





THE KASLO DELEGATION.

Government Call a Cabinet Meeting to Consider Railway Matters.

Delegates Urge Their Views on the Members of the Executive - Need for a Fix.

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CARRIED BY STORM.

Coxey's California Contingent of Industrialists.

Occupied the Tabernacle at Oakland.

An Order to Vacate They Treat with Contempt - Doors are Smashed Down and Ring-leaders Apprehended - The Whole Gang Finally Run Out of Town in Box Cars.

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ed. One was to the effect that the state would deny the jurisdiction of Judge Chetlain, in which case the convicted man might be hanged to-morrow.

Among members of the bar, however, a general opinion was expressed that the verdict would determine to go on with the proceedings in lunacy and to that end would grant the murderer a new lease of life.

Armed Catholic Societies. New York, April 6.—Archbishop Ireland arrived here from St. Paul this morning as the special guest of the commander of the State of New York of the military order of the Legion Legion.

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STILL THEY COME.

Manufacturers of Toronto Send Delegates.

To Interview the Government.

About Their Tariff Reductions - They Complain That Duty is Still Maintained on Their Raw Material - This is Unfair to Them - Commander of the Bisley Team.

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chance to earn our living." When asked what his men could do, he stated that they were all mechanics, except two, who are preachers, and there are 67 Knights of Pythias in the army.

ENDS IN SMOKE. The Coke Workers' Strike Turns Out a Fiasco.

Scottsdale, Pa., April 5.—The march of strikers from Connellville to Mount Pleasant, Pa., has ended in a fiasco.

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EASTERN CANADA.

Legions of Seals Around the Island of St. Paul's.

Explosion at a Powder Factory.

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dently conceived the idea that life was not worth living and in direct line with this reasoning the brute yesterday deliberately threw himself in front of a railway train. The engine struck and crushed him high in the air, breaking one of his legs. He was not killed at once, but later on was found dead.

Society in the Hole. Trenton, N. J., April 7.—The Trenton Passenger Railway Co., with a force of 200 Hungarians attempted at midnight last night to erect a line of trolley poles along the front of the residence of Trenton's "Four Hundred."

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Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, featuring a portrait and text describing its benefits for various ailments.



He did not think the premier meant to... Mr. Davis presented papers regarding the case of Davies vs. McMillan...

Mr. Kitchen asked the premier: (1) anything to redeem the premier's promise... Mr. Davis presented an order-in-

tion are, and some people say they should be punished... Mr. Semlin said the council absorbed all the power...

or Japanese miners or mine laborers... Mr. Grant moved an amendment to the municipal bill which would provide...

The Hall Mines Company bill was read a third time and passed... The house adjourned at 11:30 until 7:30 Saturday evening.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE... Notes from the Columns of the Upper Country Press... (Goldland Sentinel).

THE SUGAR QUESTION... How the New Tariff Will Affect the Vancouver Sugar Refinery... A visit to the sugar refinery showed that instruction to be shut down and on enquiry it appears to have been running for about three weeks.

Mr. Grant moved an amendment to the municipal bill which would provide...

Mr. Davis presented an order-in-charge as aforesaid for an amount not to exceed...

Mr. Semlin said the council absorbed all the power, so it was useless to elect trustees...

Mr. Grant moved an amendment to the municipal bill which would provide...

The house adjourned at 11:40.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE... Notes from the Columns of the Upper Country Press...

THE SUGAR QUESTION... How the New Tariff Will Affect the Vancouver Sugar Refinery...

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the minister of marine, what, at long last, he is going to do about the French treaty...

After all, it is really a return to first principles. Everybody knows that in the last report of the government of a country...

Mr. Foster—Not just now, sorry. Sir Richard Cartwright—The hon. gentleman ought to know, and he ought to be able to tell us...

Well, sir, there was another subject we ought to have known something about, but which has been followed up...

Then there is another consideration to which many of us in the house on both sides have called attention...

Now we are confronted with the bills of the house which were passed in 1870, that has been the cost? I notice that a hon. member for North Simcoe...

There is no doubt whatever that the general range of our departments is far too extravagant. Now, I want to say that the hon. gentleman has been very disagreeable today, as I dare say it has been his duty...

Canadians will endorse the statement that Canada today, above all things and before all things, must be made, if it is going to prosper, a cheap country to live in...

Mr. Foster—Tell us how you got it? Sir Richard Cartwright—I am not und to tell you. The thing exists and cannot deny it.

Now, there is another point on which I have a word to say. The hon. gentleman made a considerable deal of the increase of trade. That is a good and wholesome sign...

Why, sir, I look back to the year 1873 and what do I find? I find that we had a total volume of trade of \$217,000,000. Does the hon. gentleman know that means? Let me tell him, sir, that it means that in 1873, twenty years ago, with a population of three and three-quarter millions all told...

of Canada, Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime provinces, scarcely gained 8 per cent. Other markets may be developed in the future, I do not know what can be done...

I observed that the honorable gentleman took occasion to quote the case of the United States by way of proving to us, as he alleged, that our tariff was enormously lower than the tariff in the United States...

It is frequently stated, or perhaps rather insinuated, by the minister of finance and his colleagues, that this side of the house is inimical to the interests of the manufacturers who are willing to pit their brains and their capital and their energy against the brains and the capital and the energy of other people...

Now, I am not going to say that this tariff has some good points, because the honorable gentleman has examined it in every part, and has made his own judgment...

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Meaning, sir, we have the census returns in our hands. These returns ought to convince, I believe, really they have convinced all the more intelligent among the supporters of the government, that something must be done to stop this fatal atrophy...

The hon. gentleman, as I have remarked, are thoroughly consistent. All through they have been quite willing to sacrifice the dozen little clerks who might have been employed in the office of the hon. gentleman, had we had a population of three and three-quarter millions all told...

So far as I can judge from the statistics made last night an immense amount of the modifications is of the most superficial and unimportant description...

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out the smallest justification in my mind. Another opportunity presented itself in 1879. Say what you please, we had then accumulated the grave difficulties that our predecessors in office had bequeathed to us...

There was, whether ministers be it or not, another magnificent opportunity given us in 1888, when Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Tilden, the one being elected president of the United States...

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whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States." BEHRING SEA DISCUSSED. Notable Discussion on the Matter in the British House.

London, April 5.—Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative M.P. for the Kirkcaldy division of Liverpool, and formerly commissioner to the Behring Sea, questioned the government in the house of commons this evening as to the bill providing for the extension of the Paris award. He wished to know whether or not the bill had been fully approved by the Canadian government.

Mr. Buxton: "The papers on this subject will arrive to-morrow, therefore the government will not answer the question."

Mr. Gibson-Bowles, Tory, for King's Lynn: "Was the agreement of Canada unconditional or the same as when a modus vivendi was agreed to on the condition that Canadian sealers should receive compensation?"

Mr. Buxton: "The hon. member must wait for a decided answer until the government receive the papers. The government understands that Canada has not accepted any conditions and that compensation has not been asked."

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Clothiers and Hatters,  
97 Johnson St.

### SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF PERRY DAVID'S PAIN-KILLER

TO THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL

### OLD DOG'S REMEDY FOR MEN

127 lbs 134 lbs

REMEDY FOR MEN

ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Discharges, Indigestion, Tossing, Headaches, Stomachic, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Weakness.

### Cure is Guaranteed

Everyone using this Remedy according to directions, quickly and conscientiously, will find relief. It is a cure for all ailments of the system. It is a cure for all ailments of the system. It is a cure for all ailments of the system.

### WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

A new perfected scientific method that does not fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a great deal better every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains all losses dead. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when falling or lost, is restored by this treatment. All small weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excess, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from indigestion, early decay, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stage. Don't be discouraged if crutches were robbed you. Let us show you that medicinal science and business honor still exist; we go hand in hand. Write for our book full explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, cost over 2,000 references.

### Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Use by thousands. Suffered Always. Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. Free from Opium or other drugs. Free from observation. Recipe of 1846. Sells particulars, 3 cents.

### THE GREAT

His extraordinary Revolver is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It is endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

### LOST MANHOOD

Restoration of the Lost Manhood. This is a scientific method of restoring the lost manhood. It is a scientific method of restoring the lost manhood. It is a scientific method of restoring the lost manhood.

### KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING.

## NO INVESTIGATION

### Dominion Government Afraid of Awkward Enquiries.

### THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Refuse the Power of Taking Evidence on Oath—Joseph Martin and Hugh Sutherland Come to Blows—The Case of the Sealers.

Ottawa, April 11.—There was a lively fist fight between prominent politicians in the rotunda of the Russell house last night. Representative Joseph Martin of Winnipeg stated in the Dominion House of Parliament on Monday night that the Hudson Bay Railway would have been built long ago if it had been in reputable hands. Martin was reading a letter in the hotel last night when Hugh Sutherland, president of the road, an ex-member of parliament, walked up to Martin and shouted, "You're a liar and a coward," and then dealt him a blow in the chest. Martin clinched with him. Friends of both rushed in and for a time it looked as if there would be a general scuffle, as mixed up in the fray were several members of parliament, who appeared to be dividing on political lines, but no further damage was done, and Martin was again in his seat in parliament last evening.

In reply to Senator McInnes in the senate yesterday: "So far as seal fishing this year is concerned, the government is not aware that there is anything for which compensation could be made. So far as seal fishing has been carried on without any restriction. We have not received the text of the bill now before the British House of Commons, and until we do so it is impossible to say whether or not there will be any ground for seeking compensation. No such claim would be justified under the draft bill, which was forwarded for our consideration, provided our suggestions for its amendment have been adopted. The government is not aware of any claims of those interested in the fishing in relation to the bill now before the imperial parliament."

