

ARE DETAINED

and Steerage Passengers of the China Must Remain in Quarantine.

ner May Be Towed to Vancouver After Being Thoroughly Fumigated.

Empress of China is still in quarantine and is liable to remain there at least two weeks. Dr. Watt, superintendent of quarantine, has decided in view of the fact that there are well developed cases of smallpox on board, all the passengers, both cabin stowage, as well as every member of the crew of the ship, must remain in quarantine for two weeks.

Interview With an English Volunteer Who Witnessed the Frightful Stampede.

London, April 30.—The Times this morning publishes an interview with an English volunteer who witnessed the stampede of the Greeks from Tyrnavos to Larissa, Pharsalos and Volo. After describing the horrors of this retreat the volunteer continues:

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Victoria Times

Twice-a-Week.

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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

NO. 16.

HORRORS OF THE RETREAT

Interview With an English Volunteer Who Witnessed the Frightful Stampede.

Heartrending Tale of Suffering Endured—Proof of the Value of the Bicycle in War.

Struggle Between Greece and Turkey To Be Continued to the Bitter End.

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forces at Janina to remain on the defence until they are reinforced or ordered to co-operate in Thessaly. Although there is no good reason to believe Bulgaria and Serbia will disturb the peace, the Turkish government is studying a plan of campaign to be followed in the event of Bulgarian and Serbian aggression. It is rumored that a large force of Turkish troops are being quietly gathered at Smyrna with a view of landing in Crete to expel Col. Vaasso.

Athens, April 30.—The courage of the Greek army is reviving. Crown Prince Constantine is visiting the various camps and inspiring confidence, and hope is general. Mavromichali, late chief of the Greek staff, has left the Greek camp and is returning to Athens. In Trochada the Greeks have two battalions of infantry, several batteries of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. The Turkish authorities are striving to prevent excesses by the Turkish soldiers in the towns. The Turks have destroyed six guns found at Larissa.

Constantinople, April 30.—The report that Osman Pasha is on his way to Janina, Ephesus, with 30,000 additional troops, is confirmed.

Athens, April 30.—The headquarters staff of the Greek army Pharsalos have been completely changed. Gen. Macris and Col. Saponatsakis, Mitrakis and Antonides have resigned and started for Athens.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—Count Muraviev, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Count Goluchowski, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, have dispatched an identical note to Russian and Austrian representatives to Belgrade, Servia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Roumania and Cetinje, Montenegro, expressing the satisfaction of the correct attitude which the government of these countries presented during the present crisis, adding that this attitude harmonizes all the more with the wishes of the two sovereigns, the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, as they are firmly determined to uphold universal peace and the principle of the status quo.

Alexandria, Egypt, April 30.—Four hundred Greek volunteers sailed today for Athens, and a thousand more leave for the Greek capital to-morrow by special steamer.

Constantinople, April 30.—The Turkish government has issued the following announcement: "So far from being repulsed, we have reached the depot here. There the Englishmen left me, wishing me good luck. Under the circumstances I had good luck indeed. Displayed as I was in succeeding in entering a train."

London, April 30.—The Home correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Italian foreign office in Greece has privately addressed France, England and Russia for the purpose of enforcing mediation between the belligerents.

London, April 30.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens, says: "I have the best reasons to believe that Greece is now disposed to recall her forces from Epirus and even evacuate the island of Crete. Two hundred thousand women and children are homeless and destitute in Thessaly, and their government is unable to relieve their needs."

Athens, April 30.—During the nominations for the reconstruction of the ministry, Mr. Balli opposed the proposed cabinet. Mr. Sotiropoulos premier said: "Setting aside all modesty, I must be recognized. I am the premier designated by the event."

The opposition leaders refused to join the ministry unless the premier declared outside the regular constituted parties in the boule.

To this M. Balli replied that he could not and would not attempt to form a ministry without the support of the other opposition sections in the assembly, and he tried to induce M. Delligoris to join.

Public tension has been relieved by the change of ministers, and it is believed that all serious danger of internal disorder is removed.

London, April 30.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Athens has an interview with M. Balli, during which he says that no medicine which she had ever used "did much good."

M. Balli said: "My policy will consist of the reorganization of the army, whose recuperative forces are practically inexhaustible, and the re-establishment of a satisfactory solution of our foreign relations. We refuse to accept a mandate from the king or from the chamber, and we must have absolutely a free hand."

Constantinople, April 30.—A dispatch received here from the Turkish military commander at Janina announced that Mutapa Pasha's brigade yesterday occupied the heights commanding Nicheste and Kavavassal, beyond Pentegegia. Thereupon the Greek troops in that vicinity retired.

Paris, April 30.—Le Patrie publishes a dispatch from Rome saying that Admiral Caservaro, the Italian commander in Cretan waters, has been ordered to the Greek army of occupation in Crete, as belligerent, and to no longer oppose the Greek attacks on the Turkish troops there.

of the Associated Press at Larissa with the Turkish says that on arrival of the Turkish troops they saved all the guns of the fortress intact, and obtained possession of immense quantities of ammunition of all kinds.

The abandonment of such a strong position is incomprehensible. News of the occupation of Volo by the Turkish forces is momentarily expected here.

"Eleven more Greek canoes" the correspondent adds, "were found along the road south of Larissa."

A Jew just arrived at Larissa from Volo says that the place is deserted. All is quiet here, most of the Jews having returned to Larissa.

Two battalions of Turkish infantry are guarding the railroad station at Larissa, where I found the remains of the hospital stores which had been abandoned by the Greeks at the last moment. The inhabitants of Larissa say the Greeks seized all the horses and carriages. Even the local newspaper men fled on foot.

Many amusing scenes were witnessed in Larissa this morning. For instance, I met an ugly Turkish soldier, subordinated and dusty, solemnly parading the road under a fine lady's parasol, which he had picked up on the road.

Some of the residents still remain hidden, and the same is the case with some of the Greek officers. All of the latter who were made prisoners are paroled.

London, April 30.—The evening news publishes a dispatch from Constantinople dated to-day, which says that a Turkish battery occupied Volo yesterday evening. The dispatch adds that ten days delay has been granted Greeks who are desirous of leaving Constantinople.

Truth is a Necessity. Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school, or shop. Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

If you wish to feel well, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Makes a Very Explicit Statement.

London, April 30.—The parliamentary committee which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid resumed its sittings today in the committee room at Westminster Hall. The secretary of state for the colonies, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, made a statement under oath, declaring in the most explicit manner that neither himself nor colleagues in the Colonial office had, until the day before the raid, the slightest suspicion of anything in the nature of an armed invasion of the Transvaal.

Rutherford Harris made a long statement of his distant connection with the movements in the Transvaal, and then, amid most intense interest, Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the evidence, proceeding to the raid and concluded with making the statement under oath as already cited.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism. From the Fairhaven, N.Y., Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife had been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy.

Salisbury Says No. Won't Consent to Open up the Behring Sea Fisheries Dispute Again.

London, April 30.—The foreign office has mailed the reply of the Marquis of Salisbury in answer to a request from Washington for a re-inquiry into the Behring Sea fisheries dispute. It is reported that the British premier's reply is in the negative, on the ground of expense. Washington asked for a prompt reply, which was hurriedly drawn up and dispatched this week.

Throat Trouble's Cured. "I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limesed and Turpentine for severe throat trouble," writes Mrs. Hopkins, of 254 Barbara street, Toronto. "It proved most effective. I regard it as one of the best household remedies there is. It is easy and pleasant to take and drives out the cold with surprising celerity."

The Westfield, Ind. News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McCarty, for many years in the employ of the L.N.A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders."

TUPPER AND THE TARIFF

Sir Charles is Extremely Solicitous About Guarding Great Britain's Interests

Conservatives to Move That England Be Requested to Impose Duties Favoring Canada.

Resignation of F. C. Gamble—Roy in Charge Temporarily—A Divorce Case.

Ottawa, April 30.—At an opposition caucus held this afternoon a large number of Conservatives were present. They decided not to move any amendment to the main resolution, but to move in committee an amendment providing that the preferential offer should be confined to Great Britain, and that something should be given to Canada in return for this concession.

F. C. Gamble, engineer of public works in British Columbia, has resigned, and Mr. Roy, now at New Westminster, has taken charge temporarily.

The divorce committee of the senate reported, after hearing the evidence, today to the Senate of granting a divorce to Estelle Lowry, of Hamilton.

The officials of the customs department were busy yesterday sending out instructions to collectors in connection with importing goods from Britain, Ireland, or the United States.

Further Particulars Received by Steamer at Tacoma. Tacoma, April 30.—The following Chinese arrivals have been received here: At Shanghai, on April 5th, one thousand striking coolies precipitated a riot and started to burn the city and assault the local militia.

Toronto, April 29.—A special car, with twenty-eight railroad conductors from various parts of the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, left this morning for Los Angeles, California, to attend the annual meeting of the conductors of that city.

Not one in twenty are free from ailment caused by some little infection of the liver. It will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

MATT JENNER DROWNED. Poor Matt Jenner has come to his end at last after a varied and interesting life. He was a California and British Columbia, the brave old man being drowned in yesterday's storm.

Matt Jenner left this city Saturday in a sailing boat for a visit to Pender Island, intending to return Monday. It was a brave feat, indeed, that would attempt to cross the gulf in an open boat in yesterday's storm, but this old man must have essayed to do so.

The case of the Queen vs the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal, was allowed. This condemns the sugar company to pay some \$33,000 duty.

Robert Augustus Baldwin Hart, Montreal, will apply at the next session for a divorce from his wife Catherine, nee Casanova Buntin, at present residing at Cornwall, in the state of New York, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Judge Burton, court of appeals, Ontario, is gazetted to-day chief justice in Ontario, and Charles Moss, barrister, Toronto, is gazetted judge in the court of appeals. Alexander O. Harby, Bramford, is appointed county court judge of Brant, in place of E. J. Jones, resigned.

Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

GREECE NOT YET VANQUISHED.

Turks Defeated With Great Loss in a Fierce Fight at Velestino.

Every Able-Bodied Greek To Be Called Upon to Fight for His Country.

Athens, May 1.—Dispatches from Pharsalos, headquarters of the Greek army in Thessaly, give further particulars of the recent fighting between the Turks and Greeks at Velestino, 10 miles west of Volo, at the junction of the railroad connecting Volo with Larissa and Pharsalos.

The Turkish attacking force consisted of 8,000 infantry, 600 cavalry and 13 guns. The charges of the Turkish cavalry were firmly withstood by Greeks posted on Karnavasa hill. The entire Turkish regiment was decimated.

Four Turkish companies which attempted to charge were received with the combined rifle and shrapnel fire which moved down several hundred.

A detachment of Turkish cavalry from Larissa approached the railway between Pharsalos and Domokos, which down is about ten miles south of Charsalos in the Greek rear. The Greek artillery opened fire upon the enemies' cavalry at long range, and after a heavy cannonading forced the Turks to retire, the Greek cavalry pursuing them.

The Turkish commander apparently wished to surprise the Greeks at Pharsalos and sent two army corps against them, one from Trikhalis, the other from Larissa.

Athens, April 1.—It is reported here that Col. Vaasso is about to be recalled from the island of Crete.

London, April 1.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Athens says that M. Theotokis took the oath as minister of the interior yesterday evening and left the interior minister with the minister of war, Col. Tsamados, for Pharsalos, headquarters of the Greek army, where, it is reported, the Greek troops have repulsed a heavy attack.

Athens, May 1.—The Turks are preparing to besiege Arta. London, May 1.—A dispatch from Athens says M. Ralli, the new Greek prime minister, has announced his intention of calling to arms every able-bodied Greek.

