

THE NEW TARIFF.

As in other matters, the Laurier government appear to have dealt with the tariff according to their promises. Their central idea has been to make the tariff the means of producing necessary revenue, while alleviating the burden of taxation as much as possible, and while creating as little disturbance as possible in the realms of trade and industry.

The president of the council sleeps through the deliberations of the legislature, but he sleeps with one eye open. Through that portion of his vision which is not stupefied by his somnolency he often perceives opportunities for rescuing the government from embarrassing positions.

KEEPING IN LINE.

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ANOTHER REVERSE.

Much credit is due the opposition and those government supporters who voted with them yesterday for the two important amendments made in the railway loan bill, for they are undoubtedly very much in the public interest.

ON A NEW TACK.

The Turner government must be congratulated on its ability to strike out on a new line once in a while at least. After trying all sorts of games with the public domain, they have devised an entirely new sort of scheme in connection with the proposal to grant aid to the Cassiar Central railway.

For simple on payment to the government of five dollars an acre, and provisions are made for the payment of certain royalties and taxes to the government on mining claims.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PETS.

It is remarkable, but nevertheless true, that when the provincial government have secured the necessary authority from the legislature to decide questions relating to the rights of companies and those of the people, that the government have invariably twisted acts of parliament in order that the companies could secure everything that was of any value.

The Vancouver World remarks: "The Victoria board of trade, we observe, does not approve of the action of the Dominion government in asking for the privilege to dredge the Stewart river, in the Yukon district, for the proposed metals for a term of years."

ALL FOR THE MINER.

The rush to the Yukon will probably cease, since the government has introduced a measure to encourage mining in Cassiar. It is reported that the jolly member for that district has decided to place another steamer on the northern route in order to accommodate the large number of miners who are anxious to take advantage of the very liberal provisions in the bill to aid the Cassiar Central Railway.

IS THE DUKE OF TECK A MEMBER OF THE CASSIAR CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY?

The Tory Montreal Gazette no doubt voices the opinions of its party in regard to tariff relations with Britain when it says: "Sir Oliver Mowat is said to be impressing on his colleagues of the cabinet the importance of making the new tariff pro-British."

The following explanation of a war phenomenon furnished by a contemporary is very probably correct: "It is noticed that the Turks invariably make the advantage in the afternoon dispatches, and the Greeks regain their lost ground and make formidable progress in their

campaign in those of the morning. This is for the same reason that the Spaniards invariably win in Havana and the Cubans in Key West dispatches. The Turks get their news to London by the overland telegraph in time for the afternoon papers. The Greek dispatches have to go by cable across the Adriatic to Italy, and so on through France, and reach London in time only for the morning papers.

Our good neighbor on Government street must have been badly demoralized by yesterday's adverse vote in the local house, else it would not have undertaken to suppress the division lists. Had it any idea that this would keep the lists from the eye of the public?

The Times has much pleasure in conveying the ministers' heartfelt condolences to Lieutenant Governor Dewdney and Mr. Heineze.

Anything savouring of monopoly in the far-off Yukon country appears severely reprehensible to the Colonist, but similar affairs in this province are far from inciting its hostility.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The Colonist embraces monopoly most warmly when it is made servicable to the Turner government, but outside the province it is yet a monster.

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Opposition leaders at Ottawa are represented as denouncing the proposal to lower the tariff as it affects Great Britain, on the ground that Belgium and Germany would have to share in the benefit of the discrimination.

If the Duke of Teck's company are willing to pay the cost of polling and administering the Yukon district they must expect to receive some wonderfully valuable concessions from the government.

MORE MINING COMPANIES.

Table listing various mining companies and their capitalizations, including Anaconda Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Golden Eagle Consolidated Mining Co., and others.

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ANOTHER SCANDAL.

Land Act Violated That Speculators Might Secure Valuable Property.

