FARMERS' ALLIANCE

An Organization Formed at the Farmers' Meeting in New Westminster.

Many Speeches on Matters Which Affect the Agricultural Interest.

The adjourned meeting of the "Cheap Money for Farmers" Convention was held in New Westminster city hall on Friday, with Mr. H. T. Thrift in the chair, and Mr. R. McBride, Eburne, acting as secretary.

Besides the chairman and secretary and Mr. E. A. Haggen, there were present Messrs. E. Hutcherson, Ladner; W. H. Hayward, Metchosin; A. S. Vadder, Chilliwack; R. G. Clarke, Dewdney; John Ridley, Langley; Geo. Alexander, Vancouver; A. Ewen, John Wiggins, Jas. Wise and Thomas Robinson, city; J. W. Stein and G. A. Boothroyd, Surrey; J. A. Skinner, Mission; A. Heath, Eburne.

A communication was received from Premier Turner, acknowledging receipt of a letter from the chairman of the meeting, in reference to the work and objects of the convention, and promising that the matter would have the earnest consideration of the government. Received and filed.

The chairman recited briefly the provisional steps that had been taken at the previous meeting, and suggested that the convention should proceed to permanent organization of an association to be called the B. C. Farmers' Alliance. He also read the draft of a proposed constitution and by-laws, which recited the objects of the proposed Alliance to be, besides the obtaining of cheap money for farmers, the discouragement of Chinese and Japanese labor and the promoting of the interests of husbandry in every way.

Mr. W. H. Hayward, of Metchosin, asked leave to say a few words at this juncture. He had seen a notice of this meeting, and had come over to represent the farmers of the Island, who, he assured the meeting, took a warm interest in the movement that had been started among the farmers of the Mainland, and were prepared to co-operate heartily with their brethren on this side of the Gulf. Ten years ago, Mr. Hayward said, he had been farming in North Carolina and Virginia, and he had then belonged to the American Farmers' Association, an organization which demonstrated very clearly the benefits of co-operation among farmers, even in the one point of buying their supplies. As showing the necessity for organization and co-operation among the farmers of this province, Mr. Hayward pointed out that they did not begin to make butter enough to supply the provincial markets, yet, because at a certain season of the year there was a temporary surplus of butter, the various creameries and butter makers of the province cut each other's throats in a ruinous competition. This would not occur with proper organization and co-operation among the farmers. Mr. Hayward closed with an earnest appeal to the farmers of the province to join hands across the gulf, do away with the deplorable sectionalism that had existed, and work together for their common good. He was warmly applauded as he took his seat.

The chairman said he could heartily endorse Mr. Hayward's remarks, and that it was just the object of the Farmers' Alliance to be a thoroughly provincial organization.

On motion of Mr. Hutcherson, seconded by Mr. Clarke, the meeting then proceeded to permanent organization.

On motion of Mr. Hutcherson, seconded by Mr. Hayward, the name of the association was called the Farmers' Alliance of British Columbia.

The following officers and executive committee were then duly nominated and elected by acclamation: President, H. T. Thrift, Surrey; Secretary, Robert McBride, Eburne; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Hayward, Metchosin; E. Hutcherson, Ladner; A. Postill, Okanagan, and A. Urquhart, Comox. Committee, G. H. Hadwin, Duncan; John Ridley, Langley; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; J. A. Skinner, Silverdale, and D. Stevens, Victoria.

The same committee, with the officers (constituting the executive committee) was appointed a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws.

In speaking of the question of securing membership, Mr. Hutcherson said the best way was for each to pay in 50 cents and sign the roll. Suiting the action to the word, his example was followed by most of those present.

The chairman then introduced Mr. E. A. Haggen, a gentleman who had recently come from New Zealand, and one who had taken an active part in the agitation for similar reforms to those which the farmers here were now seeking to inaugurate.

