SOUTH AND MINERALLY OF THE MORE OF THE PARTY OF THE TRUE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

granted by the British Columure two years ago. Ontario er men are well acquainted with cander Begg, who for some years yeekly newspaper at Bracebridge, equently at Orillia. He went to ambia some years ago, worked crofter settlement scheme, and to England by the British Colgovernment to interview the Im-overnment. Nothing came of the except that the old man is fond king the letters "C.C." (crofter sioner) at the end of his name. that time Mr. Begg has lived mostctoria. Two years ago the happy tion struck him to secure a charter ailway from Glenora to Teslin all way from Glenora and there was some talk last ses-his procuring a Dominion charter, withdrew his application. Howcial charter. He was offered \$25,-it and refused the offer. Report that he has taken \$50,000-a tid um considering the charter might een worthless a few months hence Dominion government had given a charter to another company. No

From Friday's Daily.

death occurred yesterday at the len's Home of Joseph Gesker, a of Russia, aged 78 years. The took place this morning from ard's undertaking parlors.

he C.P.R. have issued a new map thwest Canada and Alaska, showoutes to the gold fields from a and Vancouver, as well as those oops, Ashcroft and Prince Al-The map is very complete and

. Hayward, who left here late last for Dawson City in the interest London Daily Mail, has met with . According to the reports that been received, he was forced to on the trip, and is now at one of amps along the trail, nursing badly hands and feet. Mr. Hayward member of the Harmsworth exon party, and he was consequently red a good man to make the trip wson. His previous experience m too much confidence in himself, er, and led to the trouble. At ad of Lake Lebarge Hayward's guide warned him that a storm wing and that it would ous to attempt the trip on the ice vent out in spite of the warning was caught on the ice. When found

From Saturday's Dally. J. H. Turner, Mr. G. A. Kirk H. Price have been re-elected shareholders as directors of the & Morris Fruit Preserving Com-

report has reached the officers of . has broken out among the men on construction of the Crow's Pass railway. The board have steps to deal with the matter.

wo of the officers of Molson's Bank, Herbert Lockwood, inspector, and H. B. Wilson, are in the city supding the preparation of the bank's ses at the corner of Government Broughton streets. The branch will next Tuesday. Mr. Wilson will be

ames Yale Simpson died at St. h's Hospital yesterday, aged 26 on's Hospital yesterday, aged 26 s. He was the youngest son of the George Simpson, of the H. B. Co., grandson of the late Sir George son, governor-in-chief of the North-Territories. His mother and a control of Simpson and the control of Simpson and the control of Simpson and the control of the Northr, F. G. Simpson, are left to mourn ss. The funeral will take place on

lary Creek at Greenwood City on day evening last, Duncan Ross, edf the Boundary Creek Times, for a member of the reportorial staff e Victoria Times, was chosen as a ate to proceed to Ottawa to watch the interests of the people of Bound which might be brought before par nt in connection with railway mat-Mr. Robert Wood was appointed lature for a similar purpose.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. lication for a Special Grant to Be

Favorably Considered.

he provincial government, it is under have taken under their favorable ideration the application made by or Ovens of New Westminster and gates from other cities, for a special for a provincial exhibition to be in the Royal City during October usual grant for a provincial exhibiis \$1,000, but the people of New ninster propose that this year's shall be somewhat on a larger scale heretofore, and they have therefore for a larger grant-\$5,000 it is The exhibition will continue for a and every effort will be made a large attendance from outside

e Mainland delegates left for home morning well pleased with their con-

THE CONTEST IN NORTH YALE.

the Editor:—The Vancouver World iblishes one of the puerile effusions of amateur editor of the "leading paper the interior" in which the opposition lidate for North Yale, Mr. F. J. Deane, elittled, while the Hon. G. B. Martin, sitting representative, is lauded as a igon of excellence and virtue. The two eluding sentences of the except are the considering a little. Here they are:

Deane says he is willing to improve knowledge of Provincial affairs. Mr. fin is so well posted that he does not e to learn at the expense of the country enough and will stay at home or the next election. The Chief Commiser of Lands and Works is noted for his mises, and the excellent way in which there them. THE CONTEST IN NORTH YALE. dises, and the excellent way in which eeps them. No doubt this is one of the keeps them. No doubt this is one of the igs he is "posted" on.

c has also learnt how to catch votes. In

the had the Nicola railroad dodge, and

British Pacific deception as his aids. In

she has more potent assistance. The
iness manager of the leading paper of
interior, and Mr. Johnny O'Brienbed by a few as "the Bowery politi"-proprietor of the Pioneer saloon, and
entleman whose flow of language is as
ste as it is elegant, as forcible as it is
ned, are the Hon. C. C.'s right and left
vers (this is quite a compliment to the uea, are the Hon. C. C.'s right and left vers (this is quite a compliment to the very Boy!): Their mission is to promise e tit-bits here and them. rery Boy!: Their mission is to promise e tit-bits here and there as occasion ands, and to attack Mr. Denae as often possible, in the dark, under cover, and ind his back. Mr. Deane may learn to these things—if these constitute Protisal of the course of time; but

ne.