Accompanying the application was the following declaration: "I, E. M. Johnson, attorney-in-fact for G. L. Davey, of Kettle River, B. C., do solemnly declare that she is an actual holder of land under the Cascade range of mountains, that the land which she desires to purchase, under the above application, adjoins the land upon which she is settled, that it is unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved crown land, and is unfit for cultivation, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1883."

As the report of the special committee of the houses appointed to investigate matters connected with the issuing of 67 acres of land on Kettle river to Miss G. L. Davey, of Victoria, has been the subject of much comment, a portion of the correspondence connected with this matter will be of interest.

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Mr. Norris acknowledged the letter and informed Mr. Johnson that it was unnecessary for him to make a copy of the field-notes, as he was willing to accept Mr. Johnson's statements. The following is the application for the purchase of the land: "Victoria, B. C., March 24th, 1896. 'L. Norris, Esq., Commissioner of Lands and Works, Vernon, B. C.' 'Sir, I have the honor to inform you that I desire to purchase, under clause 9 of the Land Act Amendment Act, 1895, seventy-five acres of unoccupied, unsurveyed and unsurveyed crown land, situated in the district of Yale, Osoyoos division, adjoining the land upon which I am settled, which is described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 328, group 1, there west along the south boundary of section 493, group 1, to the bank of the Kettle river, and thence easterly along the said bank of the said river to the west boundary of section 328; thence north along said west boundary to the commencing point, and thence easterly

question has been excepted from the Ruckle Bros. is past understanding, unless Mr. Latimer, whom I employed to make the map return for your department should have omitted to include this in coloring the boundaries. To here, it is clearly an act of injustice, which I am certain your department have no intention of dealing with, unless you will refer the matter to the Hon. Mr. McMillin, where all the evidence could be taken. A mistake is made in the certificate of improvements, originating no question that Ruckle Bros. can be held to the land. Mr. Norris explains to Peter J. MacCallum, J.P., Grand Forks, that the following mistake was made in the certificate of improvements: The Kettle river was deducted from the land applied for, making 541 acres. It is clearly a mistake in either the map or the survey returned, or in the assistant commissioner's office at Vernon, but Ruckle Bros. to the land, as a full inquiry will clearly show. I have, etc., 'JOHN A. CORVELL, 'Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C.'"

"Dear Sir, I hope you will forgive the extreme liberty involved in my writing you on the following subject, for it has become of local interest, as it threatens the rights of every settler secured by crown grant. I refer to the pre-emption of part of the Ruckle Brothers' pre-emption by Miss Davey. It is a well established fact here, and is their record, as made in the Vernon office on the 7th day of December, 1891, that the piece of land purchased by Miss Davey belongs to the Ruckle Brothers, and was supposed to have been surveyed and recorded in that pre-emption record. Now it crops up that through an oversight of the Ruckle Brothers they have failed to point out a discrepancy of 90 acres, which had been located by them, and by their being under the impression that the amount was taken off the 640 acres, as lying under the river, whereas, only some 24 acres, or thereabouts, should have been taken off. Living under this impression, they never dreamed that they were losing the most valuable part of their ranch when they paid their first instalment, together with interest, on December 16th, 1895, on the 541 acres of land. As I understand this purchase has been made under section 9 of the Land Act Amendment Act, 1895, I would esteem it a favor if you would allow me to point out the error, and have 30 acres of land well fitted for cultivation on this purchase, and that ten acres of it are continually been under cultivation since 1892, also that the situation of the land in question is in the vicinity of the town of Grand Forks, would make ten acres of it placed under garden stuff of very considerable value, so that, taking the above into consideration, the sequence thereof, I would be glad to see more or less misrepresentation in the purchase thereof. I was handed a letter by the elder Mr. Ruckle, signed by E. M. Manly, as agent for Miss Davey, and addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, in which Mr. Johnson forwarded them even take their crop off the piece of land in question. The most of the ground covered by mineral locations, there being one full acre of mineral locations on it. Believing that you are in favor of fair play, and that your love of fair play will set this matter right, I have, etc., 'RUSSELL ALMOND, 'Donald Graham, M.P., for Yale district, also wrote protesting against the injustice, but Miss Davey secured the land for one dollar per acre and the Ruckle Bros. were forced to accept \$100 for their crop and improvements."