Senator McInnes moved for the papers in connection with the communication of the seal fishing bill to the Hon. the Secretary of State, Peter and Jack. He said the general opinion in British Columbia is that a serious miscarriage of justice occurred.

An important communication on the subject of copyright has just been forwarded to the imperial authorities. For some years past at great expense and trouble, Canadian authors and artists have been required to apply to the British House of Commons for the benefit of copyright holders, over and above the duty payable for the benefit of the revenue of Canada. The colonial office has been informed that the British House of Commons in its session of the parliament the collection of this royalty of 12-1-2 per cent. will cease. This action has been taken in view of the changes which are expected in the imperial copyright laws insofar as they apply to Canada.

For the first time for several months the returns of Chinese immigration last month show an increase. The total number paying poll tax in March was 174, which, 121 entered at Victoria, 32 at Vancouver and one at Montreal. In March last the total entries were 135.

There was a lively meeting of the public accounts committee to-day. Mr. Muller's motion to examine witnesses on oath before the committee was suspended. It was opposed by the ministers of the crown and the Conservative members. The result was that an amendment of Tupper to the effect that a special case should be made to be made before the house could be asked for this power was carried by a vote of 32 to 21 on a party vote. The government are going to resist all investigations as far as possible.

St. Johns, N. B., April 10.—In over half a century a storm equaling the one prevailing now, commencing last night, can not be recalled. Since daylight the wind has blown a hurricane and snow has been falling, and the suspended. All railroad communication is shut off, the public schools are closed and the streets are deserted. All the vessels in the harbor and all at the wharves have thus far ridden the gale in safety, and no disasters are reported.

Diphtheria in Libraries. Indianapolis, April 10.—Something of a sensation has been created by the charge that diphtheria is spreading through the city circulating library. The charge is made by Dr. Hurty, the city chemist. On March 17 a son of Dr. Hurty took a book from the library. Later he was attacked with diphtheria. Dr. Hurty's suspicions were aroused, and he took the book to his laboratory and examined it. In one place it bore the marks of teeth. He made a closer examination, and found, he said, diphtheria bacilli. He says that he also made cultures directly from the throat of his son and examined the cultures side by side with the cultures made from the infected book. He says that so far as it is possible to determine by the most recent methods under the microscope the two cultures were identical. It is maintained by the librarian that the book, although it has been through many families during the last few months, has not been in a family with the disease raised. The records of the city board of health substantiate this statement. Physicians believe that the bacilli might have been in the book for a long time.

show her heels to any other cruiser of merchantmen that floats. The Columbia is the second triple screw cruiser to be built in the world, the other being the German warship Kaiserin Augusta. While the Columbia has not yet been out of the water, she was christened, and is nevertheless the swiftest vessel of any great tonnage afloat. For several weeks past a large force of workmen has been engaged in giving the finishing touches to the vessel, and she was surrendered by the painters only last night, when everything in sight had been painted the regulation white. The Columbia will first go to New York, where she will join the North Atlantic squadron under Commander Meade. During the summer she will make a voyage to Europe, and the naval authorities of the old world will be afforded an opportunity of seeing what Uncle Sam is doing for the protection of his shores. The next ship to be launched by the Gramps is the American liner St. Louis, and she will be followed by a sister ship, the St. Paul.

## THE BRAZILIAN WAR.

### A Number of Insurgent Brazilian Officers Escape.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says more than 200 Brazilians escaped and went ashore when the Portuguese warships prepared to leave that port yesterday.

Buenos Ayres, April 10, via Galveston. Admiral da Gama, with a number of his officers, was confined on board the steamer Angola, which sailed from Lisbon on April 4, to convey him and his followers to Portugal, the remainder of his staff being similarly held on board the Alfonso de Albuquerque. On Sunday afternoon, a tug towed a lighter loaded with provisions for the Portuguese warships steamed alongside the Mandelov, and the lighter was made fast to the warship, preparatory to unloading. While the provisions were being taken on board the warship da Gama, and thirty-two of his officers went on board the tug, which fact suggests a prearranged plan for the escape of the insurgent admiral and his men.

The theory is very much strengthened by the attitude of the owners of the tug. They deny any complicity whatever in the escape of the men and positively refuse to furnish any details, but they admit that they expect compensation from da Gama or some one in his behalf. This denial, or more in his behalf, is not known, but there is an unconfirmed rumor that he has been seen in this city. This is not unlikely, as da Gama has a host of friends here, many of them of wealth and influence, and he would have no difficulty in finding an asylum.

At the Portuguese legation this afternoon it was denied that the two Portuguese men-of-war had sailed for Montevideo this morning. The officials in the legation said that the Portuguese men-of-war had sailed for Montevideo, but that the two Portuguese men-of-war had sailed for Montevideo.

### Poland Against Breckinridge.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Colonel Butlerworth continued his summing-up to-day for the defence. He summed up to view the character of Madeline Edith and deserted it. He dwelt on the testimony of the Sisters of St. Joseph's hospital, near Cincinnati, and said they had emphatically denied that Madeline Edith had been near the asylum. "Bitter these women are guilty of deep falsehood," cried Butlerworth, "or Madeline Poland never gave birth to a baby at St. Joseph's asylum."

### A Building Trade Lockout.

Chicago, April 12.—Indications to-day are that the number of men who will be forced into idleness by the lockout of the Central Building League will fall short of predictions. At the headquarters of the Building Trade Council the number of idle men about the premises has not increased. Labor leaders say the lockout is a failure.

### From Ocean to Ocean.

New York, April 12.—"Steve" Edwicks, who left San Francisco two years ago to ride across the continent, reached Harlem yesterday morning. His entire journey was made on three horses, two of which he traded off in the west. In Nevada he spent a month working on a farm for the notorious Dalton gang. He managed to pay his way to Chicago, and after two weeks at the Columbia exposition continued on to New York.

## PREPARING FOR WAR.

### Pennsylvania Miners Are Once More Agitated.

### CONFLICT MAY BEGIN ANY MOMENT

Mobs Gathering Around the Works at Vanderbilt—Employees Heavily Armed—The Malcontents Issue Notice of Attack—Deputies Being Hurried Forward to Anticipate the Rioters.

Conneville, Pa., April 12.—It is believed trouble will break out in the Vanderbilt region before many hours. Companies owing plants, thereby, called upon the sheriff for protection from mobs which are now forming. It is reported that a mob from Leaning works is moving on Janina works. Frontis is also imminent at the Trotter works, where notice was given that an attack would be made on the place to-day. All deputies at Davidson have been removed to Trotter.

### The Darlington Massacre.

Columbia, S. C., April 12.—The report of Brigadier-General Richardson, who commanded the troops at Darlington and Florence during the late dispensary troubles, was made public yesterday. The report relates the report of the military court of enquiry held in connection with the coroner's inquest on the death of Norment, Redmond and Pepper. This court was composed of five officers. After summarizing the testimony, the report declares that it "firmly believes that had McClelland not interfered, the chief of police would have had no trouble in preparing order, and avoiding the tragedy." The court further concluded that Norment came to his death at the hands of McClelland, and that the latter was a "felonious murderer." Constable Pepper was killed by Lewis Redmond, and that Redmond was killed by Constable C. Cain. The report says that Redmond was running when Cain shot him in the back.

### Nellie Grant Saroris.

New York, April 12.—The Majestic arrived this morning after a very stormy passage from Queenstown. Among the passengers were Mrs. Nellie Grant Saroris and child. Mrs. Saroris was not at the dock by her brother, Col. Grant.

### Congress at Work.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—No tariff speeches will be made in the senate to-day. The Chinese treaty will be discussed instead. It is doubtful, however, if the Chinese treaty can be disposed of in one day. Stewart and other reformers have been discussing the possibility of speaking against ratification.

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## EUROPEAN ECHOES.

### The British Budget Approved by the Cabinet.

### IT WILL BE INTRODUCED ON MONDAY

Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone Will Be Present—The Bi-Metallic Conference Next Month—Bismarck's Health Excellent—Capture of Italian Bomb Throwers.

London, April 12.—The budget was approved at the cabinet meeting to-day. It is said Mr. Gladstone will be present while the budget is being introduced in the House on Monday.

London, April 12.—William Wilde, the divorced husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie of New York, married a few days ago Miss Sophia Lees, a young lady of Irish parentage, said to be very wealthy.

London, April 12.—The Behring Sea bill was read a second time in the House of Lords to-day.

London, April 12.—In the House to-day, the parliamentary secretary stated that the Canadian government attached considerable importance to the matter of compensation for illegal seizures of sealing vessels made in the past. He said that in a bill now before parliament the main question was compensation. He thought the matter of compensation should be considered before penalties. Replying to a further question Burton said the colonial office has asked the Canadian government for a list of sealers that have sailed since publication of the notice. In regard to the date of publication he could only say that when the findings of the award were published last August the penalty they imposed was a matter of public notoriety.

### NAVAL GUNNERY.

#### An Invention That May Revolutionize Sea Fighting.

Washington, April 12.—A series of interesting tests of naval ordnance material will take place at the Indian Head proving grounds in a few days. The experiments will embrace the use of a novel device, a sight for modern heavy guns, the invention of Ensign Joseph Strauss, of the naval ordnance bureau. Should the test prove satisfactory Ensign Strauss will get the credit of successfully working out a problem in gunnery over which domestic and foreign ordnance experts have striven for years without favorable results.

