requesting that the provincial government appropriate a sufficient sum to construct a good wagon road from some convenient point on the Crow's Nest branch to some central point in the Flathead valley, on or near the Flathead river. From the Kaslo board of trade: Urging the Dominion government to appoint an expert to report on the zinc resources. Asking the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern railways to subdivide the ten millions of acres which they own in East and West Kootenay, to establish experimental farms thereon, with the object of bringing under cultivation large areas that at present are unproductive, and to stimulate the immigration of settlers.—Rossland Miner.

It does not require a supernatural gift of prophecy or a special gift of foresight to picture the growth in trade, industry and commerce which a few years hence will witness in this district. Comparing the Similkameen with other districts west of Lake Superior and the Mississippi it has a wealth and variety of resource which by actual observation and calculation is superior to any. Even in its present crude stage of development the evidences of natural wealth far transcend those of older and more advanced districts. The known great ore deposits of the various camps, the placers of the rivers, creeks and benches, the valuable and extensive coal measures and the fertile soil and climate which produce fruit to perfection, all these make a list of resources rarely, if ever met with in any locality.—Similkameen Star.

Among the many questions that will come before the provincial legislature at the session now in progress is that of providing for future maintenance of a provincial university. The question is not a new one, having been the subject of a parliamentary debate and a royal commission as early as 1890. In fact a university council exists, of which Dr. Powell, of Victoria, is president. But all progress was checked almost at the outset by a quarrel between Island and Mainland members as to where such a university should be situated. The question was revived at the last session by W. R. Ross, M. A., M. P. P. for Fernie. Mr. Ross probably took his cue from a report in the Daily News of a resolution passed by the University Club of this city, on motion of Dr. E. C. Arthur, and the debate on Mr. Ross' motion, though it led to no definite action by the legislature, caused the organization of university clubs in several parts of the province, and revived interest in the subject of a provincial university.—Nelson News.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Reco Mining & Milling Company was held in Sandon on February 1, at which the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Harris, president and manager, Sandon; S. M. Wharton, vice-president, Spokane; Fred T. Kelly, secretary-treasurer, Sandon; J. G. Steele, director, Sandon; G. C. Wharton, director, Mobile, Alabama. A dividend of 2 cents per share was declared, payable to stockholders of record on February 20, 1905. The capital of the company is 1,000,000 shares of $1 each, of which 41,800 are in the treasury, leaving 958,200 shares on which 2 cents per share will be paid, making a total disbursement of $19,582. Previous dividends amounted to $287,590, so that the mine has paid $307,082 to date.—Kaslo Kootenaian.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade of Chilliwack was held in the court house last Friday evening. The various matters under consideration were: Better transportation facilities between Chilliwack and Harison station; the endorsation of the petition to the legislature of the Chilliwack Power & Light Company; and also the petition for the public school building in Chilliwack, and the question of freight rates between Chilliwack and New Westminster.—Chilliwack Progress.

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

Under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, there will be held at Queen's Park, New Westminster, from September 27 to October 7 next, the Dominion industrial exhibition—an exhibition that, while being essentially national in its scope, will nevertheless be typically representative of the varied natural and industrial resources of Canada's most westerly province.

Before the eyes of thousands of interested spectators who will flock to the Royal City during the period of the fair there will be placed in view attractively arranged exhibits covering principally the manufacturing industries of the Dominion, as a whole, and particularly British Columbia, together with an immense display of the agricultural, horticultural and floricultural, the mineral, lumbering and fishing resources, and the live stock of this province. Held, as the fair is to be, in conjunction, so far as dates are concerned, with the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, it is but natural to suppose that many visitors to Uncle Sam's show will come north to New Westminster.

With that spirit and energy that has characterized the management and made possible the success of the provincial fairs held during the past several years by the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, no time has been lost in starting the preliminary work by the appointment of several active committees, as already announced in the Colonist.

Some idea of the magnitude of the fair, what is necessary to be done in the way of construction work, and what plans the directors have in mind for the amusement of the visitors was outlined by Manager W. H. Keary to a staff correspondent of the Colonist. He said:

"Of course, it is a little too early to state with absolute certainty or in detail the numerous improvements and buildings contemplated. A sum of fully $25,000 is to be appropriated toward the construction account. Here let me say that we have in Queen's Park what visitors who have attended our provincial fairs concede to be one of the most beautiful natural sites for exhibition purposes in Canada. The grounds consist of 80 acres, and already $55,000 has been expended in buildings, parking and general improvements, so you can see we have one substantial feature to start with.