North Yale, a clean fight is being put by the Opposition; the tactics of the ernment political agents are those of wery thugs. Personalities, lies, backing, slandering and misrepresentation y be legitimate political weapons, but y are not those of the opposition; only government candidate's agents are alliar with them; a familiarity begot of g experience in their use. It is fair two sume that these methods are pursued the C. C.'s consent, and possibly at institution.

he does, then he, too, will be left at

cial affairs—in due course of time

C. C.'s consent, and possibly a gation. Perhaps this is anothe e hon. gentleman has becom

amloops, 9th Feb., 1898.

AN ORATORICAL BATTLE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper Principals in a Most Exciting Debate.

The Leader of the Opposition Delivers a Speech of Extraordinary Proportions.

The Premier's Brilliant and Effective Reply to the Verbose Effort of Sir Charles.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—If the pace set by the States, Sir Richard Cartwright, had been aroused. He had bristled up and declared that we must stand aloof from Commons to-day on the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne is maintained until prorogation, the prediction of those who foresee a lively session will be verified. It was a day of incidents more numerous and notable than are usually developed at one sitting. Sir Charles Tupper, whose physical endurance and mental vigor stamp him as a wonderful old man, deliveerd a speech of extraordinary proportions. He began early in the afternoon and finished near midnight. One of the incidents of the performance was an effort to discipline his rebellious follower, Mr. Maclean. The leader characterized Mr. Maclean's attack upon him as one of the most cowardly attacks he had ever known since e entered public life. Mr. Maclean relied at a later stage, and in severe terms ook Sir Charles to task for having reached forward to justify the Yukon railway transaction, which his party did not ap-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a brilliant and effective reply to the verbose effort of Sir Charles Tupper, and concluded with a peroration the eloquence of which has never been exceeded within the walls of parliament. The inspiration of the noment pervaded both sides of the House, and Liberals and Conservatives joined in an enthusiastic tribute to the

Sir Charles Tupper, who was well received on rising to reply, said that he congratulated the house upon at last having poet, and it must have been in the exercise of his poetic license that he had leclared that the present condition of the country was in any way attributable to the Liberal government. It had had no part whatever in raising the price of wheat or in causing the famine in India. Sir Charles also congratulated the linance minister upon the success of his negotiations for a loan; but claimed that the credit of Canada was just as high when the Conservative government left office as it was at present. Moreover, he congratulated the premier upon the honors bestowed upon his at the time of the jubilee, but he doubte i the feelings of these whe head heard that wight hon those who had heard that right hon. gentleman's democratic utterances in for-ner days. He also questioned the legality of Sir Wilfrid's acceptance of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, as, when offered a somewhat sin ilar distinction by the King of the Belgians. at the time of the Antwerp exposition, he (Sir Charles) had been advised by the nial office that the sovereign could only give a British subject permission such decorations awarded for services on the field of bat-

Preferential Trade.

The leader of the Opposition then proreeded to trace the course of the preferential trade movement from the time of the inception of the United Empire League, and regretted that, met is he was at Liverpool by a speech of he Duke of Devonshire's, which brought own upon his Grace the condemnation the extreme free traders and Cobmier had not embraced the opportunity and used his eloquence for the advantage f Canada and in fulfilment of his antection promises on that subject. It was matter of regret to Sir Charles that Wilfrid, instead of doing what any man should have done, had turned his back on the people of Canada. While everybody conceded the desirabilby of obtaining preferential trade, the remier had in London indulged in a neer, not at the Conservative party ne, but at every intelligent man in lada, when he had said: "There is of our fellow-citizens who ask all such concessions should be met Sir Charles acthe premier of placing more value Cobden medal, but he rather sely spoke of it as a "mess of potthan upon the welfare of the peo-Canada. Since 1889, he said, he een the active advocate of prefer-trade in Great Britain, and during intervening time he had not heard tterest opponent of the idea take ground against it than ilfrid had done in his speech at irmingham and elsewhere. Bewildered the promises of the Cobdenites, the remier had turned his back upon his ry and upon the greatest oppor-that had ever presented itself to ic man to make a name for him-

The Washington Negotiations. Here the leader of the Opposition in ed a lengthy parenthesis devoted recent visit of Sir Wilfrid Laur-Washington. He said that while emier had alluded to him as a constituted" diplomatist, he (the r) had shown his great diplomatic unbosoming himself to a reporter paraded a long series of matthe intended to discuss with the States authorities. Then when frid and his colleagues had gone hington they had got down on igton they had got down on utterly helpless, so much so that the ire of a great lover of the United draw the expression, and squabbled with les Tupper appears, the statement that

that country.
Sir Charles, again recovering the thread of his discourse, made the statement that the premier, on getting back to Canada from Great Britain, had turned his back on free trade and Cobdenism. Without making any effective application, an omission which was aptly plied by Sir Richard Cartwright, Opposition leader quoted Talleyrand's maxim that it was quite right for a di-

