who stated that the body was so badly

decomposed that it was impossible to

the matter of Leamy & Kyle and the

and feet, and about \$2,000 for timber dues from the Sayward Mill Company.

works had decided in favor of Currie

eighteen months ago, but that the N. &

F. S. company had taken an appeal to the courts. He concluded by saying that

he believed that the people were quite in

touch with the government and that the

next election would result in a govern-

Mr. Sword on a question of privilege

said that he had made no covert charge

against the attorney-general in the Thompson inquest matter. He had made

ment victory.

charge of Mr. Sword in this matter.

struction, 5 per cent.; Edward Bragg, clerk of works, \$5 per day, H. Hoeppner, clerk of works, \$4 per day."

Mr. Forster asked the attorney-general:
Has the attention of the hon. attorney-general been drawn to an advertisement by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company of the properties of the control of the hon. pany appearing in certain British Columbia papers, of a notice warning free miners off the lands of that company, and threaten-ing to deal with such free miners as tres-passers? If so, has he taken any action in

respect of such notice?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: "I have seen the advertisement to which the honorable member no doubt refers, but the effect of which he rather incorrectly summarizes. No action has been taken in respect of such notice, as I am unable to apprehend what action could be taken. Should, howwhat action could be taken. Should, how-ever, free miners be at any time illegally hindered in their undoubted right to mine for the precious metals in the island rail-way belt, the government will assert and protect their rights vigorously."

Mr. Kennedy asked the hon, the attorney-general: 1. Why has section 9 of the Municipal Clauses Act Amendment Act, 1807 (commonly knowless the "counter")

1897 (commony known as the "curfew law"), been declared unworkable? 2. Is it the intention of the government to have the said section amended so as to be opera-

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied as follows: "1. I am not aware that the section in question has been authoritatively declared unworkable, though such is my opinion. The clause was introduced in committee during the closing hours of last session by the honorable control of the closing hours of last session by the honorable control. mber who asks the question, and able member who asks the question, and as drafted, introduced and carried, it was incomplete, in that it does not define under what age children's presence on the streets may be regulated. 2. The government will remedy the ommission of the honorable member."

member."
Mr. Hume asked the hon, the attorneygeneral: Is it the intention of the government to establish a land registry office
in Kootenay? If so, at what place? If not,
why not? why not?
Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: 1. Yes. 2.
The matter is under consideration of the

Victoria, February 22. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. F. Betts. The following petitions were received: From Chas. Hay and others, residents

railroads through said districts.
From Wm. McKenzie and others, for

of Kettle River and Boundary Creek, urging support of railway charters for leave to present a petition for a private bill to incorporate "The Yukon Railway and Navigation Company." Hon. Mr. Pooley in resuming the de-bate upon the address, congratulated the mover and seconder and commented up-on the lack of courtesy shown to them several of the members of the opposition. He referred to the criticism of the provincial finances by Mr. Cotton. said that possibly dull at figures, but that he was dumbfounded by the mass of figures which Mr. Cotton had given to the house. He held that with all his skill Mr. Cotton could not show that the finances of the province were not in a good condition He held that the members of the opposi tion would not be satisfied with any achievement of the government so well as with a policy which would place the province in bankruptcy. He said that when the house met he had noticed a very cheerful expression upon the faces of the members of the opposition. One might suppose that they were pleased with the way in which the government was conducting the affairs of the prov-ince. It had since been learned that the happy expression was not caused by the the province but by the fact that they had come down in the full expectation that within two or three days they would have the extreme pleasure of turning out the government and walking over to the government side of ing their bouyant manner and happy expression, and the same old look of de-spondency was coming back again. Mr. Pooley then referred to the length Mr. Williams concerning the new parliament buildings. He said that the only made was then referred to the remarks of ment buildings. He said that the only charge that Mr. Williams had made was that the buildings should not have been built in Victoria. Mr. Pooley's reply to this was that the people of the province had decided the matter, and decided that the buildings should be erected in this was that the people of the The last election was fought upon this issue, when the government staked its existence upon the erection of the buildings. With respect to the future of the province, he said that before long British Columbia would be the wealth iest, if indeed not the most populous province in the whole Dominion of Can-The opposition could not keep it The government of the day and its predecessors had had the courage to make expenditures whenever needed, and the people of the province realized this, and wanted such a government of gress as it had at the present. He referred to the statement that the government had lost the confidence of the people and that it would be wiped out of existence, and that the opposition party would take the governments place. This was rather an old story and the members of the house would find that there was no more truth in it than there had been upon former occasions. Mr. Pooley then took up the figures presented by Mr. Cotton. After a general attack upon the government, he said, that Mr. Cotton, the ablest man with figures in the opposition party, had come forward existence, and that the opposition party the opposition party, had come forward with a mass of figures and preached the thought, however, that Mr. Cotton had jumped before he came to the stile. spoke feelingly. He, no doubt, wished be on the government side of the prose. He had to show the country that understood the work of the province, and that he was fit to come on the government side of the house and take the

remarks

charge of reckless expenditure in contion with the new buildings. With

government had gone he was sure that it was one of progress and advancement,

so far as lay in the power of the men composing the government. The prov-

sound was the position of the province that even the opposition, if returned to power, could not undo the good work.

