The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1890.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Byron is not generally considered a philosopher, yet few philosophers have said anything more profound than this apparent paradox to be found in Don Juan:

"'Tis strange but true, for truth is always strange;
Stranger than fiction."

Almost every day's experience proves that it is not possible for even genius to imagine stranger things than are done everywhere in real life. There are depths in the human heart that the profoundest thinkers cannot fathom.

If a novelist were to have for the villain of his plot the son of a clergyman, carefully brought up among the purest surroundings and educated at Oxford, who by false representations lured a young man to one of the colonies for the purpose of robbing him, and when he became troublesome deliberately decoyed him to a lonely place and murdered him in cold blood, he would be condemned by the critics for taking impossible views of life and describing what never did happen or could happen. If he went further and described this cold-blooded mercenary wretch as winning the affections of an accomplished young lady who had also been carefully reared amid elevating and refining influences, marrying her and using her to aid him in accomplishing his diabolical designs, his story would be considered still more unlike the truth. He would be accused of taking the most horribly absurd views of life and of creating characters that were manifestly impossible. Yet we find in the newspapers the details of a story quite as strange as this. It is, too, a story of our own time—of men and women who live now and of things that are said to have happened only the other day.

Reginald Burchell is described as being the youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Burchell, rector of the church at Kirk near Accrington, rural dean and proctor of the convocation for the archdeaconry of Manchester. He fell in with a young man named F. C. Benwell, the son of Col. Benwell. He induced the lad to come with him to Canada, offering, for a sum of money, to teach him how to farm and to take him into partnership. He represented that he had a farm near Niagara and that he possessed considerable means. It is needless to say that he owned no property in Canada and that he had no money. He also persuaded another young man named Pelley to come out to America by similar representations for the same purpose. The four, Burchell and his wife, Benwell and Pelley, came to America in the same ship, the Britannic. When they came to this country Burchell kept up the deception. He talked to the young Englishmen about his place and what he intended to do, but on one pretext and another delayed paying it a visit. These conversations often took place in the presence of Burchell's wife, who acquiesced in all that her husband said, and, by observations which she made to Pelley, led him to believe that her husband had a farm, at which they were all soon going to reside. She spoke of the lonesomeness of living on the farm, and told him of improvements that she intended to make in fitting up the house. After they had been in Canada a short time F. C. Benwell was missing. His trunks and other luggage were in Burchell's possession, and he wanted to send them to New York. The body of a young man, pierced with bullets, was accidentally discovered in a very lonely place. On the body was found a cigar case with the name, F. C. Benwell, written upon it. Burchell was shown the cigar case and he went and identified the body as that of a young man with whom he had crossed the Atlantic. Suspicion fell upon Burchell. It was found that he, with a young man that answered the description of Benwell, had been in the train to Eastwood, near where the murder was committed, and that was the last seen of poor Benwell. Pelly had been with Burchell and his wife up to the time when Benwell was missed. The detective found him, and the evidence which he gave was most important. He, too, was brought out by Burchell as a pigeon to be plucked and he now thinks that it was providential that he did not meet with the same fate as Benwell. He believes that Burchell was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to get him out of the way. A significant circumstance is that Col. Benwell, the murdered man's father, received a letter from Burchell, which was not dated, but posted on the 20th of February, three days after his son had been murdered, telling him that his son was very much pleased with the country and that he wanted to go into partnership with the writer immediately. It required five hundred pounds to do this, and Burchell requested that it be sent immediately. It so happened that the unhappy man received a telegraphic message, telling him of the murder of his son some days before the letter arrived.

Of course Burchell's antecedents were enquired into, and it was found that some time before he had resided in Woodstock, Ontario, giving out that he was Lord Somerset. He then lived in a style becoming his title.

It is a little surprising to see how easily this adventurer duped men of intelligence and experience like Col. Benwell and the father of the young man Pelly. They appear to have believed all that he told them, and to have trusted him implicitly. It is said that the accused man is, as far as outward appearance goes, a gentleman, and that his manners are more than commonly pleasing. The strange story would be altogether incredible if the main features of it were not testified to on oath by persons whom it would be folly not to believe. There was, at first, some doubt as to the identity of Burchell. But that appears to have been altogether dispelled. It was said that he is the son of a London livery stable keeper, but it has been found that he is the son of a clergyman, and that he was married on November 9th, 1888, to Florence Stevenson, fourth daughter of Duval Stevenson, Moberly Road, Upper Norwood. The evidence against Burchell is very strong indeed, but that against his wife is not of so damaging a nature. She is, however, to be tried as accessory to the crime of which her husband stands accused. Here are the materials of a sensational romance without introducing into it a single word of fiction.

SENSELESS SNARLING.