Candia, Crete, May 1.—The Italian and British admirals have arrived here to confer with the insurgent leaders.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung affections—also positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. It is a simple and a desire to relieve human suffering, will send free of charge, to all who desire to be cured in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE POOR REMEMBERED. Tenants of London Slums Will Rejoice on June 22nd.

London, May 1.—The Princes of Wales has written the Lord Mayor of London pointing out that in the schemes to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee in June, the poorest of the poor, the tenants of the London slums, have been overlooked. She says: "Might I plead that they also might share in the fetes of that blessed day, and so remember to the end of their lives that great and good Queen, whose reign, by the blessing of God, has been prolonged for 60 years. Let us therefore provide these unfortunate ones, these beggars and outcasts, with a dinner or some substantial meal during the week of jubilee commemoration. I have great pleasure in heading a subscription list for that purpose with £100."

ARM FOR SALE

acres on Vancouver Island, 2 miles Duncan; good house, barn and 10, splendid water; ten acres cleared, chopped.

JOHN DEVINE, Duncan.

farmers, Market Gardeners, etc.

VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., Ltd.

Wharf, Victoria, offer fertilizers at following prices, in ton lots:

Superphosphate ..... 14c. "

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. It is the best and most reliable of all baking powders common to the cheap brands. TORONTO BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Mr. Sward has been at his deadly work again. Yesterday he proposed an amendment to the mining bill, which, though very much in the public interest, was extremely disagreeable to the government itself.

QUARANTINE.

Stoppage in quarantine is naturally most disagreeable to the large number of saloon passengers of the Empress of China, and so, for that matter, is it to the men who were in the steerage.

MALADMINISTRATION.

The Colonist has the temerity to assert that "the Ruckles case has been fully thrashed out in the house, and it was expressly stated by the leading speakers on the opposition side that no fault lay with the department of lands."

In 1891 Messrs. E. and F. Ruckle pre-empted 640 acres of land along the Kettle river. Sixty-seven acres of this land lies on the same side of the river as the town of Grand Forks, and is adjacent to the town.

acres and cropped it for several years. Land in the vicinity of Grand Forks has become valuable because of the growth of the town. Mr. E. M. Johnson, attorney-in-fact for Miss Davey, applied for the purchase of the 67 acres in question under clause 9 of the Land Act Amendment Act, 1895.

Leo. Norris, the government agent at Vernon, having received Mr. Johnson's application, wrote, not to the chief commissioner, but to a clerk in the lands and works department. He received the following reply: "In reply to your inquiry I beg to say that the tract of land referred to has not been gazetted as surveyed, and is deemed to be unsurveyed."

"I, E. M. Johnson, attorney-in-fact for G. L. Davey, of Kettle River, B.C., do solemnly declare that she is an actual settler on land east of 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 unsurveyed 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, 1893."

Hon. G. B. Martin, the chief commissioner of lands and works, refused to be governed by the reports of the government agent at Vernon or the government agent at Midway, refused to heed the advice of S. Russell Almond and Peter T. McCallum, justices of the peace for the district, totally disregarded the requests of the men who had tilled the land for years, treated with contempt the affidavits of the surveyor who made the plan of the pre-emption, violated the spirit and the letter of clause 9 of the land act under which the application was made, and sold for one dollar an acre 67 acres of land which immediately after it came under the control of the purchasers was subdivided into town lots and advertised for sale, as adjoining the townsite of Grand Forks.

The Colonist does its best to commend Mr. Forster to the electors of Chilliwack. Mr. Forster will no doubt be duly grateful.

Sir Charles Tupper and his followers in the house seem to have decided that their best course is not to fight very stubbornly against the adoption of the new tariff arrangement. This would appear to be a wise decision, even from a party standpoint.

adian tariff schedule without the aid of higher mathematics and a customs expert to explain the classifications and rates of duty.

Our morning contemporary has worked itself into a fine frenzy over the Stewart river lease proposal. But while furiously straining at the Stewart river grant it calmly swallows the Cassiar Central claim.

Will the premier rise and explain how a railway 75 miles long can afford transportation facilities to a district containing 140,000,000 acres?

Why should a prospector starting from Victoria to the northern confines of the province, a distance of 1,000 miles, surrender half of his discoveries to a company which carried him 75 miles of the distance?

The Colonist thinks "It is of slight interest to the people of Victoria to know that the evening paper has not a word of protest against the leasing of that river on unprotestable conditions and practically without notice."

Touching the Cassiar Central railway affair, the Revelstoke Herald says: "In short, if the bill passes, over about 800, 180 acres of the richest mineral lands in the province the unfortunate prospector will be tied hand and foot to the company, and there is not the slightest doubt which of the two will come out at the small end of the horn."

Mr. Kirk, a land surveyor, called for the plaintiff, had not seen either No. 1 or No. 2. He was asked to refer to the field notes of the Grand Prize mineral claim, which were produced.

The way in which the Grand Prize was located in itself shows the desire of the locator to avoid infringing upon the ground of the Deer Park claim, the exact boundaries of which he did not know, as it had not then been surveyed, and it is quite consistent with the exercise of reasonable care on his part that the No. 1 post should, upon a survey, be found where it was.

So says the Colonist. We should be quite content to take this statement of the case and ask the public to say whether the government organ is honest in upholding the Cassiar scheme while it condemns the other. There are some necessary corrections in the statement, however. One of these is that the Stewart river proposal does not "bar free miners altogether," nor does the Cassiar scheme "give free miners an equal chance with the company."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total: \$11,051.49

First Always Hood's Sarsaparilla. Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood - cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity.

CLAIMANTS TO MINES

Hon Justice McCall Delivers an Important Judgment in the Grand Prize Case.

The Question of What Constitutes the Actual Occupation of a Claim.

The following is the decision of Justice McCall handed down in the Grand Prize case: The Grand Prize mineral claim was recorded on the 9th of June, 1894, by one McDougall. A certificate of work was issued on the 3rd of June, 1895.

The plaintiff having ascertained these facts (except the amount of the purchase money) on the 10th of June, 1895, he immediately proceeded to search the records in the mining recorder's office and while the defendant was in actual occupation of, and actively engaged in working, the claim, the plaintiff caused a survey to be made to locate the ground as another claim by the name of the Buffalo Bill fraction on the 24th of July, 1896, and recorded it on the next following day in his own name.

In the affidavit required by sub-section (c) of section 17 of the Mineral Act, 1893, the plaintiff, in stating his belief that the ground applied for was "unoccupied by any other person as a mineral claim," stated that in his belief it was not "occupied."

The plaintiff claims the right to make his claim because it is alleged that the posts of the Grand Prize were situated outside the limits of that claim. At the time of the location of the Grand Prize the only claim located adjoining it was the Deer Park, which, however, was not then surveyed.

It is not necessary to rely upon the testimony of the plaintiff or that of Bleeker from the unsatisfactory way in which they gave their evidence; nor can I accept the evidence of George Ellis as satisfactory upon the question of the location of the claim, as it does not appear that he measured them.

Mr. Kirk, a land surveyor, called for the plaintiff, had not seen either No. 1 or No. 2. He was asked to refer to the field notes of the Grand Prize mineral claim, which were produced.

The point is an important one, which, so far as I am aware, has never before arisen, and I regret that I have not had the advantage of hearing argument upon it. Reference was not even made to it at the trial.

I think it is clear that the circumstances of this case constitute an occupation within the meaning of the act - even assuming the location to be defective and the defect not to have been cured - though ordinarily occupation may be found to consist of a valid location and record under the act.

Officials in Washington Have No Fear of Any Trouble.

Washington, May 1.-The officials of the Japanese legation in this city expressed themselves in positive terms as having no fear of international complications between Japan and Hawaii or the United States growing out of the differences between the first two countries on the immigration question. They believe the possibility of war over the complications which may arise and attribute such talk to the "jingo newspapers, which are disposed to make great claims for the government and to be easily excited by diplomatic and commercial intrigues which there is no warrant for the predictions that trouble is likely to follow."

isier one, but it is simply an exercise by the Japanese government of the right claimed and enjoyed by other countries of having naval representatives in the waters of countries where their citizens are located, so that in the event of necessity ample protection may be afforded.

TARIFF BILL DEBATED.

Dingley Bill Will Not Likely Pass the Senate Before August.

Chicago, May 1.-The Post's Washington special says: Senator Jones, of Nevada, holds the balance of power, and has joined with the Democratic members of the finance committee in objecting to reporting the tariff bill direct to the senate as framed by the Republican members. This move is a disappointment to the Republican senators in congress and to the administration. The bill will have to be reported to the full committee and the Democratic members of the committee say that they do not intend to obstruct the measure. They propose to take time for its careful consideration before permitting it to come before the senate.

The Democrats refuse to let the Republicans name a date for the report on the bill, and say that it may be held in abeyance for two or three weeks. The chances for the early passage of the bill are diminishing, and it may be August before it goes to the president.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER

CHRISTIANITY OWES MUCH TO HIS ZEAL AND ENDURANCE.

His Life During the Early Days of Methodism in Canada Was Often One of Great Hardship - The Story of One Now Enjoying a Ripely Old Age.

From the Simcoe reformer.

In the early days of Methodism in Canada the gospel was spread abroad in the land by the active exertions of the circuit riders. It required a man of no ordinary health and strength; an iron constitution and unflinching determination to fulfill the arduous duties incumbent on one who undertook to preach salvation to his fellow-men. It was no easy task that these men set themselves to, but they were strong in the faith and hope of ultimate reward.

Many fell by the wayside, while others struggled on and prospered, and a few are to-day enjoying ripe old age happily in the knowledge that a lasting reward will soon be theirs. Most of these old timers are not now engaged in active church work, but have been placed on the superannuation list, and are now living a quiet life in town or on a farm, free from the cares of the world, they await the call to come up higher.

Rev. David Williams, who lives two miles southwest of Nixon, Ont., in the township of Windham, Norfolk county, was one of these early days circuit riders. He was a man of vigorous health and although without the many advantages in the way of early education, he succeeded by dint of hard and constant study in being admitted to the ministry. He was first born in the first house built in Glen Williams near Georgetown, Mr. Kennedy, the founder of Georgetown, being a brother of his mother. To-day he is 70 years old, and for the past 26 years has lived in this country.

For many years he has been a sufferer from kidney and kindred diseases. He tried all kinds of remedies, and although he was temporarily relieved, he gradually grew worse, until in October, 1888, he was stricken with paralysis. From this he partially recovered and recovered his powers of speech, but his mind was badly wrecked, and his memory was so poor that he could not remember the name of the person to whom he wished to speak without thinking intently for several minutes. One day while driving to church he wished to speak to a neighbor who lived next to him for twenty years, but he could not recall the name for an hour or more. In addition to his mental trouble, he had intense bodily suffering, pains in the head, across the forehead, in the temples and behind the ears, along the lower part of the skull and in the joint of the neck. He had great weakness and pains in the back, hips and legs. In fact, so much did he suffer that sleep was almost an impossibility, and he fell away in weight until he weighed only 145 pounds. By this time, December, 1895, he became despondent and felt that if he did not soon obtain relief, he would soon bid adieu to the things of this world. On the 20th of December he read of a cure in the reformer by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and being seized with a sudden inspiration, at once wrote to Brockville for a supply of that marvellous remedy. Immediate good results followed their use, and he has improved wonderfully during the past year. He has recovered his bodily health and strength, and is comparatively free from pain, and his memory is nearly as good as it ever was, and as the improvement continues the prospects are very bright for complete recovery. He has gained 20 pounds in weight since beginning to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Williams says: "I can heartily endorse the many good things said of these pills in the papers, and strongly recommend them to any one suffering as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pills are had only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

EUROPEAN BOYCOTT RULES.