composing the ogovernment. The province was now in a happy state of development, and a large amount of capital was coming into it for investment. So sound was the position of the province

out of the habit of calling the personal property tax a mortgage tax. He thought it strange that Mr. Cotton could not see the difference betwen the two. In conhouse having won many constituencies which the opposition at present held. As Mr. Pooley sat down Mr. Kennedy

called out "Let us have something about redistribution!" Mr. Pooley replied: "That will come in

Mr. Forster followed Mr. Pooley. In opening he said that he would not deal with the remarks of Dr. Walkem with with the remarks of Dr. Walkem with respect to the proceedings of the Liberal convention at New Westminster. He informed the house that Dr. Walkem had attended the convention as a Liberal, and as such professed to be bound by the decision arrived at by the members of the convention. In the house Dr. Walker had misropresented the artism. of the convention. In the house Dr. Walkem had misrepresented the action of the convention. It did not matter to anyone what Dr. Walkem did, but it was important that the action of the Liberal convention should not be misrepresented.

Mr. Forster said that he had been at the convention and that he knew where-

the convention and that he knew whereof he spoke. The first important resolution passed at the convention was the
following:

"Moved by George Riley of Victoria,
seconded by H. McCutcheon of Kamloops: Resolved, that the members of the
convention declare that they are emphatonvention declare that they are emphatically opposed to the policy of the present British Columbia government, as sent British Columbia government, as shown by legislation promoted by the government and by the action of the executive, and they are of opinion that their continuance in office is detrimental to the general welfare of the province."

passed all but the only persons voting against it being the two editors of the Vancouver World.

ver, seconded by R. Macpherson, M.P.: Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is in the best interests of the Liberal party to support in all constituencies of the province such candidates as declare themselves to be fully in accord with the resolution just passed." This was also supported by Dr. Wal-kem, It would be noticed that the only condition imposed by the convention up-on candidates was that they should be opposed to the present government. It was therefore apparent that the convention had done everything necessary to flat denial to the statements of Dr. Walkem. In the face of such evi-

Dr. Walkem. In the face of such evidense the man would be insane who would say that the Liberals of the province had decided to introduce party lines into Dominion politics. Such a resolution was snowed under. He was a Liberal, but he was opposed to party affinities in provincial politics. He held that the people of British Columbia were in advance of both federal political parties. He held that the people of British Columbia should be prepared to support whatever political party came nearer to what they walking over to the government side of the house. It was surprising that they should have been so easily mistaken. They had been present for the past ten days, and the debate had been going on for the past nine days, and still the government was in the same position in which it was when the members of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past nine days, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived, and was likely to tempin the result of the past of the opposition arrived and Colonel Baker account. He said he favored prompt the government's will address one or two meetings.

In concluding Mr. Forster said that the people of British Columbia were in advance of the said not get their dights. In concluding Mr. Forster said that the people of Hon. C. E. Pooley, as Solid not get their dights. In concluding Mr. Forster said that the people of British Columbia was outlined in the address.

In concluding Mr. Forster said that the pe which affected the granting of hotel licenses. He understood that it was inserted to provide for a case at steveston. He complained that the act gave

ton. He complained that the act gave transients too much authority in determining licenses. He wished to know whether it was an oversight or done deliberately. In the matter of the delay the members of the government. The of the appointment of a mining inspec-tor Mr. Forster disagreed with Colonel Baker's statement that no accidents had een occasioned by reason of the governbeen occasioned by reason of the government's failure to fill the office. He held that the death of Captain Hall, at the Le Roi mine, was clearly due to the manner in which the shaft mouth was neglected. Although but one death had occurred he said that the life of everyman working in the mine was threatened by the neglect of the company in this respect to such that the Lieutenant-Governor in withholding his assent to the bill. The attorney-general then stated that the Lieutenant-Governor had certain prerogatives in regard to bills that were before him. In supneglect of the company in this reneglect of the company in t had not point the member for Nanaimo City to point the member for Nanaimo City to the office of mining inspector, but it was afraid to open Nanaimo. Mr. Forster commented upon the fact that there was scarcely a supporter of the government who had spoken who had not found some fault with the government policy. He referred particularly to the complaints of Mr. Huff, that the owners of timber limits did not build sawmills as required by the act. Mr. Forster said that it appears to the bill. From this fact Mr. Eberts limits did not build sawmills as required in council had not yet given his assent by the act. Mr. Forster said that it ap- to the bill. From this fact Mr. Eberts by the act. Mr. Forster said that it appeared to be part of the government policy that when a company which had secured privileges from the government failed to fulfil their part of the contract that the property of the contract of the government was blind and the government w