plomatist to lie about his country if he could thereby reach the truth. The minister of trade and commerce interpolated the question if the observa-tion of Talleyrand was alike applicable Sir Charles challenged the statement f the Globe that Mr. Chamberlain's

policy was one of free trade. On the contrary, he declared that Mr. Chamberlain is favorable to preferential trade, and that England does not expect that Canada shall adopt her system of free trade. In heroic tones Sir Charles declared against the government for having decived the press and peoples. ing deceived the press and people of England by making them believe that they were really to have a preference for their goods in the Canadian market. He selected some of his choicest super-latives to fittingly express his indignation and went so far as to say that if the Conservatives had not checked the troudesome attempt of the Liberals to un ne British institutions in this coun-

try in 1891, the government would not have had in its power to take an eighth off the duties on British goods.

Sir Charles, being refreshed by the evening recess, resumed his speech when the house met after 8 o'clock. There gratulated the house upon at last having in its midst, in the person of the member from Centre Toronto, the gentleman who was responsible for the tariff. He was surprised to find that Mr. Bertram admitted that there was some consternation as to what the Liberal party would do if returned to power. The reason for this feeling was to be found in the fact that the people believed that that party was sincere; and that, after declaring for eighteen years that it would tear up year ago that the government could not support the preference to Great Britain had vanished. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when told a year ago that the government could not were many empty places on both sides of protection, root and branch, were the opportunity offered it, would keep its pledges when in office; but the summy had been relieved to find that, instead, the Liberal party called in a bloated nanufacturer, who had constructed a ariff very similar to that under which manufacturer, who had constructed a tariff very similar to that under which the country had obtained its present position. Sir Charles remarked that he marks of the member for Temiscounta; he understood, however, that he was a head of instructions to collectors had been issued, modifying the instructions that had been given the benefit of the minimum tariff, and Camada had been subjected to the hamiliation of being obliged to refund duties in excess of the reduced rate. The ies in excess of the reduced rate. The preferential legislation, Sir Charles declared, would stand as a monument to the incapacity and inability of the gov-ernment to deal with such a question. Nay, more, it was evidence of the most crass ignorance of a question that every public man should have understood. Bu there was another contingency that he did not overlook. If the government was not chargeable with ignorance it had with a full knowledge of the facts tempted to deceive the house and the country on this most important question. Sir Charles interrupted the flow of his words to give one pungent figure. It was that there had under the preferen tial clause been imported from Great Britain \$3,567,000 less than during the previous year. He directed attention to the interview-that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had with the Cobden Club, and quoted Lord Farrer as being uncompromising ly adverse to preferential trade. Can-ada, he said, could carry out the pledge that Mr. Fielding had given the people of Sheffield, even if the Cobden medal had to be surrendered. The medal, Si Charles declared, with a twinkle in his

eye, had been received under false pre-tences, and the recipient was obliged to return it. Whether it was composed of gold or any other metal, it would be which would drag him down to destruction. He could not imagine any more frightful humiliation than that which was in store for Canada when the people of Great Britain learned that the govern ment only intended to humbug them Sir Charles in elaborating the charge that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had violated every principle that he had ever professed taunted him with "never making two

speeches alike. Sir Wilfrid instantly retorted: "I know some persons of a very different quality." Sir Charles was content to rest under the accusation of repeating the same principles, but he did not desire to be

charged with making two speeches alike. Lord Aberdeen Attacked. Alluding to his failure to secure the Governor-General's signature to the contract woth the Allans for a fast Atlantic steamship service, Sir Charles made an unexpected attack on His Ex ce'lency the Governor-General in connection with his refusal to approve of the administration's recommendations after the last general election. Lord Aberdeen had violated the constitution and every British and Canadian fran-chise had been denounced by the press representing more than half the people of Canada. There were cries of "order." The deputy speaker, who was in the chair, drew attention to the rule prohibiting disrespectful reference to the Governor-General. (Cries of "Take it

Sir Charles Tupper-Mr. Speaker, you entirely mistake me. I am not saying anything disrespectful, because the first minister has assumed responsibility for his acts. I have a right to speak of a violation of the constitution. (Cries of

"Chair, chair.")
Sir Charles Tupper—When gentlemen have a weak cause they never want to allow the other side to be heard. Would it be in order to read a speech delivered in Rontreal the other day by the Governor-General in the interests of the Liberal party? (Ories of "Order.") Mr. Deputy Speaker-It is out of or

der to say that the Governor-General violated the constitution.