An exhaustive report has just been issued by Consul Chancelor at Havre, giving a detailed statement of the boycott rules and regulations now prevailing in the various European countries regard cycles and cyclists. In France there is an annual tax of \$2 for every wheel. Bicycles go as baggage on railways. In Austria a deposit of \$10 must be made. In Belgium 12 per cent. ad valorem duty must be deposited; England charges no duty, but compels a deposit to guarantee against sale of bicycles. In nearly all the remaining countries deposits are required, and in Spain a six months' license, costing 20 cents is required. Consul Chancelor points out that membership in cycling organizations abroad, as at home, carries great advantages, reduced hotel rates and repairs, with courteous treatment generally.

BOARD OF TRADE

A Protest Against the Lease of Stewart River for Drugging Purposes.

Other Mercantile Matters Considered - The Bad Telegraph Service.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held at the Board of Trade building yesterday afternoon. The special smelter committee, appointed some time ago to confer with the city council reported on the progress made in that matter and asked that further information be secured on that subject. In furtherance of that end they requested that the present committee be allowed to continue its work.

G. A. Kirk reported that the committee on Yukon trails had been more or less successful. Hon. Messrs. Turner and Baker had been interviewed and the committee had this afternoon received the availability of the two different routes. They had been informed that a map had been sent to Telegraph Creek which looked over the route proposed, and should the Hoodlingqua river be navigable he was instructed to expend \$2,000 on that route.

A letter was received from the secretary of the Navy League enclosing copies of memorials to the Governor-General asking that a conference be held and also asking if the council could submit to them the name of any gentleman in Victoria who was willing to form a branch of the society here. The letter was received and ordered acknowledged.

The department of fisheries and marine wrote regarding the licenses for trap nets at Boundary Bay. Inspector McNab, the communication said, had been advised that as many nets would be licensed there this year as heretofore. The letter was received and filed.

Provincial Librarian R. E. Gosnell, who is compiling statistics in reference to the trade of the different provinces, wrote asking that the matter be endorsed by the board. A resolution was passed to that effect.

The consideration of the leasing of Stewart river for purposes of gold dredging then came before the council. The conditions of the lease were read by the secretary, and some discussion followed. None of the members knew anything about the lease, but they thought that time should have been given.

President Ker thought that the leasing of Stewart river greatly against the interests of the country. He thought that there must be "something in it." Some one must be applying for the lease although they were going through the form of calling for tenders. Mr. G. A. Kirk said that if the Department of Teck's company were interested, according to British Columbia mining laws it was not permissible, as Stewart river was not an abandoned river or placer ground.

Mr. Robertson thought that a "bad protest" should be made against granting the lease in the interest of the many free miners in that district.

Mr. Lindley Crease was of the opinion that the leasing of 100 miles of the river was a most extraordinary thing. It would prevent any gold camp starting in that district. He also thought that the board should protest.

A resolution was finally moved by Mr. Fletcher and seconded by Mr. H. Pearson that this council of the British Columbia Board of Trade very earnestly objects to the unfairness of granting leases for dredging the Stewart river, there not having been opportunity given to persons in the Western provinces to investigate with a view to tendering, and urges Victoria's representatives at Ottawa to insist on an extension of time for tendering being granted. The Vancouver and New Westminster boards of trade to be asked to support the same. This resolution was carried and the secretary instructed to telegraph the same to Ottawa.

Mr. Robinson then brought before the meeting the deficiency in the telegraph service to and from this city. How often has the wire been down during the past month?

Several members - How often has it been down?

Mr. Robinson thought that something should be done to draw the attention of the C.P.R. to the matter of the telegraph service.

President Ker thought that something would be done to improve the service if they protested.

Mr. Robinson thought that such would be the case, but as long as they did not kick the same condition of affairs would continue.

President Ker said that he believed that the admiral had said that Vancouver was more to be depended upon than Victoria, as the wires were continually down here.

Then after more discussion on the same lines, all of the members being of the opinion that a strong protest should be made, the council adjourned.

GREEK ARMY DEMORALIZED

The Entire Force in Epirus Into a Helpless Panic by a Turkish Onslaught.

The Officers Neglected to Prepare for the Timely Arrival of Reinforcements.

Greeks from America Arrive En Route for the Scene of the Struggle.

London, May 3.-The Times correspondent at Patras, giving details of the fighting at Peloponnese, writes that the neglect of the officers for the timely arrival of reinforcements - a matter so difficult in the section of the country - was the real cause of their fierce onset.

"When the Turks opened the real attack the mere handful of Greeks did not realize that this one battle would throw the entire Greek army into a hopeless panic, and the cause of all their misadventure since that date of the campaign. Six thousand men, scattered over the mountain, covered with bushes and rocks, and in the midst of a firing which was rapid and heavy. In spite of the fact that two Greek guns were abandoned from action since the fusillade began the Cypriotes bravely, but were compelled to be abandoned. There had been only no stand anywhere, the army crumpling up without any shot. We entered Kumandzi and there they descended a narrow where for hours we met no retreating and panic-stricken troops far ahead. About midnight we mournful procession of soldiers, the army rolling along the road. Crowded utter confusion, packed with humanity, tumbling on iron wheels, without hurry and silent a strange panic was prevailing. The army kept rolling along, the termination not to fight, but to ward off Arta in a sluggish, wave. Officers, like their men, walked with gloomy and shamed faces, quite unable to get in hand."

"At Kanopoglio Col. Botzari vainly tried to check the route a stand, but the mass, continuing their march, rolled along, mingled with the troops the inhabitants of the villages on the defeat, who, fearing vengeance, assisting the Greeks, were being driven back by the Turkish cavalry, sheep and goats bellowing, trampling and killing each while the lurid glare of the homes behind reminded them of their own country."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "Two hundred volunteers for Greece have arrived and have gone on to Marselice, where the defending army is being the inscription: 'War for death.'"

The correspondent of the Times says: "Communication with the island of Cephalonia, which is a short distance toward Larissa, report the line apparently as little. The authorities are drilled and bayonets to civilians. The British warship Dryad has arrived at Janina on Thursday with seven battalions from Alexandria. The correspondent of the Standard says: "The British arrived at Janina on Thursday with seven battalions from Alexandria. The correspondent of the Standard says: "The British arrived at Janina on Thursday with seven battalions from Alexandria. The correspondent of the Standard says: "The British arrived at Janina on Thursday with seven battalions from Alexandria."

The Morning Post's correspondent Constantinople says: "An impulse has been issued approving of the telegram from the British consul, Gen. Pasha ordering him to withdraw with the utmost caution. The story is quite in accordance with the methods. Such orders are given to greatly annoy the commander at the front."

The Morning Post has a dispatch Larissa saying that a Greek force of the war correspondents, sending them to go on foot.

The Daily Chronicle publishes news from Pharsalos which has been received by Osman Pasha, who has ordered Edhem Pasha, Athens, May 3.-The diplomatic may be summed up as follows: request for mediation has been addressed by Greece to the rest of the ministers of war and support upon the state of the Greek Pharsalos and elsewhere. The have not offered to meditate, they do not conceal the fact that they are not in a position to be responsible to them. Minister of Affairs M. Skouliotis says the situation has generally improved in Epirus and Thessaly, and that of the Greeks over the Turks at was brilliant.

Advises from Attra say that the local authorities and one hundred inhabitants of that place have fled. The panic, however, is not at Attra. All the stores are closed, military authorities are withdrawing troops from the vicinity. Greek troops are being sent in the direction of Filiplina. The names of the Greek troops have been given to restore the morale of the Attra by preaching a crusade against the Turks in the public square.

HAILED WITH DELIGHT Britishers Still Talking About Canadian Tariff.

London, May 3.-The newspapers returning from the Malakal last evening.



THE BUDGET SPEECH

Hon. Mr. Fielding Introduces the New Tariff in the House of Commons.

An Eloquent Presentation of the Policy Decided Upon by the Government.

The Finance Minister's Estimate of the Result Likely to Follow.

The following report of the Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget speech is taken from the Ottawa Journal.

The finance minister proceeded first to make his financial statement which he worked out in considerable detail.

He estimated that the revenue for the present fiscal year ending June 30 next to be possibly \$37,500,000, perhaps a little less.

The expenditure would be about \$37,857,778. Mr. Fielding figured that the deficit might be \$350,000. But he did not desire to be bound by such a statement.

The deficit at any rate would be well within the million mark. "I think," he said, "that we will have to make further allowance for the uncertainties of our trade during the two remaining months and I shall not be far astray if I say we will come out of the year well within a million dollars deficit, and I shall not be surprised if it does not exceed \$500,000."

As regards the national debt, he said that for 1896-97 the net addition to the debt had been \$2,425,505, bringing the total net debt of Canada to \$256,497,432. For the present year, ending June 30 next, the net increase would probably be \$1,750,000—say \$900,000 of deficit, as he had already explained, and \$1,150,000 expended on capital account.

For the coming fiscal year, July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, Mr. Fielding estimated that ordinary revenue would be \$37,500,000 as far as could be ascertained when the tariff was changing.

The ordinary expenditure would be \$38,250,000, leaving a deficit of \$750,000. In addition, there would be an expenditure of two millions on capital account. So that next year again, \$2,750,000 would probably be added to the public debt.

N. P. AND THE LIBERALS.

The Finance Minister Summarizes His Party's Trade Views.

Having discussed the finances at length, Mr. Fielding proceeded to review the history of the National Policy.

Mr. Fielding recalled the inducements which the framers of the National Policy had held out to the people in 1878.

One of the commonest arguments advanced at that time was that protection was not a good thing in itself, but that it was a matter of temporary necessity.

Give the infant industries a chance, and they would soon be able to stand alone. That statement might be now viewed in the light of experience.

The infant industry had grown larger, and its voice stronger, but that voice was employed to cry out that if the nursing bottle was taken away the infant would die.

Then the people had been promised a reciprocity treaty. Sir Charles Tupper had promised it in two years. The country had had eighteen years of the National Policy, and had been farther from the reciprocity treaty at the end of that time than at the beginning.

When they had been promised an increase of population. Under this head Mr. Fielding made an exhaustive review of the census figures of 1881, and pointed out that in this regard the National Policy had failed miserably to fulfill the promises of its framers.

Having thus advanced his arguments for the abolition of the National Policy, Mr. Fielding turned to an elucidation of the policy with which the government proposed replacing it. And to this end he read the tariff resolution passed at the Liberal party convention assembled in 1893.

"That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service; that the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency whereby the few themselves have enriched themselves, and the masses of the people impoverished; that it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote the freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States."

Here it was that the Liberals began to show enthusiasm. As each one of the familiar propositions fell from the finance minister's lips the party behind him cried "Hear, hear," and the response took the sound of an Anglican church service.

"Here endeth the second lesson," said Mr. Foster.

Mr. Fielding declared that the election of Canada and given their verdict upon this resolution and the Liberal party in power accepted the principle laid down in the resolution as a principle which they were bound to follow. Upon this declaration the Liberals in the house set up a great cheer. It being 10 o'clock the speaker left the chair.

Resuming in the evening, Mr. Fielding protested against the proposition that the manufacturers had a vested right in the National Policy. Every man who invested a dollar in the National Policy was well aware that that policy was opposed by one of the great parties in the Dominion. There had never

been in the country a substantial majority in favor of the principle of high protection. There was a speculative business in the whole National Policy business. The manufacturers had to run their risk and should be prepared to take the consequences. They would have no reason to complain if the government were to remove their protection at the stroke of the pen. That would be a just thing. But there was no disposition on the part of this government to follow such a course.