In commencing, Mr. Haggen expressed his pleasure at being present and doing what he could for the cause of the farmers. There were many very important questions to be considered and enlarged upon. One matter in particular he should have dwelt upon at greater length had there been time; that was the relation between money and agriculture, a subject, too, which he had studied closely for some years. He then referred to British Columbia entering upon a period of mining development. This was a critical stage of affairs. Other countries and colonies had likewise had their season of mining booms, but experience showed that, wherever rapid development of the mines was not accompanied or closely followed by the establishment of some permanent industry such as agriculture, a fatal reaction was sure to result. In New Zealand the mines were rich—the yearly output of gold was between one and two million pounds sterling—but that colony had passed through the trouble. The Australian colonies had likewise suffered, but all had come to the unanimous conclusion that agriculture was the basis of all prosperity. As a matter of fact, thirteen-sixteenths of their produce came from the farms.

Mr. Haggen said he was sorry to see the way taxes were imposed in this province, and characterized the mortgag tax as most idiotic—taxing a man, in fact, for what he had not. In New Zealand this tax formed the first charge against the interest, so that the borrower of the money did not pay it. True, as new mortgages were made, the mortgagees inserted a clause by which the mortgagor became responsible for this tax, but then the government stepped in and offered to lend the money at a lower rate. This scheme was first introduced there by Mr. McAndrew, in the mining boom time, and it excited considerable opposition. He shrewdly foresaw, however, what would happen, and, from his place in the legislature, strongly urged the government to make provision for giving the agricultural community cheap money. This was eventually done, and, their own paper money being issued for that purpose, the interest, which otherwise would have been remitted to London each year, remained in the country.

Mr. Haggen then referred to what is known as the Franklin system, similar to that in operation in New Zealand. The same conditions then prevailed in the American colonies, and Benjamin Franklin introduced this system as a measure of relief to the agriculturists. In preparing for it, he visited and investigated the great banking system of Venice, one which had been successfully operated for over 600 years. Returning, he obtained legislation by which paper money was issued, and, on the security of the land, loaned to the farmers at 4 per cent. interest. As a result, farms were taken up, enlarged, improved, all over the land, and the whole community prospered to such an extent that, in a short time, the gold and silver, which had been going to England in payment of interest, balance of trade, etc., began to flow back to the colonists, and, in time, actually aided them in waging the war of independence. The system was also endorsed by the great Edmund Burke, who declared there was nothing like it in the world. Its great success eventually excited the fear of the English capitalists and government, and the supply of money was cut off. In Germany, too, the old emperor found the policy of cheap money for farmers a good one, and it had worked out with the same satisfactory results which had accompanied the application of the principle in other places.

Continuing, Mr. Haggen said the New Zealand government had loaned the farmers £1,500,000 at 5 per cent. per annum, retaining 1 per cent. for sinking fund and 1 per cent. for management. The scheme was so successful that the rate of interest charged had been reduced to 4 per cent., the advances being made on three-fifths of the value of the land. Recently, most of the Australian colonies had copied New Zealand, and their agricultural industries had already taken new life, and the governments had all recognized that the interests of the farmer were the interests of the state. At first the New Zealand government encountered strong opposition from the banks and the large money lenders. However, they were not to be bluffed, and it was not long before the banks and private capitalists were offering money at ½ per cent. lower than the government. As one result, ordinary trade bills were now discounted at 5 per cent.

He was sorry to see that in British Columbia the farmer was taxed for his improvements. In New Zealand the law allowed him, for the purposes of assessment, to deduct from the total value of his farm the value of his improvements, which were thus exempt. There was also in force there a graded tax, both on land and income. The former had the effect of squeezing out land speculators, who held, and did not try to improve, wild land. The latter made the receivers of large incomes pay a tax in a proportion which did not decrease with the increase of the amount taxed. No doubt, he said, some British Columbia legislators would think them all lunatics, but he could not help that, and, in the meantime, New Zealand was happy and satisfied.