"A number of new buildings must be provided. Of these, the principal ones will be the manufacturers' building, to house the big exhibit to be made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, together with the displays contributed by local exhibitors; a machinery hall, where a feature will be made of machinery in operation; a building for fine arts, floriculture and ladies' work, together with the offices of the management and executive staff. Special buildings must be erected for the mineral, poultry and dairy exhibits, and over a mile of stables, stock sheds and sheep and swine pens. These last will be built on modern sanitary lines. We also purpose having a shingle mill in operation. The present main exhibition hall is to be given over entirely to displays of agriculture and horticulture, and the mineral department building converted into headquarters for the members of the press. It is also planned to have the buildings and grounds brilliantly illuminated at night by thousands of multi-colored incandescent as well as groups of arc lights; in fact, electricity is to be used lavishly for decorative purposes in the evenings."

In answer to a question as to what amount of money will be expended in prizes and awards, Manager Keary replied that $50,000 would be devoted to this purpose, exclusive of the many special prizes annually donated to the society. This sum is similar to what was given at Toronto during the year the Dominion exhibition was held there. A preliminary estimate of the cost of holding the exhibition at New Westminster and the necessary amount to be raised to carry it out successfully is not less than $110,000, and may reach a far larger sum.

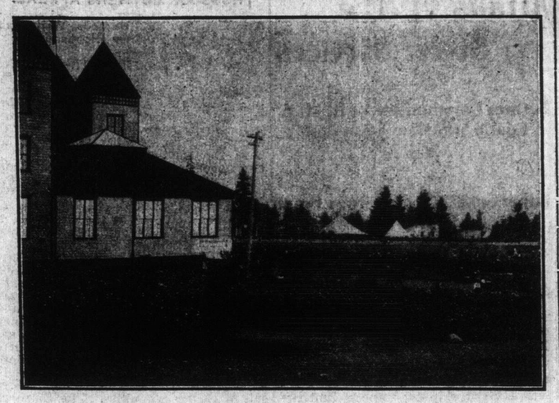
"Amusements!" reiterated the manager, when the correspondent suggested that the public might like to know what would be provided in the way of attractions. "Yes, you can say we shall have a Midway, only ours will be called the Boulevard. Like the Pike at St. Louis and the proposed Trail at Portland, the Boulevard will contain side shows and vaudeville attractions of merit sufficient to satisfy the curious and please the old as well as the little ones. A number of musical organizations and bands will give open-air concerts, both afternoons and evenings; and the executive is now negotiating with Innes' band to be present at the opening of the fair. This band has won an international reputation covering its attendance at all the recent big exhibitions, and is going to the opening of the Portland exposition."

Mr. Keary stated that if possible a feature of the amusement programme will be a series of lacrosse matches among the championship teams of the East, such as the Shamrocks of Montreal, the Capitals of Ottawa, and the Cornwalls or Torontos. This would undoubtedly draw immense crowds interested in Canada's national pastime. Aquatic sports, open to the world, with prizes hung up sufficiently large to ensure the attendance of prominent oarsmen, is also suggested. Invitations will be sent to Lou Scholes, of Toronto, and C. S. Titus, of New York, to come West and give exhibition sculling matches. The attendance of such Coast men as DesBrisay, of Victoria; Pape, the Californian, and Ed. Gloss, of Portland, in competition would be a good card for the regatta. The possibility of having both an American and a British man-of-war up the river during the period of the fair suggests any amount of amusing features by the naval men on both land and water.

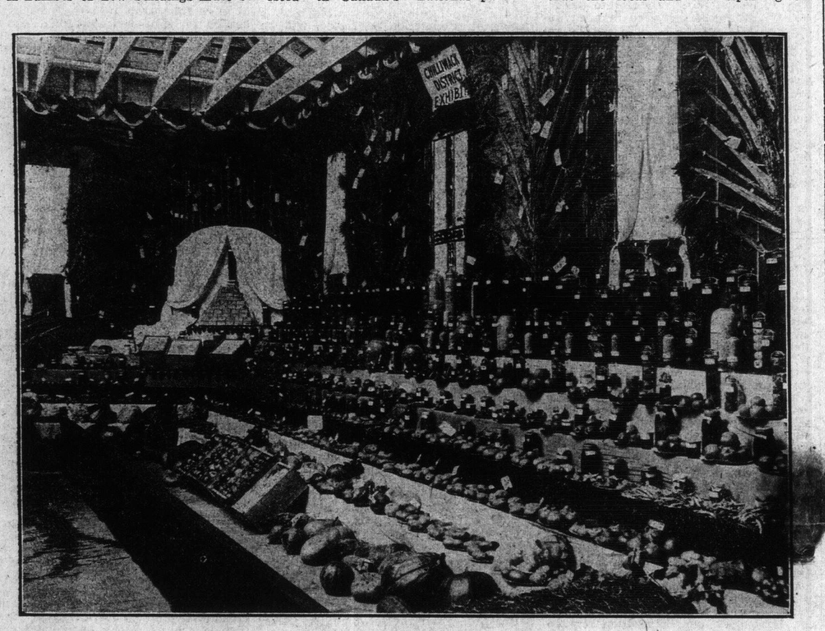
"One thing I am safe in promising visitors right now is something that has not been seen on the Fraser river for the past forty years," said the manager. "It will consist of an immense gathering of Indians from all over the Coast, and the holding of three days' canoe racing. I have already secured assurances from the chiefs of several tribes that they will participate, and this attraction should prove doubly interesting to visitors from the East. Horse racing, a bench show, polo matches and a two days' trap-shooting tournament are also to be held.