FOR YUKON GOLD SEEKERS.

Canadian Government to Establish Convenient Posts.

Port Townsend, Wn., April 21.—Fred M. Stevens, an old timer of Juneau, was here to-day on his way back from a visit to Ottawa, at which place he made an application to the Canadian government for the establishment of a trading enterprise in the north that will not only be profitable to him but a boon to those who are facing the rigors and privations of Alaska's wilds in search for fortunes.

Stevens' idea is to establish a series of trading posts in British Alaska extending from the Klondyke country to the boundary of the Yukon. The posts are to be situated at distances apart of fifty miles, in the event of this plan being carried out it will be possible in the future for those coming out or going into that country to do so without the existing inconveniences of a heavy pack of provisions, which, in many instances, materially retards progress and often results simply in great expense to the owner without bringing any benefits, many of the posts known where packs had to be discarded. Stevens is now ready to depart for the north, and his supplies awaiting him here will make up a good part of the cargo of the next Alaska steamer.

It will be necessary, according to Stevens, to secure a special permit and license from the Canadian government before he will be in a position to open the contemplated trading posts, but the fact of his having two uncies in the Dominion parliament, who stand close to the party, has prompted him to the belief that he will have no trouble in securing the necessary permission to take his way into British Alaska. The movement made by Stevens for his own profit and for the benefit of the gold seekers, is meeting with great encouragement, and is being warmly and enthusiastically appreciated by the benefit and convenience to be derived from the establishment of such posts.

At Centennial Methodist church on Wednesday evening, Rev. J. P. Hay, pastor, officiated in marriage between Miss Lottie A. Le Vine, of New York, and Miss Lottie A. Le Vine, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hay will make their home at Cobble Hill.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

A List of the Chief Alterations included in the New List of Tariffs.

A Long List of Changes to Be of Interest to the Business Men.

The Kootenay Coal Company incorporated—A Complicated Case.

Ottawa, April 24.—The great supporters of the government enthusiastically in favor of the tariff. It is now seen that the policy of the country is not directly in the direction of a revenue and the relief of industry upon its very raw materials subjected to its greatly increased trade between Canada and the United States.

A list of the chief alterations for the new tariff is as follows: Mining machinery, whether used in Canada or not, has been put on the free list. Duty on spirits increased 15 per cent.

Corn placed on free list, as imported for distilling, not for food, at 60 cents per bushel, reduced from 15 to 10 cents per bushel, and right of importation reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents, and right of importation reduced from 25 to 10 cents per bushel. No duty on the part of the trade. No duty on the raw material is changed to 34 cents.

Regarding the coal duty, Mr. Stevens said he hoped the government would reduce the duty to 40 cents per ton, and that the Americans would allow the duty to remain at 40 cents. At present, the duty is 40 cents per ton, and it is not advisable to make the duty the American tariff is 75 cents, the duty on bituminous coal is 75 cents, and the duty on anthracite coal is 75 cents. The iron duty is reduced to 10 cents per ton, and the duty on scrap is 10 cents.

Skates are changed from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, and 35 per cent to 25 per cent. Cotton bales are changed from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. Cotton bales are changed from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. Cotton bales are changed from 35 per cent to 25 per cent.

Raw sugar is unchanged; refined sugar is advanced 14-100 of a cent. Cotton bales are unchanged. Collars of cotton linen cloth are 24 cents per dozen and 25 per cent. Cotton fabrics are 25 per cent. Cotton fabrics are 25 per cent. Cotton fabrics are 25 per cent.

Buttens, from 4 cents per gross to 3 cents per gross. Buttons, from 3 cents per gross to 2 cents per gross. Cloth, from 35 cents per yard to 30 cents per yard. Cloth, from 35 cents per yard to 30 cents per yard.