The technical name of the new invention is a hydraulic sighting apparatus. It is to be employed on a gun mounted in turret and having the gravity return mechanism. It consists of a telescope and two hydraulic cylinders interconnected by a rubber tube. The tube contains a column of liquid, the principal element of which is glycerine. Through the tube motion is transmitted to the telescope. The telescope is situated in the upper part of the turret. It is arranged that it operates in harmony with the motions of the gun, through the action of the pressure of the gun is elevated or dropped the motion is communicated to the telescope. In the position of the gun it rises rapidly but gently transmitted, so that the aim of the person using the telescope is not deranged, but can be as accurate as the constant motion of the ship makes possible.

### Merely an Experiment.

Rome, April 12.—Two anarchists were arrested here last evening for having in their possession a heavily charged bomb. The police believe they intended to explode it in the chamber of deputies. The prisoners said the bomb was for the purpose of making an experiment.

### Bismarck's Robust Health.

Berlin, April 12.—Prince Bismarck's physician says the ex-chancellor is in better health than he has been for years. His chances of living many years, the doctor thinks, are excellent.

### Chicago, April 12.—One of the mysteries surrounding the Prendergast case that is yet to be unravelled relates to the source of the funds employed for the defence of Carter Harrison's assassin. That there is money behind the defence, and plenty of it, is beyond question. Of the counsel now engaged in placing every obstacle in the way of the brutal murderer to the gallows, two have hitherto confined their practice to chancery and equity. A rigorous inspection was then made of the entire cargo, with the result that 100 tins were found. Chinese had done the packing and there was some one in San Francisco evidently in the ring who would have put the marked bags in a certain place when they were to be taken ashore. This seizure has put the inspectors on the qui vive, and in future every mat of rice that comes from China or Japan will be searched.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

### New York, April 12.—Three quarters of a million in gold has been engaged for shipment to Europe.

### New York, April 12.—The second trial of Dr. Ayres for murdering Ludwig Brandt was begun to-day.

Fresno, Cal., April 12.—Edward Morrell, who assisted Chris Evans to escape from Fresno jail last December, is on trial to-day in the superior court for robbery.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 12.—The seventh annual convention of the International Association of Ticket Agents, now in session here, has elected W. B. Conrad, of Philadelphia, president.

### The Gould Family.

New York, April 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gould leave next week for a three weeks' trip to the Pacific. On their return they will sail for Europe, where they will join Miss Anna Gould, who is there selecting her trousseau for her marriage with Mr. Harriman in the fall.

### The Breckinridge Case.

Washington, April 11.—The summing up in the Breckinridge case was resumed to-day. Col. Thomson for the defence asked if it was not remarkable that a woman should live nine years in open adultery with a man on a promise to marry her if he never were free.

### Rejected at the Altar.

Queer Inn, April 10.—There was a queer turn to a wedding ceremony last evening, in which Abraham Thayer and Miss Estella Engler were the principals. The minister had reached the point where he turned to the bride-elect and said interrogatively: "You take this man as your lawful husband?" when she answered, "No, sir, I do not. You are the first who has asked my opinion on the matter. Mr. Thayer has been courting my mother for more than a year. I thought it was her hand he wanted, but it appears he only wanted her consent that he might marry me, and she concluded to compel me to wed him." The minister then said: "This ends it. I have no power to bind any one against his or her will." The crowd broke up, cheering for the spirited girl. The parties to the ceremony are struggling with the problem of what to do with the 42 South Sea Islanders who were brought to this port on the schooner Vine a few days ago. Mr. Moore, who brought the Islanders here, has been trying to make arrangements with Manager Sesser, of the Hawaiian village, to quarter the Islanders in his concession, but has failed. Moore is trying to show his curiosities in a separate place. He says he has the exclusive concession for showing South Sea wonders.

### CUNNING OPIUM TRADERS.

A Cune Scheme to Run in the Hawaiian Islands.

San Francisco, April 11.—The customs house officers were kept busy sealing opium this morning. In all 920 five tael tins were sealed. In every case the stuff was most ingeniously hidden, and in one case was discovered only by accident. A big seizure was made on the steamer Queen, which got in this morning from Puget Sound ports. As soon as the vessel docked, Deputy Surveyor Ruddle and Inspectors Holmes and Clarke took charge of the baggage and cargo. Trunk after trunk and case after case was opened and nothing was found. Finally two cases marked "Rev. Father Molokai, Molokai, H. I.," were reached and a pause was made. The shipment was consigned to John D. Spreckels Bros. Co., and the way bill described the contents as "books and clothing valued at \$85." Rev. Father Molokai is priest in charge of the Hawaiian leper settlement on the island of Molokai, and the cases were to be forwarded to him by one of the Spreckels Bros.' steamers. At first Deputy-Surveyor Ruddle was to sell the opium in the cases without search. They were innocent looking, and the contents were marked "books and clothing for lepers." He half turned away but changed his mind. "We may as well take part of the cover off," said he to Holmes. It was done. The neat and uniform manner in which the books and clothing were packed, aroused his suspicions and a thorough search was made. Under the top packing, six smaller boxes were found and when they were opened 100 five tael tins of opium were found in each. The second case was opened, and it was also found carefully packed. Only two boxes containing 100 tins each were found in it. The rest of the space was taken up with books and clothing. An investigation of the ship's manifests was made and two cases were found to have been shipped by C. McNeill of Victoria, B.C. This intention was not to sell the opium in San Francisco. Here they would only make a profit of about \$5 a pound, but in Hawaii, where the drug is worth \$40 per pound, the profits would be enormous. Had the opium been sold in the States it would have passed muster in Honolulu and would thus have been safely landed. While the searchers on the Queen were busy the inspectors on the Belgic were not idle. Inspector Malins was walking past a few mats of rice and ran his steel prod into one of them. It struck something hard, and he at once opened the mat. Stungly hidden in it were five of the best twentys of the best Hong Kong opium. A rigorous inspection was then made of the entire cargo, with the result that 100 tins were found. Chinese had done the packing and there was some one in San Francisco evidently in the ring who would have put the marked bags in a certain place when they were to be taken ashore. This seizure has put the inspectors on the qui vive, and in future every mat of rice that comes from China or Japan will be searched.

### General News.

Berne, April 11.—The National Council rejected unanimously the Socialist proposal to inscribe in the constitution a declaration that every citizen has the right to demand employment. The intention on the proposal was that the state is bound to guarantee employment to all its citizens.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET APPROVED BY THE CABINET.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 13, 1894

MERELY A "BLUFF."

Premier Davie appears most interesting when he is giving his own government a good certificate of character and insisting that it must be above suspicion. Yesterday he made a brave show in this line, offering some very instructive remarks on the necessity of the people being able to feel that their government was free from the taint of corruption. But with the premier preaching is one thing and practicing another, so when an effort was made to make the Nakup investigation a red inquiry and not a farce it was promptly put down. In fact, the inquiry is restricted to such narrow ground that it will be quite useless and the expense will be thrown away. If there were to be a searching investigation into the whole matter, including the Three Forks townsite, the people would most probably be placed in the possession of facts that would cause some surprise. But that is just what the government does not care to see done, so the ministers pose as purists and hope to secure another cheap coat of whitewash. We take the liberty of doubting whether this purpose will be accomplished as easily as they imagine. The people have already had their suspicions aroused in respect of this Nakup scheme, and they will inevitably retain at least a part of their suspicions so long as there is one branch of the subject left uninvestigated. If the government had had nothing to fear they would have accepted Mr. Beaven's proposition and widened the scope of the inquiry. Even that little dodge by which the premier sought to twist a precedent out of the Pezada island investigation of 1874 will make his case worse. To all appearances he deliberately tried to create the impression that Ministers Walker and Beaven on that occasion persuaded the house to limit the scope of the inquiry, while as a matter of fact the resolution they proposed gave instructions for "inquiring into the whole matter." This piece of dishonesty on Premier Davie's part was properly rebuked by Mr. Brown, and he will find it far from improving his position in this case. Possibly the premier feels quite confident in going before a tribunal with an indictment drawn by himself and with both prosecution and defence in his own hands, but the other tribunal before which he must appear a little later will be apt to try him on the wider indictment which he does not care to face now.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The objection of the Vancouver refinery management to the reduction of the sugar duty is natural, as hothouse plants object to the chill of the outer air. It seems, though, that in the interview which we reported from the News-Advertiser yesterday they made their case appear a little worse than it really is. Perhaps from a protectionist point of view the new rate of duty is much too low, but to an ordinary observer acquainted with the facts it appears to leave a fair amount of advantage with the refiner at the cost of the consumer. The cost to the Vancouver refinery of receiving the raw sugar, refining and placing it on the market does not exceed 80 cents per 100 pounds. The work is done more cheaply in Hong Kong, perhaps for half, or forty cents per hundred pounds. Add to this the proposed duty of 64 cents and we get a total of \$1.04 per hundred on the imported, as against 80 cents on the local product. One would think 24 cents per hundred pounds a sufficient amount of "protection." The United States refiners would undoubtedly think it sufficient, when they propose to keep on with their business under the new rate of duty under the Wilson bill, which may be anywhere from 12 to 20 cents. They were even ready to compete with Chinese and all sugars if the duty had been removed altogether, the new rate of duty under the Wilson bill. So far as we can learn there is also some exaggeration in the statement that there was a total of 800,000 pounds of Chinese sugar imported during the past month. It is not easy to ascertain the exact figures, but we believe the importations did not reach half the amount named in March. Of course the duty reduction will help the importer and take so much off the profits of the refiner, but the public will be apt to regard it favorably, since they are relieved of so much of their burden.

DR. DAVIE'S DEFENCE.