Sir Charles Tupper—At the time of the change of government, I not only said it, but I proved it. (Uproat, during which the speaker again rose.) Sir Charles Tupper refused to with-

deputy speaker amid cries of "Or-Sir Charles Tupper—I wish to maintain the rights of members of the house. You cannot make me say that I do not think the Governor-General violated the constitution. The first minister took the

Sir Wilfrid Laurier-That is a poor The Deputy Speaker—I understand the hon gentleman refuses to withdraw the expression against the Governor-

Sir Charles Tupper—I am not prepared to say that the Governor-General did not Mr. Clarke Wallace came to Charles Tupper's rescue, and Mr. Casey insisted on the ruling of the chair being

The Deputy Speaker—The hon, gentleman now says that his expression is directed against the government. I understand he withdraws any expression against the Governor-General. Sir Charles Tupper-Hear, hear. The scene here ended and Sir Charles Tupper proceeded with his speech, tak-ing up the Yukon railway contract. He first denounced the Toronto World for cowardly slandering him by inuendo without making any statement for which

without making any statement for which, they could be held responsible. The man who did that was guilty of an officence which ought to drive him out of the house and out of public life. La Presse, of Montreal, had, with more courage, made a specific charge, and he had instructed his lawyer to obtain retraction and apology or sue for criminal libel. That, said Sir Charles, is the course I am prepared to adopt wth any responam prepared to adopt wth any respon sible man or any responsible paper in this country. Sir Charles explained at length his views on the new route and gave his reasons why he approved the government policy in constructing the railway between Stikine river and Teslin lake. He reserved criticism of the contract on its merits. He praised Mr. Sifton for his trip to the territory. Regarding the franchise he advocated a

universal suffrage law. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

It was within an hour of midnight when Sir Charles sat down. Sir Wilfrid Laurier immediately arose to reply. When the enthusiasm of his supporters had subsided sufficiently to permit him to be heard, he began a speech which must in justice be characterized as one of the most brilliant and effective that he has ever delivered in the House. He set out with an allusion to the extreme werbosity, bad temper and boastfulness of his chief opponent. His speech he characterized as an extraordinary harangue, in which Sir Charles had poured out the disappointment that had filled his soul ever since a certain day in 1896, which he (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) would not more closely indicate, because he did not desire to harrow his feelings any more. He was prepared for a large amount of extravagant talk, but on this occasion he had fairly out-He oded Herod, or, to speak more accurately, he had absolutely cut-Tuppered Tupper. Sir Charles was not in a happy frame of mind; he was choleric and wrathy, and the cause was not far to seek. Sir Wilfrid recalled the famous remark of his old friend, Joseph Rymal, who once said that there was no Rymal, who once said that there was no she-bear deprived of her cubs half so ferocious as the Tory party deprived of office. That was the cause of his anger, his choler and his wrath; hence the hodge-podge of disappointment and bitterness that the House had just heard. The speech had been well characterized as a deluge of words and a desert of ideas. He had seen the condemnation of ideas. He had seen the condemnation of the government written upon the walls, a sight that might prove disquieting were it not 167 the fact that experience had shown that, either as a judge or a pro-phet, the leader of the opposition was the reverse of a Daniel. Where in the world had he seen the signs of condemnation?
"In The Toronto World," readily replied
Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal Whip, and
the rmark was so apposite that the House was for a moment convulsed. Sir Wilfrid said if he did not see it in the The Toronto World, neither did he see it in Centre Toronto, in Temiscouata, Rimcentre Toronto, in Temiscouata, Kimouski, Drummond and Arthabaskaa or Quebec Centre. The Premier acknowledged the ability of Sir Charles to blow his own trumpet, and confessed his own incompetency in the art. In crediting Sir George Etienne Cartier with some share in the formation of Canada he was unfair to no less a person than Sir Charles Tupper, because it was known on the authority of Sir Charles himself that it was he who had made Canada.
"My history is the history of Canada,"
Sir Charles had said; "my history is the history of Confederation." Cartier, Macdonald and Brown, who had a good deal to do in the making of Confederation, were simply puppets in the hands of Sir Charles. As for himself, Sir Wilfrid was reminded of the remark of a member of the old parliament of France, who had said, "I think very little of myself when I judge myself, but I think a great deal when I compare myself."

The Attack on the Governor. Sir Wilfrid indignantly resented the attack made by Sir Charles Tupper without cause or provocation upon the representative of the Crown in this ntry. The attack, he said, would do no harm to the person against whom it was directed, and who could not defend himself, but if anybody was to suffer t would be the honorable gentleman who had so far forgotten his station us to use mly language which the House d. The Premier, though, according to cording to Conservative example, he might have claimed credit for the enhanced price of wheat, admitted that the prices of the matural products of the land could not be regulated by tariff. He claimed, however, that the tariff had been revised in such a judicious and fair manner as to give confidence to the people and make it possible for them to take advantage of every opportunity that offers for extending their trade with the world. He quoted very appropriately the statement of Mr. E. Gurney, ex-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, that in a large measure the confidence of business men is attributable to the inelligent treatment of the fiscal question by the government of the day, which had resulted in the adoption of a tariff which was broad, coherent and consistent. Sir Wilfrid then took up the critisism of Sir Charles Tupper on the question of pre-ferential trade. His answer was that if preferential trade was not a vain idea, and if it was ever to become an accomplished fact, the first step toward the redization of the idea was taken last summer while he was in England in the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties, which had been sought for years with more zeal than judgment by Sir Charles and his friends. In the old Greek legend, the world was his who should untie the Gordian knot. The Tuppers of those days bruised the skin of their fingers in the attempt to unloose the intricacies of the knot. At last Alexander the Liacedonian came and solved the difficulty by cutting the knot. The Alexander of our own day had been the Minister of Finance, who had placed the question in this position, that Great Britain had either to denounce the treaties or refuse the course the co ties or refuse the offer made by Canada. Sir Wilfrid made an effective point against Sir Charles Tupper by quoting from the prospectus of the British Empire Finance Corporation, at the lead of whose directorate the name of Sic Charles whose directorate the name of Sir Char-

