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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 14

FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1899



391051

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OF THE
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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented (in part) 7th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Presented, complete, 26th April, 1900.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1900. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 12th June, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 18th July, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 7th August, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on 31st December, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1898. Presented 12th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Preliminary Statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 10th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4b. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 25th May, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 5a. Special Report on Trade between Canada and the United States; for use of the International Commission, Quebec; August, 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 20th March, 1899, by Hon. W. Paterson. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7a. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1898. Presented 11th April, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1898. Presented 1st June, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 8b. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1898. Presented 15th May, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Criminal Statistics for the year 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 27th June, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 7th April, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11*. Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Order in Council of the 11th January, 1898, to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Pilots of the district of Montreal, etc.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11†. First Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 11b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries ; being a List of Vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11c. Report of the Canadian Lobster Commission, 1898. Presented 29th June, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11d. Report of Harbour Commissioners, &c., 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 22nd March, 1899, by Hon. W. Mulock. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1898. Presented 15th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1898. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

14. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
15. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1898. Presented 14th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

16. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 27th March, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a. Civil Service List of Canada, 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 10th April, 1899, by Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16c. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 2nd May, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
17. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the year 1898. Presented 16th March, 1899, by the Hon. The Speaker. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
18. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
19. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Hon. F. W. Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite held on the 29th day of September, 1898, in Canada. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
21. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all letters, correspondence, petitions, etc., relating to the dismissal of David Ross as postmaster at Kinross, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Martin. Not printed.*
- 21a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, etc., in connection with the dismissal of the late postmaster at Little Sands, province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*

Not printed.

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- 21b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all papers, correspondence, petitions, evidence, reports and documents of every nature connected with the dismissal of J. H. Crépeau as postmaster at St. Camille, county of Wolfe, province of Quebec. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Ives*..... *Not printed.*
- 21c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return giving: (a) The names of employees relieved from duty by the government by dismissal or otherwise in the Montreal custom-house from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (b) The years of service of each employee so relieved of duty. (c) The amount of retiring allowance, if any. (d) The cause of dismissal in each case. (e) The amount of pay per annum of such employee at date of dismissal. (f) The names of new employees appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (g) The amount to be paid to each such new temporary or permanent employee per month. Presented 2nd May, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
- 21d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1898, for a return showing the names of all employees on the Lachine canal and St. Ann lock dismissed from the public service since the 23rd day of June, 1896, the cause of dismissal, the name of complainant in each case, the amount of salary paid to the dismissed official, the name and salary paid to his successor in office. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
- 21e.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, evidence, correspondence and documents in relation or reference to any charges made against Peter S. Archibald, lately chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, or to the dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from his position or office as such chief engineer, or the grounds or reasons for such dismissal, or in relation or reference to any claim of the said Peter S. Archibald for superannuation allowance or otherwise in relation or reference to the retirement or dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from the service of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 21f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a return of all correspondence, reports and papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Wm. Bateman of Port Perry from, and the appointment of Mr. Williams to, the position of agent to the Scugog Island Indians. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Hughes*..... *Not printed.*
- 21g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons or commissions of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of employees of the government since August 1st, 1896, giving the names of commissioners, their rate of pay and allowances, the aggregate total amount paid to each as pay and allowance, and the total expenses of each commission outside of pay and allowance; also the names and post office addresses of all persons dismissed on the reports of the commissioners (Inland Revenue). Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
- 21h.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all papers, documents and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of D. W. Ball from being postmaster at the village of Bath, Ontario. Presented 2nd June, 1899.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
- 21i.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of the report of Mr. Hawkins, post office inspector, in reference to the inquiry or investigation held on the conduct of J. R. Leake, postmaster of Morton, in the county of Leeds, together with copies of all correspondence, complaints, affidavits or declarations and evidence taken at the investigation relating to said postmaster; together with a copy of the notice of his dismissal. Presented 2nd June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
- 21j.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1899, for copy of correspondence, etc., relating to the dismissal of Mr. Alfred Lenoir, as fishery overseer at Isle Madame, in the county of Richmond, Nova Scotia. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Sir Louis Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 21k.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council respecting the appointment and dismissal of Mr. Russell, inspector of steamboats; copies of all reports and evidence touching an inquiry into his conduct; also of all reports, papers and correspondence respecting his last appointment or reinstatement to the public service; also all communications from, to or concerning this officer since he has been discharging duties in the Yukon district. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*

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- 21l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, letters or documents in relation to the following dismissals: Job Bilodeau, postmaster of Chambord; Louis Desbiens, postmaster of St. Jérôme; William Larouche, postmaster of Lake Bouchette; Ferdinand Larouche, postmaster of Delisle; F. X. Letourneau, postmaster of St. Bruno, all in the county of Chicoutimi; together with all petitions, correspondence, letters or documents in relation to the appointment of their successors. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*
Not printed.
- 21m. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all papers and correspondence in reference to the dismissal of Christopher Walker, postmaster of Ailsa Craig, Ontario, with copies of charges, if any, made against such officer and report of any investigation held. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Haggart.* *Not printed.*
- 21n. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, inspector's reports, and all documents respecting the dismissal of the postmaster at Agnes and the removal of the office. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Pope.* *Not printed.*
- 21o. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th June, 1899, for copies of correspondence and other papers in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Joseph McNeil, light-keeper, Jerome Point, St. Peter's, Cape Breton. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Sir Louis Davies.* *Not printed.*
- 21p. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 12th April, 1899, for copies of the complaints and all correspondence relating thereto, which led to the dismissal of Mr. Freeman Ketcheson from the position of post office mail clerk, including the statement or statements of the said Freeman Ketcheson in reply to said complaints. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*
Not printed.
- 21q. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, documents, etc., in relation to the dismissal of Napoléon Alain as postmaster of L'Ancienne Lorette, and also copies of all instructions given by the department of the postmaster general or any officers thereof, to the post office inspector in Quebec, or to any other officer thereof in relation to the giving of evidence in an action by the said Napoléon Alain *versus* one Frederic Belleau for damages. Presented 19th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*
Not printed.
- 21r. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all papers connected with the dismissal of Boaz Gross, late harbour master of Hillsboro', N.B., and with the appointment of his successor, including copies of all charges and complaints, the evidence taken by Commissioner McAlpine, the commissioner's report, and all correspondence, recommendations and other papers in any way relating to the said dismissal and the subsequent appointment. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney.* *Not printed.*
- 21s. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all reports, correspondence and other papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Fairlie, principal of the Rupert's Land industrial school, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Bourassa.*
Not printed.
- 21t. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all papers, documents and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of John Hems, caretaker of the public building in the town of Napanee. Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Mr. Wilson.* *Not printed.*
- 21u. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a copy of the commission issued to investigate into the charges made against W. A. Hogg, landing-waiter at the port of Collingwood, the evidence taken by the said commission, the report made by the commission, the order in council made thereon, and all correspondence and papers in connection therewith. Presented 25th July, 1899.—*Mr. McCarthy.* *Not printed.*
- 21v. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th July, 1899, for copy of the report of Thomas Woodyatt, commissioner, relative to certain charges made against John Galna, of Her Majesty's customs at Parry Sound, Ontario. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson.*
Not printed.
- 21w. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th July, 1899, for copy of report, etc., in connection with the suspension of Wm. Caldwell, preventive officer of customs at Anderdon, Ontario. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson.* *Not printed.*
- 21z. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th July, 1899, for copy of the report of M. B. Colcock, assistant inspector of ports, relative to the preventive station at Anderdon, and to William Caldwell, late preventive officer thereat. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Hon. W. Paterson.*
Not printed.

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- 21*y.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence had with the department of railways and canals, or with any member of the government, in connection with the cases of Pierre Michaud and Fred. Belanger, porter and track foreman, respectively, on the Intercolonial Railway at Trois Pistoles, and dismissed therefrom in 1898, and for all petitions and papers in regard thereto. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 21*z.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, reports and all other papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. William D. McMillan as light-keeper at Wood Islands, in the province of Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 10th August, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*
Not printed.
22. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters, notices, correspondence, bonds and papers in relation to the establishment of a post office in the county of Annapolis called "Virginia," and the appointment of Mr. Ezekiel Banks as postmaster for such office. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Mills* *Not printed.*
- 22*a.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters, notices, bonds, papers and documents in relation to the establishment of a post office in the county of Annapolis called "North Perott," and the appointment of Mr. Alfred Spurr to the postmastership of said office. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Mills* *Not printed.*
- 22*b.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the appointment and installation of George G. King to the postmastership of Marsh Hill, Ontario, had with any member of the government, or any officer of the post office department. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
23. Return of Treasury Board Over-Rulings of Auditor General's decisions between the beginning of the session of 1898 and the session of 1899. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.
24. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1898-99. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding *Not printed.*
25. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from 1st July, 1898, to 16th March, 1899. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding *Not printed.*
26. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Not printed.*
27. Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies *Not printed.*
28. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Not printed.
29. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*
30. Statement of all superannuation and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1898, showing name, rank, salary, service and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 30*a.* Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for a return giving: (a) The names of all civil servants who have been superannuated between the 13th of July, 1896, and the 1st of February, 1898. (b) The age of each servant so superannuated. (c) The years of service of each person so superannuated. (d) The amount per annum each person had been in receipt of. (e) The amount of superannuation each person is to receive per annum. (f) The name of the new appointees in the civil service since said 13th of July. (g) The age of each such new appointee. (h) The amount to be paid to each such new appointee. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor* *Not printed.*
- 30*b.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, showing: (a) The superannuations made in the department of agriculture from 30th June, 1896, to 30th April, 1899, in both the inside and outside services. (b) The retiring allowances in each case. (c) The manner in which the vacancies thus created have been filled, with names of persons appointed to such vacancies and amounts of salary in each case. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Mr. Montague.*
Not printed.