The News-Advertiser in the most grudging and ungracious manner gives the Provincial Government credit for calculating upon a small surplus in its estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1891. It does not damn the administration with faint praise, but censures it while it pretends to be commending it. This sort of criticism is dishonest and unfair. It speaks of the "deficits" of former years as if the Government expended for ordinary purposes more than the ordinary revenue. Neither the late nor the present Government did this. The country needed public works of a permanent character and it borrowed money in order to construct them and to pay a large floating debt. Instead of keeping a capital account and charging permanent works against the loan, it appropriated part of the loan each year and used it as revenue. If it had adopted the system pursued at Ottawa it would each year have been able to show a surplus, although it had spent more than it had received. But it chose to adopt the system of book-keeping that told against itself. The people could see by glancing at the public accounts exactly how the province stood. There was no "capital account" in which to place large items of expenditure and to give the appearance of a surplus when there was really much more than the revenue expended. But the advantage of this system of bookkeeping is seen now. The country has permanent works and public buildings of one kind and another to show for the apparent deficits of each year. The works not only add to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the province, but they actually increase their taxpaying capacity. The man who borrows a thousand dollars and with the money constructs a work that makes his property fifteen hundred dollars more valuable than it was before he incurred the debt cannot properly be said to have a deficit on that year's transactions. He owes a thousand dollars, it is true, but he has improvements that are worth far more than the money. The Government today is not hampered by a large floating debt. On the contrary, at the end of the year it had money in the bank, and it could show improvements to the value of many hundred of thousands of dollars which are of the greatest benefit to the people. When such is the state of things, where is the sense of snarling about "deficits." We are quite sure that the financial policy of the late and the present Government commends itself to the good sense of the whole people.

A PRACTICAL VIEW.

One of the principal objection—in fact the only really valid objection—to granting the charter applied for by the Spokane and Northern Railroad was that the roads built under them would divert the trade of the mining country from British Columbia to the United States. There was force in this objection, and those who had the granting of the charters gave to it all the weight its importance demanded. But we see that retaining the duty on mining machinery will have precisely the same effect. The following extract from the Kootenay Star of the 15th inst. puts the retention of the duty on mining machinery in a new light. Our contemporary says:—

"The Kootenay Mining and Smelting Co., or which is the same thing, the great Blue Bell or Hendryx mine, has had a professional expert to examine the property with reference to erecting a smelting plant for the reduction of their own ores. He recommends that one with a capacity of 350 tons of ore per day be put in, and the question is: Where shall it be located? Should the duties be removed from mining machinery it will undoubtedly be erected at the mine. If not, however, the probabilities are it will be taken to the American side of the boundary, between there and Bonner's Ferry, in order to avoid the Canadian tariff duties. This will most certainly be the case if the measure for smelting in bond should be adopted by the American congress. The Blue Bell people will gain more than this one advantage by locating south of the border—at Bonner's Ferry, for instance. They will there be in connection with the branch of the Northern Pacific from Kootenay station, and also with the Great Northern through line from Great Falls, Montana, to Spokane, and also the Pacific coast. The latter road will run through extensive mineral districts where some valuable mines have already been discovered and could bring ores to the smelter during the winter, when navigation on the Kootenay river was closed."

Here we see the working of the duty on mining machinery from a practical point of view. The heavy duty will prevent the smelter being erected near the mines, and will cause the ores to be transported across the line, and there is no doubt that the rest of the trade connected with the mines will take the same direction as the ores. The metal, too, after it is smelted will reach the market by American channels, and the result will be to make part of British Columbia virtually American territory. This is the evil which the opponents of the charters desired most strongly to avert. But it appears that if the duty is retained their labor will have been in vain.

There is a way to avoid this consummation, so earnestly to be deprecated. The Star points it out in the following sentences:—

"What is wanted," it says, "more than all else and at once, is a removal of duty on mining machinery, because this would not only determine the location of the smelters on Canadian territory, but would settle the question of transportation of ores, to secure which railway men have been so eagerly seeking charters. The ores, if reduced at smelting works on Kootenay Lake would, of course, no longer need to be shipped either by the Spokane and Northern, or to the Canadian Pacific at Revelstoke."

This is the way to keep British Columbia trade in British Columbia, and to give British Columbians the full benefit of the mineral wealth with which their country abounds.

A Brilliant Record.

WILL soon end if not supported by genuine merit. The success of Burdock Blood Bitters is founded on merit and approved by trial. It purifies the blood, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, sick headache and all similar complaints. B. B. B. is purely vegetable. sw1

MINING MACHINERY.

Debate on the Question of Placing it on the Free List.

Following are the remarks of Mr. Platt, who moved a resolution in regard to the placing of mining machinery on the free list, and those of Messrs. Mara, Barnard and Prior, of British Columbia, Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, and Mr. Mulock. The debate, upon motion of Mr. Mara, was adjourned. The speeches extracted from the "debates" will give our readers the position taken upon the question.

Mr. Platt moved:

That the machinery designed for use in mining operations should not be subject to Customs duty when imported into Canada for mining purposes.