"Hear, hear," shouted the Conservatives gleefully and "Hear, hear," the ministers cried back fervently, and the whole house applauded at once by pounding the desk lids.

Protection, continued Mr. Fielding has become so interwoven with other interests that in an attempt to revise tariff conditions the government might injure the other interests which had substantial claims upon it. In the matter of banking alone, vast interests were dependent upon the careful treatment of the conditions under which the manufacturing industries existed and the government had no desire by any means to do what some persons say are bound to do but what intelligent persons know we are not bound to do.

"Oh, come to the point," said Mr. Foster sharply, "you are making us drift. But Mr. Fielding was nearing the point.

A DOUBLE-BLADED TARIFF.

Canada to Uncle Sam and Great Britain—Measure for Measure.

In 1893, Mr. Fielding proceeded, at the time of the Liberal convention in Ottawa, the Democrats had been returned to power in the United States, and there was every reason to believe that the States were about to adopt a more reasonable tariff policy and enact a measure of tariff reform.

The time seemed opportune for placing on record the willingness of one of the great parties of Canada to assist at the improvement of the trade relations of the two countries. Unhappily, the American people had changed their minds. Still, leading public men in the United States had indicated to public men on this side that though the Republicans had been returned to power, the Democrats would not refuse to enter into improved trade relations with Canada.

"In view of that," said Mr. Fielding, "we feel that we are justified in stopping to think what would be the effect of our policy of to-day, while on the eve of negotiations on the subject of reciprocity, if our American friends are willing to negotiate, we should in advance such negotiations reduce our tariff down to low figures."

"I believe that there is nothing inconsistent with sound free trade principles in a government endeavoring, in dealing with a neighbor, to hold in its hand whatever levers it may possess in the negotiations; but not in the spirit of retaliation. There are men, well-meaning in Canada, who are in favor of them, let us admit—who say that we should meet the Dingley bill on the principle of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a dollar for a dollar. We are not prepared to do that. We adopt that policy. We say that it is a wise policy to wait and see what shall be the outcome of the present uncertainty in the United States in relation to their trade policy, and the negotiations in which we are willing to enter into with respect to reciprocity. We say that pending such negotiations and pending the American tariff, we should have a clear understanding of what will be the effect which their policy may have upon the affairs of Canada. It is the part of prudence that we should understand the duties and not extend to that country the measure of a tariff reform that we would be anxious to extend if they would meet us frankly.

"We recognize the fact that if the Dingley bill becomes law, it will have some effect on our trade. We do not complain of it; we have no right to complain of it. The American people are entitled to the right to frame their tariff policy with a single eye to their own interests, and we must recognize that without a murmur; but they are an intelligent people, and intelligent people are entitled to the fact that if they have the right to frame their policy with a single eye to their own interests, we have the right to frame our policy with a single eye to what we believe to be the interests of our country. We will say to our American brethren that we will not yield to this spirit of retaliation which is in the air, and in which there is perhaps very considerable justification. While we are anxious to put up a barbed wire fence three or four strands higher, there is no particular reason why we should take it down to-day.

A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

"This leads to the conclusion that we must be prepared to deal with this question from the point of view of having one tariff for the countries who are willing to trade with us and a different tariff for the countries who are not. So far as our tariff has relation to those countries who have no particular desire to trade with us, we recognize that there are in it some items of sufficient force to justify us in making reductions to please foreign countries, but to please ourselves. There are things we want to buy from foreign countries and our desire to obtain these things on fair and reasonable terms is paramount to every other consideration in dealing with the tariff question. But with the exception of these articles to which I shall refer as I proceed I have to tell these that it is not the intention of the government to propose any great reduction in the tariff as applied to those countries who are not disposed to trade with us. We propose therefore to have a general tariff and that general tariff will be to a large extent the tariff of to-day—the tariff of to-day, freed from some of its enormities, freed from some of the injustices of which the people complain, freed from many of the specific duties, and freed from the conflicts, annoyances and irritations which have created war between the importers and the customs authorities. We propose to adopt a general tariff, and when we propose to adopt a special tariff having reference to the countries which are desirous of trading with us; and as a matter of course, not by the condition of offering not which exists, that preferential tariff gives preference above all others to the product of Great Britain.

At this point the enthusiasm of the ministerialists overflowed all former bounds and the opposition leaders sat smiling grimly at the noise from across the gangway.

FAVORED NATION TREATIES.

Discussion as to Whether They Invalide the Preferential Tariff.

Sir Charles Tupper asked Mr. Fielding a question:

"In granting the advantages which he has stated he proposed to grant to goods imported from the United Kingdom, how does he propose to treat other Belgian and German treaties which actually prohibit Canada from discriminating in favor of Great Britain against either Belgium or Germany or any of the countries that have 'most favored' nation treatment?"

Mr. Fielding replied: "There is an important distinction between the policy which seems to be forbidden by the Belgian and German treaties and the policy which I submit. By the Belgian and German treaties any colony would be prohibited to make a preferential arrangement with Great Britain without offering the same arrangement to the 'most favored' nations. We do not offer anything to Great Britain by our resolution which offers to Great Britain alone. We recognize the fact that Great Britain by her liberal trade policy is in a position to avail herself of this resolution offer immediately but we do not offer to Great Britain alone. We do not to every nation which is prepared to accept it. We make it to every country which is willing to establish fair trade relations with Canada."

Sir Chas. Tupper: "The express terms of one of those treaties at all events is that England will not permit any higher rate of duty to be charged upon the articles coming from those countries than is charged upon like articles coming from Great Britain herself. If I am correct in my reading of the treaty, this proposal of the Canadian government is entirely delusive, and will have no effect whatever."

Mr. Fielding: "What I understand—subject to the ultimate judgment of the law—is that the Canadian government is not offering to Great Britain any concession to Great Britain without at the same time offering the same to those countries."

Sir Charles Tupper: "Nothing of the kind."

Mr. Fielding: "Well, my hon. friend is willing to settle that question in this way which is desirable."

Sir Charles Tupper: "The treaty speaks for itself in express terms."

Mr. Fielding: "Possibly it does; and even if it does, the words moves, and possibly the step we are taking, may have the effect of drawing the attention of Her Majesty's government and of the English public to the position of the Canadian government in the question. Meantime, we intend to take the view that inasmuch as we offer these conditions to other nations, if they do not see fit to accept them, they are left to rest upon them and not upon Canada."

This statement was received with loud applause.

THE NEW TARIFF.

A Summary of the Principles and Chief Details.

Mr. Fielding proceeded to the details of the new tariff. Roughly speaking, the reduction or abolition of duties on those countries which are staples like binder twine, barbed wire and machinery; substitution largely of ad valorem duties for specific ones; heavy reduction in duties on iron pig and scrap, with compensating duties on producers by bounties; slight reductions of the duties on oil, sugar, wheat, flour and a number of manufactured articles; and the duties and excise on liquors and tobacco, and the preferential trade with countries favoring us in their duties.

Mr. Fielding was closely followed and frequently questioned by Mr. Foster and other opposition members. One article, which is not much grown by Canadian farmers, but is needed for stock food, was to be free except when imported for use by whisky distillers. The coal oil tax was to be reduced from 6 cents a gallon to 5 cents and the regulation preventing the sale of coal oil in tanks was to be abolished.

"Sold for one cent," said an opposition member.

Barbed wire and binder twine were to be free after the first of next year. The tea duty was to remain unchanged. The duty on raw sugar was to remain stationary, while the duty on refined sugar, governing the price of sugar to the people, was to be decreased. The duty on unbleached rice was to be increased from 10 to 12 cents per pound and the duty on the bleached article to remain.

"You don't cheapen our food," said Mr. Foster.

"No, but we must have some regard for the revenue," said Mr. Fielding.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Mr. Fielding announced that for the present the coal duties would remain unchanged. He admitted that in making a Montreal declaration he had taken a very heavy exception to the increase in excise and other duties should give the revenue a gain of probably a million dollars, at any rate enough to offset the events, all who have taken an active part in that movement—have assumed that an import imposed by the excise law on spirits was \$1.75 per proof gallon. He proposed to increase that to \$1.90 per proof gallon, which he thought was as much as the increased duty could stand and yield an increased revenue. The increased excise on home-made spirits should give \$500,000; the increased customs duties should give \$175,000 more on imported spirits, and \$100,000, and there would be a duty of 10 cents a pound on raw leaf tobacco.

Mr. Fielding introduced another resolution to compensate the iron manufacturer by increasing the bounty on steel ingots, puddled bars and pig iron to \$3 per ton from \$2. This bounty is to be granted only on iron for home consumption, and should any such iron be exported an equal duty is to be imposed.

Mr. Hughes asked if it was the intention of the government to impose an export duty on logs, and Mr. Fielding replied that that matter must stand for the present.

MR. FIELDING'S REBROATION.

His Eloquent Reference to the Policy of Britain Towards Us.

In conclusion Mr. Fielding said: "We present to the house a tariff which has the advantage of being simpler, than the one that now exists, and feel assured that it will to a considerable extent put an end to that friction which has so long

existed between the merchants of the country and the customs houses. We submit a tariff which largely abandons the specific duties which have been so unjust to the poorer classes. We submit a tariff in which the large free list is not practically disturbed, but has larger additions made to it. We give to the country the great boon of free corn, which will have an important effect in the development of our farming interests, and particularly the dairying interest, to which we must look in a very large degree for the prosperity of our farmers and the increase of our exports. We give to the country a reduction of the duty on coal oil, and the removal of the burdensome restrictions respecting the sale of coal oil. We give to the farmer his fence wire at a low rate of duty for the present year, and place it on the free list from the first of January next. We give him his binder-twine on the same terms—a lower rate of duty for the present year, and make it free from the first of January next.

"We give the dental and medical profession a boon, which the younger and less wealthy members of the profession will appreciate, when we put all surgical instruments on the free list. We recognize the great mining industry of the country by placing on the free list all machinery exclusively used in mining enterprises. We do not confine it to mining machinery made in Canada, but we say it is more important to develop the mining interests of Canada than even to make a few machines in Canada, and so we put mining machinery, exclusively used for the purpose of mining enterprises, on the free list. We give the people the benefit of reductions on breadstuffs, flour, wheat and cornmeal. We give the manufacturers the benefit of a cheaper iron, and much complaint has been made in the past of the burdens imposed upon them by the iron duty. We revise the duties on iron in such a manner that they will not add cost to the consumer and the consumer will add materially to the public revenue. We give the people a reduction almost all along the line. We provide the necessary revenue, but meet the great needs of the country by increased taxes on articles of luxury, such as spirits, tobacco and cigars, and without any increase in taxation on the necessities of life. If hon. gentlemen opposite have ever had the free breakfast table they talk about, we make it freer to-day by reducing the duty on sugar that goes on the breakfast table from \$1.4 per hundred pounds to \$1, which is a material reduction, and last, but not least, we give to the people the benefits of preferential trade with the mother country.

"This question of preferential trade has been mentioned in the house in times past. Leading public men have advocated preferential trade, but always annexing to their suggestions demands for England's action, with which we are well known England would not comply. All the advocates of preferential trade—at all times who have taken an active part in that movement—have assumed that as the first step England must consent to put a duty on corn. We know that England does not view that project with favor. We know that no more unpopular project can be offered the English people than to ask them to put a duty on breadstuffs. It may be as time rolls on, and at an early day, that may change their views. But we know that they may see it in their interest to make this distinction, and they may offer some preferential rate to the grain of Canada. But why should we wait for England to take action? England has dealt generously with us in the past. England has given us a larger degree of liberty perhaps than is possessed by any other country on the face of the earth. She has given us liberty to tax her wares, even when she admits her goods free, and we have taxed them to an enormous degree. Why should we wait for England to do this? Somebody must make a move in this matter, and we propose that Canada shall lead the way. (Cheers.) My hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, says that our project is a free trade with England is a delusive one."