The Colonist and the World seem to think they have discovered a bonanza in that Ontario Medical Journal article defending Dr. Davie. Surely if Dr. Davie is to be successfully defended by misrepresentation and falsehood the government organs are quite sufficient for the task without calling in outside aid, medical or journalistic, for they are notable adepts in the use of the two weapons mentioned and could give the Medical Journal many points in a contest with them. There is no need of the worthy par importing lies from abroad when they can manufacture a superior article in unlimited quantities at home. This morning's article in the Colonist furnishes very good evidence in that line. Once more we venture to remind the frate defender of jobbery that Dr. Davie's re-appointment as health officer in October, 1892, and his continuance in office for fifteen months at \$200 per month are government actions which have not been and cannot be justified. If the organ can specify the "services" which Dr. Davie performed during that period it will

do much more for its masters than all its abuse of the Times and all its tergiversation can possibly accomplish.

"MORE SOUND THAN SUBSTANCE."

Mr. Foster's tariff revision does not impress the people in the east more favorably as the days pass away. On the contrary, some who were at first inclined to hold up their hands in praise are now either doubtful or distinctly inclined to reject the new measure with contempt. The Montreal Star, which has been for a good while urging reform of the tariff, at first spoke quite enthusiastically of the changes announced by the finance minister, but its tone has somewhat changed. In a late issue it says:

Many of the strongest complaints against the revision are directed at its flagrant signs of omission. Some people looked, for example, for free coal; but it appears that heat is still to be taxed in this northern climate. Others, again, fancied, in some cases where high protection had failed to build up anything that could be called an "industry" without rendering one's self "habile" under Sir John Thomson's provision against sarcasm, that these fruitless but yet burdensome duties might be cut down. In fact, this kind of unpromising growth, seems to be found in the umbrella "industry," which the census tells us employed in 1890 exactly 31 people in the whole Dominion. A duty of 95 per cent. facing this struggling industry from the cold and blighting winds of competition; and took from the people of Canada during the fiscal year last reported upon, the neat sum of \$102,553.00. The country could afford to pay these 31 umbrellas and parasol makers off at a thousand a year each; and then save over \$70,000 on the bargain. Mr. Foster was too sparing with his little hatchet. There is hardly a whole-soul, popular strike in his entire reformed schedule. The reduction on agricultural implements, is perhaps, the most conspicuous; but one awfully does not make a summer—Mr. Davie's combined "sawmill" and "sawmill" to the contrary notwithstanding. Even the eloquent Davie will find it hard to persuade his Northwest farmers that all his last year's indignation against the coal oil tax was empty foolishness. Mr. Foster needs a few moments of strength.

The Winnipeg Nor'wester was also of the opinion that the government had effected a real reform of the tariff, and was going so far as to say that the agitation would be stopped. Now, in discussing the lumber duty and the lumber combine, of which Mr. Foster spoke very severely in his budget speech, our Winnipeg contemporary says:

Mr. Foster's heart was touched; his bowels of compassion were moved; and to destroy this iniquitous combine, and "as a special concession to Manitoba and the Northwest," he put raw lumber on the free list, when he might have known, if he had taken the trouble to enquire, that the number of the Northwest was dressed. He has done nothing to destroy the combine, because the people do not buy the rough lumber and the dressed is still subject to a heavy duty. As the days pass we learn that in the east discoveries similar to this one in respect to lumber are being made from time to time, and the suspicion is growing that the tariff is stronger than the wonderful "concessions" under the new tariff have a great deal more sound than substance. We in the Northwest are unquestionably benefited by a reduction on agricultural implements, barbed wire, and cotton and woolen goods. In these we shall no doubt realize substantial gain as the effects of the new tariff begin to be felt, but it is feared that the hope we had of getting on free lumber will come tumbling to the ground. And free lumber, next to free agricultural implements, was the one great boon on which the people's hearts had been set. We are afraid Mr. Foster's "special concession to Manitoba and the Northwest" will not be appreciated. If he had desired to make us a concession of some value he would have placed dressed as well as rough lumber on the free list, although it might have interfered somewhat with his medieval notions of trade.

We have no doubt the suspicion that the tariff revision is a hollow and insincere measure will continue to grow from some time to come; rather that the people will become quite certain there has been no honest effort to reform. It was not worth while to disturb business and cause so much trouble for all the good effect the changes will have.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

London Advertiser: General Manager Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, in a recent address, expressed the firm conviction that no matter how politicians on either side of the border may wrangle about tariffs, the United States must become more and more the market for our grain, our meats, our woods and our minerals. That is so. The United States population is fast catching up on the productive capacity of their soil. They will be importers of much that they now have a surplus of before the twentieth century is far gone. We may be happy yet.

Robert Bell, of Carleton Place, Ont., died on the 2nd inst., aged 80 years. Deceased at one time represented the Lanark division in the parliament of Ontario, resigning at the time of Confederation to provide a seat for Hon. Wm. Macdougall, who was a member of the first cabinet after the union of the provinces in 1871. Mr. Bell enjoyed the singular distinction of being the chairman of the Carleton Place school board for a period of over forty years. After retiring from politics he was inspector of canals for many years. He was a steadfast supporter of the Liberal cause, and possessed the confidence and esteem of all parties. Deceased was the father of Mr. J. J. Bell, who for a time was editor of the Victoria News.

The Winnipeg Nor'wester has dared to fear at our Mr. Haslam, and we hereby deplore the Colonist to wipe out the insult in blood, if necessary. The Winnipeg paper said: "Mr. Haslam, a new member from British Columbia, took a hand in the tariff debate the other day. He followed Dr. Landerkin, and in the true spirit and language of the back-townspeople debating club began by saying that he

would have to be excused from replying to the last speaker, as there was no little to reply to. In the report before us it is said that this rally was greeted with laughter, which is surprising when we consider that it is so long since it first created a laugh that one would think that it had grown stale by this time. Dr. Landerkin will have his joke, whatever the subject or occasion, but there usually goes with it more sound, hard common sense than has yet come out of British Columbia." To credit our newest British Columbia member with a "back-townspeople" flavor is just a little too much.

Mr. Maclean, the member for East York, and publisher of the Toronto World, is a protectionist who believes in protection. In the budget debate he said he "took no stock in tariff reform or tariff revision. Protection had brought Canada to her present prosperous condition, and he was sorry the government had listened to any clamor about reducing the duties in the interest of the farmers who were not suffering. He hoped the finance minister would restore the tariff as it was." Mr. Maclean is at any rate no hypocrite in the matter of high protection, which cannot be said for the government.

Premier Davie seems to think it is of no great moment whether Tom Jones or William Sykes are interested in the Three Forks townsite. That would depend on how close Tom and William are related to the government. Then look at this piece of wisdom from the premier's lips: "If hon. gentlemen opposite want a commission of enquiry into the Three Forks business, let them move for it themselves, and not enumber this enquiry with it." It would be a truly wise move to appoint two commissions where one would do. If Mr. Davie is anxious to spend the public money and leave a hole in the treasury he can hardly expect the opposition to join him in the enterprise.

Montreal Witness: The measure of tariff reform given by Mr. Foster's bill is very weak, indeed, compared with that proposed in the Wilson bill, even after the Wilson bill has run the gauntlet of the senate committee, and has suffered some mutilation. Mr. Foster estimates the reduction covered by his revision at \$1,500,000. Senator Voorhes estimates that of the Wilson bill at \$76,970,000. If there are five millions of people in Canada today the reduction in taxation per head caused by Mr. Foster's bill will, according to his estimate, amount to 30 cents per head. If there are sixty-five millions in the United States the relief given by the Wilson bill will amount to \$118 per head. The Wilson bill is, of course, a tariff reformer's tariff reform bill, somewhat spoiled, while the Foster bill is a protectionist's tariff reform bill, which would not be easy to spoil, so far as lessening the proposed reduction is concerned.

Italians Desire Peace.

Paris, April 9.—The Pigaro tomorrow will contain an account of the day's events, was held with King Humbert of Italy by a person connected with the Pigaro staff. While the present was a peculiar time for interview, the editor gave the substance to the United States of the Italian people's wish to declare that he said Italy's plans were all for peace. The Italian people felt opposed to the number of young men who left Canada in 18 years, and for the purpose of his argument, he converted those young men into fathers, in-to grandfathers and into great grandfathers in the short space of 18 years. I will promise not to enter into any speculation so wild and so far-reaching as that. There is one point, however, which I wish to discuss, that is of special interest to the people of Canada, and that is the railway question. It is a burning question to-day, and a question that has been discussed on the floor of this house from every point of view. 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PARAPARISON. Tub and Pail of the Day. Light and neat. Leakage impossible, being impervious to moisture and temperature.

Eddy. longer than any English workman could care for; and he has to put in a lot more extensive than any...

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CLEARED EXPENSES

And Maybe a Trifle Over by One Night's Hard Work. EXPERT BURGLARS EXECUTE A COUP

In the St. Hyacinthe Bank, Faranham, P. Q.—Eleven Thousand Dollars Gone—No Clue and an Empty Vault—More Frenzied Weather on the Yastee Deep.

Faranham, Que., April 10.—One of the boldest and most successful bank burglaries that has been committed in this section of country, if not in the whole Dominion for some time past, was perpetrated in this town last night.

Montreal, April 10.—After running the gamut of legal technicalities of the kind, the cause of the Canada Bank against Archbishop Fabre for \$500,000 damages, for alleged defamation, finally came up for hearing on its merits this morning in a special session of the superior court, presided over by Judge Doherty.

Halifax, N. S., April 10.—Professor John Johnson, professor of classics at Dalhousie University, has resigned his chair on account of ill health, after a connection of 33 years with the institution.