"I can hardly say more at the present time, except to express, through the Colonist, the earnest hope that in view of our giving a Dominion exhibition and the need of funds to carry the same out on a scale worthy of British Columbia, that the local and municipal agricultural associations may see their way clear to forego this year's provincial grant and so divert the money to the appropriation we expect from the government. We feel sure, too, that the hearty co-operation of everybody can be relied upon to help us out."

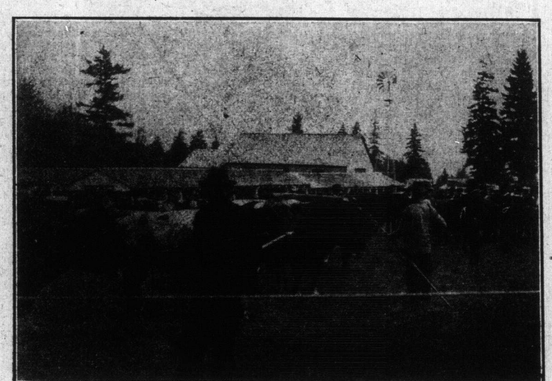
His Excellency the Governor-General, Right Hon. Earl Grey, will be invited to open the exhibition.



QUEEN'S PARK, SHOWING THE ATHLETIC GROUNDS.



A DISTRICT EXHIBIT.



IN THE STOCK RING.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office—Feb. 8 to 14.

At the close of last week a disturbance was noted over British Columbia; this area passed rapidly to the southeastward, and centered in Colorado, causing heavy winds and gales in its path, and rainfall from the lower Mainland to the Oregon coast. On the 9th a high barometer area developed in the Territories and spread westward to this province, the consequent fall in temperature bringing snowfall from Cariboo to Vancouver Island. By the 10th this "high" had assumed vast proportions, and, like its predecessor of the week previous, it became the chief factor in causing a continuance of abnormally cold weather over this western portion of the continent. The minimum temperature fell 10 degrees on the night of the 9th, and during the week reached the lowest point recorded here this winter. Winds have been mostly light and weather conditions in the province have been almost phenomenal for this season of the year. Skating has again prevailed here and on the lower Mainland. Sharp frosts have also occurred in California. In the States east of the Rocky mountains a cold wave has held its position, with extremely low temperatures, and stormy winter weather conditions with blizzards have occurred far to the southward.

In the Canadian Northwest, the weather was intensely cold, registering 38 degrees below zero, but on Sunday, the 12th, a low-pressure area developed in the Territories, accompanied with Chinook winds, and the cold wave rapidly disappeared, though in Manitoba it has maintained its hold throughout the week.

At Victoria there were 39 hours and 18 minutes of bright sunshine registered; the highest temperature was 46.5 on the 8th, and the lowest 22.7 on the 12th; precipitation 0.47 inch.

At New Westminster—Highest temperature 44 on 14th; lowest 14 on 11th, 12th; precipitation 0.24 inch.

At Kamloops—Highest temperature 32 on 8th; lowest 6 below zero on 11th; no precipitation.

At Barkerville—Highest temperature 34 on 14th; lowest 20 below zero on 10th; precipitation 0.20 inch.

At Port Simpson—Highest temperature 40 on 8th and 14th; lowest 20 on 11th; precipitation 0.02 inch.

At Dawson—Highest temperature 12 on 14th; lowest 16 below zero on 9th; precipitation 0.20 inch.