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31. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since the last return, 16th February, 1898, submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*
32. Statement in reference to fishing bounty expenditure for 1897-98. Presented 4th April, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies..... *Not printed.*
33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1899, for copies of papers in connection with the case of Nelson vs. Donnelly, being an appeal from the decision of the gold commissioner at Dawson city. Presented 5th April, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
34. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all reports and recommendations from the inspectors of cavalry, artillery and infantry on their inspections up to April 18th, for the financial year 1897-98. Presented 10th April, 1899.—*Mr. Hughes*. *Not printed.*
35. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1898. Presented (Senate) 21st March, 1899, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*
36. Return of orders in council relating to Dominion lands in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and in the North-west Territories. Presented (Senate) 11th April, 1899, by Hon. R. W. Scott..... *Not printed.*
37. Commission appointing William Ogilvie, Esq., a commissioner under chapter 114, Revised Statutes of Canada, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against many government officials in the Yukon territory. Presented 17th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
38. Return prepared by the clerk of the crown in chancery in obedience to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of the poll-books and voters' lists for the counties of Beauce, Lévis, Montmagny and Kamouraska, used at the plebiscite vote. Presented 13th July, 1899, by The Deputy Speaker..... *Not printed.*
39. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing in detail the extent of all gold dredging leases applied for and granted in the North-west Territories and the Yukon, where situated, the names and post office addresses of the applicants, and amount paid therefor; also all correspondence and orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 19th April, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
40. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, advertisements for tenders and answers thereto, reports and orders in council, and a list of all permits, licenses or leases granted, containing names of the grantees and extent of territory given and conditions attached to each, the amount paid and to be paid therefor in respect of gold placer mining or gold dredging areas in the North-west Territories and the Yukon district. Presented 19th April, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
41. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1897, to the 1st October, 1898. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
42. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
43. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of sub section (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
44. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of section 46, the North-west Irrigation Act, being 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, etc. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
45. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1899, for a copy of representations of the high commissioner for Canada and the agents general of the British colonies, respecting the application of estate duty to personal property situate in the colonies in 1894. Presented 21st April, 1899.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

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47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1899, for a copy of the correspondence between the colonial office and the government of Canada on the subject of the island of Anticosti. Presented 21st April, 1899.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
48. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, memorials, correspondence and every other document in connection with the granting 150,000 acres of public lands in favour of the university of Manitoba, and the transfer and patenting of the same to the university. Presented 24th April, 1899.—*Mr. LaRivière*.
Printed (in part) for distribution and sessional papers.
- 48a. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate, dated 31st March, 1898, for a statement of the quantity of lands allotted for school purposes in Manitoba; the quantity of said lands sold, and the prices at which they have been sold; the amount received on that account; the amounts still due to the government; the manner in which this fund is invested and administered; the amount already paid to the province of Manitoba, how much on the capital, if any, and how much on the interest; the amount still at the credit of the province, whether on the capital or on the interest; the dates of payment in each case and the amount of each payment; and also all the correspondence, papers, memoranda and orders in council relating thereto, up to date. Presented 25th April, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*. *Not printed.*
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed in 1897 to inquire into the state of the public records and of the public buildings. Presented 1st May, 1899.—*Mr. Belcourt*. *Not printed.*
50. Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of the number of sheets of notes of \$1 and \$2 delivered to the government from the 1st of August, 1897, by the new contractors, together with the number of back, tint and face plates of the above denominations, delivered to the government to date, as per the contract. Presented 1st May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
51. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence with the imperial and colonial governments, and other parties, relative to the proposed Pacific cable, since the return brought down last session; also of the report of the imperial commission on this subject, if leave has been obtained to publish it. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casey*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 51a. Supplementary return to No. 51. Presented 12th May, 1899.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 51b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council and correspondence connected with and relating to the offer of the government of British Columbia, made in 1899, respecting the Pacific cable. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
52. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting the enforcement of coasting laws of Canada on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts, in so far as it relates to the department of customs. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 52a. Supplementary return to No. 52 (Department of the Interior). Presented 5th June, 1899.
Not printed.
53. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of lease of the property in Quebec known as the "Plains of Abraham," or of any other title under which the government of Canada holds said property; also of all memorials, correspondence, etc., addressed to the government on the subject of renewing said lease or otherwise acquiring the same. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the expenditure for each year from 1867 to 1889, inclusive, of the militia department; also the amount in each of the above years expended for the staff of the militia; also the amount in each of the above years expended for the royal military college, Kingston. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Domville*. *Not printed.*
55. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, minutes of council, commission of appointment relating to the appointment of the hon. the chief justice of the province of British Columbia from the date of the decease of the Hon. Chief Justice Davie to the appointment of the present incumbent; also relating to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving and the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin of the supreme court of British Columbia. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*. *Not printed.*

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56. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for copy of lease or agreement and of all correspondence relating to the occupation of the Champ de Mars in the city of Montreal by the Montreal authorities and the condition of said occupation. Presented 9th May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1898, to date. Also the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the same road for the similar months of the preceding year. Presented 9th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the total amount of revenue collected by the government (a) from passenger traffic; (b) from freight traffic at the stations, freight agencies and passenger agencies along the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Chaudière to Montreal, both included, (1) from the 30th day of June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of March, 1899, exclusive; (2) from the 1st day of March, 1899, inclusive, to the 1st day of April, 1899, exclusive. Presented 16th May, 1899.—*Mr. Powell*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return containing a statement of expenditure out of income made for permanent improvements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works for ordinary maintenance and renewals, on account of the Intercolonial Railway from 30th June, 1891, to 1st July, 1897. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Powell*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 57c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all tenders for ties for the use of the Intercolonial Railway from 1st January, 1896, to date, giving names, quantities, prices, and which tenders were accepted. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
- 57d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all tenders received by the government, or by the department of railways and canals, or by any officials thereof, for railway ties and lumber of all kinds supplied to the Intercolonial Railway between July, 1896, and January, 1898, on the division of the railway in the province of Quebec. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 57e. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th March, 1899, for a statement showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Lévis to Montreal, from whom purchased, and the price paid therefor. Presented 19th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
- 57f. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for a return showing quantity of freight carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal to Halifax for shipment to Europe, during the winter 1898 and 1899. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Perley*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a return showing: 1. The total amount of expenditure on capital account in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the extension thereof to Montreal from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. 2. The total revenue of the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal extension thereof from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. 3. The total expenditure charged to revenue account in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal extension thereof from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Powell*..... *Not printed.*
- 57h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return showing the names of persons to whom payments were made of allowance or drawback on freight charges on the New Brunswick portion of the Intercolonial Railway during the months of January and February, 1899, the amount and date of payment in each case, and the date at which the overcharge was made. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 57i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a copy of lease or contract under which the Intercolonial Railway management permitted or authorized the building of a restaurant on the railway right of way at Grand Narrows. Also copies of all correspondence in reference to the granting of the privilege of erecting such building on the railway property, and also in reference to running the same. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. McDougall*..... *Not printed.*

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- 57j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of advertisements issued during 1898, inviting tenders for steel rails and fastenings for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, copies of tenders received therefor, of all correspondence in connection therewith, and of any contract or contracts entered into. Presented 27th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 57k. Supplementary return to 57e. Presented 28th June, 1899..... *Not printed.*
- 57l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, showing the names of persons to whom payments were made of allowances or drawbacks on freight charges on the Nova Scotia portion of the Intercolonial Railway from 1st July, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, giving amount and date of payment and date at which overcharge was made. Presented 13th July, 1899.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou)*..... *Not printed.*
- 57m. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, showing: 1. The combined engine and car mileage—total, and that of the Intercolonial Railway—for each month from March 1, 1898, for the terminals, bridge, and the other leased portions of the Grand Trunk Railway, as contemplated in the third and thirty-third sections of the schedule to Bill No. 138. 2. The amounts for (a) maintenance and repairs, and (b) for all other operating expenses separately, incurred by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Intercolonial Railway each month since March 1, 1898. 3. Copy of returns and information made under section 33 of said schedule for each month from March 1, 1898. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 57n. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all petitions, memorials, letters and correspondence addressed to the government, or to any of the members thereof, since the last session, by the board of trade of the city of Quebec, the council thereof, the city council of the city of Quebec, or any other public bodies or citizens of the said city, in relation to a better service between the Intercolonial Railway and the city of Quebec. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
58. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council and all reports and correspondence made by or had between W. J. Christie, late of the inland revenue department, Winnipeg, and other officers of department in Manitoba, and the department at Ottawa or the minister of inland revenue relating to the removal, the suspension and final dismissal of W. J. Christie, lately one of the chief officers in department at Winnipeg. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche*..... *Not printed.*
- 58a. Supplementary return to No. 58. Presented 30th May, 1899..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copy of all reports to the minister of the interior, or to the department of the interior, or to any officer of that department from William Ogilvie, or from the council of the Yukon district, or from any member of such council relating to the administration of the said Yukon district or relating to any matter connected with the administration of the said district. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence connected with the department of the interior at Ottawa authorizing the agent at Yorkton, Northwest-Territories, to grant entry for the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, township 24, range 3 west of the 2nd meridian, to Mr. W. C. Middleton. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all letters and telegrams that have passed between the government and the Ashcroft Water and Electric Company, or Mr. Peter Ryan, or Mr. John Shields, or any other person on their behalf in regard to the purchase of some 4,000 acres of land near Ashcroft, B.C., within the railway belt. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of any orders in council passed up to date respecting any officers of the department of the interior taking up mining claims; respecting any government officers taking up mining claims; respecting officers of the department of the interior making homestead entries or buying lands. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