Sir Charles Tupper—"Hear, hear."

Mr. Fielding—"It is so delusive that when I place these resolutions on the table of this house to-night they go into effect, and I speak with pride, in the name of the Liberal party, and the honorable gentleman around me will share that pride when I say that to-morrow morning, in every custom house from ocean to ocean the doors will open on terms of preferential trade with the mother country. (Ministerial cheers.) I cannot doubt that this tariff will commend itself to this house and

to the country, and I feel assured that it will to a considerable extent put an end to that friction which has so long

existed between the merchants of the country and the customs houses. We submit a tariff which largely abandons the specific duties which have been so unjust to the poorer classes. We submit a tariff in which the large free list is not practically disturbed, but has larger additions made to it. We give to the country the great boon of free corn, which will have an important effect in the development of our farming interests, and particularly the dairying interest, to which we must look in a very large degree for the prosperity of our farmers and the increase of our exports. We give to the country a reduction of the duty on coal oil, and the removal of the burdensome restrictions respecting the sale of coal oil. We give to the farmer his fence wire at a low rate of duty for the present year, and place it on the free list from the first of January next. We give him his binder-twine on the same terms—a lower rate of duty for the present year, and make it free from the first of January next.

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CASSIAR OUTRAGE

The Bill to Exclude Free Miners from Cassiar Passes Through Committee.

Opposition Members and Speaker Make Stubborn Fight Against the Bill.

Government Forced to Accept Amendments Giving Less Power to Company.

Thursday, 20th of April, 1897. The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. D. MacRae.

THE MINING ACT. The House went into committee with Mr. Huff in the chair to further consider Mr. Smith's mineral act.

The committee had not gone far when a discussion arose concerning the fact that the bill as introduced by Mr. Smith was not as reported by the mining committee.

Mr. Semlin said that Mr. Smith had accepted a duty which should have devolved on the minister of mines.

Hon. Col. Baker should have taken the responsibility of introducing the bill. Mr. Smith explained that Col. Baker had requested him to introduce the bill, adding that he had not time to bring in the bill.

Mr. Walkem moved that the committee rise. This was declared out of order. Mr. Walkem then moved that the chairman leave the chair.

Mr. Williams said it would be better if the bill was withdrawn and another introduced by the minister of mines.

Mr. Graham said the mining committee had been treated courteously, but the bill included amendments of such great importance that it would not be right to let it pass.

Mr. Walkem's motion was withdrawn. The following sub-section was then struck out: "Every person engaged in mining for minerals other than coal shall take out a free miner's certificate, and every person or stock company who mines any mineral claim without having taken out and obtained such certificate shall, on conviction thereof in a summary way, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, besides costs."

The effect of striking out the clause is to make all employees in mines subject to the 85 mining tax.

The following section was then passed: "The lawful holder of a mineral claim shall, under the provisions of this act, be entitled to receive a crown grant of all the surface rights of such mineral claim on payment to the government of British Columbia of the sum of five dollars per acre for such land, and the fee of five dollars for the crown grant."

It was understood, however, that the sub-section would introduce a sub-section making the proviso that if a mineral claim was used for a townsite, the government should have the right to acquire the lots in the townsite.

Some objection was taken to the following section, because it was held that it would exclude free miners from prospecting over certain grounds:

"Where a lode is supposed to cross a vein under an alluvial deposit, and the indications of the lode in the townsite on the side of the mountain leading to such valley, any free miner making a sworn statement before the recorder or gold commissioner of the district that there is a lode in the mountains, and that he has such alluvial deposit, shall be entitled to a permit for three months for such lode over the area of mineral claim, with the privilege of extending his permit, on his proving to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner that he has bona fide searched for such lode and that he has expended one hundred dollars in such search. During the existence of such permit the ground covered by the same shall be open to record by any other miner. The fee for such permit, and the renewal of the same, shall be the same as the fee for a record."

The section after considerable discussion was carried.

The ambiguity of being "in possession" of the following section was introduced:

"No free miner shall be entitled to an interest in any mineral claim which has been located and recorded by any free miner unless he has a written agreement signed by the parties to the agreement stating the particular interest he is entitled to in such mineral claim."

Mr. Pooley said that open mining on the mountains had not been done for many years, and that the provisions of the bill would be as likely to injure miners who were likely to be discovered without a written agreement.

Mr. Kellie said the object of the bill was to protect prospectors, who on the American side were often the victims of those who went into court and falsely swore that they had verbal agreements with prospectors.

A motion to strike out the section was defeated. Mr. Williams then moved to amend the clause by striking out all the words after "unless" and inserting "such interest is specified and set forth in a written agreement signed by the parties to the mining claim." This amendment was carried, and then the amended section was passed.

The following section was then considered:

"In all cases where a mineral claim is located upon land granted to a railway company as a government subsidy

the lawful owner of the mineral claim, after the same shall have been crown granted, shall be entitled to appropriate the entire surface rights and interest in fee simple of the company in and to the same in the manner prescribed for the appropriation of land in the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1857. Provided, however, that the amount awarded for such surface rights shall not be more than five dollars per acre. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the subsidy of any railway company where provision has heretofore been made as to the price for acquiring the surface rights to mineral claims."

Dr. Walkem pointed out that the legislature had no authority to dictate to railway companies or any one else at what price they shall sell lands deeded to them by the crown. It would be a great boon to the province if the legislature had the power to carry out such a clause; particularly was this true of the E. & N. railway land, but it was useless passing legislation that would not hold water.

Mr. Bryden could not see why any railway company should be compelled to part with their land unless the company was willing to do so.

A motion to strike out the whole section was voted down.

Hon. Mr. Eberts then moved an amendment to the effect that the section should only apply to future railway land grants. It would be breaking faith, he said, for the legislature to attempt to override contracts entered into with railway companies.

Dr. Walkem said the companies brought the matter upon themselves. They refused to sell surface rights to miners without securing exorbitant prices. The lands were not given to the companies in order that they might be locked up and the development of the province retarded. If there was any way of compelling companies to act reasonably it should be put in force. The doctor referred to Mr. Dunsen's offer, which he said was not such as would encourage miners. It was such an offer as would discourage the investment of capital in island mines, which he said were just as rich as those of Kootenay. A satisfactory arrangement should be made at once.

Hon. Mr. Pooley was not aware of any trouble between the Dunsen and the miners. The Dunsen had given lands to some miners for nothing. There was a general antipathy against the railway companies. The railway companies had earned their lands, and their rights should not be interfered with. If arbitration was introduced the individual would always get the better of the company. The house should throw out the clause, and he hoped the house would do that.

Mr. Kellie could not see any benefit of an act in offering a railway company what its land was worth. It was an outrage that railway companies exempted from taxation should be able to prevent the development of mines.

Mr. Williams maintained that he was not in favor of repealing an act, but that the company should be compelled to forego the privilege of acting the dog-in-the-manger and levy tribute of 20 cents a ton on free miners or charging enormous prices for the wood on miners' claims.

Dr. Walkem said that the matter would have to be settled, and settled soon, and that it would be useless to insert a section which would not be effective. Personally he could not see how the province could control the lands granted to the E. & N. by the Dominion government.

Mr. Sward suggested an amendment to the effect that the clause should apply only to railway lands that are exempt from taxation and are not used for railway purposes. Mr. Sward held that the legislature was justified in passing an act by which lands could be expropriated for the public good.

Hon. Mr. Pooley again called upon the members to vote down the clause. Mr. Booth strongly opposed the principle embodied in the clause.

Hon. Mr. Eberts' amendment making the section apply only to future land grants was voted down.

Mr. Sward's amendment, restricting the application of the clause to lands exempt from taxation and not used for railway purposes was then passed.

Mr. Kellie then moved to strike out all the words in the clause after the word "1897." This was carried and the amended clause was passed.

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such authority is filed in the office of the mining recorder in the mining division who is the claimant's representative from the date of the record of such claim."

Mr. Cotton moved a sub-section to the effect that the clause dealing with the free miners' certificates should not apply to persons working for wages only and not having any interest in the mine at which they worked. Mr. Cotton said the government would surely support the amendment, as Hon. Mr. Pooley had already announced that the government intended repealing the mining tax. Mr. Adams believed Mr. Cotton's motion was out of order because it would affect the revenue. It would also relieve Chinamen from paying the tax.

Mr. Cotton said that it was an extraordinary proposition to advance that a member of the committee could not move a resolution affecting the revenue. Hon. Mr. Turner said that the government had intended to repeal the tax, but portions of the bill dealing with the mining districts protesting against the abolition of what is known as the mining tax.

Mr. Kellie said the people of Kootenay did not object to the tax, but they wanted coal miners taxed in a similar way.

Mr. Rogers stated that the miners of Cariboo did not want the tax repealed. Mr. Cotton replied that Mr. Rogers, if consistent, would also urge a tax on other classes as miners.

The chairman, Mr. Huff, ruled that Mr. Cotton's motion was out of order because it interfered with the revenue.

Dr. Walkem appealed from the chairman's decision, and after lengthy wrangling the committee rose and reported the appeal to the speaker.

The speaker could not see that Mr. Cotton's motion was out of order, as it was in consonance with the bill. The house then went into committee and had received the assent of the government.

Hon. Mr. Eberts raised the point that section 2, which had been ruled out in the afternoon, had received the assent of the crown, but the crown had not given its consent to Mr. Cotton's motion. The speaker then stated that if the government refused its consent to the sub-section it would not go in the bill.

The house then went into committee and the chairman was beginning to put the next clause when Mr. Williams raised the point that Mr. Cotton's motion was still before the house as the speaker had ruled it out of order.

The chairman said that the speaker had ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Williams asserted that the speaker had done nothing of the kind.

The chairman then left to interview the speaker regarding with the information that the speaker had ruled the motion was out of order unless the assent of the crown was secured.

After further wrangling Hon. Mr. Turner in answer to Mr. Cotton announced that the government did not dissent from the motion. The government had not been asked before whether they gave it their assent or not. (Oh, oh!)

Mr. Cotton's motion was then brought up for further consideration. Hon. Mr. Turner opposed the motion. He thought it well to defer the matter for another year.

Mr. Cotton wanted to know the reasons for the motion. Major Muttar-Question. (Laughter.) Mr. Cotton—that is the question.

Dr. Walkem said that it was a wrong principle to tax a man simply because he wanted to go to a mine. Mr. Braden said if the tax were removed Chinese and other aliens working in mines would escape taxation altogether.

Mr. Kennedy stated that the tax might have an equitable one for all, that there was nothing but placer mining and every miner was working for himself, but there was no justice in imposing the tax on laborers in quartz mines. Mr. Cotton's motion was voted down on a division of 12 to 14.

Mr. Kellie then moved another sub-section to the effect that the mining tax should also apply to coal. This motion was ruled out of order.

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Mr. Kennedy stated that the tax might have an equitable one for all, that there was nothing but placer mining and every miner was working for himself, but there was no justice in imposing the tax on laborers in quartz mines. Mr. Cotton's motion was voted down on a division of 12 to 14.

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Mr. Sward's motion was then brought up for further consideration. Hon. Mr. Turner opposed the motion. He thought it well to defer the matter for another year.

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upon them the necessity of having the naturalization laws so amended that, in the case of Chinese or Japanese, residence of ten years shall be required before naturalization can be granted, and also that in their cases they shall appear in person before the judge of the court to complete the formalities.

Hon. Mr. Martin—to introduce an act to amend the land act.