that the government was blind and would not see the omission. It was the same with regard to more important things. Hon Mr. Pooley had spoken of the prosperity of the country, where was it? The members of the opposition were just as much interested in the prosperity of the country as were the members of the government, but there was one great difference. The prosper-ity which they were interested in was the general prosperity of the country, but the government was interested only in the prosperity of the few. Taking up the government's railway policy he said that the government had been working of finance minister. Mr. Pooley thought that it would be a long time before the country would see it that way. The remarks of Mr. Macpherson for a policy for many years. The government began with the E. & N. railwith respect to the return to Chicago of with respect to the return to Chicago of the with respect to the return to Chicago of the plate announcing the opening of the buildings was then taken up. Mr buildings was then taken up. Mr the S. & O. railway policy. In this case they guaranteed the bonds on \$25, 000 per mile. The bonds sold at 80 cents, of the sum and total of the opposition the sum and total of the opposition charge of reckless expenditure in connecturity. cost the government was paying interest upon bonds to the extent of \$25,000 per Forbes G. Vernon, of conducting the London office of the government like a harem, Mr. Pooley said that Mr. Macmile. There was \$5,000 per mile consumed in the sale of the bonds, and another \$5,000 per mile went into the pocother \$5,000 per mile went into the pockets of the contractors. Next came the N. & S. railway policy. The government, at a time when the K. & S. railway was preparing to build into the Slocan. took up the N. & S. railway scheme in order to secure the trade of the Slocan to the C.P.R. The road was pherson should not come into the house and make any such reckless statements in the way in which he had made the in the way in which he had made the statement against the agent-general. Mr. Macpherson should not make the charge unless there was substantial ground for making it. With respect to the policy of the government, he reminded the house that he had only to do with the general which of the government. He had not have the sovernment. built with government money, the principle and interest being guaranteed, and the road was leased to the C.P.R. In years to come the government's N. & S. railway policy would be referred to assa curiosity of antiquity. The railway being leased, the N. & S. company did not run one cent of risk. The government was to receive 40 per cent. of the ment was to receive 40 per cent. of the charges of Mr. Forster in connection with with the S. & O. railway were also policy of the government. He had nothing at all to do with department details. In so far as the general policy of the

sound was the position of the province that even the opposition, if returned to power, could not undo the good work, the foundations of which had been laid by the present and preceding governments. Mr. Pooley then took up the reference to the remarks made by Hon, G.

B. Martin in Boundary Creek concerning the part the opposition had played in checking Heinze's railway building operations. In explanation of the matter Mr. Pooley said that what the chief commissioner meant was that in recording their opposition to the money grant following the C. & W. land grant, the opposition had been instrumental in checking railway building in Boundary. The money subsidy was not sufficient in itself, and the land subsidy was not sufficient in itself, and the land subsidy was not sufficient in itself, and in consequence the road was not built. In reply to Mr. Cotton's remarks about the mortgage tax, he said that Mr. Cotton could not get out of the habit of calling the personal property tax a mortgage tax. He thought lailway grant of 1,900,000 acres, and nection that within two or three months the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" was increased. On Mount Bicker, a short themselves that the road had been built. The only security that the people of Kootenay had that the result of the building of the road would give them the case by saying that there was no ground for complaint save possibly that due respect had not been shown with the body, but this was accounted for by cluding, Mr. Pooley expressed the opinion that the confidence of the people in the government was stronger than it ever had been. He predicted that the government would come back to the government would come back to the the physicians who made the post morten stitch it up after making the post mortem. This, he said, should dispose of the covert done its utmost to take away from the people of the province the value of the coal lands of East Kootenay and give them to the favored few. Mr. Forster then contrasted the railway policy of Australia with that of the British Col-Sayward Mill Company, the government had in possession about \$3,000 of the amount due for timber dues by Leamy & Kyle for royalties at 50 cents per thousumbia government. In the one case the government built the railways and owned the railways and saved the public lands. In the case of British Columbia the government built the railways and in the end did not own the railways. With respect to the position of the men who had not got their wages, the attorney-general said that it would be found that the government intended to take alienated a vast amount of land, and obligated itself for a very large sum of care of these men when the estimates came down. The attorney-general made obligated itself for a very large sum of money. The result had been that having very little desirable land available for building railways, the government was now obliged to bonus with cash. Last summer the government offered the V., V. & E. Railway Company a bonus of \$4,000 per mile for a road from the cost to Kootenay. The company had since asked for much more from the federal government and stated that if they a defence of the government in the mat-ter of the N. & F. S. lien loads, but he did not go into the subject very fully. He said that it was the intention of the government to carry out the contract with the N. & F. S. railway company. With respect to the Currie claim he said that the chief commissioner of lands and eral government, and stated that if they did not get it the road could not be built. Now the same company desired more assistance from the provincial government and the government was ne-gotiating with the company to that end. The same company was also seeking bonuses from the different municipali ties along the proposed route. This meant that in one way or another the people of the province would pay for the railways and the private company would own it. Mr. Forster said that the government should change its railway policy so that in all cases where the This resolution was passed all but province paid for a railway it would own ranimously. Dr. Walkem voted for it, it, and in cases where the railways were