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63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Archer Martin, of Victoria, B.C., barrister-at-law, to the minister of interior or to the deputy minister, or to any officers of the department of the interior, relating to the granting or recognition of any permit or authority to take or import liquor into the Yukon district or relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon district, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Frederick Peters, Q.C., of Victoria, B.C., to the minister of the interior, or to any minister of the crown, or to any deputy minister, applying for or relating to the granting of any permit to take or import liquor into the Yukon district, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63b. Correspondence relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 16th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 63c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all liquor permits issued by Major Walsh, and all reports and correspondence respecting his action in this respect. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 63d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of correspondence, telegrams, etc., in connection with the management of the Yukon territory, alluded to in the speech of the honourable the minister of the interior, during the debate on the address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 63e. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the hon. the minister of the interior, or any officer of his department, and the government of the North-west Territories respecting the issue, granting or withholding of permits for the conveyance of liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 30th May, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke*..... *Not printed.*
- 63f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return of all liquors taken into the Yukon since July 1, 1896, giving the names of the persons or companies taking them in, the quantity in each case, the date of issue of permit and the authority granting the permit; also all correspondence had with any parties in connection with the demand for, or granting of, permits for taking liquors into the Yukon. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 63g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for an itemized statement of the number of gallons of intoxicating liquors taken into the Klondike district since July, 1896, the number of permits granted therefor, with the names and post office addresses of those to whom said permits were granted and the amount paid therefor. Presented 6th June 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 63g*. Supplementary return to No. 63f. Presented 13th July, 1899..... *Not printed.*
64. Copy of agreement dated 1st July, 1890, between the Department of Railways and Canals and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 16th May, 1899, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Not printed.
65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all letters, documents, memoranda, agreements and correspondence containing, embodying, relating to or referring to the terms and conditions upon which tenders were asked for the Magdalen Island mail contract, and upon which the contract was subsequently let to R. J. Leslie, of Leslie, Hart & Co., Halifax, N.S. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Pope*..... *Not printed.*
66. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th March, 1899, for copies of all correspondence with and instructions given to Louis Coste, late engineer in the public works department, with reference to the Yukon-Teslin route, and the navigation of the rivers and lakes connected therewith, and all reports thereon, made by the said Louis Coste. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
- 66a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of the report or reports of Mr. Coste, late engineer of the public works department, on the Yukon, more especially on the Teslin Lake route for a railway into the Yukon; also a copy of the report of Mr. Lafontaine, or a copy of their joint report, if they made such a report. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

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66. (1898.) Report of commissioners appointed to investigate, inquire into and report upon the state and management of the business of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. Presented 26th April, 1898.—*Printed for distribution and sessional papers this year (1899). See Sessional Paper No. 18, page 221.*
67. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 11th April, 1899, for: 1. Copy of the last government return made by La Banque du Peuple before that bank suspended payment, as well as the name of the bank official and a copy of the declaration made by him. 2. Copy of the different statements of the affairs of said bank submitted by the directors at each of the public meetings of the stockholders and depositors which were held since the date of suspension. 3. List of the names of the directors of the bank at the date of its suspension, and the number of shares held by each of such directors on that date. 4. List of sales or transfers, if any, that may have been made of the stock of any one or more of the directors since the date of the suspension, and to whom made. 5. List of any vacancy or vacancies that may have occurred since the said date and the cause or causes thereof, as well as the names of those who have been appointed to fill any such vacancy. 6. The price as near as can be ascertained from the quotations of the stock of any sales or transfers that were made within the last month immediately before such suspension, and the prices paid for any such transfer of stock that may have been made since the date of suspension up to 1st April, 1899. 7. List of the names of the stockholders of the bank on the 1st day of April, 1899, and the number of shares held by each on that date. 8. Statement in detail of the assets and liabilities of the bank, excepting therefrom the liabilities to the depositors and stockholders which may be given in the aggregate. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. McMillan. Not printed.*
68. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government and B. Haigh & Son, of British Columbia, or any person or persons acting on their behalf in the year 1880, or thereabouts, in regard to an application for the use of Deadman's Island. Also between the Dominion government and the attorney general of the province of British Columbia or other member of the provincial government in regard to the said application, or to the subject thereof. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council respecting Stanley Park and Deadman's Island, Vancouver, B.C., and all correspondence between the different departments of the Canadian government and the imperial military and naval authorities respecting the park or island or both. Also for copies of all correspondence respecting the same with the government of British Columbia, the city of Vancouver and the park authorities. Also for all correspondence between the member for Burrard, the hon. minister of militia and defence and the department of militia, the hon. minister of the interior and other members of the government respecting the same. Also for all correspondence between Mr. Ludgate and his representative and any department of government respecting Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all applications and correspondence respecting a lease or grant of Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all departmental reports, memoranda or letters on file in the departments of justice, interior, militia and defence respecting the park, Deadman's Island, or the title and disposal of the same. Also a copy of all grants or leases of the park or Deadman's Island. Also all reports or information obtained by the different departments before any lease or grant of Deadman's Island was enacted. Also all memorials or correspondence respecting the granting of any lease of Deadman's Island. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return of all papers, documents and correspondence between the Winnipeg grain exchange and the department of public works in reference to keeping the harbour at Fort William free of ice to the latest possible date. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche. Not printed.*
70. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of letters, instructions, correspondence and report of the commissioner appointed to inquire into the grievances of the workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and into the circumstances attending the death of two of said employees, named McDonald and Fraser, at or near Pincher Creek, with report of the commissioner in reinvestigation with respect to all the facts connected with the death of Charles P. McDonald and E. McC. Fraser, who were employed in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou).*
Summary Report printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of instructions given to Mr. F. C. Wade, whether before he left for Dawson to act in several official capacities or subsequently, more particularly a copy of the permission given him, if the permission was in writing, to stake claims in the Klondike. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the government of Canada since July, 1898, to the present date respecting the supreme courts, county courts or any of the judges for the province aforesaid, the appointments of said judges or of any of them, or other matters relating to the administration of justice in the said province. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of any correspondence in relation to the construction of sheds on the wharfs at St. Méthode and Mistassini, and to the awarding of the contract for the said buildings to L. P. Bilodeau, of Roberval. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all papers, correspondence, etc., in connection with the award of the contract to Mr. Thomas Gauthier, of Montreal, by the department of public works for the dredging at Coteau Landing; the call for tenders, if any; the amount expended out of the \$21,000 voted, and to whom paid. Also correspondence between Mr. Gauthier and Mr. McDonald, who did the work; the amount of work done in cubic feet, and how paid. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*.
Printed for sessional papers.
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of correspondence between the government, or the department of public works, and Mr. W. Donaghue, or any other person, in relation to the building of scows at Roberval to accompany the dredge at that place, and to the awarding of the contract for the building of the said dredges to the said W. Donaghue. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all leases, papers and documents of and concerning the lease of certain property on Isle aux Noix, in the province of Quebec, held by the government and under the control of the department of militia and defence, showing the names of lessees since 1st January, 1895, to present time, and the amount of rental paid by such lessees. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return showing when and for what period the steamer "Alaska" was engaged on the survey of the channel in Lake St. Francis, and the service the steamer "Alert" was engaged on during the same period. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return showing the amounts paid to Tom S. Rubidge, superintending engineer of the Cornwall canal, for salary and expenses from 1st January, 1897, to 1st January, 1899. A detailed statement of the amount paid for cab or hack hire in the same period. A statement of the total expense incurred in connection with the steamer "Alert"; also a statement showing how many days the steamer "Alert" was engaged in actual survey work, from 1st January, 1897, to 1st January, 1899, and how many days in any other service and the nature of the same. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*.
Not printed.
79. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports to his excellency the governor general, minutes of council, reports, papers and correspondence in any way relating to the navigation of the Yukon or Stikine rivers, or to customs regulations in connection therewith, including the transshipment of cargoes; also all reports to his excellency the governor general, minutes of council, correspondence and papers touching the customs regulations, and fees imposed in connection with Canadian goods passing through St. Michael's, Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.
Printed for sessional papers.
80. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence and papers connected with the removal of Mr. Fawcett from the position of Yukon gold commissioner. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

81. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, ordinances, commissions, appointments, bond certificates and oaths, relating to the appointment of the sheriff for Yukon territory; also copies of the same papers respecting the appointment of the clerk of the court for the Yukon territory. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
82. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the United States government, either directly or through the British government or its representative at Washington, in reference to bonding or transit arrangements on the Pacific coast, and to the relief of destitute persons in the Yukon or Alaska districts. Also any reports of ministers to the government on these matters. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a return showing the number and names of all United States fishing vessels not possessing *modus vivendi* licenses to which concessions were granted in the Atlantic ports of Canada during the months of November and December, 1898, and January and February, 1899; together with all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and officers of the government, showing under what circumstances privileges were granted to any of said American vessels. Presented 26th May, 1899.—*Mr. McAlister*.....*Not printed.*
84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return of copies of all correspondence, instructions, reports, bills of costs and accounts, together with a statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion government in connection with the prosecutions arising out of the Dominion general elections of 1896 in the province of Manitoba. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche*.....*Not printed.*
- 84a. Supplementary return to No. 84. Presented 2nd June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all correspondence between the government and any parties in the county of Brant relating to the appointment of Dr. Levi Secord, of Brantford, Dr. McKee, of the same place, and Dr. Beer, formerly of Platts-ville, in the county of Oxford, to the positions of head physician and assistants to the Indians on the reservation in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Clancy*.....*Not printed.*
86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, from July 1, 1896, to the present date, between the Canadian government and the imperial authorities and between the Canadian government and the office of the high commissioner for Canada in London, relating to the cattle embargo. Presented 27th May, 1899.—*Mr. Montague*.
Printed for sessional papers.
87. Copy of the order in council of the 7th October, 1898, providing for appointment of Mr. William Ogilvie as a commissioner, under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., to investigate the charges and complaints referred to in such order in council; copy of the commission issued under the great seal of Canada, appointing Mr. Ogilvie such commissioner; copy of his report of the 27th April, 1899, and copies of the three public notices referred to in such report and attached thereto. Presented 30th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 87a. Copy of commission which issued in favour of William Ogilvie, Esq., under the provisions of chapter 114 R.S.C., to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory; and copy of the evidence taken under such commission. Presented 9th June, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 87b. Copy of further report, dated the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq., commissioner appointed under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., and by commission issued thereunder, under the great seal of Canada, to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory. Presented 7th July, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 87c. Copy of the evidence which accompanied the further report of the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq., commissioner appointed under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., and by commission issued thereunder, under the great seal of Canada, to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory; of which further report a copy was laid before the House of Commons upon the 7th July, 1899. Presented 12th July, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