The following is the summary of the weather for January, 1905:

	Precipitation in Inches.		
	Snow.	Rain.	Total.
Victoria	4.50	2.89	3.34
Beaver Lake	6.00	4.83	5.43
Goldstream Lake	16.00	7.76	9.36
Sooke Lake	12.25	7.77	9.00
Alberni	23.38	8.37	10.71
Nanaimo	6.50	4.92	5.57
Cowichan	12.10	6.87	8.08
Tsetis Island	8.00	6.52	7.32
New Westminster	...	6.41	6.41
Point Garry	...	5.26	5.26
Chilliwack	T.	5.84	5.84
Cequilam	...	7.04	7.04
Kamloops	5.00	.44	.94
Barkerville	20.00	...	2.00
Quesnel	9.50	...	.95
Clinton	2.25	...	.23
Vernon	0.00	0.00	0.00
Port Simpson	.50	2.16	2.21
Port Essington	3.25	2.75	3.07
Naas Harbor	7.00	...	.70
Nelson	15.00	.63	2.13
Rossland	32.80	.67	3.95

At Victoria there were 69 hours and 6 minutes recorded of bright sunshine, the mean proportion for the month being .25, the highest temperature being 54.9 on the 24th, lowest 27.4 on the 13th, and mean 40.75. There were 5,131 miles of wind registered on the electrical anemograph and the direction was as follows: North, 1,586; northeast, 1,296; east, 534; southeast, 833; south, 64; southwest, 285; west, 510; northwest, 23.

Alberni—Highest temperature 52.1 on 22nd, and lowest 33.0 on 12th; mean 35.75.

Nanaimo—Highest temperature 49.8 on 26th, lowest 16.0 on 12th; mean 36.7; total anount of bright sunshine recorded was 67 hours and 30 minutes.

Cowichan—Highest temperature 48.8 on 27th; lowest 15.9 on 12th; mean 35.82.

Tsetis Island—Highest temperature 49.8 on 2nd; lowest 22.0 on 12th; mean 37.7.

New Westminster—Highest temperature 48.0 on 23rd and 24th; lowest 14.0 on 12th; mean 36.4.

Point Garry—Highest temperature 49.0 on 23rd and 24th; lowest 18.0 on the 12th; mean 36.9.

Chilliwack—Highest temperature 49.0 on 17th; lowest 20.0 on 12th.

Kamloops—Highest temperature 45.7 on 26th; lowest temperature 4 below zero on 13th; mean 26.1.

Barkerville—Highest temperature 38.0 on 24th; lowest 16 below zero on 31st; mean 17.84.

Quesnel—Highest temperature 44.0 on 2nd and 3rd; lowest 20 below zero on 14th; mean 10.43.

Chilcotin—Highest temperature 43.0 on 24th; lowest 22 below zero on 13th; mean 12.24.

Vernon—Highest temperature 44.0 on 26th; lowest zero on the 8th; mean 26.15.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature 45.0 on 25th; lowest 23.0 on 30th; mean 35.33.

Nelson—Highest temperature 47.0 on 25th; lowest 10.0 on 7th, 11th and 12th; mean 28.1.

Rossland—Highest temperature 39.0 on 26th; lowest 5.2 on 13th.

SOUND SENSE ON MURDERESSES.

There is a fair field for argument concerning the wisdom of capital punishment; but capital punishment is the law of New York and Vermont and most of the States. So long as it is the law it should be impartially enforced. The sentimentalists who leave it on the statute book and then demand clemency for the women murderers on the mere ground of sex really demand license for woman to murder. It is notoriously more difficult to convict a woman than a man of crime, owing to the natural chivalry of men. To go further and refuse to execute the sentences against justly convicted women out of a professed sense of chivalry is absurd. Governor Bell deserves credit for sustaining the equal administration of the criminal laws of his state and not surrendering to outbursts of gush.—New York Tribune.

Provincial Legislature

Routine Again the Order of the Day in the Local House.

Government Tranquil and Opposition Tractable—Business Advances.

The Expected Debate on Better Terms Deferred Until Monday.

Thursday, Feb., 16.

THE HOUSE assembled at 2 o'clock, and after prayers by Rev. Canon Beanlands, following was the order of business:

Petitions.

Mr. Garden presented a petition from F. M. Holland and others for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the General Trust Corporation.

Mr. Fraser presented a petition from Alex. McCandless and others for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the British-Canadian Fire Insurance Company; also a petition from the corporation of Grand Forks asking amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act.

Mr. Munro presented a petition from J. H. Collinson and others of Chilliwack opposing the bill to incorporate the Sumas Development Company; also a petition from Thos. G. Lewis and others of Sumas to like effect.

The following petitions were received: From G. S. McCarter and others re Golden Light, Power and Water Company, Limited.

From the Royal Trust Company, of Montreal, for leave to introduce a private bill to enable them to engage in business in British Columbia.

From the Brunette Sawmill Company, Limited, asking for an extension of their corporate existence.

From M. King, managing director of the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company, for leave to introduce a private bill to revive and amend that act.