the recent denunciation of the German Does the hon, gentleman say there is no and Belgian treaties, removing all restric-tions existing upon preferential inter-British trade, would have the effect of developing the enormous and profitable resources hitherto neglected in the colonies, and would throw open new fields for highly remunerative investment. The article? quotation was enjoyed immensely by the Mr. Chamberlain Quoted.

Sir Wilfrid reiterated what he has said in former occasions, that if ever preferential trade is to become an accom-plished fact within the bounds of the empire it can only be on the basis of free trade within the empire, as outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. In his speech at the Canada Club Mr. Chamberlain had said that the true zollverein was free trade throughout the empire, although this involved the imposition of duties against foreign countries, a retrogration from the high principles established in Great Britain, and it was a fit subject for discussion if the way a fit subject for discussion is the subject for discussion in the subject for discussion in the subject for discussion is the subject for discussion in the sion if the colonies would consider it. What gentleman on the other side would consider it on the basis that there should be no customs duties within the empire? Let them say they were willing to give up protection against Great Britain. Further, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was impossible to make even the slightest progress unless protective duties disappeared. Would gentlemen opposite say the same? The answer was given by Sir Charles Tupper himself last session when, in discussing the effect of the 25 per cent reduction has said that it was impossible to make even the same? per, cent. reduction, he said the industries of Canada, built up at such an enormous cost, would become paralyzed when exposed to that reduction. Again, Sir Charles was a false prophet, since never had the mills of Canada been in such full blast. (Hear, hear.) There was a grandeur in Mr. Chamberlain's view of a galaxy of nations, all acknowledging one allegiance and hound together, by free per cent. reduction, he said the industries allegiance and bound together by free trade, to which the opposition could not rise; and they wished to drag Mr. Cham-berlain down to the level of their own paltry ideas. At present preferential trade had to be discussed on the principle of no customs tariff for any part of the Empire. Canada was not ready to give up her customs tariff, and until she was there was no use in hon, gentlemen preaching their doctrine of preferential

The Klondike Railway. Sir Wilfrid had nothing to say in regard to the Klondike railway before the debate of Tuesday next except to commend the eulogistic reference to Mr. Sifton. It was the duty of the government to try to keep that far distant part of this country for our own people. (Hear, hear.) A great change had taken place since last session. Canada had always been able to boast of its blessing its plains and releast blessings, its plains and valleys, forests and fisheries being unequalled, and if the gold discoveries turned out as good as hoped Canada would be one of the foremost gold producing countries. It had previously been held that gold was a product of the sun, but now it was found in the region of eternal snows, well within the Arctic circle. From the time Jason went in search of the golden fleece to the California rush thousands of men went in search of the golden metal, and it was the duty of the government to give quick and easy means of communi-cation. Mr. Sifton had personally look-ed over the ground, and came to the conclusion that the route from the waters of the Stikine river to those of Teslin was the most expeditious. It was urged that the road should proceed from the interior, and he would not say this would not be good if they were considering the best route to be ultimately chosen. He did not give the route as a finality, but it was intended to serve as a present entrance. One of the objects of the contract was not only to have the railway built by the end of September, but a sleigh road by the 15th of March. "I am glad to say that there is one point, and one alone, in which I am able to agree with my honorable friend

in his five or six hours' speech, and that in his remarks concerning the mover and seconder of the address. My hon. friend from Toronto had been preceded here by his fame as an orator, and has shown us to-day that he can discuss all questions relating to this country as an old politician can be expected to do. The jubilee celebration, which has been re-ferred to, held two distinctive and characteristic features. Above all it was a tribute of devotion and personal attachment to the noble woman who through a long life has ever displayed those qualities which mark her sex, and has shown that she is endowed with the sterner attributes which make her a model of Sovereigns, as she was a model woman. Of all the touching scenes we witnessed on jubilee day, certainly not one was more impressive than the sincere expressions of love from her humblest subjects. From this point of view the jubilee was From this point of view the jubilee was suggestive as it was impressive. It was a revelation of the wonderful growth of the empire, its strength, expansion and cohesion. Those who saw the jubilee procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's were reminded of the old Ropageants, but instead of the rior it was a woman who was its object. There were present men from every race and clime, and free men all. (Cheers.) As in front of the noble temple under the canopy of heaven they respectifully asked the blessing of Almighty God for the aged Sovereign, a thrill passed over everyone, and the thought came that as the Roman empire had been reared by force and violence, and was so destroyed, that the British empire could live only on the eternal laws of freedom and justice. (Cheers.) And as it is far the empire as a whole, it is for every component part. And this, sir, is an in-spiration which shall ever guide us in the