Touching on the matter of railways, Mr. Haggen said he was also strongly in favor of the government building and owning all the railways. In New Zealand he thought that the adoption and carrying out of this policy had resulted in as much good to the country, almost, as had the providing of cheap money for the farmers. Many advantages had accrued to the people as the result of this railway policy. Here, he said, the companies seeking charters not only asked the government to build the road, but also to give land grants and other subsidies, pay them for operating the road when completed, and also to give them about half the produce for carrying the other half. He thought if British Columbia adopted New Zealand's railway policy she would find a cure for many ills.

Then the land policy of New Zealand had also worked out well. The system of 999 years lease, with government control of transfers, etc., was practically a freehold system, and effectually checked speculation and monopolies, such as the acquisition of large tracts for sheep runs.

Another point to remember was that no land was placed on the market until roads leading to it were built. These roads were substantially built macadam roads, and cost about three times as much as the roads of British Columbia.

Mr. Haggen then referred briefly to the Chinese labor question and advised Canada to do as New Zealand had done—keep out Asiatic labor. He said in Wellington, New Zealand, the Chinese had driven out all the white market gardeners, but now no more were allowed in the country.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Haggen regretted he had to hurry away from the meeting to keep another engagement, but he would do anything he could to assist the farmers in securing those reforms for which they were now striving. He advised them all to advocate woman suffrage. He said they would get more good from that than anything else. In his country the woman's vote had been of immense value in bringing about reforms.

During the course of his address Mr. Haggen was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion he was given a hearty vote of thanks.

A general discussion then took place on various matters, during which Mr. Alex. Ewen dwelt upon the necessity of keeping the affairs of the Alliance entirely separate from politics.

Mr. R. G. Clarke, of Dewdney, said he had been flooded out three years now, and must move to higher ground. As far as the government was concerned, he and other farmers had received little besides sympathy and promises. The whole country side was practically in the clutches of the insurance and loan companies. These companies waited until the crops were harvested, in 1895, and then put the sheriff in. Then came the flood again and they were glad now to rent the farms for the taxes.

Mr. A. S. Vedder gave an interesting little bit of early history, showing the way the government treated the farmers in the Derby Act deal.

Mr. Hayward, of Metchosin, then made an address of some length, touching on various matters. He said, among other things, that there were now before the government twelve applications for railway charters. He said it was only necessary to visit the house during the session to see how the farmers were not represented. A few doctors, lawyers, canners and Dunsmuir railway men were running things to suit themselves. He then showed, as an example of E. & N. railway freight charges, how, for hauling $10 worth of hay a short distance the freight was $6. He did not agree with Mr. Ewen; if farmers were to get what they wanted they must touch politics. The banks, also, as he knew from experience, were making excessive charges by way of interest. He had paid 8 per cent. for some money, which he was sure his farm, of itself, would not have repaid. He also referred to Victoria's $30,000 white elephant market and municipal assessments. He knew a farm which was assessed in 1895 for $5,000 and last year for $8,000. He did not know that land had raised in value, and, besides, the rate of taxation was 1-5 higher. He thought the rate of taxation on wild land should be increased to 5 per cent., and even 10 per cent., to drive out speculators. He advocated that the government and its officials should be placed where they could get some real hard work and see how the laws worked out in practice.

Mr. Ferguson, Surrey, advocated the issue by the government of "shinplasters." Undoubtedly a great benefit would be that the interest on the money would remain in the country.

Mr. McBride, Eburne, also placed his views before the meeting on several subjects. He also endorsed the issue of paper money, which he said was not fictitious as long as it was amply secured by land. He wanted the farmers to combine, and their united strength would force the hand of the government and all who would oppose them. He proposed that the government ascertain how much money was loaned to farmers in this province, and then take steps to lend the farmers an equal amount on the security of their holdings. This should be done by three commissioners, two of whom should be clear headed farmers. Loans on small holdings should be proportionately larger, and in no case should one man receive a loan on more than 160 acres. The payment of the amount by fifty equal annual instalments would afford the farmers an immense measure of relief. What they wanted was British money at British prices, and this had been obtained, without government loans, for both Ireland and New Zealand.