Protest Against Tea Duties—Scottish Farmers and Canadian Cattle. London, April 10.—The tea traders of the city held an important meeting to-day to consider the Canadian tariff on tea.

Right Hon. Frederick Gardner to-day received a deputation of Scottish farmers who urged that the embargo against Canadian cattle be removed.

London, April 10.—A deputation of 18 of the largest London dealers waited on Sir Charles Tupper to-day. They said that it is not a Canadian tea duty which would hurt the Anglo-Canadian trade.

President Cleveland's Proclamation. Washington, D. C., April 10.—The Behring Sea proclamation of the president was issued this morning.

Coke Makers' Convention. Connellsville, Pa., April 10.—The strike seems to have been effectually broken since the further trouble is expected after the Scrabble convention this afternoon.

The Tramp Army. Reno, Nev., April 10.—The citizens have ordered a detachment of the industrial army now here to move.

The Cheyenne Trouble. Ogden, Utah, April 10.—At midnight Marshall Brigham is expected after the Scrabble convention this afternoon.

Indians on the Warpath. Washington, April 5.—A long dispatch has been received from Reno, O. T., to the effect that Red Moon's Indians and settlers have had a fight on the Washita river, 115 miles west of Bill

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THE TARIFF CHANGES.

The Effect of the Revision Cannot Yet be Fully Estimated.

SOME CHANGES IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Reduction of the Duty on Agricultural Implements Good as Far as It Goes—Better if It Had Been Wiped Out Altogether.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

Ottawa, April 2.—The effect of the tariff changes is not yet fully known. In fact, it will take some time before this is fully known and understood. The changes are so numerous and of such a character that they will have to be felt as they work out. It can be said that what worked out before can be repeated in the future. It is not clear, however, on which side the changes will be most felt. It is not clear, either, whether the changes will be more felt in the future than in the past. It is not clear, either, whether the changes will be more felt in the future than in the past.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Number of Matters Disposed of Last Evening.

All of the aldermen and Mayor Teague were present at the council meeting held last night to put the by-law concerning the rights of the Victoria Electric Co. through the last stages in time for entering this week. A letter was received from President E. Crow Baker stating that he was prepared to give the company all the privileges in connection with the use of the poles for the fire alarm bells, wires and public lights, but asked to be granted all the rights in the by-law at present in the city.

The letter was ordered spread upon the minutes. The by-law was then taken up, considered and adopted and finally passed about the saving clause as to the city's debt.

Ald. Baker stated that the records showed the city to have no rights with a telephone company, the motion covering the matter was therefore before the council having been considered by the Ald. Wilson wanted to know if anything had been done about the Queen's birthday celebration. The time was fast approaching.

Mayor Teague said that Captain Ganaway, agent of the marine and fisheries department, had been written to in order that permission might be obtained from him for the use of the Quadrant. He said that the matter in mind would call a public meeting either a week or next week, and the committee would have a full month for its work.

Ald. Humphreys said the public meeting should be called, as it was really a first start.

Ald. Munn objected to the date (June) set for the sale of the debentures under the recent electric light by-law. He believed that the money could be made available earlier, and that the work done in the day, evening and night.

Ald. Wilson said that it took three weeks for advertising, and that the work done in the day, evening and night.

Ald. Harris's motion regarding the liability of patients sent to Jubilee hospital, other than authorized representatives, was then taken up.

Ald. Munn said the extent of responsibility was not fixed. What was the daily charge? Who was to supervise the matter? Some discussion on the matter was had again.

The council then went into committee on the whole on the Jubilee hospital bill of \$35,000. Part of the by-law is incomplete, and Ald. Harris and Ald. Munn were named a committee to place in shape for the next meeting. The committee then rose and asked leave to resign.

Ald. Wilson said at any rate he would bring a sewerage loan by-law forward, and believe that should be placed before the people at the same time.

Ald. Harris moved to offer a prize of \$100 for the best design for a permanent sewerage on causeway across James Bay. It was decided after a long discussion to offer two prizes, one of \$100 and one of \$50, and to require that the two plans submitted to take the affair in hand.

The committee to prepare a report on the part of architects and fix the cost and report a scheme to the council.

Mayor Teague announced that very early a private meeting would be held with the aldermen would be made as to bridge.

English Capital Allocated.

London, April 10.—Notwithstanding the assurance of the English officers and the reassuring dispatches from managers in that city, the fact remains that the English shareholders are decidedly alarmed over the outlook and are feverishly disposed towards a treaty peace with the Knights of Labor.

There was a secret meeting of a number of the heaviest stockholders at the Central hotel on Saturday afternoon, when the call for the convocation of every employee to be held in St. Louis in the month for the purpose of organizing the English syndicate might be more vigorously enforced, was read and discussed.

Formal action was taken, but it was the opinion of many of those present that the steps should be taken for the protection of the English interests that are needed by the unauthorized attitude of the American managers. Another meeting will be held on Saturday next.

It is not improbable that within a few days two or three of the heaviest stockholders may call for the United States in the view of the fact that the ground person and suggesting measures by which the breweries may be brought into amicable relations with organized labor.

Condition Powders like Clark's Blood Purifier.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

He Tells the Story of Eight Years' Suffering and Vain Efforts to Regain Health—How This Boon was Finally Obtained.

HUGH LYNN IN THE COURT.

Preliminary Hearing on the Charge of Murdering Rancher Green.

Klutochman Jennie Given Evidence Regarding the Tragedy on Savary Island.

The preliminary hearing of Hugh Lynn, charged with the murder of John Green and Thomas Taylor at Savary Island on October 28th, took place this afternoon at 2.30 in the main room of the provincial police headquarters, Bastion street, Magistrate Pearson presiding.

Superintendent Hussey gave evidence that on January 5th last a warrant for the arrest of Hugh Lynn was issued, since which date the police had been diligently searching for the accused along the entire coast from Victoria to Alaska.

Inquiries were also made along the coast, where a description of the accused had been sent. As a result of these inquiries on the American side Constable Bledsoe of the 9th inst. Mr. Delaney and witness took a trail which led to the rear of the cabin, where Constable Bledsoe and Sheriff Thomas took a different route so as to guard the prisoner and prevent escape by boat or cut-off retreat.

Arriving at the house, Delaney and witness knocked at the door and were admitted by the prisoner. Another man was in the house and two Indian women were about the place.

Witness asked the prisoner where he was from and he said from Port Townsend, and that he arrived from there on Saturday night last. Asked his name, he replied Gallagher or Galloway, and then said, "Who is it? It's Newton." Prisoner seemed to witness to be growing suspicious by this time, and moved over towards a Winchester rifle at the head of the bed.

Delaney and witness kept talking him, and he said he was looking for a witness at the time Lynn was arrested. Lynn was charged with the murder of John Green and Thomas Taylor at Savary Island. The deputy sheriff read the warrant to the prisoner, who remained silent. He said he would not be helped. I expected you would be after me. The prisoner was cautioned about any statements he might make. Later on he volunteered that he had been at Savary Island, and that he had been at Savary Island, and that he had been at Savary Island, and that he had been at Savary Island.

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THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Usual Report of Business Transacted at Last Evening's Meeting.

FIRE IN VICTORIA WEST.

Home of W. Beech-Yarvis at 27,500 Destroyed This Morning.

The fire record for April commenced this morning. A two-story frame dwelling on Esquimaux street, Victoria West, was burned to the ground with nearly all the contents. The building was owned by W. Beech-Yarvis. The burned building was insured in company the name of which is not yet known, for \$3,500 and the contents in the Hartford, Connecticut, for \$1,500. The origin of the fire is unknown. Victoria West is a residential suburb of Victoria, and is situated on the west side of the city, between the city and the mountains.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Royal Commission to Enquire into Charges Made Against the Government.

Davie & Co. Refuse to Allow a Full Investigation into the Nakusp Scheme.

APRIL 9. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. D. Robson. Mr. Horne moved: Whereas it is desirable to encourage the industry of ship-building in British Columbia, and whereas the building of large ships would be of great benefit to the province and whereas there is abundance of good timber and other material amply adapted to the prosecution of such industry, therefore he resolved that in the opinion of the house it is desirable that the government should take into consideration the advisability of encouraging as far as may be possible the prosecution of the ship-building industry in this province.

There was some discussion as to whether the resolution was in order, the speaker stating that he thought it was out of order, as it suggested that the government should do something for the house. Mr. Davie was in favor of the resolution, and he would like to know what the government had done since the passage of a similar resolution two years ago.

The resolution was voted down. Mr. Brown asked the attorney-general: Is the act of the Imperial house, known as the "colonial probates act, 1892," sufficient to justify the government in bringing into force, with respect to the United Kingdom, the act, chap. 19, of the statutes of 1890, which provides for the recognition in this province of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, and does the government intend to bring the act into force?

Hon. Mr. Davie—I think the Imperial statute is sufficient. It is the intention of the government to enforce it. The Ontario Hydraulic Mining Company's bill was passed, Mr. Adams withdrawing his amendment to strike out the anti-Chinese clause.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege. When the house was in committee on the Nakusp & Slokan railway bill Mr. Forster made some remarks, fairly reported in the Times as follows: "If the members of the government were any less interested in the scheme some of their friends were. There must have been some reason for the withdrawal of the lowest tender. The statement of the attorney-general printed in the Colonist showed that there was something wrong, and made it appear that the attorney-general was a member of the company. The attorney-general had been working for the company, not for the province. It was not in the power of the attorney-general to advise the government, as had been done in this case. He believed the scheme was not straight."