charge which the Canadian people have entrusted in us. It is with this feeling that we meet the commons of Canada. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Maclean, rising in some heat, yigorously attacked Sir Charles Tupper for his remarks about the World. He turned the charge of slander back upon the Conservative leader by referring to what he called the slanderous and discreditable attack of Sir Charles on the Governor-General. His remarks about the World had been made in the interest of a paper which had called him [Sis Charles or pairs of the control o (Sir Charles) a political cracksman. If the Opposition had a good case against the government is was that the contract had been made without consulting par-liament; yet Sir Charles himself had been interviewed in favor of it, although he was bound as leader to consult his followers. Once before the Conservatives had been in this way committed to a question, and the result was that they now found themselves on the Opposition side of the house.

Mr. Maclean, continuing, said that on

Saturday morning there appeared in the Ottawa Citizen an article signed "Onlooker," the writer of which, I believe, is not very far from the leader of the Opposition (Liberal applause, and cries "Foster"). The ex-minister of finance, Mr. Foster, was met on the streets of Ottawa by a friend, so I am told, who congratulated him on the excellence of the article, and the hon. gentleman was so pleased with the compliment that he did not deny the authorship.

Mr. Foster—If my hon, friend will allow me, I will tell him that there is not

a word of truth in that, from beginning to end. (Uproar.) Mr. Mulock—In the article? Mr. Maclean (holding up the article)—

truth in the article?
Mr. Foster-My hon, friend may be smart; I did not refer to the article, but

article?
Mr. Foster—The hon, gentleman knows as a newspaper man that he is not doing a manly thing in trying to get a secret which is the secret of the editor and the writer alone. (Applause and uproar.)

Mr. Maclean—When the leader of the Opposition was seeking in every way possible to commend this contract the writer of this article signed "Onlooker" was justly araigning the government for its Yukon policy, and I can only tell the ex-minister of finance that there is the clearest and straightest indictment of the government in this article. Mr. Foster—That is good for "On-

looker. Continuing, Mr. Maclean charged Sir Charles Tupper with not doing his duty to his party by rushing headlong into the approval of a transaction which was justly condemned in the article. The Conservatives of Ontario looked to Sir Charles to advance their interests, but instead of that they found the Conservative leader rushing forward in the most anxious way to approve the policy of his opponents. This scheme was a mon-opoly in favor of the C.P.R., and the Conservatives of Ontario and of Canada were getting tired of the Conservative leader approving of all these projects in-troduced by the Liberal government for the benefit of the C.P.R. The Conserva-tives must get a policy, the first plank of which would be to trust parliament, and to give every contractor an oppor-tunity of tendering for public works. An effort had been made to silence the Con-servative press, but there was not a Conservative paper that approved of the deal or the conduct of Sir Charles in regard to On the conclusion of Mr. Maclean's

speech the house rose.

MR. DEANE'S CAMPAIGN. Another Rousing Meeting Enthusiasti-cally Supports the Opposition Candidate.

Kamloops, B. C., Feb. 8.—The public meeting held in the K. M. and A. A. Hall by Mr. F. J. Deane, the Opposition candidate, was a great success. Mr. Charles Semlin opened the meeting, speaking over half an hour. The chairman, Mr. J. M. Harper, then introduced Mr. Deane, who was received with applause. His speech was a strong indictment against the government; the points clearly brought out and proved beyond a doubh. He invited government supporters to refute any charges he had brought against them. The government political agents here, Mr. John O'Brien, of the Pioneer saloon, and Mr. J. Robinson, of the Standard, were unfortunately absent. No one vindicated the government's policy. This meeting was the largest ever held in Kamloops, nearly 400 being present, including a few ladies, and the expression of feeling was decidedly Opposition. More interest is being taken in provincial affairs than formerly, the consensus of opinion, even among government supporters was that it pest political speech listened to here If this, his maiden address, of an hour and a quarter before a large audience be any criterion, the public can look for great things from Mr. Deane, and the Opposition here have reason to be proud of their choice; the government candidate will find a strong antagonist. Mr. F. Deane's election, of which there is lit-tle doubt, will be a decided advantage to the north riding of Yale, in fact to

the whole province.

If other constituencies return levelheaded men like Mr. Deane British Co-lumbia is to be congratulated. Mr. J. Robinson is said to have gone to Victurn with a pocketful of promises for the electors of the next polling division to be visited. The government is fortunate in having as political agent a gentleman of such great ability and keen insight into the needs of the district, having resided among us for the long period of nine

IN TWO SNOWSLIDES.

months.