Mr. E. Hutcherson then spoke of the mortgage tax. He said the Fruit Growers' Association had petitioned the government to abolish it, but the then premier, Theodore Davie, could not see it in the same light. He then moved that the delegates appointed at the first meeting be instructed to urge the government to afford immediate relief from the iniquitous mortgage tax—otherwise, the tax on the debts we owe.

Mr. Vedder, Chilliwack, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Chairman Thrift read a notice issued by a loan company, which certainly showed that the company had no intention of paying this tax. When spoken to on the matter, Hon. Mr. Turner, minister of agriculture, replied that the tax brought in $48,000 that the government could not do without.

Mr. Hutcherson then spoke of the experience of the province with the E. & N. railway company, in remembrance of which he thought they would not consider the following resolution too strong: He then moved, "that it is the opinion of this meeting of farmers, that the government grant no charters for the construction of any railway, but that all railways be constructed and operated by the government, in the interest of the people at large."

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

Chairman Thrift here mentioned that it cost as much to carry a ton of produce over the Great Northern railway from his place to New Westminster as it did to carry a ton from New York to Liverpool.

On motion Messrs. Vedder, Hayward, Hutcherson and Hadwen were added to the delegation to wait upon the government.

The choice of an official organ for the Farmers' Alliance of B. C. was referred to the delegation to meet in Victoria on the evening of the 23rd inst., it being representative of both Island and Mainland. It was finally decided that the delegation should meet at the Oriental Hotel, Victoria, on the evening of the 23rd inst. and wait on the government the following day, Wednesday, 24th inst. Following is the list of the delegates, with some municipalities yet to hear from: Messrs. D. Rowan, Terra Nova; H. T. Thrift, Hazelmere; A. Ferguson, Brownsville; Captain Thompson, Mission; R. G. Clarke, Hatzic; R. M. McBride, Eburne, A. S. Vedder, Chilliwack; E. Hutcherson, Ladners; W. H. Hayward, Metchosin; G. Hadwen, Duncan.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

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LISTENED TO REASON

Sealing Captains Made Advantageous Terms With the Indian Hunters.

Schooner Geneva's Cruise Off the California Coast a Total Failure.

Sealing men are happier to-day than they have been since the Hudson Bay Co.'s sales. Their happiness is due to the fact that the Tees, which returned from the West Coast last night, brought word that some of the Indians had become more reasonable and that they were now willing to accept a price for capturing seal that will not entail such losses as the sealing men suffered last season. Among the Tees' passengers were Captains McLean, Siewerd and Martin, whose mission was to endeavor to secure Indian hunters at reasonable terms. Captain Siewerd succeeded in getting Indians for the coast and Behring Sea for $2 per skin, while Captain McLean induced his Indians to hunt in Behring Sea for $2, but they refused to hunt for this price on the coast. This is a considerable reduction on the prices the Indians were asking, and other sealing captains have taken new courage and will go down to the West Coast with a view to making similar arrangements with the Indians. Some doubting ones say, however, that an Indian's promises and performances are two different matters, and that the schooners will find great difficulty in getting the Indians to ship at those prices. The Tees spoke the Triump in San Juan, to which port the latter ran for shelter. She had 16 skins. The Beatrice and the Penelope were also spoken. Besides the captains the Tees had the following passengers: Miss Gibben, J. A. Mathews, Geo. Barton, T. Grawing, A. Lovell, J. Tolmie, Miss McKibben, and J. Robinson. The trip was an unusually rough one, stormy weather and heavy seas having been encountered.