He said: I desire to state that it was not at the instance of any party or parties interested in the introduction of mining material, free of duty, into this country, that I placed this motion on the Order paper. I became aware on several occasions last year that efforts were made by parties interested in the importation of mining material, to induce the Government to admit that article free of duty. I also became aware of the fact, which every hon. member I suppose is aware of, that the mining industry, although at present an infant industry in this country, is just about entering upon a period of development far beyond what many of our people realize. The vast, and I may say, illimitable mining resources of this country are becoming more and more apparent to the people, and we are looking forward to the day when the mining industry of Canada will be second in importance only to the agricultural industry. When we look over the geological map of this country, and when we read something of its mineral resources, we cannot but look forward with pleasure to the day when Canada will be par excellence the mining country of the world. I believe it is the duty of the Government, particularly at this time, to give every encouragement to those who are trying to develop those vast resources, and it is that view alone which has induced me to place this motion on the paper. Since I did so, I have discovered that many of my fellow members, especially the representatives from the Province of British Columbia, are likewise deeply interested in the success of the object I have in view. Many of them are from mining districts, some are immediately from those regions where mining operations are carried on; and I have moved this resolution with the object of allowing members to express their opinions on the subject, so that the Government may be enabled to arrive at some definite conclusion in regard to this matter before the Tariff Bill is brought down.

Mr. Mara—I am very glad to see that there are other portions of the Dominion, as well as the Province of British Columbia, agitating in favor of the free admission of mining machinery. There is at present no question of greater importance to our Province than the free admission of mining machinery. Last session, the hon. member for Cariboo (Mr. Barnard) brought this matter before the House and clearly proved that the machinery required to treat our refractory ore is not manufactured in the Dominion. He also clearly showed that the manufacturers would not suffer by the free admission of this machinery, that at present mining machinery is practically barred from entering into the Dominion, and that, if it were admitted for two or three years free of duty, the manufacturers would have a much larger market than they have at present. Since last session, the attention of the Minister of Customs has been repeatedly called to this question by the Provincial Government, by the different Boards of Trade, and by the press of the Province, which, although divided on every other subject, is united on this. We cannot understand why that gentleman will not yield to the representations which we have made. We consider that, in a matter affecting the tariff, we have a strong claim upon the Dominion Government. We pay a very large sum yearly into the Dominion Treasury. Last year we paid in duties and excise, $1,100,000, nearly five times as much as the Province of Prince Edward Island, fifty per cent. more than Manitoba and the Northwest Territory combined; and, estimating our population at 100,000, exclusive of Indians, we pay more than twice as much per head as any other Province in the Dominion. In a matter of this kind, affecting an infant industry, the Government ought to yield to so reasonable a request as we have made. Situated as we are, so far from the manufacturing centres of Ontario and Quebec; having to pay a very heavy toll upon all manufactured goods taken into the Province, whether they are from Ontario or from Quebec, from the United States or from England; being, as far as manufactured goods are concerned, consumers rather than producers, the tariff presses heavily upon us. When the National Policy was framed, it was intended to protect every interest and to assist every industry. The farmer of Ontario is protected by the duty on his coarse grains and root crops; the manufacturer of Ontario or Quebec is doubly protected, first, by a high tariff on all goods manufactured in the Dominion, and secondly, by the admission of such raw material as is required for manufacturing purposes and is not the product of Canada; the coal miner of Nova Scotia is protected by a duty of 50 and 75 cents a ton on coal; the iron industry of Nova Scotia is also protected by a bounty; but you will look in vain for any single article which is protected for the benefit of British Columbia, and on the free list there is not a single article intended to foster or encourage any industry in that Province. While we are supporters of the National Policy because we believe it is in the interest of the Dominion, and that the whole country has prospered under that policy, and that British Columbia has had its share of prosperity, we also feel that where one industry is so heavily handicapped, it is the duty of the Government to yield to our remonstrance and remove the duty on that article. Since the discovery of gold on the Fraser River, British Columbia has produced over $50,000,000 of gold. Almost the whole of this has been taken from alluvial diggings. The placer mining has not been successful, and the miner has devoted his attention to quartz, which will be more permanent, give employment to a larger number of men, and be of greater benefit both to the Province and to the Dominion. In prosecuting his search for quartz he has, to a large extent, been successful. Large bodies of low grade ore have been found all over the mainland of British Columbia. In the district of Kootenay, along the line of railway, mining development has been retarded largely owing to the mining belt being practically locked up in a dispute between the two governments. That, I am happy to say, is settled, and we may soon look for an era of prosperity in that section. But when we take the far-off district of Cariboo, as well as the southern and western district of Kootenay, districts almost inaccessible, far removed from roads and trains, where the cost of transportation is high and living expensive, the miners and prospectors have had many difficulties to contend with. In regard to the southern district of Kootenay, that portion to which I now call the attention of the House, if hon. members will look on the map they will find that it is bounded on the south by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington, and is only separated by an artificial or imaginary boundary line. These districts are rich in gold, silver, copper and lead; and the large output of coal and silver from these States, has contributed greatly to the wealth of the United States during the past few years. The prospectors of quartz labor under difficulties that the ordinary miner has not to contend with. The miners who are working placer diggings, or hydraulic mines, can, by their own individual efforts, or aided by mining companies, succeed in working their mines, but with the quartz miner it is different. It takes years of labor and a large outlay to get a quartz mine successfully opened, and even then the capitalists have to step in before any successful working can be done. In that portion of Kootenay bounded by Montana and Idaho, the topographical features are somewhat similar to those of the States I have mentioned. The formation of rock is the same, and, as might have been expected, the miners, in their march northward across this artificial boundary, have discovered large bodies of low grade ore, and mines which will equal any of those in Colorado, Nevada or Idaho. Last year, in visiting that section of the country, I obtained a list or memorandum of shipments of ore from a few of the mines there. To show the state of development of these mines, I will read returns from the different companies of the shipments of ore from that section during 1889:

	Tons.	Oz.			
Silver King	70	220	silver.	20 p.c. copper	
Nos. Mine	20	36	"		
Little Donald	85	90	"	35 p.c. lead.	
Spokane	85	40	"	70 "	
Della	20	120	"		
Sky Line	15	225	"		
Kate	11	95	"	50 p.c. lead.	
Gallagher	14	119	"	$14 gold.	

Mr. Charlton—I suppose these yields are in each case so much per ton!

Mr. Mara—In each case per ton; and I may say they are authentic. Several of the returns I got from the mine owners, and the others were furnished me by the Gold Commissioners. Now, you will see that these returns are not samples from a few ounces of rock, but returns from the shipments of hundreds of tons. It may be said, that where the rock will yield such a large return, there should be no difficulty in procuring machinery or capital necessary to work the mines; and so it would be, if these returns represented the whole of the ore extracted from the mines. But this ore, when run out from the tunnel, has to be picked by hand experts. The freight alone from the Silver King mine to Butte is $33 per ton, and from the Hot Springs Camp to Helena, $26.50 per ton; so that miners can only ship the higher grade ore, and instead of shipping it away, there are now lying on the dump hundreds of tons of ore that it will not pay to more far work of mining machinery to reduce the ore. Here we have hundreds of tons of ore that, in treating, would give employment to a great number of men, and representing hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it is lying there idle, simply because the rates of transportation are so high, that such machinery cannot be brought into the country. I do not think a stronger argument can be used in favor of the Government yielding to the concession we ask. I visited another mine called the Blue Bell or Hendricks Mine. In that mine I went down a 100 feet below the surface, and traced a vein of ore 87 feet wide. The greater portion of this only yields from 4 oz. to 10 oz. in silver, and one small portion yields 20 oz. in silver, and gives 50 per cent. in lead. Several shafts have been sunk on this mine, the ledge has been cut across in several places, and today there are thousands of tons of ore exposed to view. That mine can produce more galena and more lead than to-day is consumed in the whole Dominion of Canada; and I was informed by Dr. Hendricks, one of the principal owners of the mine, were the duty taken off mining machinery, their company would be prepared at once to put in a plant that would cost about $200,000, and the machinery alone would cost $100,000, but they are not prepared to pay into the treasury of the Dominion, something over $30,000 in shape of duty. In discussing this question with these mine owners, who are chiefly Americans, I said to them: Now, you are Republicans, in your own country you are protectionists; how is it that once across the line you throw your protectionist ideas to the wind, and cry out for free trade. Their reply invariably was: That is not the case. We were protectionists at home, and we are protectionists here. We believe in the policy of America for Americans, and we do not blame you for insisting on a like policy of Canada for the Canadians. But we say this: You do not manufacture in Canada the machinery requisite for the treatment of our ores, and even if you did manufacture that machinery, there is no means of getting in the machinery. Steam drills are manufactured in Montreal, but they could not get one in Montreal because they had no means of taking it in from our side, and this rock drill had to go in from the American side and had to pay a duty of 30 per cent. I was informed that, instead of one drill there would be a dozen drills in use in Kootenay if they could be taken in free of duty. I met there a very intelligent man from Spokane, a representative of Spokane capitalists, and in conversation with him I learned that the capitalists he represented would also put machinery on the different claims in which they were interested if the duties were removed from mining machinery. He was originally in a bank at Spokane; he is a man who has some knowledge of geology and assaying, and was selected by the Spokane people to purchase for them in the Kootenay country. I asked him to give me the benefit of his views in writing, which he did a short time afterwards, and which, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will read to the House. He states:

"In relation to the benefits accruing to this section by the abolition of duties upon mining and reduction machinery, I have to state that were such a measure consummated, I would within a year have a complement of from thirty to a hundred tons here, as well as at least two hoisting plants and probably a quartz mill and other mining machinery such as machine drills, etc. I am positive that at least two others would do as much more, and I further feel confident that a very large and complete smelting plant would be erected; and, of course, with the advent of these industries the progress of this section would be apparent. At present we cannot obtain these things in the Dominion, and if we could, transportation to this point is at present impossible, and that renders protection in one case a hardship, without any industry being protected. Some nothing is accomplished favorably to the country. Ores in the main are of such a grade that we must mine and reduce cheaply to insure a profit, and the margin of profit is so small that machinery on any but one or two claims would not be feasible while duties exist and transportation is exorbitant. It is apparent, then, that great things must result with the incoming working of the claims and a vast amount of industries incidental to extensive mining enterprises and follow up the new era of prosperity, and, in my opinion, all it needs to bring on this state of affairs is a little fostering by the Government in the shape of duty rebates and better transportation."

I might say with respect to the question of transportation, that that is a difficulty which, I believe, will very shortly be solved. Every northern trans-continental line is now seeking an entrance into Kootenay. The Northern Pacific are about to build a line from Kootenay to Bonner's Ferry, from whence a steamer can be taken to any of the mines on Kootenay Lake. The Spokane and Northern Railway Company has an application for a charter now before the House for a line running from the international boundary line near Pend D'Oreille, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are applying for a charter from Sproat's Landing on the Columbia River to Nelson on Kootenay Lake. So the difficulty with respect to transportation will soon be solved, and it only remains now for the Dominion Government to say whether they will assist the mining industry, by allowing mining machinery to be admitted free of duty. It may be said by members of the Government that the letter I have read, as well as the information I have furnished, is from American sources. I admit that; but I will say this, that it is only through American enterprise, industry and capital that that section of the country has been opened. However, the same feeling pervades every other part of the Province, namely, that unless the duty is taken off mining machinery, very little advance can be made in mining industry for years to come. A few days ago I read a letter published by a resident of Victoria, a representative of British capital to the extent of $500,000, and the representative of a company which is doing good work in developing the mines of Nicola, in which the matter was put very clearly. I may add that he is a supporter of the Government, and a Conservative, and being an Englishman he, John Bull like, goes straight to the point and strikes out from the shoulder. I will read an extract from the letter. After referring to the work done in the Nicola country, he says:

"You might assist that development by more vigorously and persistently pressing for the removal of the practically prohibitory duty levied by the Dominion Government on all mining machinery, without which the mines cannot be worked. The situation at present is this: The Dominion Government owns the mineral's acts most liberally to those engaged in mining. It gives them away to whoever discovers and prospects them. It makes trails and roads to render mineral districts accessible. It does all this without derriving any revenue, except small sums from miners' licenses and record fees, which do not begin to recoup it for its large and generous outlay. The Dominion, which does not own the minerals, but which would claim the lion's share of benefit from a mineral development, through its high tariff, neutralizes the efforts of this Province by prohibiting the working of the mines unless it first receives a toll of 30 per cent. of the value of all machinery necessary to extract the minerals from them.

"Now, I ask you how this operates I will instance Nicola, and what applies to that district applies to all others in the Province:

"The ores of Nicola are refractory. They consequently require far more expensive machinery to treat them than free milling gold ores, which except at and near the surface, have not yet been discovered in British Columbia. This means a large outlay, and the payment of twenty thousand dollars to the Dominion for the privilege of working Provincial mines that the Province never owned. I know that outside capitalists look upon this Dominion 30 per cent. tax on mining machinery as little better than a blackmailing operation, and they prefer to invest in semi-barbarous countries, such as South Africa, where they are not plundered of a portion of their capital before they have a chance of investing it, as they are at present if they venture into the Dominion of Canada.

"My opinion is that an output of precious metals from the quartz mines of Nicola and other mining districts of British Columbia will be delayed until the Dominion permits mining machinery to be brought in without the present preposterous duty being levied upon it. Every well-wisher of this Province should energetically protest the continuance of this tax, which stops the investment of capital in mines and prevents the development of the greatest natural resource British Columbia possesses."

That is the opinion expressed by nearly every man, miner or otherwise, who has an interest in British Columbia. What we ask is this: That the Dominion Government should take duty off such machinery as is not at present manufactured in the Dominion and we contend that the manufacturers, instead of being injured, would be benefited by that measure. To-day little or no machinery is brought in, because there is no market; but we hold that if you remove the duty for two or three years, you will open up to the manufacturers of Canada a very much larger market than exists to-day. We say that such machinery as concentrating machinery, quartz mills, reduction mills, sampling mills, and refining works, are not manufactured here, nor will they be manufactured until the market increases. So our request is a very fair one. We ask that the Government will take the duty off that class of machinery for a short time, and we further ask that they will remove the duty from all machinery, including motive power, in that part of Kootenay as at present inaccessible from our own side. It is so far removed from the railway system of the United States, that the people have not the advantage of the bonding system; so, whether it is American or Canadian machinery, the parties have to pay the duty, and if Canadian machinery, they will have, practically, to pay the duty twice. I again maintain that our petition is a fair one. We are not asking for the protection given to the farmers or the manufacturers, we are not asking for bounty such as is given to the iron interests at Londonderry, we simply ask that the Government will endeavor to foster and encourage our infant industry by removing the duty on certain machinery, the result of which would be, that the manufacturers of Canada would be offered a larger market in a few years. I venture to predict that in the district of Kootenay, if that policy be followed, inside of three years you will have a market for more mining machinery than is manufactured in the whole Dominion to-day.