Mr. Forster said he had certainly said some of what was reported in the Times, and he would not take back anything that he had said, but there were some things reported that he had not said. He did say that the lack of precautions taken by the government was sufficient to cause suspicion.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the suspension of the standing rules to allow him to introduce the following resolution: Whereas, acting under the advice of the executive council, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest in favor of the Nakusp & Slokan railway company; and whereas it has been stated by the honorable the member for Nanaimo district, in his place in the house of assembly, in reference to the said guarantee, that it appeared that the honorable the leader of the government was a member of the company, and had been working for the company and not for the province, and it has also been insinuated in the said house of assembly by other honorable members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to give a guarantee of interest in favor of the said Nakusp & Slokan railway company; therefore he resolved that the attorney-general be instructed to advise His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to give a guarantee of interest in favor of the said Nakusp & Slokan railway company.

Mr. Forster—That resolution should be printed before being discussed. There are statements in it credited to me that I did not make. Hon. Mr. Davie—The resolution will be printed before I move it. He had taken the Times' report, because he did not think there would be any objection to it. The purity of the members of the government was of the highest importance to the province. The imputation could not be allowed to go forth without the fullest inquiry.

Mr. Kitchen—It should be printed before the rules are suspended.

The matter was deferred until the motion could be printed.

Mr. Kitchen rose to a question of privilege. He would like to know when the letter from Mr. Martin, read in the house by the attorney-general, was to be printed, as the premier had promised.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I did not promise that it would be printed.

Mr. Kitchen—You need it as an argument and the house was entitled to have it printed.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You cannot get out of the corruption business in that way.

Hon. Mr. Brown—Don't be afraid. We do not wish to get out of that. The letter is an important one, and should be printed and placed before the house.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I am surprised that hon. gentlemen will not seek other matters until the motion is disposed of.

Mr. Forster—The letter has an important bearing on the question, and should be printed before the discussion on the motion is continued. I want the letter for my side of the case.

Hon. Mr. Brown—The attorney-general is trying to draw a red herring across the track.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the coal mines regulation bill, which, he thought, would tend to increase safety in the mines. He had great faith in the bill, and proposed before the house to exclude Chinamen from the

mines that it would be better to introduce a more general bill. There were many men born in China who had as much sense of comprehension as any one else. The bill empowered the inspector to prohibit for the protection of miners, if the bill referred only to Chinamen it would be declared ultra vires.

Mr. Keith was surprised that the attorney-general, who pretended to be so anxious for the miners' safety, took to introduce the bill. It was brought forward like the last one, just on the eve of a general election. He objected to a bill being brought in on the plea of protecting the miners, the only object of which was to repeal the bill of 1890. The present bill would work about as well as the bill of 1890, viz., not at all. The bill could not be workable, as one clause provided that the position by a certain number of miners. What would become of miners who petitioned against the employment of Chinamen? Why then would simply lose their positions, and the bill proposed to repeal the bill preventing the employment of Chinamen in mines. The act became famous as being passed just before the general election, although it had been before many times before.

Several Voices—And Three Forks as well.

Hon. Mr. Davie—It is the charges of corruption that we want an inquiry into. The attorney-general will have all the investigation that he wants. Several Voices—And Three Forks as well.

Hon. Mr. Brown—The resolution starts off with: "Whereas, under the advice of the executive council, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest in favor of the Nakusp & Slokan railway company." It is not the guarantee of interest, but the guarantee of both principal and interest that we have been talking about. The attorney-general, with his legal knowledge, had drawn up the resolution as it was, and if any one opposed it he would say they were trying to obstruct an investigation. The resolution only referred to the guarantee of interest, while the house had been discussing a guarantee of principal and interest.

Mr. Forster did not say that the attorney-general was a member of the company. The house should give some time to consider the resolution. If a royal commission was to be appointed a few other things might be examined into, among them the Three Forks scheme.

Mr. Brown—The attorney-general is suspended. The hon. member for Nanaimo district had said some very pertinent things that he believed about the Nakusp & Slokan railway scheme.

Mr. Semlin—The attorney-general knew what he wished to be considered when he drew up the resolution. He was not ignorant of how a resolution should be drawn up. The resolution referred only to a guarantee of interest, while the discussion had been on a guarantee of both interest and principal.

Mr. Sward—Should the resolution be passed the commission would look to the guarantee of interest, while the discussion had guaranteed both principal and interest.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I do not wish to push the resolution immediately, but I wish the way cleared so that I can introduce it. He would amend the resolution to refer to both principal and interest. So far the government had only guaranteed interest, which the house was bound to understand. The house had spent a great deal of money in guaranteeing both principal and interest.

Hon. Mr. Brown—The resolution referred only to a guarantee of interest, while the discussion had guaranteed both principal and interest.

Mr. Forster—I do not say that. The Times was perfectly right. The royal commission would investigate the charges of corrupt motives.

The standing rules were suspended on a understanding that the resolution should not be introduced until after recess.

Hon. Mr. Vernon continued the debate on the railway aid bill. The government could only guarantee \$7,000 per mile, and the Dominion subsidy the province's obligation would only be \$5,400 per mile. Up to the whole he thought the measure was a reasonable one.

Every mile at \$14,000 per mile might be a liberal allowance for one railway and not enough for the other. The other day the government had said it had cost \$22,000 a mile to build a railway in the same country.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The government had said it had cost \$14,000 per mile. The opposition always hesitated to oppose anything that would develop the country. They were not in the house to oppose everything the government did, but to represent their constituents. When the Shuswap & Okanagan railway bill was before the house the member for Vancouver said the government proposed to give more money than the Nakusp & Slokan railway.

The proposition before the house should be divided. A member might be opposed to the Nicola scheme and in favor of the other, or vice versa. He was strong in the opinion that the people who built the road the people should own it. But the government was opposed to any such proposition. He was well aware that the building of the Nicola valley railway was of great importance to a large number of people, but he did not know how many people there were. As far as he had been able to gather, the proposition was a speculative one. In Chilliwack it was different, the settlement being a large growing one and ready in need of a railway. The river was not always available, being frozen over in the winter. So it was unfair to yoke the two schemes together, as members could not express their real sentiments when it came to the vote. The bill should have been brought down earlier in the session.

Hon. Col. Baker said it looked as though the last speaker wanted aid for a railway for his own district and not for a railway in another district. The question was should or should not the government assist railways.

Mr. Semlin said it was very unfair to leave the bill until the last day of the session. They might just as well have brought it in early in the session, when it could have been thoroughly discussed. Last year the government said the province could not afford to give a cash bonus to railways, but shortly afterwards they reversed their policy and guaranteed the principal and interest on the Nakusp & Slokan railway. Now on the last day of the session they again changed their policy. The government were prepared to change their policy whenever political influence was brought to bear. He was prepared to say that none of the three propositions was a good one. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway scheme was an experiment, and they were still experimenting. The Dominion government had a fixed policy, but they had a large reserve, while this province had a small one. The government's policy could increase, not decrease, settlement. He did not oppose the railway scheme formerly, because he gave the government credit for doing the best they could for the country. If it were proposed to guarantee interest only, why was not that followed out? If the proposition to guarantee anything was correct, why was not that carried out? Why not treat all alike? It gave the government an opportunity to show the government's policy could increase, not decrease, settlement. He would like to see the Nicola valley road

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Hon. Mr. Turner spoke at some length in support of the government's railway policy, contending that it was better to guarantee the interest and principal than the interest only. The government were informed that the Chilliwack railway would be commenced immediately, and would be placed on a paying basis. With respect to the Nicola valley railway, the C. P. R. company would want full reports from that country before they would lease the line. The government did not say that the lines would not cost more than \$14,000 a mile; they only proposed to guarantee more than half of that amount.

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The house rose at 6 o'clock.

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Hon. Mr. Brown rose to a question of privilege. He noticed a stranger reporting on the floor of the house. If he was to be given the special privilege of using the floor of the house each member should be given a copy of what he reported. If there was a press gallery that he could use. If each member received a copy of the report there would be no objection to the reports being on the floor.

Hon. Mr. Davie—There will be no objection. Mr. Booth continued the debate on the railway aid bill. The province, he said, was guaranteed that it would not lose anything by the scheme. It was not fair to say that the taxation of the province would be added to. If it was not that the legislature was pledged to help the roads he would say allow the legislation proposed to stand over until next session, so that the people could pass on it. The roads were just laid out and could stand over; the people in the districts having done without them for years. If the proposed system would have the roads built he would say it was the best.

Mr. Hunter was heavily sick of the whole business, and he had spent a month discussing the general railway policy of the government and the members were no nearer to agreeing. The members were to-day using the same arguments that they used for months ago. He had not said a great deal, but he had said about the schemes, and listening to the other members had become ashamed of his own ignorance. The contractor for the Shuswap & Okanagan had paid more than the amount that was promised. He would support the bill, but must say for the first time that the government was hardly up to the times.