Hon. Mr. Fulton presented papers relating to the report on certain acts of British Columbia passed during the session of 1903-04.

Motions.

Hon. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Land Registry Act and Amending Acts.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, providing for an eight-hour day for miners employed underground.

Questions.

The provincial secretary, in reply to a question by Dr. Young, stated that no returns had been received from the registrar at Atlin of births, deaths and marriages for last year.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, the minister of finance submitted a tabulated statement showing the total amount received by the province on account of dyking works from the various districts supposed to be benefited, with dates of payment. On interest account the total receipts were $2,592.31; on account of sinking fund, $1,058.21. The finance minister also informed Mr. Oliver that the current bank account to the credit of the province on the 31st of December last was $402,433.25, and that the amount to its credit at the present time (February 15) was $554,803.11, noting that these included deposits of suitors' funds and intestate estates, amounting approximately to $140,000.

The minister of lands and works submitted information about a 21-year lease of a timber limit on Redonda Island, containing 2,098 acres, solicited by Mr. Drury. In effect it was that tenders were received from the Brunette Sawmill Company and Messrs. Hall and Shannon; that proper advertisement was made in five daily papers, and that the lease was awarded to the Brunette Sawmill Company, and that the bonus obtained therefrom amounted to $2,650. In replying to questions by Mr. Oliver with respect to lands granted to South African volunteers, the minister of public works conveyed the information that 789 persons have obtained this land grant scrip, 48 volunteers have obtained two scrip, lands have been granted to 227 scrip holders, 410 grants have been applied for. The lands sought for and selected are located in various parts of the province from the New Westminster district to Cassiar. Some applications have been received for lands within the speculative zone of the G. T. P. terminus, namely, on Kaisan Island.

The minister also informed Mr. Oliver that the following crown lands have been disposed of by public competition during the year ending 30th June, 1904, namely, town lots and suburban sections in Hastings townsite and town lots at Hedley, Bella Coola, Camborne and Morrissey mines, consisting altogether of 675 acres. Prices ranged from $25 to $139 per acre. The total amount realized was $65,024.72.

The information was given in reply to another question by Mr. Oliver that the evidence given before the assessment commission will be submitted to the house when the report is presented; also in reply to Mr. Brown, that the government does not at present contemplate the introduction of a measure for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

Public Bills and Orders.

Hon. Mr. Green announced a message from His Honor transmitting a bill to authorize a grant to the city of Victoria of certain crown lands situate in Victoria harbor. The message was referred to committee of the whole and the bill was reported to the house, and passed its first reading after an explanation by the minister that the bill was to provide for a right of way for certain street works being done at Rock Bay.

The bill to amend the Animals Act was committed, Mr. Ellison in the chair. Mr. Garden moved to repeal section 6 and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"6. On such justice or magistrate finding the complaint proved, he may make an order for the killing of such dog (describing the same according to the tenor of the description given in the complaint and in the evidence)."

And that the following be added as section 6a:

"Such order shall be directed to a constable or other peace officer, and shall require the owner or person in possession of the dog to deliver up the same to the constable or other peace officer, within three days from the date of the order, to be destroyed in accordance with the terms thereof; and, in default of compliance with said order, the owner or other person aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $20 and costs, to be recovered in a summary manner. Provided, however, that the payment of such fine shall not in any way nullify the order for the destruction of the dog."

Mr. Garden explained that as the act was now worded, it was impossible to have a vicious dog put out of the way if the owner had sufficient money to pay certain penalties.

Mr. Oliver objected to the amendment in that it did not give the owner the privilege of killing the dog, but directed that a constable do the killing.

Mr. Garden replied that the owner could not be relied upon to do it.

Mr. Oliver thought the owner should have this privilege.

Mr. Brown was agreeable, and words were inserted to provide for this.

Mr. Bowser proposed an amendment providing for the right of appeal, and that the dog should be protected until the appeal was disposed of.

Mr. Garden wanted to know what protection there was to be for the public against the dog, while the appeal was pending.

In order to meet this point, Mr. Bowser added a stipulation that the magistrate should make an order for the confinement of the dog during the progress of legal proceedings.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald argued that such provision for appeal would destroy the effect of the amendment, as owners of valuable dogs might be relied upon to appeal every time, and persons having complaints against vicious animals would hesitate to seek the protection of the magistrate's court, through fear of the legal costs involved. He pointed out that even in cases of murder, appeal was not allowed on questions of fact, and did not think greater consideration should be extended to the canine species.

Mr. Bowser said the costs of appeal would be borne by the unsuccessful party to the action. There was no comparison between this and a murder case. At the present time the public had the right of appeal under the act, but if the dog were destroyed before the appeal was heard, it was obviously abortive.