the leader of the opposition with regard to the alien labor bill, to the effect that

he had no right to do. When the explanation was offered the attorney gen-

Japanese upon the subject of placing the Japanese upon any different footing than the people of any other civilized nation.

The ottorney-general explained the de-lay in the matter of giving effect to the

revised statutes. He said there had been no delay in his department, but there had been an unavoidable delay in

the work of completing the work of revision. He made light of Mr. Mac

pherson's charge that the government had paid Dr. Watt the sum of \$200 and

\$400 for medical services in Fort Steele

same place. He treated the charge that

a wagon road in East Kootenay had been paralleled for half a mile in the

same way. In regard to the coal lands in East Kootenay he said that these

lands were acquired under the land act

in the ordinary way by prospectors who

were prospecting there in 1886. There was nothing unusual in the matter at all, and all the coal lands in the province

would be given away upon the same term. Atorney-General Eberts defend

ed the Nelson and Fort Sheppard rail

like proposition. The returns from the road were not much at first, but he thought that in the course of a few

years it would be a paying proposition. At present he said that not one cent

government had not protected the public

interest in allowing the company 60 per

with with the S. & O. railway were also denied. He challenged Mr. Forster to say whether or not the S. & O. railway had not been a great

had been expended by the province account of the N. & S. railway, statement of Mr. Macpherson that

way deal as a most sensible,

when there were other

direct charge and he did not consider the attorney-general's answer satisfactory. The attorney-general had evidently notified certain officials that they had not the only persons voting against it being the two editors of the Vancouver World. Following this another resolution was moved:

"Moved by Mr. J. Johnson of Vancouver, seconded by R. Macpherson, M.P.P.: ver, seconded by R. Macpherson, M.P.P.: allways as a government wished to protect the rights of the people, it should build, the done their duty, and had instructed them to make the best excuse they could. Mr. Helmcken thanked the mover of the address for the compliment paid to his father, and Mr. Huff for the compli-ment paid to his grandfather. In discussing the alien labor bill he said the province should pass arother bill. He railway as a government road, otherwise it would fall into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He said also thought that it was high time that the government of Canada adopted the that the difference between the two policy of Canada for Canadians. parties in the house was largely a difconsidered that no miners' licenses should ference in their tendencies. The govern-ment party wished to give everything to granted to aliens in the Canadian the large companies, to subvert the pub-lic good to the private gain. In this con-Northwest unless they became citizens. He would bring in a resolution on this subject at an early date. Mr. Helmcken nection he cited the case of Colonel Baker and his railway charter. He said that in the last election Colonel Baker had a direct interest in the return of corroborated the statement of Mr. Kennedy with respect to the government's and the third for the groceries. neglect of the insane asylum at New Westminster. He also spoke of the dethe government to power. He knew that sirability of the government operating upon patients with a view to effecting if the government was not returned to power he could not get his railway charter renewed. In view of this it was all very well for Colonel Baker to preach Mr. Rithet made a few remarks com-

to the Fraser river farmers that the dyking of their lands depended upon the menting chiefly upon his absence from the house and the apparent anxiety of return of the government. The govern-ment was returned and Colonel Baker the members of the opposition on that account. He said he favored prompt ac-

up paragraph by paragraph. The dis-cussion hinged upon the agreement made between Hon, Mr. Turner and Mr. Semlin to take the address up clause by clause. This was ended by the speaker announcing that his ruling was not ject to any such arrangement, but in accordance with the rules,