Three men employed on the property the New Brunswick Mining Company on Quartz creek, in the vicinity of Ymir, and a thrilling experience on Saturday afternoon last with a couple of snow-slides, says the Rossland Miner. Indeed, it is a wonder that they are alive to tell the tale, when what they passed through s considered. R. Pollard and Bob Anlerson were working in the tunnel of the New Brunswick, when they heard a great roar and all of a sudden the place became as dark as pitch, and they realized that the snow had come down the side of the moutnain and covered the mouth of the place. There was but one shovel in the tunnel, and with this they managed in a couple of hours by energetic work to dig their way out of their prison through heavy mass of snow that blocked up Harrison started to the cabin a hun-

red yards from the mouth of the tunnel for the purpose of procuring another shovel so that the great mass of snow at the mouth of the tunnel might be clear-In the cabin at the time was John Henderson, one of the owners

property, who was in charge of the work of development.

Henderson was afraid that there might be another slide and he directed Harrison to hurry and tell Pollard to come into the cabin before he was swept

This was done, and the trio were soon used in the cabin where they thought they were completely out of danger. Sudand the cracking of trees as they were forn and riven by the great force of the huge slide that came tearing down the side of the mountain with a speed greater than that of a race horse. The men in the cabin did not have time to move before the mass of snow struck the frail log cabin and tore it to pieces as easily as though it was constructed of matches, and the inmates and the contents of the cabin were scattered in several different directions. Henderson was carried 200 feet and was severely bruised during the rapid trip. Pollard was carried 150 feet and was huried to his armidiation of the rapid trip. its in the snow. Henderson got on his feet first and soon had Pollard out of the snow, but Harrison was nowhere to be seen. For a moment they thought he had perished. They went to the place and began to dig, and after quite a search he was discovered in six feet of snow. He had his right arm extended and was unable to move a muscle owing to the great weight that rested on and compassed his body. He was hardly able to breathe and thought for a while that he never would be extricated from his perilous position. All were more or less shaken cut and bruised as a result of the roug! handling they had received.

Henderson found some of his clothing 200 feet away from the cabin

his bunk and blankets were in the same position as when the cabin stood over them. The three rudely evicted miners made their way to Ymir, and Messrs. Henderson and Harrison arrived in this city yesterday, afternoon looking not much the worse for their rough and perilous experience. They do not care to resume work on the New Brunswick until such time as the danger of further snow-slides is abated.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Receipts and Expenditures of the Provincial Government for the Last Fiscal Year.

Very Material Increase in the Revenue, but Nevertheless a Large Deficit.

The public accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30th were submitted to the legislature yesterday afternoon. They show that the province has been equal to the task of furnishing a very material increase in revenue and that the government of the day has gone the province one better by expending sufficient to eat up the total revenue for the year, and roll up a deficit of \$186,023.39.

The net receipts for the year were \$1,-383,048.24, as against \$989,765.22 for the year 1896. The major portion of the increase of \$393,283.02 is accounted for under eight heads. The receipts from land sales were \$12,787.00 greater than in 1896. Timber royalties and licenses increased \$24,117.87, and registry fees increased \$27,043.13. The greatest increase was under the head of mining certificates, being \$111,728.00. General mining receipts were a good second, with an increase of \$80,770.44, and the mineral tax came third with an increase of \$29,-481.95. The result of the amendments to the assessment act in 1896, by which the tax upon real and personal property was increased, may be noted in the returns for 1897 under these heads. During the past year real property was called upon to pay \$12,624.39, and personal property, \$23,803.48 more than in 1896. These eight headings account for \$322,356.26 of the increase in the revenue for the year, or within \$70,926.76 of the total in-

The net expenditures for the year were \$1,569,071.63, or \$45,651.59 less than in 1896. The chief reduction in the expenditure account was in connection with the new parliament buildings, the expenditure for 1897 aggregating \$180,395.77 or \$77,507.56 less than during the pre-vious year. Another heavy cut was made under the head of works and build-ings. For 1897 the expenditure under this head was \$39,354.13, or \$42,898.00 less than during the previous year. For roads, streets and bridges the expenditures were \$276,081.68, or \$37,856.54 more than during the previous year. The expenditures under the head of education increased \$15,880.06 during the year and increased \$15,880.06 during the year, and the charge for the administration of jus-