NOTICE OF QUESTION. By Mr. Kidd—What modifications have been made or promised to be made by the government in the leases of the Burnaby small holdings?

Friday, April 30th, 1897. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. D. MacRae.

CROWN GRANTS. Mr. Macpherson moved the following resolution: "That an order of the house be granted for a return showing: 1. The number of crown grants issued since 17th April, 1886. 2. Statement of how many, and which of them, contained the provision for bringing such grants into accord with section 13 of the Land Act, 1886. 3. Wording of such clause." The resolution carried.

SONGHEES RESERVE. Mr. Helmcken moved that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to be caused to be laid before the house copies of any further correspondence which has passed between his government and the government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the question of the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve, since the return dated the 17th March, 1897, was presented to this house. The resolution carried.

ADMIRALTY HOUSE. Mr. Helmcken moved that "Whereas on the 30th June, 1896, the commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the Pacific station approached the government of the province of British Columbia on the subject of a residence for the admiral who commands the Pacific; and whereas the vicinity of Esquimalt harbor presents a suitable site, and it is in the interests of the province that a site for such residence should be obtained: Be it therefore resolved, that the said communication should receive the respectful consideration of the government of the province of British Columbia." Mr. Helmcken said that the return shows that the admiral had made an advance through the commissioner of lands and works with reference to a residence for the admiral. The government had evidently not sent a final answer to the admiral. His resolution did not seek to bind the government in any way, but only asked them to give the matter consideration. Hon. Mr. Eberts advanced the motion which such a residence should be erected.

Mr. Booth would vote against the resolution because the government should be left free to deal with the matter as they saw fit. He moved the postponement of the debate for three months.

Mr. Semlin asked if the motion was in order, as it suggested an expenditure of public money for three months.

The speaker ruled that the motion was quite in order.

Mr. Semlin then stated that the matter was purely an imperial one, and the movements of the commander-in-chief could not be influenced by the erection of a residence. The whole matter should be left to the imperial authorities.

Mr. Booth's amendment to postpone consideration for three months was carried by a vote of 17 to 11.

QUARANTINE. Dr. Walkem moved and Mr. Helmcken seconded: "Whereas smallpox, cholera, plague and other infectious and contagious diseases have been introduced into this country and the Orient is at the present time, by means of the lines of large steamers which bring weekly to our shores a large number of Chinese and Japanese immigrants, with their baggage, direct from the plague-stricken sections of these countries; and whereas an epidemic of smallpox occurred in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle in 1892, the source of infection being brought in by one of the Oriental steamers; and whereas during the present year smallpox has been brought in by several of these vessels to William Head quarantine station; and whereas the prevention and disinfection of the said immigrants and the disinfection of their baggage, before embarking at the various Oriental ports, and that an humble address be presented to His Honor the

Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to communicate this resolution to the Dominion government."

Dr. Walkem said if the matter of disinfection was stringently observed on the other side there would not be as great a necessity for detention at the quarantine station here, and there would be less liability of passengers on board the steamers contracting infectious diseases.

Mr. Helmcken referred to the letter from the quarantine appearing in the Colonist. He held that while the people of this province would sympathize with the passengers, the health of the residents must also be considered. If the methods suggested in the resolution were adopted, the probability of such a condition of affairs as obtain at present at the quarantine station would be materially lessened.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

NATURALIZATION. Dr. Walkem moved and Mr. Helmcken seconded: "That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to communicate with the Dominion government and urge upon them the necessity of having naturalization laws so amended that, in the case of Chinese or Japanese, residence of ten years shall be required before naturalization can be granted, and also that in their cases they shall appear in person before the judge of the court to complete the formalities."

Dr. Walkem said that there was a great necessity for a change in the naturalization law. From the newspapers it was learned that a large number of Chinese had declared their intention of becoming British subjects, and many more had been naturalized. Several of these Chinese who had appeared before the county judge in person were refused their papers because all declared that they were bound to return to China.

The motion then carried.

The report of the committee on the revised statutes bill was adopted.

ANTI-ALIEN CLAUSE. The following telegrams were then received: "Hon. D. W. Higgins, Victoria.—Passage of alien amendments will have most disastrous effect here. It is positively suicidal. John R. Reavis."

"A. Williams, M.P.P., Victoria.—Surely that alien amendment will be chopped. Nothing but mischief can result. Kootenay wants progress not retrograde legislation. W. G. Johnson."

"T. Fred Hume, M.P.P., Victoria.—Kootenay Mining Protective Association ask you to do our utmost to bring an alien clause. It will seriously injure Kootenay if carried. J. G. Proctor."

"Speaker Higgins, House of Commons, Victoria.—Without any enterprise Kootenay mining and prosperity will be a failure. We want aliens. G. H. Bayne."

Mr. Kellie asked if the senders of the telegrams were British subjects.

The speaker said Mr. Reavis was a British subject by choice, and that the others were not consulted in the matter. They were British subjects by birth.

CASSIAR CENTRAL. The house then went into committee on the Cassiar Railway Aid bill with Mr. Huff in the chair.

Mr. Sward said when the house passed the company's act of incorporation they had no knowledge that a bill was going to be brought down, and had therefore allowed the company three years to begin construction. It was not right that the company should have three years to decide whether it was worth their while to accept this land.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that in the meantime the land would not be locked up.

Mr. Sward said the whole bill was a mistake, and it would be a mistake for the committee to pass it.

Mr. Sward moved an amendment to the effect that the company should commence within one year and construct its main line within two years after the passage of this act.

Mr. Turner said such an amendment would effectually kill the object of the bill.

Dr. Walkem held that the bill should be killed. It was inflicting on another section of the province such an incubus as was forced on the island by the construction of the E. & N. The give-away stretch of the E. & N. The government knew nothing about the value of Cassiar and yet it was prepared to say to a company "Cassiar is no good and you may have it."

Mr. Sward said that there was a 140,000-acre area in Cassiar and the company was going to get 750,000 under a lease. The bill was an admirable and cheap method of finding out what was in Cassiar. (Derisive laughter.)

Dr. Walkem said the miner would

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are also metal stitched and challenge all others for durability and beauty of finish (the Guilline Pneumatic Collar excepted). THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY, OF MONTREAL, LTD. Sole Selling Agents for Canada, with full stocks, Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N.S., Winnipeg, Victoria & Vancouver, B.C.

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leased shall be selected by the company and designated in manner prescribed by order in council published in the British Columbia Gazette...

Mr. Williams held by this section the government would again be left in the background. The land should have been given in alternate blocks.

Mr. Macpherson moved that the land be given in blocks six miles square instead of four. This was voted down.

Mr. Semlin also urged the granting of lands in alternate sections.

Mr. Adams moved an amendment to the effect that the company could select lands between 128 and 131 degrees longitude and from 58 degrees latitude to the northern confines of the province.

Section 13 passed as follows: "Within 180 days after such record, such free miner shall serve the company, at their principal office in the district of Cassiar, with a notice in writing of the price or sum such free miner is willing to accept for a conveyance of such free miner's undivided one-half interest in said lands."

Section 14 passed as follows: "Within 90 days thereafter the company shall accept or refuse such offer by writing."

Section 15 passed as follows: "In the event that the company declining to accept such offer the free miner shall, for a period of two years, have the right to sell the whole claim at the price of any bona fide offer made by the company."

Section 16 passed as follows: "The net proceeds from the sale of such claim shall be divided equally between the free miner and the company."

Section 17 passed as follows: "The net proceeds from the sale of such claim shall be divided equally between the free miner and the company."

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would open up 140,000,000 acres and the company would only get 700,000 acres. Mr. Semlin asked how 75 miles of railway can open up or afford communication to 140,000,000 acres of land.

Section 4 passed as follows: "Within 180 days after such record, such free miner shall serve the company, at their principal office in the district of Cassiar, with a notice in writing of the price or sum such free miner is willing to accept for a conveyance of such free miner's undivided one-half interest in said lands."

Section 5 passed as follows: "Within 90 days thereafter the company shall accept or refuse such offer by writing."

Section 6 passed as follows: "In the event that the company declining to accept such offer the free miner shall, for a period of two years, have the right to sell the whole claim at the price of any bona fide offer made by the company."

Section 7 passed as follows: "The net proceeds from the sale of such claim shall be divided equally between the free miner and the company."

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shall be contained a reservation of said royalty. Provided that no royalty be reserved on dress or fine slack."

Section 14 passed as follows: "Whenever the term 'company' or 'lessee' is used in this act the company, its successors and assigns, shall be deemed to be thereby included, intended and referred to; and when the term 'lessor' is used it will be deemed Her Majesty and her successors or successors in the right of the province of British Columbia."

Section 15, as amended by the government, read: "The company shall not be entitled to collect tolls or charges for the carriage of freight or passengers, unless the tariff fixing the rates thereon has been submitted to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and such tariff shall be in force for the period fixed by the order in council approving the same, and any amendments or alterations shall be similarly approved, and at or before the conclusion of such period the same shall be revised and again approved for a further period and so on from time to time."

This was amended so that the tariff would be subject to revision every five years.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved a new section, "that all blocks of land taken up by the company shall be at least one-half mile apart, and no block shall be less than four miles distant from each other."

This section was passed.

Mr. Semlin moved the following as a new section: "Placer claims which have to be represented and continuously worked shall not be subject to any claim on the part of the company to any share of the proceeds of same, all prices and sums according to the terms of any bona fide offer therefor, and any proposed term or dealing therewith. Upon the company declining in writing to proceed with development of the claim, at the end of the two years the mine or location shall become the property of such free miner subject to the mining laws of the province."

Hon. Mr. Higgins, Mr. Williams and Mr. Semlin strongly protested against the clause. There was no guarantee that the free miner would be paid for all his work and trouble.

Mr. Semlin moved an amendment to the effect that in addition to paying the free miner one-half of the net proceeds upon any bona fide sale of his claim the company should also pay him one-half of the amount expended by him over and above the assessment work.

Mr. Huff moved to the effect that the free miner should receive the actual amount expended by him, and Mr. Williams that the free miner should receive the value of the development work done by him on the claim. Mr. Williams' amendment was accepted.

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BRISHP LOCALS. Meetings of City and Provincial News. From Friday's Daily. Registrar Drake, of the Supreme Court, gives notice that a new tariff of customs has been prepared and that the same has been approved by the judges of the supreme court.

Mr. Segon, of Top Mile point, reports that his boat was stolen last night, and Mr. J. W. Tolmie reports the loss of a number of chickens. Both cases are receiving the attention of the provincial police.

Mr. G. A. Henderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal and Vice-President of the Okanagan Board of Trade, left last evening with his bride for California. Mrs. Henderson is the niece of Captain Viner, of Vernon, and the popularity of the couple was testified by the large attendance at the wedding ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Outerbridge on Tuesday last.

Captain Black and his party, bound for the Okanoga gold fields, have arrived at Quesselle. In a letter from a member of the party received a few days ago it is stated that during a portion of the trip the thermometer showed 34 degrees below zero. One of the party was so exhausted that he lay down on the ice, and it was only by hard work that he could be induced to continue his journey. The party were going to start from Stewart's lake the day after the letter was written, and they expected to reach Manson creek, their destination, in about two weeks' time.

Collector of Customs Milne was advised this morning by the commissioner of customs in Ottawa in reference to the reciprocal tariff between Canada and the United Kingdom that the reciprocal tariff applies only to the products of Great Britain and Ireland exported direct. These may be taken out of the warehouse for consumption at seven-eighths of the rate mentioned in schedule A of the tariff of 1897. This rate does not apply to ales, wines, beers and liquors, sugar, molasses, syrups of all kinds, products of the sugar cane or beet root, tobacco, cigars or cigarettes.