The formal motion was then put and

The first and second attorney-general said that Mr. Semlin had used an inuendo in a way in which he had no right to do. When the exwere adopted without debate. To the third clause, which read: "3. That we are gratified to learn that the revenue of the country is expanding to such dimensions as to indicate the

rapid development of our undoubted sources in minerals and other natural Mr. Cotton moved an amendment that the following words he added. "And we trust that measures laid before us providing for the abolition

of the do ble taxation involved in the present system of taxing mortgages, also for the relief of laborers in metalliferous mines from the necessity of taking out, as such, free miner's certificates." Mr. Speaker ruled the motion out of Mr. Cotton appealed from the chair. but the chair was sustained on the follow-

Yeas-Messieurs Sword, Forster, Macerson, Huff, Williams, Smith, Kellie, Mutter, Helmcken, Baker, Turner, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Booth, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Eberts, Bryde, Rogers, Hunter, Braden, McGregor—24. Nays-Kennedy, Kidd, Vedder, Semlin, Cotton, Graham-6. Mr. Sword moved the adjournment of

On the motion of Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Sword, it was resolved,-That an order of the house be granted for all correspondence between the department of education and any other party or par ties, in connection with the re-opening of Campbell's Creek school. On the motion of Mr. Walkem, second-

ed by Mr. Stoddart, it was resolved,— That an order of this house be granted for a return of copies of all correspondent ence between the government and any person whatsoever, in connection with the employment of Chinese or Japanese labor below ground in the metallurgical mines' of this province.

On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded Mr. Stoddart, it was resolved,—That order of this house be granted for a return showing the total amount of revue collected each year in each electoral district of the province, from 1st July, 1894, to 31st December, 1897, and the total expenditure in each electoral disrict during the same period, under the lowing heads, viz:-

2. Roads, trails, bridges, ferries, buildings and repairs of all kinds, except school buildings. 3. Education, salaries, buildings, etc. 4. Hospitals and charities.
5. Total amount for which the government has become responsible for the construction of railroads and dyking works,

and amount of the annual payments on such indebtedness. 6. The total amount remaining unpaid of money advanced by the government to assist farmers and others on account of damage done from floods, drought, etc On the motion of Mr. Semlin, seconded by Mr. Williams, it was resolved.—That an order of this house be granted for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, and any other person, leading up to the investigation of certain charges. tigation of certain charges against Constable Hunter during the summer of 1897, and the eviednce given at such in-

1897, and the eviednce given at such investigation.

On the motion of the Hon. Col. Baker, bill (No. 6) intituled "An Act to Amend"

Der of prospectors and miners at work along the West Coast, is double what it was last year, and along the line of the E. & N. the number has also been greatly

drawn, his persecuters being fearful less bringing Ruthven into the court they we entangle others and expose themselves way they would not like.

C. T. W. PIPE

introduced and read a first time. Mr. Hunter presented the fifth report from the private bills committee, that from the private bills committee, that the standing orders in connection with the under mentioned petitions have been complied with: No. 17—Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886. No. 14—B. C. Metalliferous Mines, Iron, Steel, Tinplate and Metal Company. No. 10—With regard to petition No. 10, the petition of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, your committee beg leave to report that the petition exceeds the to report that the petition exceeds the notice in so far as it applies for power to engage in the business of a trading company; but your committee, now havcalled the attention of the house to this fact, recommend that permission be given to enable the bill to be introduced. The following private bille were intro-duced, read a first time, and referred to the railway committee:
By Mr. Huff-Bill (No. 7) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Alice Arm

Railway. By Mr. Hume—Bill(No. 8) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Southeast Kootenay Railway Company."

By Mr. Hunter—Bill (No. 9) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay and Northwest Railway Company." The following private bills were intro-duced, read a first time, and referred to the private bills committee

By Mr. Williams-Bill (No. 10) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886, and amendments thereof.' By Mr. Hunter-Bill (No. 11) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the British Col-umbia Metalliferous Mines, Iron, Steel, Tin-plate and Metal Company."

LOCAL NEWS. Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Monday's Daily.

-It is stated that Mr. D. M. Carley will shortly start a weekly paper in Victoria to be called the Nation. Mr. J. W. Pittock, who has been associated with Mr. Carley on the Nelson Economist, will be a member of the staff of the new weekly weekly.