The attorney-general said that in a murder case the facts were determined by twelve jurymen. In the case under consideration there was possibility of a justice of the peace or magistrate reaching a conclusion upon insufficient facts.

Mr. Evans did not think vicious dogs were entitled to so much solicitude. What about the sheep and other stock they destroyed, and which were of more value to the community than the whole canine species?

The amendment, as amended by Mr. Bowser, passed, and the bill was reported complete.

The bill to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels passed its second reading, was referred to committee of the whole and reported complete with amendments.

The house adjourned until tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Notices of Motion.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow gives notice of a bill for licensing commercial travelers, and the attorney-general gives notice of a bill to amend the Judgments Act, 1899, and a bill to amend the Distraint Procedure Act. These bills will probably be introduced on Monday.

Mr. Munro advises that he will make a number of enquiries concerning the cost of a new schoolhouse at Rosedale, and a new schoolhouse at East Chilliwack.

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will move for a return showing the number and area of timber leases offered for public competition from July 1, 1903, to date, as per section of the Land Act, the number of days elapsing in each case between the first insertion of the advertisement and the expiry of the time for receiving tenders and the amount of bonus.

Mr. Fraser will ask on Monday: Is it the intention of the government to accept the surveys made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of last summer in block 4,589 S. E. Kootenay, as final? If not, when will the government survey the same? When will the reserve be taken off the coal lands in block 4,593.

Mr. Gifford will ask: Has the attention of the government been attracted to statement in public press that Commissioner Babcock appeared at Olympia, at invitation of the Puget Sound Canners' Association, and urged the passage of Earl's bill? Had Mr. Babcock permission to so appear? Is the government aware that the Victoria Board of Trade, Westminster council and Board of Trade, and the Fisherman's Union have strongly protested against the action which he advocated?

Mr. Evans will ask: Have the Victoria Power Company a record of 5,000 inches of water on the Koksilah river? Have the Victoria Power Company agreed to allow 1,000 inches of water to run over the dam for the benefit of the settlers lower down the river? If so, has the record of the Victoria Power Company been amended so as to secure the 1,000 inches of water before mentioned permanently for the benefit of the settlers? If not, why not?

The following resolution, to be moved by the premier, will occupy the attention of the house today: "Whereas the government of British Columbia has presented to this legislative assembly a memorandum, submitted by them to the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, setting forth the grounds upon which the claims of this province for increased and special recognition on the part of the government of the Dominion of Canada are based; and whereas, in the opinion of this house the said memorandum represents the conditions actually existing in British Columbia, and the claims therein made deserve the earnest support of its members; be it therefore resolved, that this house fully endorses the claims made by the government on behalf of the province, and that His Honor be respectfully requested to forward a copy of this resolution to His Excellency the Governor-General, and to strongly urge that the proposals made in the said memorandum be carried into effect."

Friday, Feb. 17.

THE House opened at 2 o'clock and after prayers had been read by Rev. Canon Beanlands, the order of business was as follows:

Petitions.

Mr. Munro presented a petition from C. M. Richards and others with reference to the scheme of the Sumas Development Co.

The petitions presented on the previous day from T. W. Lewis, J. H. Collinson and others, opposing the scheme of the Sumas Development Co., were received.

Motions.

The Finance Minister moved that the matter of considering the question of supply in committee of the whole be placed in the orders for Monday next.

Mr. Brown moved for a return giving copies of all petitions, letters or telegrams bearing on the dismissal of Geo. Findlay as road superintendent in Greenwood riding. Carried.

Upon suggestion of the Premier, and with the concurrence of the leader of the Opposition, consideration of the resolution with respect to better terms was deferred until Monday.

Public Bills and Orders.

The bill to amend the Animals Act was read a third time and finally passed.