The Northern Pacific steamship Olympia arrived at the outer wharf yesterday afternoon from the Orient. Notwithstanding the heavy weather she was docked without the slightest difficulty. Capt. J. Truebridge, who is in command, reports that the Olympia, after leaving Yokohama, experienced very heavy northeast winds and a head sea down the Japanese coast and through the Japanese stream. From thence she experienced a succession of strong southeast to west northwest gales, with high seas and heavy snow squalls, until the meridian was crossed. During the remainder of the trip strong westerly winds with a heavy westerly sea were experienced. On Sunday at 9 p.m. Cape Flattery was passed in very dirty weather with heavy rain. About 40 miles west of Cape Flattery two sealing schooners were sighted, but they were too far away to allow of their names to be seen. They are probably the schooners Penelope and Beatrice, which left here on Friday last. The Olympia had 127 steerage passengers, 52 of which were Chinese and 37 Japanese. They were put ashore at the quarantine station for baths and their belongings fumigated. There was but one saloon passenger, Mr. F. M. Jonas, a well known taxidermist, of London, Eng., who is on his way home from the Orient, where he has been making a collection of birds and insects for Baron Rothschild. The cargo for Victoria consisted of 400 tons of general freight, mainly rice. A consignment of 150 tons for San Francisco was also landed here. The purser who left on the Olympia, Mr. Galt, did not return on her, having been replaced at Hongkong by Mr. Chaias. The officers all report that the smallpox epidemic in Japan is abating.

Officer McKenna, of the provincial police, this morning received a letter from Captain O'Leary, of the schooner Geneva, written while the vessel was off the Hawaiian group on his way to Honolulu for water. He reports that his cruise along the California coast was a failure on account of rough weather and the scarcity of seals. He only lowered his boats once, and was then rewarded with thirty-eight skins. After securing water it was his intention to cruise off the Japanese coast. Another report from Honolulu says that several of the Geneva's men deserted at that port.

The whaleback steamer City of Everett, which arrived at Nanaimo yesterday to take on coal, reported that she spoke the Victoria sealing schooner C. D. Rand sixty miles north of Cape Blanco. She asked to be reported "all well" and when spoken had 121 skins aboard.

—Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthening of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always atended with marked benefit.

SURVEY OF THE FRASER.

Mr. Roy, Who is to Have Charge of the Survey, Arrives From the East.

One of the promises made by Hon. Mr. Tarte, minister of public works, when in British Columbia, namely, that a survey would be made of the Fraser river with a view of constructing works to prevent the periodical overflow of lands, is about to be carried out. In fact many of the details have already been arranged. One of the first steps taken by Mr. Tarte upon his return to the East was the appointment of an engineer. After mature consideration, Mr. Joseph R. Roy, C.E., of Montreal, was selected. That gentleman arrived here last evening to organize his party and to make other arrangements for commencing his work. He has already had a look at the Fraser, as well as the Columbia river, but it was only a passing glance. Arriving at Revelstoke last week Mr. Roy was met by Mr. F. C. Gamble, government engineer for the province, and together they examined the encroachments made on the townsite by the Columbia, and on which they will report to the government. Then they proceeded to New Westminster, where it has been decided an office will be opened with an engineer in charge. Local surveyors will also take charge of the different parties.

It is expected that the survey will occupy upwards of twelve months, and the report will be submitted to conservancy experts, who will endeavor to devise a scheme for the protection of the river valley. Mr. Roy will personally visit every portion of the district subject to overflow before the spring freshets and again after the high water has subsided.

Mr. Roy, although still a young man, is one of Canada's leading engineers, and the government has been commended upon his selection. He will remain in Victoria for several days.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

MULISH MR. MORGAN

The Tail-Twisting Senator from Alabama "Can't be Trifled With, Sah; No, Sah."

Senate's Presiding Officer, Mr. Stevenson, Engages in a Lively Tilt With Mr. Morgan.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate was in executive session most of the day, but the open session afforded sufficient time for a sharp controversy.

When Morgan, of Alabama, called up his resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the senator started to proceed with a speech. There were objections from several sources. Cullom, of Illinois, wanted to go on with an appropriation bill. Chandler, of New Hampshire, desired to speak on his resolution as to bi-metallism. There was some sharp sparring for precedence until Sherman, of Ohio, interposed a point of order against Morgan on the ground that his resolution being of a joint character could not be considered in the morning hour. This precipitated an unexpected storm.