Mr. Barnard—I took the opportunity last session of introducing this subject to the attention of the House, and I then endeavored to express my views pretty fully upon it. Since that time I have interested myself in the matter, and I have on several occasions endeavored to impress on the Government, the great necessity, in the interests of the Province of British Columbia at any rate, of making some change which would assist the miners there, and enable us to introduce capital to develop the great natural wealth which is lying dormant in that Province. Had not the hon. member for Prince Edward (Mr. Platt) introduced this resolution, I, possibly, would have been compelled to bring forward a similar one later on in the session. However, in view of the statement made by the hon. the Minister of Finance that the Government intended making some changes in the tariff, I would have deferred it until I ascertained whether they did, or did not, make the changes which we desire in this respect. I have submitted to the Minister of Finance a list of mining machinery which we hope will be admitted free of duty, and the greater part of which is not, I am quite satisfied, manufactured in Canada. I am in hopes, as all the members from British Columbia are, that the Government will be able to place some of these articles, if not all of them, on the free list. In the meantime I will defer making any further remarks on this subject, until the Minister of Finance has announced the changes in the tariff which he proposes.

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Mr. Mulock—The hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara) has furnished us with some useful information as to the working of this particular feature of the tariff, in regard to the great mining industries of the Province from which he comes. We have expended many millions of public money to develop the resources of that Province and to add to the material wealth of the whole of Canada, and to-day the hon. gentleman has informed us, on the authority of a gentleman whose name he did not give, but whom I understand to be in political sympathy with the party to which he belongs, that the present tariff in its operation, locks up the mining wealth of British Columbia as effectively as nature has ever done. That statement coming from the source it does, it cannot be said that the hon. gentleman or his witnesses are animated by anything but the best interests of the country in asking for relief from that state of things, and I cannot understand on what just grounds that relief can be denied. Apart from the artificial obstructions offered by the tariff, there are sufficient obstacles presented by nature itself to the development of the mining resources of British Columbia, and certainly, until some change is made in the tariff, which is within the reach of the Government, we need not expect any returns from the vast sums we have expended for the development of that Province. Could a more forcible attack come from any source than that which has been disclosed by the correspondence of my hon. friend? He says those great gifts of nature, those great undeveloped laboratories in the bowels of the earth, are locked up and made useless to man, by reason not altogether of natural obstructions, but by reason of the artificial obstructions imposed by the Administration and endorsed by the House, and, in a sense, by the country. Under these circumstances I think we are bound as a parliament to give the fairest consideration to the proposition, and I think we can do so without impairing the general scheme which hon. gentlemen opposite have supported, and which they deem to call the National Policy. We can, without prejudice to that scheme, provide relief in the present instance. As hon. gentlemen have said, the tariff should not be available to handicap industries established in Canada, when Canada herself does not provide relief. Here we have the exact case to justify the suspension of the operation of the tariff in regard to this particular industry. Therefore, in order to meet the views of the hon. gentlemen who have spoken, while not jeopardizing the great industry by giving occasion for the cry of the National Policy being in danger, I beg to move the following amendment, which, I think, leaves the National Policy in all its integrity, and is perhaps an argument in favor of its existence, at all events in this discussion, as it does not suggest an attack upon it:

That the motion be amended by inserting after the word "machinery" the words "of kinds not manufactured in Canada."

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Mr. Prior—As this is such an important subject to the people of British Columbia, I do not think it right that I should let it pass without saying a word. It is the most important subject that will come up during the session affecting the Province of which I have the honor to be a representative. The hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara) has laid the matter so fully before the House that I need not say much as to the necessity for the change in the tariff which he has suggested. But I would like to say a word in reply to the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) and the hon. the senior member for Hamilton (Mr. Brown). These gentlemen said that manufacturers in those cities had informed them that they were perfectly capable, and indeed anxious, to making the machinery required to treat the ores in British Columbia. I may say that in Victoria there are iron works perfectly capable of making the machinery themselves without our being obliged to go east; but that is not the question. The question is: Is that machinery made at present in the Dominion? The fact is, different ores take different treatment, and you require different machinery to carry out those treatments; and no manufactory is going to set to work and spend a large sum of money in patents of a certain class of machinery until it is perfectly certain that it is the right sort to treat the ores. Therefore I cannot see why the Government should put any spoke in the wheel by preventing the duty being taken off from this machinery which must be got in the States until it is proved to the manufacturers in this Dominion what kind of machinery is required, and I hope the Government will see their way to comply with the request of the hon. member for Yale.