This reduction will continue in force from the 23rd of April, 1897, to the 30th, 1898, after which date the reduction will be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule A of the 1897 tariff.

Antonio Reda was again brought before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning charged with cutting and conveying stolen goods. Mr. Reda continued his evidence from yesterday morning under cross-examination of Mr. Thornton Fell, who appears for the defence. His story was practically a repetition of that given yesterday. Tom Passola, the boot and head singer of the affray, has been under detention at the city lock-up as a necessary witness, also gave evidence this morning. He corroborated the evidence of the previous witness. The knife used he described as being a long and very sharp and of very shiny appearance. It looked like a stiletto. He did not see the actual stabbing, as when Reda drew the knife, he getting afraid, ran outside. When he came back he found that Passola was lying on the ground. He then left the saloon to look for the police. After finding a constable and telling him of the occurrence he went home and went to bed. Next morning the police came to his house and he was taken to the lock-up, where he has been since. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

His worship Mayor Redfern interviewed Admiral Palliser yesterday in reference to the proposed celebration in this city on June 21st and 22nd in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. Admiral Palliser expressed his willingness to assist the celebration and stated that he and the officers of the North Pacific squadron would be glad to make the celebration a successful one.

The full court this afternoon took up the appeal of Adams et al. vs. The Hall Mines. The case is in respect to the ownership of a mineral claim. In the lower court the judge decided that the plaintiff had not proved that they had blazed the line between plots Nos. 1 and 2. Previously the plaintiffs' attention had been called to the fact that they had not proved this and they asked that they be allowed to re-open their case, but the application was not allowed. Now the plaintiffs contend that they should have been given an opportunity to do this, if it was essential.

The friends of John Ross, the man who so mysteriously disappeared on Thursday last, are hoping against hope that he is still in the land of the living. They derive satisfaction from the fact that he is believed to have gone for a trip to Port Townsend on the tug Tyee, which came here on Thursday last, to the engineer, Mr. A. Leigh to Port Blakely. The engineer of the tug and Ross were known to be old friends, and as Ross was seen on Thursday last going in the direction of the outer wharf, where the tug was then lying, it is thought that he may have taken a trip on the tug. Whether he did or not has as yet not been ascertained.

Yesterday a horse belonging to the farm of the late Adam Weir, of Metcosh, who died suddenly in a street car in this city a short time ago, was found lying dead with a charge of buckshot in its heart. No clue has been found which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrator of the deed.

The news has just been received from Otter Point that John Begg, an old British Columbia pioneer, is lying at the point of death at Muir Creek. Begg is well known to all old residents of this province as the keeper of the old Railroad Hotel on Johnson street, where he did business in the good old days of old.

Messrs. Edward Crozier and Jas. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, F. S. Edwards, of Slocca City, and Osborn Plunkett, were called and admitted to the bar by the benchers at to-day's session of the full court. They were presented by Mrs. Charles Wilson, Q.C.

J. S. Clute, Rossland, is at the New England. E. Elvewatt returned from the Sound yesterday. C. H. Gibbons returned last evening from the Malinaland.

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assault, 1; infraction of the revenue by-law, 2; infraction of the sewer connection by-law, 1; stabbing and wounding, 1; and drunk, 14.

The New Westminster Columbian notes the finding of a boat near Point Roberts on Tuesday last, in the bottom of which was a man without a stitch of clothing on, and unconscious. In the boat was a trunk containing papers, the papers showing that the trunk at least belonged to John Burns, a native of Hamburg, but a British subject. There were other papers relating to land sections 95 and 96 near Victoria. Dr. Reinhard, of Ladner, who was called, found the man in a terrible condition. The body was a mass of bruises, and, although the man regained consciousness, he has since been completely demented. The doctor states that the man may pull through physically, but that it is doubtful if he ever recovers from his demented condition. A suit of clothes was found in the boat, which certainly did not belong to the unfortunate man, as they were several sizes too small.

From Monday's Daily. During the month of April 6 marriages were recorded, 23 births and 22 deaths.

Constable McKenna, of the provincial police, left yesterday morning for Kamloops, where he, in company with three other officers of the provincial police, will take charge of 30 prisoners who are to be brought down to the penitentiary at New Westminster.

On Saturday evening the 58th drawing of the Victoria Building Society was held in Sir William Wallace hall. The drawing committee was as follows: Messrs. G. W. Anderson, J. Taylor and H. A. Munn. The successful number was 230 A B C D, representing \$4,000. This was held by Mr. Ben Williams.

Four cases of drunk came up in the police court this morning. Two were convicted and discharged, it being their first offence. Another, who had given bail to the extent of \$10, was too foolish to appear, hence the \$10 was estraitched. Another, a young man of 18 years, was remanded until to-morrow that the information as to where he got his liquor may be obtained. The police are well aware of the identity of the offending saloonkeeper, who, it is understood, will appear to-morrow morning to answer for the charge of violating the city tyelaws by supplying liquor to a minor.

Following is the letter received from Admiral Palliser by Mayor Redfern respecting the Diamond Jubilee celebration: Imperiale at Esquimalt, 2nd May, 1897.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st May, informing me that at a meeting of the citizens it was unanimously resolved to postpone the annual celebration of the Queen's Birthday till the 21st and 22nd June, when Her Majesty will have completed the 60th year of her reign. I shall have much pleasure in co-operating with the committee of citizens, as far as possible, in order to make the celebration a success, and representatives of H. M. Navy will attend the general committee meeting on the 4th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant. H. BURY PALLISER, Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, Charles Roberts, Esq., Mayor of Victoria, B. C.

The man John Bruno, a naturalized British subject, who was found lying in an open boat on Tuesday last near Pt. Roberts, completely exhausted and unconscious from exposure, is to be brought to Victoria for treatment. When first picked up he was taken to the hotel at Point Roberts where he was examined by Dr. Reinhard of Ladners, who found him to be in a very bad condition. Since recovering consciousness the unfortunate man has been demented and it is doubtful if he will regain his reason. When found he had not a stitch of clothing on him. Bruno was a farmer having some land at Saanich, and last summer married an Indian woman. Since then he, the woman, and a partner named Matthias Anderson, have been fishing and camping on the Squamish.

The full court this afternoon took up the appeal of Adams et al. vs. The Hall Mines. The case is in respect to the ownership of a mineral claim. In the lower court the judge decided that the plaintiff had not proved that they had blazed the line between plots Nos. 1 and 2. Previously the plaintiffs' attention had been called to the fact that they had not proved this and they asked that they be allowed to re-open their case, but the application was not allowed. Now the plaintiffs contend that they should have been given an opportunity to do this, if it was essential.

The friends of John Ross, the man who so mysteriously disappeared on Thursday last, are hoping against hope that he is still in the land of the living. They derive satisfaction from the fact that he is believed to have gone for a trip to Port Townsend on the tug Tyee, which came here on Thursday last, to the engineer, Mr. A. Leigh to Port Blakely. The engineer of the tug and Ross were known to be old friends, and as Ross was seen on Thursday last going in the direction of the outer wharf, where the tug was then lying, it is thought that he may have taken a trip on the tug. Whether he did or not has as yet not been ascertained.

Yesterday a horse belonging to the farm of the late Adam Weir, of Metcosh, who died suddenly in a street car in this city a short time ago, was found lying dead with a charge of buckshot in its heart. No clue has been found which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrator of the deed.

The news has just been received from Otter Point that John Begg, an old British Columbia pioneer, is lying at the point of death at Muir Creek. Begg is well known to all old residents of this province as the keeper of the old Railroad Hotel on Johnson street, where he did business in the good old days of old.

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GOSSIP OF LONDON

With the Return of the Prince of Wales and Family the Gayety Season Begins.

Mr. Bayard Embarrassed—Late Sir Augustus Harris' Fine Library Sold.

London, May 1.—With the return of the Prince of Wales and his family to Marlborough House, the opening of the Royal Academy and the next week's drawing room in sight, the gayety season fairly began. The big houses are busily opening and preparations for lavish hospitality are being made on all sides.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is making great preparations to entertain. He has taken Lord Northampton's hotel for the jubilee procession, and has already issued invitations for two parties in June and the big dinner on the 9th, to meet the Queen.

The arrival and departure of the Queen to and from London on jubilee week will be a matter of semi-state. On Monday, June 21, the journey from Paddington station to Buckingham Palace will be imposing, and on June 24 the procession from the palace to Paddington station on the return to Windsor, will be the occasion for even a finer display. The Indian colonel will form the escort on the latter occasion.

Thomas Bayard continues to stay here to the slight embarrassment of the United States embassy, the situation being complicated by the absence of Queen Victoria, as Commandant Bayard is not really the ambassador until he presents his credentials.

It is stated that the action of the consular court on Thursday, in deciding to make Mr. Bayard a special agent to convey the so-called log of the Mayflower to Boston, was taken in response to Mr. Bayard's personal request, but to some degree at the expense of success. The Indian colonel and the consular court's ambassadors have caused considerable gossip.

Mr. Bayard says the recovery of the log is solely due to personal efforts, as the papers he had from America were of a nature calculated to cause the log to be refused if presented. The situation will be relieved on Monday next, when, by special arrangement, the Queen will receive Colonel Hay at Windsor.

Letters have been received from Bishop John C. Hartzell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and from the Rev. J. H. H. Harris, of New York, both of whom are in the city, and who are engaged in a mission in the Zambesi region. Mr. Harris is to continue up the east coast and study the methods and results of mission work in eastern central Africa and along the Mediterranean. I expect to return to the west coast by next January. I have three conferences in Liberia and Anloha and will return to America and report the results of my explorations and the needs and conditions of the work.

The library of the late Sir Augustus Harris, the well known theatrical manager, was sold at auction on Thursday last. The most important lots were some hundreds of dramatic works of all kinds, from dramas to pantomime, some in manuscript, many of them in two copies and others in print. There were besides any books on subjects connected with the stage in England and on the continent.

The Quarterly Review publishes an interesting article on the Queen's literary taste, written by someone well acquainted with Her Majesty. Her favorite novelists are Jean Austin, Charles Brant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Gaskell, and Edna Lyall. No mention is made of Marie Corelli.

Coaching as a pastime increases in popularity. Beginning on Monday there will be 14 regular coaches running to well known places around London, against 11 coaches in 1896.

The fifth member of the house of commons, chess player, who will compete with corresponding number of chess players at the United States house of representatives, will be Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.P., for the middle division of Norfolk. He is the author of "The Chess Player's Handbook," etc., and was president of the Newspaper Society of the United Kingdom in 1894.

A cable message sent to Washington suggests May 6 or May 11 as suitable days for the match. Postmaster "Pho" of the house of commons, has arranged for a special wire to committee room No. 12. The telegraph operator detailed for the service will be practical chess player. It is suggested that the play begin at 5 o'clock Greenwich time, which would be noon in America.

The British and German consuls are irritated over a scandal in the family of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh). The second daughter of the duke, Princess Victoria Melita, refuses to live with her husband, to whom she was married on April 11, 1894, in the presence of Emperor William and Queen Victoria at Coburg, and remains with her sister, Princess Marie Alexandrovna, wife of Prince Nicholas, Duke of Rothenburg, at Bucharest. The duke business in the good old days of old.

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REVELSTOCK. (Revelstoke Herald.) The concentrator at Laurie mining day and night and will work. The mill will dispose of 200 tons of rock per day.

The Carnes Creek Co. intend to prospect for coal on the mountain and supply to haul up their iron and supply to haul up their iron and supply to haul up their iron.