ice, other than salaries,	was \$13	3,547,53
nore than during the	preceding	Vear
here were no material	changes	in the
xpenatures under othe	- hoods	in the
apeniatures under othe	r neads.	
REVENUI	E.	
The second of the second of the second	895-96.	1000 07
om. of Canada, an-	300-00.	1896-97.
	90 151 @	00 181
Subsidy		29,151
Grant non conito	35,000	35,000
Grant per capita	78,538	78,538
For landsand salesand revenue	100,000	100,000
and sales	64,003	86,214
and revenue	6,267	6,857
imper royalty.,	31,514	55,631
urvey fees	1,076	766
ents exclusive of land	80	62
ree miners' certi'f't's	27,876	40,663
ree miners certifits	54,953	166,681
lining receipts, gen'l	76,638	157,408
larriage licenses	44,130	59,203
larriage neenses.	3,185	3,620
eal property tax	93,148	105,773
ersonal property tax.	84,371	108,115
Vild land tax	36,123	41,511
ncome tax	5,630	8,037
lineral tax	306	29,788
evenue tax	59,382	64,836
egistered taxes arre's	2	53
ax sale deeds	20	10
evenue service ref'd's	708	400
ommission tax sales	6	790
ines and forfeitures	10,536	15,092
aw stamps	10,106	10,201
robate fees	5,222	3,186
robate fees	39,000	66,043
ssay office fees	325	
sylum for insane	3,470	3,032
rinting office	11,190	25,078
ale of property	2,493	835
ale Con. Statutes	110	
e-imbursements in aid	5,123	4,162
nterest	16,188	16,985
hinese restriction	17,200	21,312
discellaneous	8,014	16,228
necession duty	8 491	0 150

Registry fees	39,000	66,043
Assay office fees	325	00,010
Assay office fees Asylum for insane	3,470	3,032
Printing office	11,190	25,078
Sale of property	2,493	835
Sale Con. Statutes	110	
Re-imbursements in aid	5,123	4,162
Interest	16,188	16,985
Chinese restriction	17,200	21,312
Miscellaneous	8,014	16,228
Succession duty	8,481	2,156
Bureau of mines	219	1,483
Provincial home	554	172
Timber scalers' fees	265	59
rimber scarces rees	200	- 38
	970,617	1,365,142
Interest sinking funds.	19,148	17,906
Net revenue	989,765	1,383,048
Loan act, 1897		100,000
From sinking funds	166,313	
Total	1,156,078	1,483,048
Deposits int. estates,		-,,
etc	32,304	35,810
etc	59,041	61,427
S. and O. R. receipts	9,074	10,464
S. and O. R. receipts N. and S. R. receipts	14,630	18,148
EXPENDI		
	1895-96	1896-97.
Public debt, interest		
Sinking funds:—	φ 100,111	φ 100,020
Loan Act, 1874	1,400	1,400
Interest invested, do.	415	441
Loan Act 1877	9,801	9,253
Interested invested, do	3,708	
Interest invested, do .		
Toon Act 1997	11,539 9,101	9,117
Loan Act, 1887 Interest invested, do.		8,631
Toon Act '01 '02 '05	3,708	3,342
Loan Act, '91, '93, '95	47,134	47,732
American Amironecus, do .	3,484	5,004
Premium and exchange	1,360	2,111
Dis. and commission	4,070	3,046
Cons. Act, 1891 Civil gov't salaries	1,,056	786
Civil gov c salaries	182,472	154,370
Justice (salaries)	131,795	133,582
Legislation	30,884	31,502
Public Institutions—		

130an Act, 1014	1,200	1,400
Interest invested, do.	415	441
Loan Act 1877	9,801	9,253
Interested invested, do	3,708	3,342
Interest invested, do .	11,539	9,117
Loan Act. 1887	9,101	8,631
Loan Act, 1887 Interest invested, do.	3,708	3,342
Loan Act, '91, '93, '95	47,134	47,732
Interest invested, do .	3,484	5,004
Premium and exchange	1,360	2,111
Dis. and commission	4,070	
Cong Act 1901	1,,056	3,046 786
Cons. Act, 1891 Civil gov't salaries		
Treating (coloring)	182,472	154,370
Justice (salaries)	131,795	133,582
Legislation	30,884	31,502
Public Institutions—		
(Maintenance):		
Printing office	14,246	14,033
Assay office	74	
Asium for insane	20,006	20,661
Museum	1,714	2,581
Provincial home	5,938	8,201
Bureau of mines	1,660	2,057
Hospitals and charities	44,842	45,252
Justice, other than sal-		
aries	56,915	70,462
Education	204,930	220,810
Transport	12,207	11,757
Rent	48	48
Revenue services	13,794	15,951
Public Works-		
Works and buildings.	82,252	39,354
New parliament b'd's.	257,903	180,395
Government house	3,376	2,768
Roads, bridges and		7,
wharves	238,225	276,081
Surveys	30,099	20,566
Miscellaneous	114,436	123,063
	, 400	,000

1,701,309 1,653,996 Sinking funds charge-able investment acc't 86,585 Net expenditure ...\$1,614,723 \$1,569,071

MANN'S PECULIAR PLIGHT. Teslin Lake Railway Contractor Meeting With Great Difficulties.

Vancouver, Feb. 10.-(Special)-D. D. Mann is meeting with great difficulties in sending men up to Wrangel. Steamship berths are all booked in advance and he cannot like a vessel anywhere on the coast to convey 150 horses, 100 men and supplies to Wrangel, where the start on the sled road will be made . He urges prospectors to wait till he makes a start. There is no use in going to Wrangel till then. If prospectors would stay at Vic-toria or Vancouver a little longer they would lose nothing, yet give him chance to get men and supplies in.