- 87d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1899, for copy of a report of William Ogilvie, commissioner, relative to the values placed upon the steamers "Pingree" and "Low" for customs entry. Presented 27th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson*.....*Not printed.*
88. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 22nd May, 1899, for: 1. The original contract entered into between the government and the proprietors of the Drummond County Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway Company. 2. The present contract or agreement entered into between the same persons or companies. 3. A statement of all moneys paid to the proprietors of said railways from the date of the non-ratification of the first contract to the 31st March, 1899. 4. An account of the earnings and working expenses of the Drummond County Railway from the time of its being first worked in connection with the Intercolonial Railway to the 31st March, 1899. 5. And also an account of the total amount of money paid the Grand Trunk Railway Company for station accommodation, running powers over its line, for bridge extension, or for any purpose whatever in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway system to Montreal. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 88a. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 22nd June, 1899, calling for copies of any or all supplemental agreements and traffic arrangements entered into between the railway department of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in connection with the contract entered into between the aforesaid parties for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the city of Montreal. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
89. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all petitions addressed to his excellency the governor general by members of the Turner administration in the province of British Columbia respecting the conduct of his honour the lieutenant governor of that province, and praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the same, together with all papers and correspondence connected with said petition; and also copies of all papers and correspondence in any way relating to the action of his honour the lieutenant governor of British Columbia in dismissing the Turner administration in the said province. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
90. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence had with the departments of inland revenue, during the last ten years, in relation to the compulsory inspection of potash at the port of Montreal. 2. Copies of all petitions presented on the same subject to the honourable the minister of inland revenue. Also copies of resolutions adopted by the Montreal board of trade and others, urging the government to adopt some measure to protect the Canadian trade in potash. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Préfontaine*.....*Not printed.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: 1. Statement showing the quantity of Canadian tobacco grown and manufactured during each year since 1890. 2. The number of factories established since 1890—with the date in each instance—for the manufacture of Canadian tobacco, or of Canadian and foreign tobacco mixed. 3. Copies of all petitions, applications and memorials presented to the government since 1896 in relation to the duties on tobacco. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Gauthier*.....*Not printed.*
92. Copy of the prospectus of the British Canadian Gold Fields of the Klondike Company, Limited, and copies of correspondence and other papers on file in the department of the interior, respecting the alleged connection of Mr. William Ogilvie with that company. Presented 31st May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Not printed.*
93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for statement showing the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, by the Dominion government on the harbour of Montreal during the last twenty-eight years; also the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, by the Dominion government on the harbour of Victoria, B.C., during the last twenty-eight years. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return showing the actual expenditure on reconstruction of the pier at China Point, in the province of Prince Edward Island, the date of such payments, to whom the payments were made and the amount paid to each person; the amount paid for actual labour performed; the amount paid for material not used, and when; the quantity and kind of material purchased, and the price; the present actual condition of the pier; the progress made towards reconstruction; and all papers, correspondence and documents relating to or giving any information or particulars respecting the matters aforesaid. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*

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95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for a return showing all sums expended to date upon the new wharf at Pointe Claire, P.Q. Also how far the works have progressed; a copy of the estimate of the cost of said wharf and statement showing how much it will cost to finish said wharf. Copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as of all tenders and correspondence upon the subject. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, papers, etc., in connection with the seizure of traps and ropes belonging to Messrs. Benjamin Compton & Co., of Belle River, in the province of Prince Edward Island, on 30th July, 1898, by the Dominion cruiser "Acadia." Presented 1st June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
97. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams, cablegrams, memorials and other papers received by the right hon. the prime minister of Canada, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the minister of public works, or the Hon. A. G. Blair, the minister of railways and canals, from the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited, the Commercial Telegraph Construction Syndicate, Limited, or the W. T. Henley Telegraph Works, Limited, or from any director or directors, person or persons on behalf of or as representing any of these companies, or from the high commissioner for Canada in London, or from any other person or company respecting the construction by or for the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited, of a telegraph line between Skagway and Dawson, or of a submarine cable telegraph between some point in British Columbia and Skagway or Wrangel, or in any way relating to either of their objects. Also copies of all letters from the right hon. the prime minister of Canada, or from either of said other ministers to any of said companies or to any director or directors or other person or persons acting or purporting to act on behalf of any of said companies in any way relating to the construction of said telegraph line or cable line by, for or under the charter of the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited. Also copies of all correspondence between the Dominion government or any member or department thereof and the United States government at Washington or any department thereof bearing upon the laying and landing of a submarine cable between some point in British Columbia and Skagway or Wrangel or any point between these places. Presented 1st June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
- 97a. Supplementary return to 97. Presented 26th June, 1899..... *Not printed.*
98. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 6th June, 1898, for a statement of the cost of the voyages undertaken in 1897 by the honourable the prime minister and by the honourable the solicitor general, to Europe, to the United States or elsewhere, together with the travelling expenses of their private secretaries or of any other persons composing their following. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*
99. Protocol No. Lxiii of the Joint High Commission, Washington, respecting the boundary between Alaska and Canada. Presented 5th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all papers, plans, maps, reports of fishery officers, correspondence and other documents relating to the existence of a dam across river Jésus, near the town of Terrebonne, and the construction of a fishway therein according to the requirements of the law. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Fortin*....*Not printed.*
101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a list of all persons employed since 1st August, 1896, by the minister of interior outside of the civil service employees in Ottawa, for purposes of immigration, detailing the names and post office addresses of the appointees, their rate of wages and allowances, the date and reason for dismissal where dismissals have taken place, and the country or districts in which their work has been performed. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons appointed to office or assigned to duties of any kind in the Yukon district since 1st August, 1896, giving the names, post office addresses, rate of salary and allowances or expenses of each person, the duties assigned, the date of his appointment, the date of resignation or dismissal, and the reason therefor in the case of each resignation or dismissal. The above statement not to include mounted police or Canadian militiamen, but to include paymasters in each branch. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 102a. Supplementary return to No. 102. Presented 9th June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
- 102b. Copies of orders in council relating to the Yukon. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Not printed.

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103. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons or commissions of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of employees of the government since 1st August, 1896, giving the names of commissioners, their rate of pay and allowances, the aggregate total amount paid to each as pay and allowance, and the total expenses of each commission outside of pay and allowance; also the names and post office addresses of all persons dismissed on the reports of the commissioners (Marine and Fisheries). Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 103a. Supplementary return to No. 103. (Customs Department.) Presented 6th June, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for a return showing names of commissioners appointed by the government to inquire into the conduct of all employees of the civil service in the province of Quebec since the 23rd of June, 1896, and the amount paid to each commissioner as salary or travelling expenses. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*.
Not printed.
- 103c. Return (in part) to an address of the Senate, dated 28th April, 1899, of the names of all commissioners appointed by order in council or otherwise since the 9th April, 1897, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the government, whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship, or of any misconduct whatever. 2. The reports of said commissioners, or of commissioners previously appointed, not already brought down, and a statement showing the action taken by the government thereon. 3. The amounts paid each commissioner since the 9th April, 1897, in fees, *per diem* allowance, travelling expenses and incidentals of all kinds. 4. The names, ages, offices and salaries of all employees in the inside or outside service of the government, whether temporary or permanent, who since the 9th April, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation, or otherwise, whether on a report of a commission or otherwise, specifying in each case the grounds of dismissal, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also the age, office, salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed in the place of, or as a consequence of every such removal. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.*Printed in abstract form.*
- 103d. Supplementary return to No. 103. (Post Office Department.) Presented 5th July, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103e. Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 4th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
- 103f. Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 5th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
- 103g. Supplementary return to No. 103. (Railways and Canals.) Presented 29th July, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103h. Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 28th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
104. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all statements, claims, memoranda, correspondence, telegrams, etc., with the government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation from that province, in March last, consisting of the Honourable Hector C. Macdonald, Jas. W. Richards, and Benjamin Rogers, in regard to questions at issue between the government of Prince Edward Island and the dominion of Canada. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.*Printed for sessional papers.*
105. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for all papers and correspondence, including orders in council, tenders and contracts in connection with the engraving, printing and supply of paper for the denominational postal notes, with a sample of the notes printed. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.*Not printed.*
- 105a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of all separate issues of postal stamps, cards, or notes since 1st January, 1897, noting those that have gone out of use, the quantity and date of each issue, and a sample of each issue, and giving in the case of the jubilee stamps, the cost and amount of cash returned to the treasury for each denomination. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.*Not printed.*
- 105b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of contract for the production of postal notes, and the cost of such per 1,000 of each denomination, exclusive of paper, and for all correspondence between the contractor, the government and the queen's printer. Also for a statement of the number of reams of paper made for each denomination, by whom ordered to be made, where made, and name of manufacturer, and who has now possession of the Dandy rolls from which the paper was made. And also the following statements: Who furnished the electrotypes, and where they were made, the date of first delivery of postal notes, and amount of

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- security given by the contractor, and whether the contractor has supplied the necessary accommodation for government clerks for superintendence and storage for an ample supply of paper, Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 105c. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, showing in detail all dies, plates or other parts, wholly or partially engraved, entered or imported by or for the use of the American Bank Note Company and the British American Bank Note Company, to be used in the making of bank notes, postage stamps, postal notes and inland revenue stamps for the government, with the valuation and amount of duty charged and collected. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 105d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for all correspondence had with the post office department, or any member of the government, in reference to the quality of the post cards issued by the post office department since 1st July, 1896. Presented 19th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for number of jubilee stamp plates engraved and their denominations, and cost of such plates. Cost of jubilee stamps per 1,000 complete. Also the number of plates engraved for the greater empire stamp, and the cost per plate, with the valuation and amount of duty charged and collected. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Printed for sessional papers.
107. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all papers, including affidavits, and of all correspondence between the government and the government or public officials of the United States or other parties, concerning the case of Thomas Meagher, who was arrested by United States customs officers in Canadian waters, in the river St. Clair, on 19th August, 1898; was held in custody and grossly ill-treated by said officials for some time and afterwards imprisoned, and who was finally discharged without trial by order of the United States government. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Cowan* *Not printed.*
108. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1898. Presented 6th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for sessional papers.
109. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports, orders in council and instructions in reference to the admission of foreign countries to commercial privileges under the so-called preferential clause of the tariff of 1897. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Printed for sessional papers.*
110. Documents relating to the recent disallowance of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia. Presented 7th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 110a. Further documents relating to the recent disallowance of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Not printed.*
111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing by departments, the expenditure in each year, beginning 1st July, 1890, for salaries in the outside service of the post office, customs and inland revenue departments, detailed by posts and sub-posts in the case of the inland revenue and customs, and by post offices in case of employees in the postal service, of all employees, whether temporary or permanent. Presented 7th June, 1899.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
112. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all complaints, referred to on page 3 of the report of the deputy minister of interior (Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1897), minutes of council, commission instructions and report of Mr. Archer Martin, the commissioner, respecting the New Westminster crown timber office. Presented 9th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
113. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all instructions given by the government of Canada, or any department thereof, to Charles Russell, Esq., solicitor, London, England, or to the firm to which he belongs, or to any member thereof, in relation to any case or business in which the said government or any department thereof was or is concerned; also copies in detail of all bills of costs or accounts rendered by the said persons to the government or any department since 1st July, 1896. Presented 9th June, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron.*
Printed for sessional papers.
114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company and the department of public works during the last six months. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Maxwell* *Not printed.*