-W. B. Dennison, late U. S. consular agent at Nanaimo, one of the pasesngers day afternoon. on the ill-fated Corona, purchased a new outfit at Skagway and is now pushing on to Dawson. Mr. Dennison is said to have sent two tons of goods ahead to Lake Bennett. -Messrs, Russell, Gough, Fairfull

Hayes, Barry and Jobson acted as pall-bearers yesterday at the funeral of the late Edwin Whitehead, which took place from the residence of George Rowbottom, Frederick street, at 2 p.m. Rev. Mr. Speer officiated at the house and cemetery. -Messrs. Wilson Brothers, wholesale

grocers, are opening in wholesale dry goods. They have vacated their old premises on Yates street, having rented three stores on Wharf street. One of these will be used exclusively for out-fitting miners; another for the dry goods,

-Members of the local corps of the Salvation Army are already making pre-parations for the welcome of their commander. "General" Booth, who is expected to arrive here on March 8th, not the 9th, as previously stated, from Seattle. The "general," who will be accompanied by his daughter, will stay in the city un-til the following day, and during his visit

son Hotel in company with a party of men headed for the Yukon on behalf of the Horseshoe Mining Company, of New York has had considerable perience as a guide in the Adirondack mountains and bears testimonials of which he is naturally proud, one of them being from ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who speaks of Mr. Sperry as a man of great ability as a guide.

-An invention intended to solve one of the problems which confront the Yukoner has been recently placed on the market by Messrs, Cawthon, Bailey & Co., and is in the form of a collapsible folding bucket. Made of canvas the new bucket will fold into the space of a "crush" is non freezable and very durable Patented in Great Britain, Canada, Austra-lia and the United States, the invention is one which will be found of great utility by those to whom the bulkiness of the ordinary water bucket is an incon-

"It will take a regiment of soldiers preserve order in Skagway, if something is not done to stop the army of toughs now moving northward." So said a former Pinkerton man who was among the passengers bound for the north on the steamer Queen, and who stood on the outer dock watching the crowds on the decks of the steamers Alki, Queen, and Farallon. He counted among the on those steamers over sixty "sure thing men," who, he stated, had already com-menced to ply their illegal trade. Every steamer going north carries her quota "hobos" and as these gentry are not likely to go very far along the trail, there will soon be a large colony of them in

From Wednesday's Daily. -While boxing with a friend yesterday, Alex. Dunlop, formerly clerk at the Do-minion hotel, fell and broke his arm.

Skagway.

-A bulletin of interest to intending Yukoners has been issued by Director Saunders of the Central Experimental farm, in which recommendations are given as to the varieties of vegetables and odder crops which should be tried in the northern latitudes.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, the third mem-for Victoria, will shortly introduce in the legislature a resolution drawing to the attention of the Dominion govern-ment the obstruction being placed against Canadians crossing Alaskan territory on their way to the Canadian Northwest and asking that steps be taken to overcome The resolution may ask for the exclusion of aliens from the mines of the district unless fair treatment is meted out to Canadians in Alaska.

-On Monday evening in the police parracks Constable Colin Cameron of the

distance from Duncan's statio mising claims are being worked, the Tyee and the Leonora. Night and day shifts are being worked on these properties and considerable ore is being taken out, to be shipped as soon as a road is built mines. Mr. Charles Melrose, who was in town yesterday, has travelled all over the mountains and he is confiden that it will be the centre of quite a min ing camp. British capital is interin the Tyee and Leonora and if turn out well, other properties will opened up.

THE ELDER IN A BLOW She Had a Very Narrow Escape From Being Wrecked.

The steamer George W. Elder while on her way down from Alaska experienced most severe weather, and while crossing een Charlotte Sound she was tossed ike an empty bottle on the angry north-ern seas. She was without ballast and the storm running at over 100 miles an hour gained almost complete mastery of her. She was blown far away from her ourse and into Goletas channel, a nar ow causeway at the extreme north Vancouver Island, between the Island and Galiano Island. This channel is but half a mile wide and as the vessel was blown broadside on into this channel it was only due to the skilful navigation of Capt. Hinckle and Pilots Edwards and Thompson that the craft escaped dashing nerself to pieces on the rocks at either side of the channel. When the Elder was blown into Goletas channel the steamer Islander with her 400 passengers aboard was seen battling with the storm and seemingly running for shelter. During the storm many of those on board the Elder were injured. Mr. E. A. Cassels, president of the Juneau board of trade, had his knee cap broken; Mr. Davis, a Californian, had his wrist broken; Pilo hompson had a rib broken, and Captain Hinckle while endeavoring to rest. eing completely exhausted, was thrown from his berth and knocked senseless against the steam heater. He soon re-covered consciousness and resumed his place on the bridge. The Elder put into Departure Bay yesterday morning, and continued her voyage to Portland yester-

AN UNPREJUDICED OPINION An American Paper Tells of Fair Treatment By Canadian Officials.