The presiding officer, Mr. Stevenson, being in the chair, referred to the rules and promptly sustained Sherman's point of order.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," said Morgan calmly, "and I will debate that question of appeal."

As Morgan was about to proceed, Sherman again interposed, saying that an appeal from the decision of the chair was not debatable.

The presiding officer, consulting the rules again, sustained Sherman, stating that an appeal was not debatable.

"I think it is debatable," declared Mr. Morgan, with a perceptible tremor in his voice, as he still held the floor.

Quay endeavored to act as peacemaker and appealed to the senate to grant unanimous consent to Morgan to proceed.

"I must object to that," said Sherman, decisively. Morgan still held the floor.

"I am not willing to stand here," said he, "and be victimized by the chair and by the senator from Ohio."

Mr. Stevenson rose from his chair, and in sharp tones responded: "The chair has no disposition to victimize the senator from Alabama. The chair is enforcing the rules as he finds them."

The Vice-President emphasized the word "victimize," and there was the silence of amazement at the rapid exchange.

Finally Mr. Morgan withdrew his appeal and a vote was taken on Morgan's motion to proceed with the Clayton-Bulwer resolution. Unexpectedly Morgan carried his point against the opposition, which was understood to be favorable to going into executive session on the arbitration treaty. The vote was very close, being 32 yeas to 31 nays.

On the announcement of the vote Morgan arose, smiling and triumphant, and was about to begin, when Hoar, of Massachusetts, interrupted with the point that this was a matter properly before the executive session. Under the rules suggestions of this character compelled the senate to go into executive session, and at 1:30 the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

The early part of the executive session to-day was occupied by Morgan, who talked in support of his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. There is little prospect of a vote on this resolution at this session.

The arbitration treaty was not pressed, but it may be called up again to-morrow. Senator Sherman said to-day that he would press the treaty against all other legislation except appropriation bills.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

An Official Report as to the Number of Deaths Occurring.

London, Feb. 17.—An official dispatch from Bombay says that 1835 deaths occurred there during the week ending Friday, Feb. 12, of which 813 were due to bubonic plague. At Poona 47 cases of the plague were reported, as compared with 43 cases during the week previous. At Karachi 269 deaths were reported, as compared with 297, 181 and 206 deaths during the three weeks previous.

The Indian government has forbidden pilgrims from Bombay and Scinde to embark on any ship from any port of India. All the pilgrims who have already arrived at seaport towns with the view of proceeding to Hedjaz, Arabia, are to be detained in a camp of inspection until the plague is abated, when they will be sent home at the expense of the government.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
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ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
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is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
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Both afflicted with Eczema of a very troublesome type and cured in a remarkably short while by Dr. Chase's Ointment.
"I was troubled for ten years with eczema on one leg; the itching was something terrible; would scratch until the blood came. How I came to know the value of DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT, I have a little girl two years; when she was one year old the same disease began to show upon her face. It wasn't long before her face became literally covered with it. In order to keep her from scratching it we had to bandage her hands up. I tried several doctors, but got no relief. Seeing DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT so highly advertised I made up my mind to purchase a box, which I did from one of our leading druggists. The first application I noticed a change. It was then I began to think about myself. With four or five applications, to my surprise, I am completely cured, no sign of the disease, and my little girl's face to-day is clear of all the scabs. I am only too glad to inform any person what a blessing DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT has proved itself.
"HIRAM FREY,
"Wheel Maker,
"Norwood, Ont."

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SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd April next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four years in each case, each way between

ALEXIS CREEK AND 150 MILE HOUSE.
ALEXIS CREEK AND SODA CREEK.
ASHCROFT STATION AND BARKERVILLE.
ASHCROFT STATION AND LILLOOET.
ASHCROFT STATION AND 150 MILE HOUSE.
BARKERVILLE AND QUESNELLE.
CLINTON AND LILLOOET.
CLINTON AND 150 MILE HOUSE.
HORSEFLY AND 108 MILE HOUSE.
HORSEFLY AND 150 MILE HOUSE.
KEITHLEY CREEK AND 150 MILE HOUSE.
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from 1st July next.