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115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, contracts, tenders and all other papers and documents in connection with the change in carrying the mails for Prince Edward Island between the Intercolonial Railway and Cape Tormentine during the past winter. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin. Not printed.*
116. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams and instructions in reference to the granting of a bonded warehouse to John Gow Scrimgeour at Cardigan Bridge, Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's). Not printed.*
117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any person or official in behalf of the same, and the Canada Eastern Railway Company, or any person in behalf thereof, and of any reports and papers in connection with any proposal to purchase for the government the said railway. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
118. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, and all papers and correspondence had with the department of railways and canals or the minister of railways by the officers of the Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, or by any contractors or persons concerned in the construction of the said Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, or any one in their behalf, in connection with the payment of subsidy or grants made to the said company. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
119. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed between the Dominion government and the provincial government of British Columbia, or any person or persons acting on their behalf, in regard to the Songhees Indian reserve at Victoria, B.C., since 1st June, 1897. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the minister or any officials of the department of interior and Mr. A. Soper, of Port Perry, or other persons in reference to the suppression of the sale of liquor to the Scugog Indians. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
121. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all contracts or agreements entered into by or with the postmaster general or the post office department or her majesty or the government of Canada for the carriage of the mails into or out of the Yukon territory or district or any part thereof; and also copies of all advertisements for tenders for the carriage as aforesaid of such mails, and all tenders received by the postmaster general, the post office department or the government of Canada or her majesty the queen, for the carriage of mails into or out of the Yukon territory or district, also copies of all reports, letters and communications in writing from the post office inspector at Victoria, or any other post office inspector, or any other officer of the post office department with respect to such tenders or advertisements or with respect to the acceptance or rejection of any of the said tenders. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper. Not printed.*
122. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, etc., in connection with the resignation of Dr. Morris as postmaster at Dundas, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor and persons applying for the position. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's). Not printed.*
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for: 1. A return showing the number of letter carriers who were employed in the post office in Victoria, B.C., in the year 1895-6, 1896-7 and 1897-8 respectively and the number employed at the present time. 2. The salary paid to each letter carrier employed in 1895-6 and salaries paid in the present year. 3. The provisional allowance granted to said letter-carrier in 1895-6 and in 1896-7 and 1897-8. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a statement showing the weight of every issue of the daily and weekly publications issued in Toronto and Montreal since the introduction of the law requiring that all publications must be weighed and stamped before the acceptance of same at the post office of issue of paper. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn. Not printed.*

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125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement in detail of all sums expended on account of the joint high commission between Great Britain and the United States since its inception to date, with the names of all persons connected therewith as commissioners, secretaries, clerks and attendants and the rate and total amounts of compensation of each as salary, allowances and expenses itemized. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
126. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copy of all instructions, correspondence by letter or telegram between the government or any department or officer thereof and the representative of the crown, or any other person in relation to the postponement of the hearing of the appeal before the court of queen's bench, in the case of the Queen *vs.* Coulombe and others during the last term of the said court at Quebec, and of all documents in relation thereto. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*..... *Not printed.*
127. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions and other papers in possession of the government, relating to the proposed branch railway from Southport to Murray Harbour and other proposed railway branches in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.... *Not printed.*
128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, showing: 1. Settlements (if any) that have been made by the department of railways and canals since and during the last session, with those parties who suffered from the construction of the Roche-Fendue and Calumet dams in 1883. 2. The names of the valuers who adjusted the said claims, and by whom their appointment was recommended. Presented 14th May, 1899.—*Mr. Poupore.*..... *Not printed.*
129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for all papers and correspondence in connection with the claim of the British American Bank Note Company for the balance alleged to be due to the company for contract work done for the post office department. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*..... *Not printed.*
130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the names of persons appointed to positions in the Toronto post office since 13th July, 1896, the date of each such appointment, the salary paid to each such person and the office to which each such person was appointed. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke.*..... *Not printed.*
131. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 21st March, 1898, for copies of all reports and surveys made by officers of the department of railways and canals, regarding the straightening of certain curves on the Prince Edward Island Railway at or near North Wiltshire, and also a statement showing: 1. The amount expended on straightening the said curves, and to whom paid. 2. How was the expenditure made, by tender or by day's work. 3. The nature and extent of the changes made. 4. What further changes, if any, are contemplated. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.*..... *Not printed.*
132. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 25th May, 1899, for certified *verbatim* copies of all letters or other documents written to the minister or any official connected with the department of the interior, or to any member of the government, by H. H. Norwood, the person appointed by the government to the position of gold inspector in the Yukon district. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Primrose.*..... *Not printed.*
133. Return (in part) to an address of the Senate, dated the 23rd March, 1899, showing the amounts of customs and excise duties collected on goods imported into that part of the Dominion known as the Yukon and Klondike country, from the first day of September, 1898, to the first day of March, 1899, specifying the character of the goods so imported and the countries from whence imported; together with a statement showing the quantity and character, as far as practicable, of Canadian goods sent to the said Yukon district during the same period. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*..... *Not printed.*
134. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copy of a memorial signed by the late Honourable John Norquay, president of the executive council of the province of Manitoba, on behalf of said council, praying to be heard before her majesty in council on the interference of the governor general in council in the practice of disallowing acts clearly within the power of local legislature and asking that the same be discontinued; which memorial was addressed to the honourable the secretary of state of Canada with request that the same be transmitted to her majesty in council; also copies of all correspondence, reports to or from, and orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 16th June, 1899.—*Mr. LaRivière.*

Printed for sessional papers.

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135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing the amount spent by the government in the financial years 1896-7, 1897-8, and the proposed expenditure for the year 1898-9 on private piers and wharfs, and piers and wharfs not under government control and not the property of Canada, together with the names of such piers and wharfs and the owners thereof, as well as the sums spent on each for years mentioned. Presented 16th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
136. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return of all reports and recommendations of the commission appointed to investigate and settle claims for losses arising out of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885; also a statement of all claims presented, the amount paid in each case, also all claims presented and not entertained. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Mr. Davis*.....*Not printed.*
137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all instructions, correspondence and reports, accounts and vouchers, for expenses connected with the expedition of Chief Engineer Coste, of the department of public works, referred to in the annual report of the minister of marine and fisheries, 1898, page 7, and also connected with the visit subsequently paid to England by Mr. Coste in the same year. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.
Not printed.
138. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports between the departments of militia and defence and justice or their agents, and the following claimants for compensation and damages in respect of the erection of fortifications at Macaulay Point, British Columbia, viz.: Fred. Bell, J. Jardine, W. F. Bullen, R. W. Reford, Henry Moss, William Moss, J. G. Tiarks, Charles Kent, Thornton Fell, Andreas Keating (B. L. Ker), Hans Ogilvy Price, H. F. Bishop, S. J. Pitts, and any others that may have presented claims in regard to same. Presented 21st June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*.
Not printed.
- 138a. Supplementary return to No. 138. Presented 29th June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
139. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of the reports of Walter Shanly, C.E., and T. C. Keefer, C.E., in connection with the proposed large locks at Iroquois and Farran's Point. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*
140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for: 1. Statement of the expenditure connected with the royal military college, Kingston, every year since its foundation. 2. Of the number of graduates in each year, and of their present place of residence and occupation, as far as known to the college authorities. 3. Of all general orders or regulations relating to the employment of these graduates in the permanent corps, volunteers or other branches of the public service. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all instructions, correspondence, etc., in relation to the construction of wharfs at Mistassini and St. Méthode (Tékouabé); a detailed statement showing the quantity of timber, iron and stone used in the said works; by whom the said articles were furnished; the prices paid therefor to each person; the names of the carpenters and framers employed and the prices paid them per day and how much was received in cash by them, as also by the day labourers who worked with them; all other expenditure in relation to the said works; copies of all correspondence in relation to the contracts awarded to Messrs. Têtu & Savard, of St. Félicien, for making timber for the St. Méthode wharf; copies of the said contracts and of all further correspondence as to presenting payment of their accounts; a statement of the quantity of timber prepared by them, and of the amount paid to them personally. Copies of instructions issued to J. B. Carboneau, chief carpenter at the Mistassini and St. Méthode wharfs; correspondence as to cancelling of his instructions at St. Méthode and the appointment of a chief carpenter in his place. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*.
Not printed.
142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, showing the amounts paid to each and all persons who worked at the Roberval pier in 1896; the number of days worked; the prices paid; the quantity of timber and iron furnished, and the prices paid therefor; the place where the same was obtained; copies of all instructions, correspondence, etc., in relation to the said work. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