Under the heading "Blame Not All On One Side," the Portland Tribune It may be that Canada is not the only country that furnishes cause to grumble when the question of duties on miners' effects are considered. In fact, there are some who are inclined to believe that the United States is in a measure to blame for some of the inconveniences to which the prospector is subjected when he enthe prospector is subjected when he enters Canadian territory to hunt for gold.

D. G. Snure is of the opinion, and he thinks he has good grounds for taking this view of the source.

this view of the case.

When Mr. Snure went into the gold country last fall his party took a large outfit along. The duty on the supplies would have amounted to \$240. To be on the safe side and to avoid dolor only tend to the safe side and to avoid the safe side and t delay and trouble when he got to the border he went to the British consul at this port and made affidavit to the amount of goods in his possession. He also took this precaution to be able to identify his goods in case of confusion after he landed.

"Upon arriving at his destination he showed Customs Officer Godson his inventory. The latter asked him about how much he had used on the way, and Snure gave him an estimate of what he thought the party had consum-ed. The customs officer went through the list with him, and made a propor-tionate, allowance for all of the goods consumed which estimate was based on the amount of flour used on the way.
"He charged Snure \$90 for what h

had left. This sum 'the men regarde as a very reasonable figure and proved satisfactory, Mr. Snure asked the officer if he pursued the same liberal policy toward all Americans carrying United States goods into the interior. ficer replied affirmatively, and s continue to do so until he was would compelled to do differently by the conduct of the United States customs

officials.
"When Snure came out in the fall he sold what he had left to the Mounted Police at the rate of \$1 per pound, and they gave him enough to last him until he came out. This generous treatment was shown all miners who had supplies to dispose of when coming out of that country. Snure met Mr. Godson and asked him if he could expect the same liberal customs duties as he had to pay when he went in several months before "I'm afraid not" was the reply. " "I'm afraid not" was the reply.
have to be more strict now, and I w explain to you why. Here is a man who bought his supplies of Canadian merchants and bonded his goods through American territory. He was accomp to the boundary line by an American customs officer who charged him a fee of five dollars a day and three dollars per day for expenses. The fees a ed to \$98, and the duty on the The fees amount would only have amounted to \$60."

FATALITY IN QUEBEC. Four Lives Lost and Two Houses Destroyed by an Avalanche.

Quebec, Feb. 23.—Four lives were lost by an avalanche in South Quebec last night and two houses were destroyed. They were built directly under a cliff opposite the G.T.R. sheds and a little west of the Victoria Hotel. The disaster occurred suddentitions of the control of toria Hotel. The disaster occurred suddenly and without a moment's warning.

One house was crushed down by the weight of snow from above, while the upper story of the other was cut clean off from the first story and overturned in from the first story and overturned in from the instance of the other was cut clean off from the first story and overturned in from the house during the somersault and escaped practically unhurt. In the lower flat resided one Angers, his wife and six children, aged 2 and 5 respectively, were taken out dead. Mrs. Angers is in a critical condition, and four children escaped.

In the other house, James King, head carter here for the G.T.R., resided with his son and daughter. Mr. King and son and daughter escaped serious injury, but Mrs. King is still under the ruins, notwithstanding active efforts to release her, and is undoubtedly dead.

Joseph Fisett, 30 years of age, clerk in simard's grocery store, on St. John street, was killed instantly by an electric light wire, while trying to fix an arc light in the shop last night. and without a moment's warning.

THE RUTHVEN CASE On Monday evening in the police barracks Constable Colin Cameron of the Victoria police force was presented by his brother officers, on the occasion of his leaving the force to go to the northern country, with a masive gold ring bearing his initials and a suitable inscription. At the same time Constable Gilchrist, who is resigning his post on the force to become the mate of the steamer Princess Louise, was presented by the members of the force with a splendid field glass. Chief Sheppard made the presentations and the recipients feelingly replied.

There is at present a very large amount of work being done in the mining districts of Vancouver Island. The number of prospectors and miners at work along the West Coast, is double what it To the Editor: Since the Rev. V.

THE DOMINION Hon. Mr. Tarte Defend

Against Unmanly Charg by Mr. Foster. Sir Charles Tupper's Some

is Now Bitterly Oppose

Yukon Railway.