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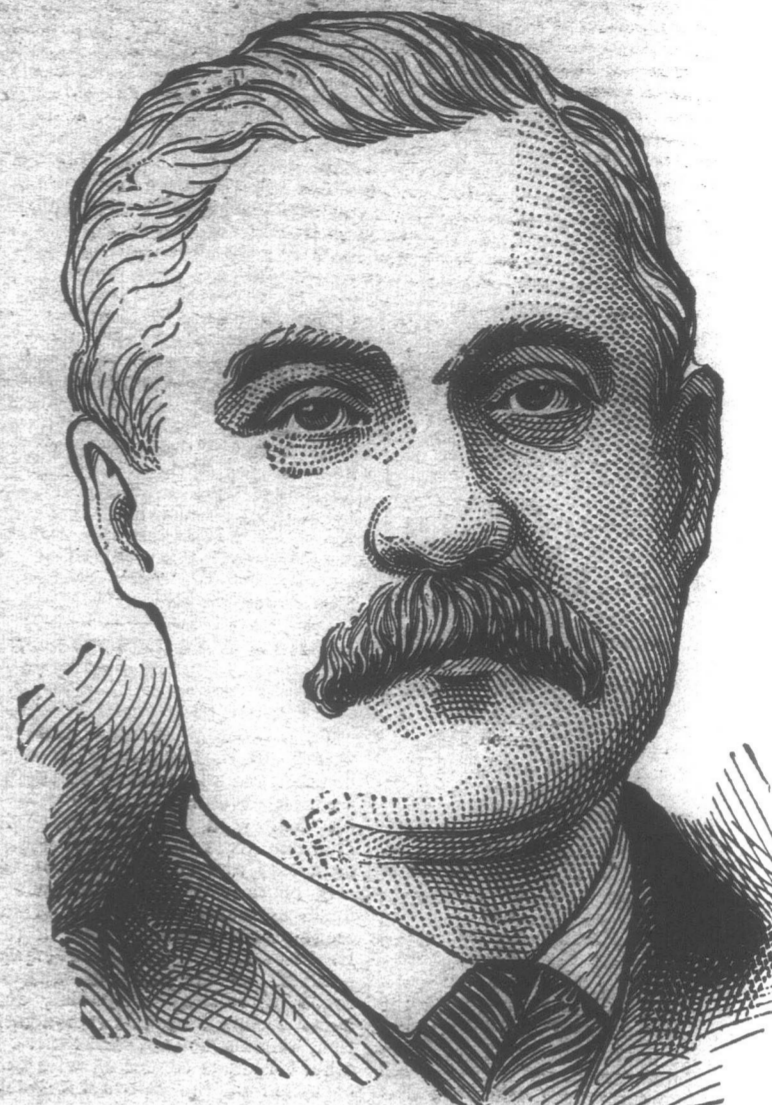
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A VIGOROUS POLICY.

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COUNCILLOR GEORGE F. MORSE.

The admiration accorded certain public men is due to their splendid moral courage.

Great moral courage and determination are impossible without a sturdy digestion, a healthy liver and a vigorously nourished nervous system. No one can imagine a Gladstone, Salisbury, Laurier, Thompson, or any great champion of his party in parliamentary debate, with a badly nourished brain, a weak digestion and shaky nerves. Only the healthy man, whose organs are doing their duty, is firm, convincing, magnetic, courageous. A man of ideas needs sound health to carry them out, and a clear, cool brain is better than a shaky one, however brilliant. The man who can work long hours under pressure wins success, and fame depends often on a strong

Celery Compound is the immediate improvement in appetite and gradual gain in weight. This remarkable remedy sets to work at once to nourish nerve centres and purify the blood of harmful humors. It was the belief of Professor Phelps, of Dartmouth College, the discoverer of Paine's Celery Compound, and he so stated in his classes at Dartmouth college, that only when the system is perfectly nourished in tissue, blood and nerve centres, is it possible to drive out the special disorders from important organs like the liver, kidneys, heart and stomach. Paine's Celery Compound to-day sustains the strength of thousands of hard-worked men and women who cannot take taxation, and feel the effects of the unnatural demands made upon their strength and nervous energy.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Council Chamber.

Boston, Nov 28 1893

I am among those who are glad to see the results of your labors in the form of a law which will give every man on the face of our land a fair and equal chance to improve his lot. I am sure they will be greatly benefited thereby. Very truly yours, G. F. Morse

stomach, healthy nervous system and plenty of reserve force than great intellectual power. Be well. Get rid of liver and kidney weakness. Paine's Celery Compound will take away the sickly, depressed, unambitious feeling that comes with dyspepsia, disordered liver and nervous weakness. Paine's Celery Compound will all the veins with blood that is red and rich in food for every vital organ. The first noticeable effect of Paine's

Paine's Celery Compound is the greater rest and nerve remedy that has ever in the history of medicine come within the reach of plain, hard-working people. Hon. George E. Morse, one of the most prominent of the governor's council of Massachusetts, is one of the state's most substantial manufacturers and business men, a veteran of the late war, and a popular and conservative citizen. His autograph letter is of interest to every one.

themselves. He moved in amendment to the motion to read the bill a second time, proposing to strike out all the words after "bill 89" and insert: "That the government withdraw \$11 50 and ask the house in lieu thereof to give them authority to receive from the Chilliwack railway company an assignment of their charter, and claim to the Dominion subsidy of \$2000 per mile on condition of recouping them for their expenditure, and also, on being satisfied that the line will be a paying investment, authority to build the line as a provincial work and to make arrangements with the C. P. R. to lease it."

Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order, as it would increase the burden of taxation and proposed to charge the government's whole railway policy.

Dr. Milne said that the attorney-general had said that the Nakusp & Slokan railway bill was only experimental and that no other would be introduced until that had been tried. But now on the last day

Every year the government down important bills at session. Grant did not think enactment was liberal enough policy. The government railway thing to encourage cheaper a portation facilities.

The bill was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Davie moved resolution respecting the resolution of the government.

It was: "Whereas, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest upon the bonds of the company and not for the purpose of guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the company, and whereas it has been intimated in the house of assembly by other honorable members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to give a guarantee of interest in favor of the said Nakusp & Slokan railway company; therefore he resolved that the attorney-general be instructed to advise His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to give a guarantee of interest in favor of the said Nakusp & Slokan railway company."

This, Mr. Davie said, was only a guarantee of interest, while the discussion had guaranteed both principal and interest. He would like to see the bill withdrawn and the guarantee increased to say \$17,500, the amount guaranteed on the Nakusp & Slokan railway. The province was hardly keeping faith with the companies. He would, however, support the bill.

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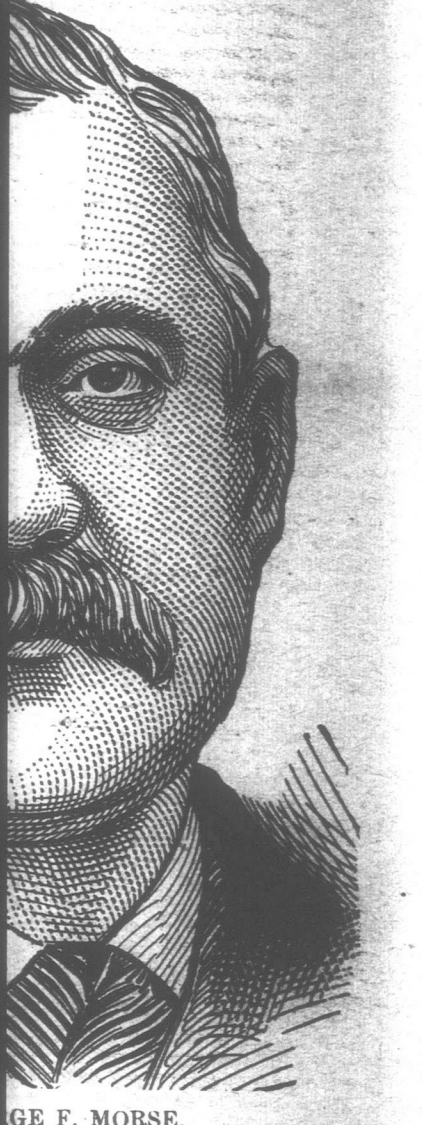
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POLICY.

Personal Force and

Polishing Work—Vigorous Dis-  
compleish All—Paine's Celery  
is the World Good.



GE F. MORSE.

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ovement in appetite and gradual gain  
weight. This remarkable remedy sets  
work at once to nourish nerve centres  
and purify the blood of harmful humors.  
The benefit of Professor Phelps  
Dartmouth College, the discoverer of  
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classes at Dartmouth college, that  
when the system is perfectly nourished  
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Massachusetts

No 28 1893

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F. Morse

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history of medicine come within  
reach of plain, hard-working people.  
Hon. George E. Morse, one of the  
most prominent of the governor's council  
Massachusetts, is one of the state's  
most substantial manufacturers and busi-  
ness men, a veteran of the late war, a  
pious and conservative citizen. His  
biographical letter is of interest to every

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province could not afford bonus railways,  
the statement had no railway policy. They  
brought down a bill when a deputa-  
tion waited on them. The larger the  
debate the more the government gave  
in. In the Dominion and the other  
provinces there was a fixed policy and  
companies were treated alike, but here  
there is a new policy for every day. The  
speech of the attorney-general last year  
demanded the policy the government  
now pursuing. Mr. Martin had truly  
said he could have obtained more for  
the railway if he had brought a deputa-  
tion down to wait on the government.