The bill for the prevention of frauds upon creditors, which stood for consideration, on report, was laid over until the next sitting of the House.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Land Registry Act. In doing so, he remarked that the Torrens Act, introduced in 1889, was brought into force by proclamation. No government had yet brought the measure into operation because of the expense entailed upon property owners by so doing. But bit by bit they had attempted to introduce the principle without actually bringing the act into force. In 1898 a scheme was devised by which anyone wrongly deprived of land should have his remedy on a fund for that purpose. In other words, the province undertook practically to guarantee the titles, but it was very doubtful if this guarantee was effective. The present act was intended to graft the Torrens system upon our own existing legislation. The existing legislation was not a system of registration of title, but was a system of notice by which the owner of land, upon being placed on the registry, the registration was notice to all the world. Registration, however, was made effective not to good safe holding and marketable title, but to prima facie titles, which in seven years, by certain sections of the act, became indefeasible. It was thought better to engraft upon our own system the Torrens system at once, which was a system of registration of titles as opposed to the system of notices. Attempt had been made to render this as simple as was consistent with safety, coupled of course with a guarantee that the person deprived should be remunerated. In order to secure this, provision was made that unless the title deeds were deposited, the practical result would be that conveyance would not be so much conveyance by deed as conveyance by registration. The title of course would be guaranteed by the government. A change was effected in this way: A man, under the proposed amendment, when he applied to be registered, if he showed good, safe hold and marketable title, would get indefeasible fee at once. If not, then he would get what he always did, an absolute fee under the old system. The Attorney General expressed regret that his attention had not been directed to the matter sooner, as he would have preferred to have brought in a consolidation and revision, and this, he said, would be done next year.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow introduced a bill to license commercial travelers.

The bill to authorize a grant to the corporation of the city of Victoria of certain crown lands situate in Victoria harbor, passed second reading. The grant of land made in this measure is to give the city the right of way for a street across Rock bay.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. He explained that the amendments sought, imposing penalties upon miners and owners for infraction of the eight hour law, was designed to make the act more effective. An amendment was also proposed defining the meaning of "twenty-four hours," as used in the act, and certain provisions were made with regard to men detained underground in case of accident, etc.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

Notices of Motion.

Information is asked by Mr. Oliver if the government has done anything to give effect to the recommendation of the municipal committee of last year as to the division of the Municipal Act into three classes, and if not why not?

Mr. J. A. Macdonald gives notice that he will move that the correspondence relative to the alleged failure of the government to enforce the Coal Mines Regulation Act in connection with the coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Co., be brought down.

Gallery Notes.

The municipal committee met yesterday and considered amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act. An amendment moved by Mr. Ross to empower municipalities to acquire and instal telephone systems, was adopted, also an amendment moved by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, empowering municipalities to expropriate telephone systems, electric light plants, water works and other utilities, subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act.

According to notices posted, the time for receiving petitions for private bills will expire on the 26th of February, and private bills must be presented to the House on or before March 9.

Government members were wearing roses yesterday. The tender blossoms were donated by lady admirers.

PRESIDENT DIAZ DECORATED.

Mexico City, Feb. 16.—President Diaz has been given by the Emperor of China the first grade of the Order of the Double Dragon.

COUNT ANDRASSY FAILS.

Is Unable to Form New Ministry and Former Premier Called In.

Budapest, Feb. 16.—In view of the failure of Count Andrassy to form a ministry, former Premier Wekerle has been summoned to Vienna to see the Emperor King. It is probable that former Premier Szell also will be consulted.

A PRINCELY BETROTHAL.

Cobourg, Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg and Cotha, Feb. 16.—The betrothal is announced of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha to the Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of Duke Frederick of Soleswig Ulstein Sonderburg Gluecksburg. The Princes is a niece of the German Empress, while the bridegroom elect is a nephew of King Edward of England.

IMPRISONED IN ICE FLOE.

Pentwater, Mich., Feb. 16—The steamer Pere Marquette No. 4, which left Ludington at 11 p. m. Monday for Milwaukee, is imprisoned in a Lake Michigan ice floe five miles from shore northwest of here. Her crew of thirty men are provisioned for a week. Two of them walked to shore this evening to report that the vessel is in good condition.

VISITING VICTORIA.

Mr. George Stott, of the firm of Byers, Giegerich & Green, of Kaslo, formerly of the firm of Green Bros., and a prominent merchant of the Kootenay town, is visiting this city accompanied by his bride, they are the guests of Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Lands and Works. Mr. Stott was married some days ago at Kaslo to Mrs. Caughnachy, of Kaslo.

One Came Out After The Other.

Suffered with Boils for Six Months.

Mr. Elie Braizeau, Meadowside Station, Ont., tells of his experience with Boils and

Burdock Blood Bitters.

He says:—"In the Spring of 1889 I was continually troubled with boils—one coming after another for about six months. I suffered terribly, and was in a very bad condition. In August I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and began to feel better after taking it. I kept on until I had used five bottles, and can truthfully say that I was cured, and have remained so ever since. I have not had the least sign of a boil."

There is nothing like Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, indigestion, or any trouble arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

The Case For Better Te

British Columbia's Eviden Argument For Fair Treat From Ottawa.

Government's Memoran Matter of Readjustmen Financial Relations

The memorandum for bett prepared by the local governm emodying its case for consider the federal authorities is herev sented in its entirety:

His Excellency at the recent o parliament having intimated th cial autonomy would be grant Northwest Territories, and in vie possible readjustment at the sam the financial relations between ces and the Dominion, the gove itish Columbia desire to place and reiterate the claims of this for distinct and separate relief.