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Mr. Mara—While thanking the hon. member for North York for the few kind words he said in favor of our Province, I take exception to the statement he made that the Dominion of Canada spent millions in opening up and developing the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Mulock—I did not say that. I said, for the purpose of doing so.

Mr. Mara—Well for the purpose of doing so. The Dominion Government did nothing of the kind. They spent millions in order to obtain a terminus on the Pacific coast. That money was not spent for the benefit of British Columbia, and British Columbia derived very little benefit from the expenditure of that amount of money. As to the amendment and the motion as they now stand, I put it to my hon. friend from Prince Edward (Mr. Platt), whether it would be to the interest of the miner, or of the mining industry, that the motion should be pressed to a vote to-day. If it were, it might be defeated, and that would mean that the hands of the Government would be strengthened to allow matters to remain as they are. I am satisfied that my hon. friend does not wish that; neither do I; and I would suggest whether it is not well to withdraw the motion, or allow it to stand, or, I will propose that the debate be adjourned, and stand adjourned until such time as the Government make known to the House their proposed tariff changes. Then we can deal more easily with these matters than we can at present. If, however, the question is then pressed to a vote, I will be with the hon. gentleman. I, therefore, move in amendment to the amendment:

That the debate be adjourned until after the proposed tariff changes are laid before the House by the Government.

I will withdraw that, if the hon. gentleman will withdraw his motion.

Mr. Foster—I desire to say a few words on this discussion, which has upon the whole been an interesting and profitable one. A great many members comparatively have spoken in the course of this debate, and a great many opinions have been given from practical men and persons who are well acquainted with the districts from which they come in reference to the mining resources of different parts of our Dominion. I may say that what was stated by my hon. friend from Cariboo (Mr. Barnard) is perfectly true. During the past year he has been instant, in season and out of season, in pressing this matter upon the attention of the Government; not only himself, but other members from British Columbia who have similar interests with him in this respect, have also made strong and vigorous representations to the Government to take off the duty on mining machinery. Persons interested in mining development in Ontario, in the Lake Superior region, and who are anxious to get in mining machinery, have also been pressing the Government to make some modification in the matter of admitting such machinery for the purpose of developing those mines. The same thing has taken place in various other portions of the country where mining development is comparatively new; the Government have not been idle in the matter, and I may say to the House that there is no subject in connection with the tariff which has engaged more of our attention during the last few months than the question which is the subject of discussion today. But, of course, there are difficulties connected with it. There are three interests which ask to be considered. In the first place, there are those who are interested in putting in mining machinery for the development of new mines at the present time; they want a modification of the duties. There are those who have, under the National Policy, been investing their money and who have been engaged in developing mines in various sections of the country, who say that they can take a comparative view of the state of the manufacturing industry ten years ago and its state to-day, without seeing the immense strides that our manufacturers have made in the way of producing machinery of almost every description and of excellent quality as well, to be used in mining industries. That matter has to be regarded, and it might well be considered by those who have invested their capital in that way, and who arrived at a good degree of development in that industry, and who were producing machinery of a very extensive character and of good quality, that it would not conduce to the permanency of the best interests of the country in that line, should we agree to the request of my hon. friend from Prince Edward (Mr. Platt) that all mining machinery should be made to come in free. His motion is very wide indeed. It would include everything, from the most complex and the largest kind of machinery, to the simplest forms of machinery, which are made in Canada just as well and just as cheaply as they can be made anywhere. Then there is another interest to be considered, which is the interest of those miners who, during the last ten, fifteen or twenty years, have gone into mining ventures in this country, who been at the cost of putting in mining machinery, have imported it and paid the duty upon it. New machinery put into new mining industries would compete in a certain way with their own, and involve in a competition which this interest look upon as being somewhat unfair to them. So that these three interests have all to be considered, and have been considered by the Government. Then, of those who ask for free mining machinery, there are three different classes. There is one class who who want the duty taken off all mining machinery so that it may come in free. That class is represented by my hon. friend the mover of this motion, provided we take the motion as the index of his own views on that subject. I think that motion is wider than the sense of this House or the sense of the country would approve of. There is another class who want simply to come in free of duty as is not made in Canada. Now, any hon. gentleman who looks at the matter will understand the difficulty of coming to a conclusion as to what machinery is made in Canada and what is not made. Then there is another class who want mining machinery brought in free for a limited period, machinery of such a class as is not made in Canada. There are the three interests. I could not quite understand what was meant by the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara), when he stated that mining machinery could not be taken in there from the east; that an implement, for instance, from Montreal could not be taken into the Kootenay district, because it had to go through American territory, without paying double duty. I think that cannot be so, because we have, just as they have in the United States, arrangements for bonding by which, on their side, articles can be taken from the United States territory through Canadian territory into the United States and vice versa, without payment of duty. However, these are the conditions of the question. The Government have had them under earnest and serious consideration—we have them under consideration to-day. The duties which are involved, if they were to let mining machinery in free, would be considerable. Although it may be that the Government would have had the right to do that by Order in Council, the matter was so important that, suppose they had decided to take the duty of such machinery, it would scarcely have been wise to do so in view of the fact that Parliament was soon to meet, when the great interests involved in this matter could be taken up and considered by Parliament. It has been announced that the Government intend to make certain tariff changes, and I am in a position to state, as I have stated here, that we are considering this matter with a view to its best possible solution. Under the circumstances, it does not seem necessary to press the matter to a vote. I think that my hon. friend who moved the resolution ought to take the assurance that I have given that the Government are carefully considering this matter, and to abide events, at least until the Government's opinion, after mature consideration, is laid before the House, when each hon. member will be at liberty to take such course as he sees fit.