Every year the government brought  
down important bills at the end of the  
session.  
Mr. Grant did not think that the gov-  
ernment was liberal enough in its railway  
policy. The government should do every-  
thing to encourage railway schemes. The  
circumstances were enough to raise a sus-  
picion in a man's mind. The circum-  
stances justified him in saying that. He  
for one would not shift responsibility  
on to the government. He would repeat it.  
When a member was told by a responsi-  
ble contractor that he would be glad  
to build the road for \$12,000 a mile it  
was ridiculous to suppose that a mem-  
ber would not draw attention to it in the  
house. If the government had brought  
the bill and all the papers down early  
in the session and had used proper  
diligence they could have defied any  
indications made. It would have closed  
the mouths of the opposition and made  
them admit that there were no grounds  
for the insinuations. The actions of the  
government made it necessary to re-  
peat the statements made on the out-  
side of the house. The resolution did  
not aim at the point. It aimed at some-  
thing that did not exist. It aimed at  
a charge that the attorney-general was  
a member of the company, which state-  
ment was never made. The attorney-  
general had twitted the opposition for  
not moving for a select committee. A  
gentleman had urged him to do this.  
Why did he not do it? Because he had  
had experience with select committees.  
They were worse whitewashers than the  
house. A man who made a statement  
against the government before a select  
committee was a marked man for the  
future, and the committee came forward  
and whitewashed the government, and  
that was the end of it. No reasonable  
man could say that the government did  
not have it in their power to place the  
scheme beyond suspicion.  
Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a point of or-  
der. The object of the motion was to  
dismiss the action of the government,  
not their policy. It could be assumed  
that a member must shape his argu-  
ments to please the attorney-general. The  
opposition could not move for a commis-  
sion, as it involved an expenditure.  
Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes, you can.  
Mr. Brown said he was saying when  
intercepted by the attorney-general that  
the circumstances of the case and the  
statement of the attorney-general that  
he had arranged with Mr. Van Horne,  
with the O. P. R., and with the Naku-  
sp & Slooan railway company, would lead  
to the impression that he was boss of it.  
Hon. Mr. Davie—So I was.  
Mr. Brown—Then a few days after-  
wards he said he knew nothing about  
the company. One day he was sole man-  
ager of the whole show and a few days  
afterwards he knew nothing about it.  
Coupling all the circumstances with the  
fact that responsible men said the road  
could be built for \$5,000 less than the  
amount the government were guarantee-  
ing, the opposition in demanding more  
particularly justified them in saying  
that if a man was charged with a crime  
and the circumstantial evidence was  
as strong against him as were the  
circumstances against the government,  
that man would be convicted. He failed  
to see that the opposition had done any-  
thing but their simple duty. He opposed  
a limited, one-sided commission, but  
would vote for the appointment of a  
commission to probe to the bottom of  
the whole scheme.  
Hon. Col. Baker—Patted Mr. Forster  
on the back for the manly and open  
charges of corruption that he had made  
against the government. The other  
charges were mere insinuations. He told  
a little story, and then likened the resolu-  
tion for a commission to a bomb throw-  
ing against the opposition ranks. He under-  
stood Mr. Forster's use of the guaran-  
tee, and he moved in amendment  
to strike out the words alleging that Mr.  
Forster said the attorney-general was a  
member of the company.  
Mr. Forster—Why not include all the  
insinuations as they were called in the  
resolution? The hon. gentleman is mis-  
taken if they think we wish to shrink an  
investigation.  
Hon. Col. Baker—The separate charges  
should be tried by themselves. Corrupt  
motives had been charged against the  
government, and that should be charged  
by itself.  
Hon. Mr. Beaven—It is a queer propo-  
sition that a man charged should say up-  
on what charges he should be tried. One  
of the principal differences between the  
royal commissioner and a select com-  
mittee was that the former could take  
evidence on oath and that the commis-  
sioners should be free from any political  
influence, while there was a question  
whether a committee could administer the  
oath. If he (Mr. Beaven) had moved  
for a royal commission the first thing the  
attorney-general would have done would  
be to rise to a point of order. He had  
suggested an additional to the resolution  
that would make the commission as in-  
dependent as possible. The attorney-general  
limited the power of the commission. Words  
had been put in Mr. Forster's mouth that  
he had never used. As they were going  
to have a royal commission, might as well  
enquire into the Three Forks townsite  
scheme. He moved the following amend-  
ment:  
"To strike out all subsequent to the  
"whereas" in the third paragraph and in-  
sert "It has been stated by the hon. the  
member for Nanaimo district in his place  
in the assembly in reference to the said  
guarantees, that it appeared that the hon.  
the leader of the government acted in the  
matter as if he were an agent of the  
company, as the legislature had never  
given him authority to negotiate on be-  
half of the company in respect to the con-  
struction of the railway, and had been  
working more in the interests of the com-  
pany than the province, and it has also  
been insinuated that the assembly by other  
hon. members, although not directly  
charged, that the members of the execu-  
tive council were actuated by corrupt  
motives in advising His Honor the Lieut-  
enant-Governor to give a guarantee of prin-  
cipal and interest in favor of the said Naku-  
sp and Slooan railway company, and had ex-  
ceeded the power granted to them by the  
railway act of 1893;  
"And whereas a piece of land in the  
district of Kootenay has been taken up as  
a pre-emption claim and the house has  
been asked to pass a bill authorizing the  
issue of a crown grant to Charles Hagen-  
son and E. O. Carpenter to this land,  
which is now known as the site of the  
town of Three Forks, and is the Eastern

termines of the Naku-  
sp and Slooan rail-  
way, and the crown grant of this land  
will, therefore, issue before the usual  
time as provided for in the land act;  
"Therefore, be it resolved that a res-  
olution be presented to His Honor  
the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to  
appoint a committee to enquire into  
whether the Hon. the Premier did so act,  
and whether in advising the said guaran-  
tee the premier worked more in the in-  
terest of the company than the province,  
and also to inquire into all the circum-  
stances connected with any guarantee  
given or promised on account of or in  
connection with the Naku-  
sp & Slooan railway, and whether corrupt  
motives of any kind existed with or in-  
fluenced any of the members of the ex-  
ecutive council in the advice  
tendered by them to His Honor the  
Lieut.-Governor in relation to the Naku-  
sp & Slooan railway company, and whether  
the members of the executive exceeded  
the authority granted to them by the  
railway act of 1893, and whether any of  
His Honor's ministers have or had any  
interest, direct or indirect in the Naku-  
sp & Slooan railway company, or in any  
of the contracts of the company, or in any  
of the construction company, either in material  
or in any of the proceeds of the land  
known as No 210, group 1, Kootenay dis-  
trict, or who may have a promise of any  
interest from the present or persons to  
whom the grant is to be issued, or from  
any person or persons to whom the grant  
has been promised or tendered, their  
right of any part or interest thereof or  
therein."  
He had given the attorney-general the  
benefit of his own words, but had am-  
plified them. The amendment would ex-  
tend the power of the commission, and  
that it would be known as the  
government to accept it, as they pre-  
tended to be burning with anxiety for an  
investigation. The proposition was  
lengthy but simple. (Applause.)  
Mr. Booth, so he said, was amused with  
the ingenuity with which the amendment  
had been drawn up. The proposition did  
not make any charges, they just wanted  
to find out if there was any charges. He  
would accept neither the amendment nor  
the original resolution. The government  
were entirely too sensitive.  
Mr. Forster said the amendment just  
added a few things to the resolution.  
The preamble had been drawn up by the  
premier. The opposition did not want to  
make a farce of the commission, as did  
the government. He said again that he  
suspected that there was something  
wrong and if the government refused to  
accept the amendment he would be more  
suspectious than ever. If the road only  
cost \$12,000 a mile, there must have been  
some reason for guaranteeing \$17,500 per  
mile. The difference was into some-  
body's pocket, generally went to the  
construction companies. They could not  
find out whether ministers were members  
of the construction company, but the com-  
mission might if the amendment was ac-  
cepted. They wanted to know if the road  
cost \$12,000 a mile, and if not where the  
balance went to and whether the road  
was built to boom the townsite of Three  
Forks.  
Mr. Kelle thought the amendment  
should be printed.  
The resolution as amended was passed,  
Messrs. Booth and Rogers being the only  
ones to vote against it. The resolution  
as passed read: Whereas, acting under  
the advice of the executive council, his  
honor the lieutenant-governor has been  
asked to give the government a guarantee  
interest upon the bonds of the Naku-  
sp and Slooan railway company to the ex-  
tent of 4 per cent per annum on \$25,000  
per mile for 25 years, and by the like  
article in the agreement of the guaran-  
tee, it has been stated by the hon. mem-  
ber for Nanaimo district, in his place in  
the house of assembly, that it appeared  
that the hon. leader of the government  
acted in the matter as if he were an agent  
of the company, and it has also been  
insinuated in the said house of assembly  
by other hon. members, although not di-  
rectly charged, that the members of the  
executive council were actuated by cor-  
rupt motives in advising his honor the  
lieutenant-governor in relation to the mat-  
ters aforesaid; therefore, be it resolved,  
that an humble address be presented to  
his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying  
him to appoint a royal commission to en-  
quire whether the honorable the premier  
in advising the said guarantee worked for  
the company and not for the province,  
and whether corrupt motives of any kind  
existed with or influenced any of the min-  
isters in the advice tendered by them to  
his honor the lieutenant-governor in re-  
lation to the Naku-  
sp and Slooan railway company, and whether any of his honor's  
ministers have, or had, any interest, di-  
rect or indirect, in Naku-  
sp & Slooan railway company, or in any fur-  
nishing material, or supplies, or in any way  
whatsoever."  
Mr. Forster contended that Mr. Forster  
did say what was credited to him by the  
opposition.  
Both Mr. Vernon's and Col. Baker's  
amendments were adopted.  
Hon. Mr. Beaven—The resolution does  
not contain one-half of what it should.  
Mr. Semlin wished to know how the  
commission would be formed. The at-  
torney-general would defend himself, but  
who would take the other side? He  
would be pleased to see an investigation,  
but as far as he could see it would be  
one-sided. The attorney-general would  
look after his side.  
Hon. Mr. Davie—Why, certainly.  
Mr. Semlin—Who will look after the  
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Hon. Mr. Davie—That is none of our  
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Mr. Semlin—It will be a nice investi-  
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were afraid of an investigation. Why  
should they be afraid of an investigation?  
They had not let the contrary to any-  
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government could have moved for a com-  
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