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143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1899, for a statement of sums paid as travelling expenses to the judges of the superior court for the province of Quebec coming from outside districts to sit in the city of Montreal. 1. From the 1st of January, 1898, up to the coming into force of the statute 61 Victoria (Canada), chap. 52. 2. Since the coming into force of said statute down to the 1st of March, 1899. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Monk. Not printed.*
144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all tenders opened the 14th day of May, 1897, for works on the Farran's Point canal, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 27th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clancy. Not printed.*
145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for correspondence and reports respecting increased wharf accommodation at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1892 and since. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hubbert Tupper Not printed.*
146. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all reports of any survey held during 1897 or 1898 of Neufrage Pond, King's county, Prince Edward Island. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's) Not printed.*
147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all unexpired leases and unexpired renewals and modifications of leases, and of all papers and plans relating thereto of all water lots, water power and hydraulic privileges in and along that portion of the river Ottawa and its various channels within the city of Ottawa, from the westerly boundary of the said city to the line of Kent street, produced into the Ottawa river, and commonly known as the Chaudière, issued by the government to any person, persons or company, and for plans showing the position of such water lots, water power and hydraulic privileges. Also for a statement of the amount of power each lessee is entitled to use, and the date of the termination of the lease under which he is entitled to use it. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Copp. Not printed.*
148. Certain correspondence relating to the franchise of the different provinces as the franchise for the elections to the House of Commons. Presented (Senate) 27th June, 1899, by Hon. Mr. Mills.
Not printed.
149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, giving the names of all the weirs now under license in the county of Charlotte, in the province of New Brunswick, with location of each, with date said licenses were issued, and with the name or names of the licensees of said weirs; also the names of all weirs licensed during 1898 that were not built and the names of licensees of said weirs, and the number of years said licenses have been granted without weirs having been built by such licensees. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Ganong. Not printed.*
150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, showing: 1. The canals and river works therewith forming the connection between the great lakes and deep water navigation at Montreal which were completed on 1st July, 1896, the depth of water in each, and the cost of each to that date. 2. The canals and connected river improvements which at that date were in course of construction or enlargement, showing the work which had been done on each, the cost to 1st July of such construction or enlargement, and the estimated cost to complete the contracts then existing and amount of each; the new contracts made since 1st July, 1896, covering work other than that completed or under contract at that date and the amount of each. 3. The estimated cost of completing these works to the proposed depth over and above the amounts involved in contracts existing on 1st July, 1896. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
151. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the number of contracts entered into by the government since the 30th June, 1897, in which there is a clause prohibiting "sweating"; the total amount involved in such contracts; the name of the respective department in which these contracts have been awarded; the names of the companies, or firms, or individuals to which such contracts have been given. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke.*
Printed for sessional papers.
152. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23rd March, 1899, showing: 1. The number of persons in the employment of the post office department on the 30th of June, 1896, and the total amount paid to said employees for the year ending said 30th June, 1896. 2. A similar return giving the same information for the year ending 30th June, 1898. 3. The number of employees in the said service on the 12th day of July, 1896, and on the 16th February, 1899. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Not printed.*

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153. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, applications, correspondence, papers, plans, etc., in the departments of interior and marine and fisheries, respecting 37-29 acres or thereabouts of foreshore and tidal lands about two miles below Steveston, British Columbia, situate west and immediately adjoining section 9, range 7 west, block 3 north, N.W.D. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
154. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, showing: 1. The amount paid in the province of Prince Edward Island since 1896 as fines for the infraction of the lobster fishery regulations, the names of persons so fined, and the amount of the fine in each case. 2. A detailed statement of the fines collected. 3. The disposition of those fines. 4. The cost of prosecution in each case. 5. The names of fishery officers receiving a share of such fines, and the amount received in each by any officer. 6. The magistrate or other officer who tried such cases. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, reports, telegrams, etc., in connection with the proposed change of mail arrangements for Grand View, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*
Not printed.
156. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement showing: 1. What was the total average amount paid to the Ottawa Gas Co., per annum, for lighting the various government buildings during the two years ending 1898? 2. What is the total cost per annum, by the present system of lighting? 3. Were tenders called for lighting the various buildings by either gas or electricity? To what company was the contract for lighting awarded? 4. What is the total number and power of incandescent electric lights now installed in all the public buildings in Ottawa, and cost of installation, including wiring and all other apparatus? 5. What was the number and power of electric lights operated by the government electric light plant, and annual cost of the same, during the two years ending 1898? 6. What is the original cost and present value of all government electrical plant and boilers in the public buildings in Ottawa? How many men are employed to operate them? 7. Were tenders called for the wiring of any or all the government buildings in Ottawa and the supply of all electrical appliances necessary for the same? From whom were offers received and what were the respective amounts of such offers? 8. How was the parliamentary appropriation of \$75,000 for extending the government lighting plant, and the purchase of certain pumps for fire purposes, expended? What are the items of such expenditure, and to whom paid? Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*.....*Not printed.*
157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, etc., in reference to the recent appointment of a postmaster at Clifton, New London, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 10th July, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of specifications and plans for the construction of deep water terminal facilities at St. John, N.B., including wharfs, warehouses, elevators, tracks, etc., together with copies of tenders for the said works and of any contracts entered into therefor. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper.*
Not printed.
159. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of the contract and specification in connection with the North Channel improvement, below Prescott, with copies of any supplementary agreement or agreements entered into with the contractor; also plans showing the location on which the contract was let and the present location. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor.*.....*Not printed.*
160. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th April, 1899, for all correspondence with the government, or any member thereof, relating to the subject of the introduction of a prohibitory liquor law by the government, together with all affidavits and other documents having relation to the vote cast upon the question of prohibition on the 29th day of September, 1898, and the alleged frauds in connection therewith. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*
Not printed.
161. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 21st June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the department of agriculture, the Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association and the provincial premier, Hon. Mr. Farquharson, with reference to experiments in fruit culture now being carried on in Prince Edward Island; said correspondence to include all instructions to Mr. Kinsman with reference to the nature of the work to be undertaken and the selection of orchards for the purpose of carrying on said experiments. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.*.....*Not printed.*

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- 162.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, letters, etc., in connection with the appointment of Dr. Hall, veterinary surgeon, of Quebec, for the purpose of inspecting cattle for the discovery of tuberculosis at Hébertville or elsewhere in the county of Chicoutimi. 2. In connection with any part of said work done by his brother. 3. Statement of the number of herds which he or his brother examined. 4. Statement of sums of money paid for such inspection, travelling expenses, carters, aids or assistants. 5. Statement of any sum or sums paid to David Ouellet, of Hébertville, in connection with said inspection. Presented 19th July, 1899.—*Mr. Gasgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 162a.** Supplementary return to No. 162. Presented 26th July, 1899..... *Not printed.*
- 163.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for a copy of the final estimate or settlement of section number three (3) of the Lachine canal enlargement of 1875-1880 in detail. Presented 20th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 163a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of the plans and profiles of the substructures of the highway and railroad bridges across the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal, the dimensions to be in figures, also *esometrical projections* of the pivot and rest piers (abutments), showing the figured dimensions and elevations of the several parts, including turntable, circular girder, wheels and machinery. Presented 20th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 163b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for a copy of the report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the construction of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges across the Lachine canal at Montreal. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 164.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, showing: 1. How many were employed on the dredge "Prince Edward" as caretakers or otherwise since she went into winter quarters at the end of last season. 2. How many were employed during the winter 1896-97. 3. How many cubic yards were removed by dredge "Prince Edward" during the seasons of 1896 and 1897 respectively, and the cost per cubic yard each season. 4. The number of days the dredge "Prince Edward" was doing actual work in each month during the seasons of 1896 and 1897 respectively. 5. The cost of repairs for the dredge "Prince Edward" for the years ending 31st December, 1896 and 1897 respectively. Also all correspondence in connection with the dismissal of John N. Macdonald from dredge "Prince Edward," and the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd July, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's)*..... *Not printed.*
- 165.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for: 1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23. 2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon. 3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest paid thereon. 4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to the said principal sum. 6. And all correspondence relating to any further advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west Territories. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
- 166.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for a copy of all correspondence between the government and the boards of trade of the Dominion in regard to the passage of an insolvency law. Presented 31st July, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
- 167.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 31st July, 1899, for a statement of the amounts paid for medical attendance and medicines for Indians in the electoral district of Yale and Cariboo during the years 1896-7, 1897-8 and 1898-9, showing to whom payments were made and amounts paid to each. Presented 31st July, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
- 168.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for: 1. Copies of all tenders in 1897 for the supply of drugs to the North-west mounted police at Prince Albert and Battleford, and the name of the successful tenderer and a copy of the contract. 2. Copies of all tenders for the supply of drugs to the mounted police at Prince Albert and Battleford, for the year 1898; the name of the successful tenderer, and a copy of the contract. Presented 7th August, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Concluded.*

169. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th August, 1899, for copy of correspondence in relation to the suit Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, versus the New Vancouver Coal Company, as to the ownership of the coal underlying Nanaimo harbour. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th July, 1899, for a copy of the report of the hon. the minister of justice, on which the order in council was passed for the discharge from prison of J. K. Skelton and T. Dewan, tried and convicted of perjury before Mr. Justice Wetmore, at Battleford, October, 1897, and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment; also copy of affidavits supporting the application for the discharge of the aforesaid Skelton and Dewan. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
171. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a) Copy of all correspondence or orders in council relating to the entering into an agreement by the government, or department of railways and canals, for the operating by the same of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway during the fiscal year 1896, and a copy of the contract governing the same. (b) A statement containing the period during which the road was so operated, also the total expenses directly or indirectly connected with such operation, and the total revenue derived from the same. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
172. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a) Copy of tenders for the letting of sections four, five, six and seven of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for the same, and a statement of tenders moneyed out. (b) Copy of tenders for the reletting of sections four, five, six and seven of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for same, and a statement of tenders moneyed out. (c) Copy of all correspondence or orders in council directly or indirectly relating to the letting or the reletting of the above sections. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th August, 1899, for copy of correspondence relative to the question of reducing the dock charges at Esquimalt dry dock. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*.... *Not printed.*
174. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th July, 1899, for copy of all papers in connection with the applications made for, and the consideration of the commutation of the sentence of death on Marion Brown for murder. Presented 9th August, 1899.—*Mr. Wallace*.
Not printed.
175. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all cablegrams, papers, correspondence and despatches or other writing upon which the right honourable the prime minister of Canada based the statement in the house of commons on 10th June, 1898, as follows: "I have the authority of the secretary of state for the colonies to state that he approves of the principles on which the governor general acted, as based on the facts set forth in the letter of his excellency to Sir Charles Tupper." Presented 11th August, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.
Not printed.