Printed forms, containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices named and at this Office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 29th January, 1897.

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VOL. 14.

THE CROW'S NEST R

Government Considering the Ma —Strong Opposition Against the C. P. R.

The Corliss Bill—Uncle Sam W Likely Get a Dose of H Own Medicine.

The Toronto Telegram Roasts Winnipeg Nor'Wester for Sup porting Mr. Lauzon.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The government not yet considered in council how Crow's Nest Pass railway is to be b but the general opinion here is that government ought to build it. At events opposition is strong against C.P.R. doing the work. G. H. Ca bell, of Sandon, and J. F. McRae, Rossland, B. C., interview Hon. Blair to-day. They are in favor of building of the Crow's Nest Pass. H Mr. Blair, Sir Oliver Mowat and H Mr. Sifton have been appointed a s committee of the cabinet to deal w the matter. It is stated that the Ca dian Pacific have made a definite o to build the line and operate it as p of their system.

Mr. McGregor, M.P., Windsor, here seeing the government about alien labor law. If the United Sta puts the Corliss bill in force he wa Canada to be prepared for it and g Uncle Sam a dose of his own medici The tariff commission will sit here two days next week. Tuesday Wednesday will likely be the days lected.

There is no truth in the story sent from Ottawa that the meeting of parl ment is to be postponed on account the fire.

Hon. Mr. Tarte has employed ab 170 men to clear away the debris fr the western block. The cabinet will cide soon as to the nature of the p posed construction and whether it w be done by contract or day labor.

Hon. Mr. Borden is far more serious ill than was at first anticipated. has been ordered south for rest, a will be away for some weeks.

A statement by Mr. Laurier, called Memoir on the Manitoba School Qu tion," dated November last, has j been published. It expresses the h that the terms of settlement will found satisfactory after a fair trial.

Hon. Mr. Tarte being in the city day, his paper refers to the Worl announcement that the bishops had t umphed and were backed up by a pap brief, in the following terms:

"It is quite probable our confrere m be right; in fact, there need be no su prise if such is the case. The court Rome has been deplorably deceived the school question, and the Eter City is very far from Canada. Wh Hon. Mr. Laurier was making greatest efforts to re-establish pea harmony and concord in the count his adversaries were falsifying his tion and his policy toward the Rom congregation. While he was obtaini for our compatriots in Manitoba teaching of religion in their schools was represented to the Holy See that was attempting to give neutral a godless schools to the Catholic popu tion. It is therefore not at all surpr ing that a false impression should ha been created at Rome and that the e mies of the government have won victory."

The officials of the several depa ments whose papers and records ha either been destroyed or thrown in confusion by the recent fire say th cannot understand how it will be p sible for the government to get shape to meet parliament at the ti fixed. In a number of cases the pape used in preparing the estimates to brought down this session have be missed or destroyed, and the whe work of preparing them will have to gone over again before they can be g into shape.

Mrs. Pope, wife of the late Mr. Po commissioner of patents, died early th morning.

Joseph Homier, the West Templet farmer who was murderously assault by his wife, died last night. Mrs. Ho ler was arrested this morning and tak to Hull gaol.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—The Telegram t day editorially says: "There is much criticize in the Greenway governme but the country has even more to fe from the methods of its adversaries Manitoba. The Winnipeg Nor'West which is supposed to be the represent tive of Conservative ideas in Manitob is active in its support of J. B. La zon, the archbishop's man in the S Boniface fight. If the choice in S Boniface were merely between tw equally worthy or unworthy indiv duals, or between Mr. Greenway's go ernment and its enemies, no one cou object to the activity of the Nor'Weste but the candidate of Archbishop Lang vin in St. Boniface stands for the re rival of the school controversy, h stands for the tyranny which has de stroyed the fredeom of the people i Manitoba. If the Conservatives Manitoba allow the Nor'Wester to ide tify Conservatism with the cause Archbishop Langevin they have les sense than their organ has, and it ha little enough.

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