Mr. Barnard—Considering the discussion which has arisen on the subject, it may not be amiss to refer to the fact that a year or two years ago the Government of British Columbia, in order to stimulate mining industries in the section which I represent, lately erected works intended as testing works in the district of Cariboo, at a cost of $15,000 or $16,000. The Government expended that money itself to assist the mining industry in that district, and to promote the introduction of capital there. They made what they deem to have been a justifiable request on the Dominion Government, namely, that a rebate of duties should be allowed in that case. I believe the matter has not been settled yet, but that a discussion has arisen between the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government as to whether machinery of that class was or was not manufactured in Canada. Unfortunately, the whole works were burned down the other night, immediately after their completion, and I would suggest to the Government, if application is made for rebate of duty, as the Provincial Government propose to re-erect the works, it should be granted as applicable not only to the machinery in the works destroyed, but also to the new machinery.

The debate was adjourned.

THE REV. H. KINGHAM'S REPLY TO "HISTORY."

To the Editor:—The replies of your correspondent, "History," to two of my lectures upon the Reformation, whilst on the surface appearing very plausible, are so utterly without foundation that, in fairness to my subject, I beg that you, Mr. Editor, will allow me the privilege of making a reply.

Taking "History's" statements in chronological order I beg to remind him that the Fathers of the Council of Arles, which council was called by the Emperor Constantine, never conceived the Bishop of Rome to have any jurisdiction over themselves, otherwise they would not have enacted canons without him. British bishops were present at this council as the Bishop of Rome's equals. At the Council of Nicea, A. D. 325, the Bishop of Rome's patriarchate was recognized as extending over the churches of Middle and Southern Italy, Sardinia and Corsica, therefore the Bishop of Rome's jurisdiction did not extend over the whole of Italy, much less could it have included Britain.

Then "History" reminds me that Augustine was sent to Kent by Pope Gregory. Surely "History" does not need to be reminded that the British bishops would not submit to Augustine's authority. When Augustine received the Archbishopric of Canterbury it was not as a legate of the Roman Pontiff, but as an independent bishop of a see which had never been included in the patriarchate of Rome. Augustine was consecrated by French bishops; Gregory ordered that for the future the archbishop should be consecrated in England. The English Church was therefore complete in itself.

"History" gives a long list of quotations from the early fathers, but not one of them proves his point, viz., that the early bishops of Rome claimed the power which Pope Hildebrand asserted when he carried out the principles he forged at Sutri. Each quotation demonstrates what I stated in the lecture, that the bishop had only a PRIMACY OF HONOUR. Gregory himself disclaimed the title "Universal Pope."

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York were generally appointed by the king, elected by the clergy or cathedral chapter, and consecrated in England, until King Henry I. surrendered the right of appointing bishops to the Pope.

"History" implies that historians of every class (Protestant and Catholic alike) assert that the Roman Catholic faith was the religion of England prior to the Reformation. I would refer "History" to an article entitled "The English Church under Henry the Eighth," written by the ex-Premier of England, and published in the November (1889) number of "The Nineteenth Century" magazine. Mr. Gladstone says: "The principle and basis of its (i. e., 16th century) main proceedings in religion have been IMPERFECTLY TRACED by many of our writers under the influence of insufficient access to information and of exuberant partisanship. The facts, complex in themselves and but partially known, have been inaccurately handled even within the range of that partial knowledge. But A NEW DAY HAS DAWNED, with that fresh access to the sources which has been opened by the publication on a large scale of authentic records, and this has occurred simultaneously with that great extension of historical studies and historical appetite among us, which may almost be called the rise of a new historical sense." Perhaps by my course of a few years "History" may be still more surprised to find that his one-sided arguments will not bear investigation.

With regard to my remarks about the legal continuity of the English Church