REPORT
ON THE
PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE

HELD ON THE
29th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1898

IN THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

BY
SAMUEL E. St. O. CHAPLEAU
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

RAPPORT
SUR LE
PLÉBISCITE RELATIF À LA PROHIBITION

TENU LE
29ième JOUR DE SEPTEMBRE 1898

DANS LA
PUISSANCE DU CANADA

PAR
SAMUEL E. St. O. CHAPLEAU
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

Prohibition Plebiscite.

REPORT

OF THE

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY

RAPPORT

DU

GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

OTTAWA, January 2nd, 1899.

To the Right Honourable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,

Premier and President of the Privy Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the plebiscite held on the 29th of September last, relative to the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in the Dominion of Canada.

I would state that in obedience to the instructions contained in the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th day of August last, issued under authority of section 4, chapter 51 of 61 Victoria, the writs for taking the plebiscite on the prohibition question were issued on the 5th day of August, and Thursday, the 29th of September following, was fixed as the day for voting; the writs being made returnable on the 3rd day of November following. The writs when sent to the returning officers were accompanied by letters containing full instructions for their guidance in the discharge of their duties; and in order to facilitate and insure a uniform procedure on their part, such as with reference to the issue of the necessary proclamation, the appointment of officers, and such other functions requiring the drawing up and the execution of a document, a full set of such documents and of all the blank forms required for their own use and that of their deputies, which had been prepared at this office and printed at the government printing bureau, was sent to each of them.

As the voting on this question brought out the inauguration of the new franchise law, its application was watched with some interest. A little difficulty was experienced at first by some of the returning officers in procuring the voters' lists for their respective electoral districts, which districts vary very materially in their boundaries and areas from those for provincial electoral purposes, for which the voters' lists when prepared are made to conform; for instance, in some cases, an electoral district for Dominion election purposes is made out of parts taken from as many as three and even four different provincial electoral districts. Under ordinary circumstances this would have proved very puzzling to any one not acquainted with the many changes in the boundaries of those districts which have been made from time to time by parliament, but no serious inconvenience arose out of it, however, as the trouble had been anticipated and each returning officer had been supplied with a map showing clearly the boundaries of his respective district.

In procuring the voters' lists, it was discovered that in many places their revision had not been made for over a year previous to the date of the issue of the writs, thereby making them ineligible for electoral purposes; the government was immediately

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BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE, CANADA.

OTTAWA, le 2 janvier 1899.

Au Très-honorable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,

Premier ministre et président du conseil privé.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de soumettre mon rapport sur l'appel fait au peuple le 29 septembre dernier, au sujet de la prohibition des boissons spiritueuses dans le Dominion du Canada.

Conformément aux instructions que portait la proclamation de Son Excellence le gouverneur général, datée le 4 août dernier et lancée sous l'autorité de l'article 4 du chapitre 51 de la 61^e Victoria, les brefs enjoignant de prendre le vote du peuple sur la question de prohibition furent émis le 5 août, et le jeudi, 29^e jour de septembre suivant, fut fixé pour le scrutin, les brefs étant rapportables le 3 novembre suivant. Ces brefs furent envoyés aux scrutateurs officiels accompagnés de lettres leur communiquant d'amples instructions sur lesquelles se guider dans l'accomplissement de leurs devoirs; et afin de faciliter et assurer de leur part une manière de procéder uniforme—comme, par exemple, à l'égard de la proclamation, de la nomination des officiers, et des autres fonctions demandant la rédaction et la signature d'un document—il fut envoyé à chacun d'eux une collection complète de tels documents et de toutes les formules en blanc voulues pour leur usage et celui de leurs adjoints, lesquelles formules avaient été dressées à ce bureau et imprimées à l'imprimerie nationale.

Comme la nouvelle loi électorale se trouvait à être appliquée pour la première fois à l'occasion du scrutin sur cette question, son fonctionnement fut observé avec quelque intérêt. Certains des scrutateurs officiels eurent d'abord un peu de peine à se procurer la liste des électeurs pour leurs districts respectifs, qui dans leurs limites et leur étendue diffèrent beaucoup des circonscriptions électorales provinciales, auxquelles l'on fait en sorte que les listes d'électeurs s'adaptent quand on les prépare; il arrive, par exemple, qu'un district délimité pour les fins d'élections fédérales se compose parfois de portions retranchées de trois et même quatre différentes circonscriptions électorales provinciales. Dans des circonstances ordinaires cela aurait fort embarrassé quiconque n'aurait pas été au fait des nombreux changements apportés de temps à autre aux limites de ces districts par le parlement, mais il n'en est résulté aucun inconvénient grave, attendu que la difficulté avait été prévue et que chaque scrutateur officiel avait été pourvu d'une carte géographique indiquant clairement les limites de son district respectif.

En se procurant les listes d'électeurs, on s'aperçut que dans beaucoup de localités la revision n'en avait pas été faite depuis plus d'un an avant la date de l'émission des brefs, ce qui les rendait impropres aux fins d'élection. Cette défectuosité fut immédiatement portée à la connaissance du gouvernement pour qu'il y fit remédier, mais après mûr

apprised of this deficiency in order to have it remedied, but after due consideration it was deemed that the period of time remaining between then and the day of voting was too short to permit of a revision being made under the provisions of section 9 of the Franchise Act; the voting had therefore to take place in such cases on the lists which were last in force, which was done. In the province of Manitoba, the voters' lists had not been revised since 1895, while in some places in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and in a few polling divisions in the lower provinces, the lists of 1897 had to be used. It might here be stated, in explanation of the course pursued with regard to the use of the voters' lists above referred to, that while in the matter of an election of a member to the House of Commons, the Franchise Act provides that the voters' lists to be used at such an election shall not be over one year old since last revised, on the other hand, for the purpose of taking the plebiscite, the Prohibition Plebiscite Act provides that "the same proceedings, *as near as may be*, shall be had as in the case of a Dominion general election"; the foregoing words in italics would appear to offer sufficient latitude to warrant the use, under the existing circumstances, of the voters' lists which served at the plebiscite.

Another matter to which the attention of this office was called, was the exceptional position held by the electors of the city of Saint John, N.B., in connection with the voting on this question. Under the Dominion Representation Act to the House of Commons, the electors of the city of Saint John can vote in two separate electoral districts, but for two distinct members, however, to wit:—in the electoral district of "The city of Saint John," and in that of "The city and county of Saint John." It was thought that on the question of prohibition the voting should take place on the principle of one man one vote only, hence the question raised; but after consulting with the Department of Justice, it was decided to allow the voting to take place according to the provisions of section 6 of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act, *i.e.*, as in the case of a Dominion general election. Under this ruling, owing to the peculiarity of the law (peculiar only in so far as it affected the voting on this particular question, for which it was not framed), the electors of the city of Saint John who voted on this question, with few exceptions, voted twice for one and the same thing. As the majority of the votes cast in favour of prohibition in the city of Saint John was 1,485, it is reasonable to suppose that nearly the same majority obtained from the same source in the electoral district of "The city and county of Saint John," judging from a comparison made of the recapitulation tables of the votes cast in both of those districts, which are almost identical.

That the voting appears to have taken place very quietly throughout the country is borne out by the fact that no adverse report has been received at this office from any one of the returning officers; on the contrary, some of them took occasion to mention the complete apathy shown by the electors on the question at issue, which was fully confirmed by the smallness of the vote polled, as compared with the vote polled at each one of the last three general elections, a comparison with which will be found further on.

Errors occurred on the part of the deputy returning officers as is always the case on the occasion of a general election, most of which were rectified, however, while those which were not would only affect the general result of the voting by a few hun-

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examen il fut jugé que le temps qu'il restait à s'écouler avant le jour du scrutin était trop court pour qu'on pût faire une revision conforme aux dispositions de l'article 9 de l'*Acte du cens électoral* ; il fallait donc, dans ces cas, que le vote fût pris sur les listes précédemment en vigueur, ce qui fut fait. Dans la province du Manitoba les listes d'électeurs n'avaient pas été revisées depuis 1895, tandis que dans certaines localités des provinces d'Ontario et de Québec, ainsi que dans quelques divisions de votation des provinces maritimes il fallut se servir des listes de 1897. Il est bon de dire ici, pour expliquer la ligne de conduite suivie relativement à l'emploi des listes d'électeurs susmentionnées, que si, d'un côté, l'*Acte du cens électoral* dispose que pour l'élection d'un député à la Chambre des Communes les listes d'électeurs à employer dans cette élection ne doivent pas avoir plus d'un an d'existence à compter de la dernière revision, d'un autre côté, pour les fins du plébiscite, l'*Acte du plébiscite de prohibition* porte que "les procédures seront *autant que possible* les mêmes que celles qui sont suivies dans le cas d'une élection fédérale"; les mots en italiques qui précèdent en dernier lieu sembleraient laisser assez de latitude pour autoriser l'emploi, dans les circonstances, des listes d'électeurs qui ont servi au plébiscite.

Une autre chose sur laquelle on a appelé l'attention de ce bureau a été la position exceptionnelle qu'occupaient les électeurs de la cité de Saint-Jean, N.-B., relativement au scrutin sur cette question. Aux termes de l'*Acte de la représentation fédérale* à la Chambre des Communes, les électeurs de la cité de Saint-Jean peuvent voter dans deux districts électoraux séparés, mais pour deux membres distincts toutefois, savoir : dans le district électoral de la "cité de Saint-Jean" et dans celui "de la cité et du comté de Saint-Jean." On pensait que sur la question de prohibition le même votant ne pouvait donner qu'une seule voix : de là la question soulevée. Mais après consultation avec le département de la Justice, il fut décidé de laisser prendre le vote suivant les dispositions de l'article 6 de l'*Acte du plébiscite de prohibition*, c'est-à-dire comme dans le cas d'une élection générale fédérale. A la faveur de cette décision, grâce à la singularité de la loi (singulière seulement en tant qu'elle affectait le scrutin sur cette question particulière, pour laquelle elle n'avait pas été faite), les électeurs de la cité de Saint-Jean qui se sont prononcés sur cette question ont, à peu d'exceptions près, voté deux fois sur une unique et même chose. Comme la majorité de voix donnée en faveur de la prohibition dans la cité de Saint-Jean a été de 1,485, il est raisonnable de supposer qu'à peu près la même majorité est venue de la même source dans le district électoral "de la cité et du comté de Saint-Jean". à en juger par la comparaison des tableaux de récapitulation des voix données dans les deux districts, lesquels sont presque les mêmes.