He Declares All the Gold-Be Has Been Given to 1

Mackenzie and Ma

Ottawa, Feb. 16.-In the ottawa, Feb. In the premier in a special committee of the a special committee of the vestigate the construction of the County railway and its acquire government, said that the courted and desired the fullest courted the special committee courted and the special committee named the special committee named the special committee Messrs. Lister, Carroll, McIsa Messrs. Horden (of Halifax), Sir Charles Tupper referred to the special committee of the special com Baggard, Sir Charles Tupper referred posed senate inquiry into the least senate inquiry into the senate the language of the senate the language of the senate the inquiry into the senate senate to be for restricted the inquiry into the senate senate the inquiry in the senate senate

lows:
"Resolved, that a special the house be appointed to in expenditure of the subsidies that the subsidies expenditure of the subsidies of the construction of County railway and into and transactions between the of Canada and any member of conf. or any person in its bed Drummond County Railway director, officer or per any director, other of person pany's behalf, relating to the the said railway by the governers, and to report the eventual committee thereupon."

Sir Hilbert Tupper and of said committee therethon.

Sir Hibbert Tupper and of
that the motion should be
ed by having the investigat
actions between the com
Quebec government, as we
the company and the Dominic
Sir Wilfrid Laurier shook I
tooky and said: "We will a ingly, and said: "We will a

Mr. Haggart said he ne charge made in this house the subsidies of the railway ly into the hands of the The Opposition had that it was an improviden was all, and that should investigation.
Sir Louis Davies replied

sir Louis Davies replied that tion as it stood was broad end that, and Mr. Haggart said the was satisfied.

Mr. Tarte read a report of speech in Centre Toronto, the of which read: "Mr. Tarte "Yes," exclaimed the minis works, "I thank kind providencing me a son." works, "I thank kind provider given me a son."

Mr. Foster—I will 'take the leave it to be inferred that it the hon. gentleman himself.

Mr. Tarte quoted Mr. Foster Mr. Greenshields had furnishe Drummond County railway thirty thousand dollars to his revision of the provider of the prov

newspaper they publish and be a false charge, and dema Foster should withdraw it. silent and Mr. Tarte conde being gullty of an unmanly Mr. Casgrain advised Mr. mr. Casgrain advised Mr. cool, and he went on to a investigation had been broughter's admission last session not received, but his sons in the purchase of the Patrie. Mr. Tarte rose and declared emphasis: "I never said so," isteralists roared: "Read, rea Casgrain went on with his speeh is words were drowned in the the ministerial benches. Mr. speech was short and not a s motion was then put and carri

Yukon Railway Bi The motion for the second Yukon Canadian railway order of the day, but it was until after the house had be an hour. Mr. Blair in makir commented on the way the Creceived the first rending. The house had an hour the way the Creceived the first rending. he said, an organized atter-sent him. He discussed at difficulties raised as to the the Stikine river, and reservatives for treating firmly established than could assume that the United not put themselves outside the but themselves outside the ized nations by repudiating obligations. This route was possible under the circumstapredicted that no two opinions would be offered in the house remained only the terms of the The value of the land was the land was the value of the land was the value of the land was the land w To say what was the area of territory was preposterous. guess at it. They only kne was a territory a hundred as miles square, within which g n parts. Speaking of the company transferring the relegaces, Mr. Blair could not could restrict the sale of sto clause in the bill, but the gove be willing to insert a clause clause inserted in the C.P.R. viding that the majority of t

the company shall be Bri Blair concluded at 5:35. Sir Charles Tuppe Sir Charles Tupper followed marks were attentively lister to the reports in circulation ago as to his attitude. He the government in the imporing this railway constructed six weeks in British Colum a great deal of attention to It was hard for gentlemen grasp the full importance of access to the Vulcor. To see grasp the full importance of access to the Yukon. To give and secure to Canada the trast region was a task of gress Citizens of the United State the first made a determined cure the trade. This question to Canada, and not a party question to Canada, and not a party question that the Stikine route and the only available route, present season was concerned tained not doubt of it. It vavailable route at present. Sifton in Victoria that if the took steps to secure the im sirting in Victoria that it in the took steps to secure the in struction of that road he by ment would support it in it. the interview with him in the ing of the government's could mit this contract a good mit. ng of the government's country this contract a good my said, have happened since. hasty opinion and expressed by in the interview, though no than he felt, the character had been changed by the inished to the house. This sault by the leader of the

nished to the house. This sault by the leader of the O witnessed by the ministerial of the Conservatives with bro had bent to the will of the conservatives with bro had bent to the will of the construct a railway from bor over the Dalton trail for acres of land per mile. Sir (ed the government was quit flusing to aid a line from the Canal. The Opposition leader attack the government on valts own press was objecting treal Witness had condemned the quoted from the leading Witness of February 11, but Tupper garbled the extract, a public journal more grossly ed than the Witness in public journal more grossi it than the Wirness was in oubt some person in the he point home against the r when opportunity offers. a certain sentence in hen deliberately skipped the