This morning Mr. W. Sweeney, agent of the Consolation Mining Co., was absent from his room in the hotel, and that the contents of his pockets, which included a bag containing a considerable quantity of gold and nuggets, had gone along with him. It appears that some sneak thief had entered the room while he was asleep and carried off every thing, only a pair of trousers being left for the sake of decency. The were found this morning by the hotel on the bank of the river, but there is no clue to the thief.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Mr. H. D.



PROTESTS USELESS ROSSLAND ROBBERY MINING COMPANIES JAPANESE ARE MAD NEW COMPANIES ACT

The Cabin Passengers on the China Have to Submit to the Regulations.

They Greatly Hampered the Doctor by Refusing to Leave the Ship.

Dr. John Davie, chairman of the provincial board of health, to-day paid a visit to the Dominion quarantine station at William Head. He fully endorses the steps which have been taken by Dr. Watt, superintendent of quarantine, to prevent the introduction of smallpox from the Empress of China.

To artificially bleach the hair will destroy its growth; but if the hair inclines to grayness, a natural way to arrest it with Hall's Hair Renewer.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will cure you; either one renders you miserable, and these pills cure both.

DISAPPEARED. John Ross is Supposed to Have Taken His Own Life.

Yesterday afternoon it was reported to the police that John Ross, an old man who has been working at Joe Levy's restaurant on Government street, was missing, and since then, although a most thorough search has been made, no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered.

His friends are of the opinion that he has committed suicide, as he has threatened to do so quite frequently in the past few weeks. He has been very erratic and despondent, in fact he was under the impression—judging from remarks he dropped while working in the restaurant—that he was to be hanged for a crime he had committed during the night.

He was last seen on Thursday morning, when he left the restaurant about nine o'clock and was seen shortly afterwards on John street, Rock Bay, going towards Point Ellice bridge.

He has gone over this route very often lately, although he is not known to have any friends in that district. The police and his friends think that the old man has committed suicide.

Ross was an old man of 70 years of age and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, when last seen, wearing a hat, a blue coat and light striped pants. He had a fair complexion with gray hair and whiskers.

A search will be made of Victoria Arm in the vicinity of where he was last seen, as that was where he most probably made his threatened "hole in the water."

Ed. Johnson Arrested in San Francisco on Suspicion of Being Implicated.

Supt. Hussey Left Last Evening for the Bay City-Collins Connection.

Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police left for San Francisco this evening, having received information yesterday afternoon to the effect that a young man giving his name as Ed. Johnson had been arrested in the Bay City-Collins robbery of Chaloner, Mitchell & Spring's jewellery store at Rossland on February 24th.

From information gathered by the police there seems to have been a number of men connected with the robbery, if not directly, at least as assistants of the principals in distributing the stolen goods. "Cuckoo" Jim Collins, recently arrested for a robbery at Sacramento which he committed in Denver in 1893, is related to last evening's Times' news to be the chief of the gang.

THE SEALING INDUSTRY. In compliance with a resolution of the legislature, Hon. Col. Casser yesterday presented a return relating to the sealing industry.

The committee of council observe that such action as appears probable as soon as the seal season opens, will be to the Dominion government, through the government of Her Majesty, and the government of the United States, would practically destroy the sealing industry.

The committee call attention to the fact that the present regulations have seriously affected the sealing industry, and that in consequence of the restrictions imposed thereunder, the catch of the season of 1896 was 55,677 skins, as compared with 73,614 in 1895, and 91,474 in 1894.

The committee point out that the present regulations are in many particulars arbitrary and excessively severe, and that, instead of increasing the restrictions, any negotiations on the part of Her Majesty's government should be, in the opinion of the committee, in the direction of their modification and for provision against the hardship and loss of the fleet arising out of the seizures on merely suspicious circumstances.

The committee also give details of the number of schooners employed and the amount of money they represent to their owners in Victoria, and conclude as follows: "The committee recommends that the inadvisability of agreeing to further restrictive regulations be strongly urged upon the Dominion government, and also so far as the Dominion government is concerned, that the Dominion government should be in the direction of their material modification."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

Notice of the Incorporation of Eighteen New Companies in Yesterday's Gazette.

Branch of the Western Federation of Miners Organized at Rossland.

But eighteen mining companies were incorporated during the past week, according to the notices published in last evening's official Gazette, a small number compared with previous weeks since the commencement of the mining boom.

Another organization recently incorporated that is of interest to miners is the Western Federation of Miners. It is incorporated under the Benevolent Societies' Act, the trustees being the following residents of Rossland: William Gibson, Robert Brannack, Denis Lynch, John Kennedy, Thomas McGoldrick, John Riley, James Cusick, Edward Walsh, Thomas Stephenson, F. J. Holahan, John McDonald.

The full list of new mining companies follows: Derby Mining Company, Nelson, \$1,000,000. Falls View Gold & Silver Mining Company, Kaslo, \$300,000. Gold Bar Mining Company, Victoria, \$100,000. Kinross Mining & Development Co., London, \$3,000,000. Harrison Black Diamond Company, Vancouver, \$50,000.

Hope Mining & Milling Company, Vancouver, \$500,000. John E. Redmond Mining Company, Grand Forks, \$1,000,000. Roseland, \$1,000,000. Kinross Mining & Milling Co., Victoria, \$1,000,000. Lardner-Trount Lake Mining Syndicate, Victoria, \$500,000. Loderstar Gold Mining & Development Co., Rossland, \$1,000,000. Menominee & Marquette Hydraulic M. Co., Menominee, \$600,000. North American Mining Company, Buffalo, \$500,000. Silver Hill Mining & Milling Co., Vancouver, \$100,000. Silver Hill Mining & Milling Co., Spokane, \$1,000,000. Slocan Lake Prospecting & Development Co., Rossland, \$150,000. Slocan-Lemon Creek Mining Co., Rossland, \$1,000,000. Walla Walla M. & Smelting Co., Walla Walla, \$300,000. Development Company, Rossland, \$1,000,000.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the said Mountain Mining & Development Company will be held at Golden on May 25th. A meeting of the Lamark Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company will be held at Vancouver on May 26th.

PROTECTIONISTS PLEASE NOTE. Free Trade England Continues to Enjoy Increased Prosperity.

London, April 29.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read the budget in the house of commons to-day. The balance of account for 1896-97 shows the expenditure £101,477,000, leaving a surplus of £2,479,000. The chancellor of the exchequer said that the budget was a record of the national debt had been reduced during the year, and that the total value of British trade during the last financial year was £728,000,000, an increase of 5 per cent. He dwelt upon the increased prosperity which has been more than by the beer drunk and the tobacco consumed.

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, referring to the £200,000 set apart in the budget estimates for strengthening the British garrison in South Africa, said this sum was for a war policy in South Africa which the opposition was determined to resist. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, denounced the Liberal leader's remarks as being "heraldic, dangerous and unpatriotic."

More cases of stick headache biliousness constipation can be cured in less time with Carter's Little Liver Pills than by any other means.

A Good Deal of Excitement in Honolulu Over Rejection of Asiatic Immigrants.

Japanese Official Newspapers Full of War Talk—Grave Complications Have Arisen.

San Francisco, April 29.—Advice from the Associated Press correspondent received by the Doric from Yokohama this morning says the Japanese government is ardent over the refusal of the Hawaiian government to permit the Shinshu Maru immigrants to land, and has ordered warships to Honolulu to enforce what the Japanese emigrants chose to consider their rights.

The foreign office instructed Higo Kanouchi at Kobe on the 28th inst. to stop departing emigrants for these islands at once. Grave complications have arisen, according to Japanese official newspapers, over the Japanese refusal to permit the Shinshu Maru immigrants to land, and has ordered warships to Honolulu to enforce what the Japanese emigrants chose to consider their rights.

The Yohuri remarks that the Shinshu Maru should be sent back again under the escort of Japanese warships and the landing of the emigrants demanded, and should the demand be refused, Mr. Shimura, the Japanese minister, should be instructed to open strong negotiations. It is also suggested that the Japanese government demand compensation from Hawaii.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia has been here for four days. It is now quite certain that Admiral Beardslee has not come to Honolulu clothed with executive power to execute a special mission for his government. Had he come to annex the islands or to reseat the ex-Queen, her throne, he certainly would not hoist his flag at the Hawaiian Islands.

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The Select Committee Have Materially Altered the Bill Introduced in the House.

Registration Fees Increased—Only British Companies Can Be Licensed.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented to the house yesterday the report of the select committee to whom was referred the Companies Act. It will be remembered that the attorney-general introduced an act for the incorporation and regulation of joint stock companies and trading corporations at the beginning of the session. The bill met with many criticisms, and it was decided to refer it to the following committee for revision: Messrs. Eberts, Helmecken, Bithel, Sword and Cotton.

The "Interpretation" is redrawn and new clauses are inserted from the 1897 Ontario Act. In fact the committee used the new Ontario Act largely for the purpose of amending the bill. The committee have added to the bill a new part relating to the extraordinary powers of companies under this act. Under this part have been grouped the extension of powers of companies under the modern imperial acts and the extraordinary powers conferred on mining companies.

The new conditions of registration have also been added by the committee. For registration of any increased capital made after the first registration, the same fees as are payable for registering a new company hereunder, allowing credit as part of such fees for the amount of fees paid by such company in respect of its original registration.

For a license to or registration of an extra-provincial company, the same fees as are payable for registering a company under this act of an existing company, the certificate of registration whereof is issued pursuant to section 56 hereof, in lieu of the fee of \$10 prescribed by section 5 of this act, the same fees as are payable for registering a new company hereunder, allowing credit as part of such fees for the amount of fees paid by such company in respect of its original registration.

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registration of companies, the committee have entirely redrawn the provisions, so that any act can carry on business until licensed, and the right to get license is restricted to British companies. The provisions in the bill relating to banking have been struck out.

The committee have increased the fees to be paid for registration of joint stock companies. For registration of \$10,000 the fee has been increased from \$10 to \$25. For every \$5,000 of nominal capital over \$10,000, the fee remains the same, \$25. For every \$5,000 of nominal capital over \$10,000, the fee is increased from \$1 to \$2.50.

For every \$5,000 of nominal capital, or part of \$5,000, after the first \$50,000, the fee is increased from 25 cents to \$1.25. The following new conditions of registration have also been added by the committee.

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registration of companies, the committee have entirely redrawn the provisions, so that any act can carry on business until licensed, and the right to get license is restricted to British companies. The provisions in the bill relating to banking have been struck out.

The committee have increased the fees to be paid for registration of joint stock companies. For registration of \$10,000 the fee has been increased from \$10 to \$25. For every \$5,000 of nominal capital over \$10,000, the fee remains the same, \$25. For every \$5,000 of nominal capital over \$10,000, the fee is increased from \$1 to \$2.50.

For every \$5,000 of nominal capital, or part of \$5,000, after the first \$50,000, the fee is increased from 25 cents to \$1.25. The following new conditions of registration have also been added by the committee.

For registration of any increased capital made after the first registration, the same fees as are payable for registering a new company hereunder, allowing credit as part of such fees for the amount of fees paid by such company in respect of its original registration.

For a license to or registration of an extra-provincial company, the same fees as are payable for registering a company under this act of an existing company, the certificate of registration whereof is issued pursuant to section 56 hereof, in lieu of the fee of \$10 prescribed by section 5 of this act, the same fees as are payable for registering a new company hereunder, allowing credit as part of such fees for the amount of fees paid by such company in respect of its original registration.

For a license to or registration of an extra-provincial company, the same fees as are payable for registering a company under this act of an existing company, the certificate of registration whereof is issued pursuant to section 56 hereof, in lieu of the fee of \$10 prescribed by section 5 of this act, the same fees as are payable for registering a new company hereunder, allowing credit as part of such fees for the amount of fees paid by such company in respect of its original registration.

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