The relief sought is from an ins of revenue arising out of causes in operation and peculiar to Briti bia.

These causes render it impossib vide for the responsibilities of loc istration imposed under the T Union, without creating intoler dens of taxation or exhausting sources of provincial credit.

It was intended by the framer B. N. A. Act, as will be shown, amount of revenue left to the after confederation should be ade the performance of all local servi therefore, the government submit of their claims that it is const incumbent upon the Dominion to increase the allowance where whenever it can be shown that cumstances do not exist.

To review the steps that have b towards obtaining a recognition claims of the province, early in 19 gation from the government o Columbia interviewed the Domini ities upon a number of matters a or affecting the relations of, the ernments, one of which was th matter of this memorandum.

Prior to that time, upon sev sions in the federal parliament was called to the large contribut the province to the federal treas way of customs and inland reve comparisons with the rest of Ca were shown to be in the ratio o one. Attention had also been these facts in the local legislatu eral occasions as forming a just increased subventions by the Do railway enterprises in the provin

In the memorandum submitte delegation of 1901 was a tabula ment showing the contributio federal treasury from, and the e by the Dominion in, the province Columbia since 1871. This stat been completed by the addition figures for the years 1901-2-3, a in the appendices hereto. From ment it will be seen that durin the province has contributed t enues of Canada the sum of and has received in expenditures the sum of $32,454,382, and that of contributions over expenditure $17,000,000.

The cost of no portion of the c of the C. P. R., which like the tem of Eastern Canada is natio character, was included in this but as pointed out, there is in cost of other services which ar and would not be chargeable to Maritime Provinces in an accou similar nature.

That British Columbia has n than borne its rightful share o penses of governing Canada is dem by the fact that while on its part this surplus of $17,000,000, the n the Dominion has risen from $8 1872 to over $261,500,000 in 1903 crease of about $181,500,000. however, has British Columbia thus unduly to the federal treas has become liable for its share o cial liability of the Dominion, w according to population is, roug ing, $9,000,000.

All this is in addition to the tionate burden of administering the physical conditions of which many times more expensive t provinces.

Attention is called to a statem appendices of what the results cial way would have been had th tions of the whole of Canada to treasury been in the same pro those from British Columbia; versely, what the results of Brit bia's contributions would have they been in the same proportio the rest of Canada.

The position created as the re financial relations was state memorandum of 1901 as follows:

"A province has a certain pop contributes a certain revenue. pays as imposts to the treas capita, its impost or burden ment. Computations on that ba ous ways show, as a general invariable result, that for a w of years the burden has been two quarter times that of the rest taken as a whole."

Attention was also called to paid indirectly by the people o ince on goods brought from E ada upon which duty had been eastern ports of entry and ad price at the western end. acquired on the subject by the government in 1897, the duty th paid then amounted to about $ annum. The total amount paid is estimated to have been $6,00

Although the delegation of 19 make a special feature of the arising out of the physical dis the province, it was kept in m following shows:

"In this connection, too, we consider the very much greate capita involved in the develop government of a province Columbia, where the physical f so rugged and distances so grea munication so difficult and exp the population is comparatively

Reference was also made to th burden upon the consumer in B umbia by reason of the large duties on goods coming from Eastern C also to the disadvantages arising extremely western position Columbia in respect to finding market for what is produced the

In January of the year 1903 delegation went to Ottawa to c the representatives of other p the subject of financial relation and in particular to lay befor Dominion authorities the claims Columbia for increased subsi from any general settlement mad of all the provinces.

At the conference which special stress was laid upon seve of the question, which differe claims of British Columbia fro other provinces and demanded sideration. (See page 9 of the

It may be urged that the P British Columbia is bound by t the memorandum adopted by inter-provincial conference, inas was signed by the members of Columbia delegation. By refer ever, to this memorandum it wi that it embodies a letter to the Quebec, convener of the confe the premier of British Columbia the special claims of the provin pressly stipulating that concurr joint memorial was subject to t the province to special consid account of exceptional conditio ence was given to the principles the resolutions of the confere forth the reasons for readjustm plicable in a greater or less de the provinces; but it was held case of British Columbia not o force of these reasons greatly but that there were consideratio additional reasons which did apply to the other provinces an additional allowance should be

It was stated by the delegat that—

"The position we take is n Dominion government has Terms of Union, or that we are compensation for lack of fulfilm substantial respect, as the per a legal contract could be cons we do contend that in the deve the constitution, in its actual from the date of confederation state of affairs has grown up Columbia and in the Dominio