Que le scrutin paraisse avoir eu lieu très paisiblement dans tout le pays, c'est ce que montre le fait qu'aucun des scrutateurs officiels ne m'a envoyé de rapport à ce contraire ; loin de là, certains d'entre eux n'ont pas manqué de parler de la complète indifférence témoignée par les électeurs à l'égard de la question en litige, chose qui fut amplement confirmée par la faiblesse du vote donné, en comparaison du vote recueilli à chacune des trois dernières élections générales, comparaison que l'on trouvera plus bas.

Comme il arrive toujours à l'occasion d'une élection générale, des scrutateurs officiels ont commis des erreurs, dont la plupart ont toutefois été rectifiées, tandis que celles qui ne l'ont pas été n'affecteraient que de quelques centaines de votes le résultat général du scrutin, et cela, autant qu'on le sache, en faveur du parti opposé à la prohibition. Par exemple, dans le district électoral de Richmond, Nouvelle-Ecosse, la transposition des nombres de voix donnés pour et contre la prohibition dans une division de votation

dred votes, and so far as known, in favour of the side opposed to prohibition; for instance, in the electoral district of Richmond, in Nova Scotia, the transposition of the numbers of votes cast for and against prohibition in one polling division makes it appear that a majority of 28 votes was cast in opposition to prohibition, whereas if the figures had been placed in their proper columns, a majority of 36 votes would appear in favour of prohibition in that electoral district, or a difference of 64 votes in favour of prohibition. On the other hand, in the electoral district of Three Rivers and St. Maurice, in the province of Quebec, the transposition of the number of votes cast for and against prohibition in two polling divisions makes it appear that a majority of 1,032 votes was cast in opposition to prohibition, whereas had the figures been placed in their proper and respective columns, the majority would have been 1,324, or a difference of 292 votes in favour of the side opposed to prohibition.

Most of the reports of the returning officers were received at this office in good time, but in many cases their publication in the *Canada Gazette* had to be deferred owing to clerical errors and omissions which could only be corrected by those officers personally. As regards the apparent delay in getting complete returns of the result of the voting, with one or two exceptions, the delay was not due to the negligence of the returning officers, but to natural causes which could not be controlled, for it must be borne in mind that several electoral districts cover such enormous areas of country, some parts of which are so very difficult of access, that it is simply impossible to obtain the returns from those districts any sooner than they have been; if we take the case of the electoral district of Burrard, British Columbia, for instance, we find that the returning officer did not come in possession of the result of the voting at one of the polling divisions till the latter part of December, some three months after the voting took place.

The result of the plebiscite is shown on the recapitulation table which will be found on the last page of the tabulated statement of the polls which accompanies this report. By that table it will be seen that the total number of votes cast and accepted in favour of prohibition was 278,487, while the total amount of votes cast and accepted in opposition to prohibition was 264,571, showing an apparent majority of 13,916 votes in favour of prohibition. Out of this amount, however, should be deducted the majority of the votes counted in favour of prohibition, resulting from the double vote cast by the electors of the city of St. John, N. B., hereinbefore referred to, *i.e.*, 1,485, say 1,400; also, the amount resulting from the corrections which should be made of the clerical errors which occurred in the electoral districts of West Durham, South Oxford and Prince Edward, in the province of Ontario; Hochelaga, Témiscouata, and Three Rivers and St. Maurice, in the province of Quebec; Carleton, St. John City and County, and St. John City, in the province of New Brunswick, and Richmond, in the province of Nova Scotia, amounting in all to 230 votes against prohibition, making a total of 1,630 votes, which would reduce the majority of votes cast in favour of prohibition to 12,286. Taking the number of votes cast and accepted in favour of prohibition, as reported by the returning officers, *i.e.*, 278,487, and comparing it with the number of voters reported to be on the voters' lists, *i.e.*, 1,236,419, it is found to amount to less than 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, or a trifle over $\frac{1}{5}$ of the electorate. Again taking the amount of the votes cast and accepted both in favour and in opposition to prohibition, *i.e.*, 543,058, and comparing it with the number of voters on the voters' lists, *i.e.*, 1,236,419, it is found to amount to only

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fait voir qu'une majorité de 28 voix a été donnée contre la prohibition, tandis que si les chiffres avaient été mis dans leurs colonnes propres ce district électoral se trouverait avoir donné 36 voix de majorité en sa faveur, ce qui ferait une différence de 64 voix pour la prohibition. Par contre, dans le district électoral de Trois-Rivières et Saint-Maurice, province de Québec, la transposition des nombres de voix donnés pour et contre la prohibition dans deux divisions de votation est cause qu'une majorité de 1,032 voix paraît avoir été donnée contre la prohibition, tandis que si les chiffres avaient été mis dans leurs colonnes propres et respectives ils auraient accusé une majorité de 1,324, soit une différence de 292 voix, en faveur du parti opposé à la prohibition.

La plupart des rapports des scrutateurs officiels ont été reçus à ce bureau en temps opportun, mais dans beaucoup de cas il a fallu en différer la publication dans la gazette officielle à cause d'erreurs et d'omissions de copistes que seuls les scrutateurs pouvaient rectifier eux-mêmes. Pour ce qui est de l'apparent retard apporté au rassemblement d'états complets du résultat du scrutin, à une ou deux exceptions près ce retard n'a pas été dû à la négligence des scrutateurs officiels, mais à des causes naturelles qu'il était impossible de contrôler ; car il ne faut pas oublier que plusieurs districts électoraux embrassent de telles immenses étendues de pays—dont certaines portions sont d'un accès si difficile—qu'il est tout simplement impossible de se procurer les résultats pour ces districts plus vite que nous ne les avons eus. Si nous prenons, par exemple, le district électoral de Burrard, dans la Colombie-Britannique, nous voyons que le scrutateur officiel n'est venu en possession du résultat du scrutin à l'une des divisions de votation que vers la fin de décembre, soit trois mois après qu'on eut recueilli les votes.

Le résultat du plébiscite figure au tableau récapitulatif qu'on trouvera à la dernière page de la liste des bureaux de scrutin dont le présent rapport est accompagné. Ce tableau fera voir que le nombre total des voix données et acceptées en faveur de la prohibition a été de 278,487, tandis que le nombre total des voix données et acceptées en opposition à la prohibition a été de 264,571, ce qui accuse une apparente majorité de 13,916 voix pour la prohibition. De ce montant, toutefois, doit être déduite la majorité de voix comptée en faveur de la prohibition par suite du double vote des électeurs de la cité de Saint-Jean, N.-B., ainsi que ci-dessus mentionné, c'est-à-dire 1,485—disons 1,400 ; aussi, la majorité résultant de rectifications qui devraient être faites des erreurs de copistes qui se sont produites dans les districts électoraux de Durham-Ouest, Oxford-Sud et Prince-Edouard, dans la province d'Ontario ; Hochelaga, Témiscouata et Trois-Rivières et Saint-Maurice, dans la province de Québec ; Carleton, cité et comté de Saint-Jean et cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, et Richmond, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, formant un montant de 230 votes contre la prohibition, ce qui fait un total de 1,630 voix qui réduirait à 12,286 la majorité de voix donnée en faveur de la prohibition.

Si l'on prend le nombre de voix donné et accepté en faveur de la prohibition, tel que représenté par les scrutateurs officiels, savoir 278,487, et qu'on le compare avec le nombre d'électeurs que portaient les listes, c'est-à-dire 1,236,419, on voit qu'il s'élève à moins de 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ pour 100, soit à un petit peu plus d'un cinquième, de la masse des électeurs. D'un autre côté, si l'on prend le nombre total des voix données et acceptées pour et contre la prohibition—543,058, et qu'on le compare avec le nombre des électeurs inscrits sur les listes—1,236,419, on voit qu'il s'élève à 44 pour 100 seulement, soit à beaucoup moins que la moitié du nombre total des électeurs.

44 per cent or much less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the electorate. Now, by comparing the number of votes cast and accepted at the Prohibition Plebiscite with the number of votes cast and accepted at each one of the three general elections, we find as follows, viz:—

In 1898—The total number of votes cast and accepted at the Prohibition Plebiscite was.....	543,058
In 1887—The total number of votes cast and accepted at the general elections, irrespective of eight electoral districts in which members were returned by acclamation was.....	708,630
<i>(Or 30% more than at the Prohibition Plebiscite.)</i>	
In 1891—The total number of votes cast and accepted at the general elections, irrespective of eight electoral districts in which members were returned by acclamation was.....	720,500
<i>(Or 33% more than at the Prohibition Plebiscite.)</i>	
In 1896—The total number of votes cast and accepted at the general elections, irrespective of four electoral districts in which members were returned by acclamation was.....	835,600
<i>(Or 54% more than at the Prohibition Plebiscite.)</i>	

But it should be borne in mind however, that the voters' lists which served at the Prohibition Plebiscite in 1898 show 300,000 more voters thereon than the lists which served at the general elections of 1887, and 200,000 more voters than the lists which were used at the general elections of 1891,—so that taking this into consideration and the further fact that 8 electoral districts which returned members by acclamation are not included in the above computations, the number of votes cast and accepted at each one of those two elections instead of being respectively 30 and 33% greater was over 50% greater than that which was cast at the Prohibition Plebiscite. The figures used in making the foregoing comparisons were taken from the returns made to the House of Commons of the 6th, 7th and 8th General Elections.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada

Prohibition Plébiscite.

Maintenant, si nous comparons le nombre des voix données et acceptées au plébiscite de prohibition avec le nombre des voix données et acceptées à chacune des trois élections générales, nous obtenons le résultat suivant, savoir :—

- En 1898—Nombre total des voix données et acceptées au plébiscite de prohibition. 543,058
- En 1887—Nombre total des voix données et acceptées aux élections générales abstraction faite de huit districts électoraux qui ont élu des députés par acclamation. . . . 708,630
(*Soit 30% de plus qu'au plébiscite de prohibition.*)
- En 1891—Nombre total des voix données et acceptées aux élections générales, abstraction faite de huit districts électoraux qui ont élu des députés par acclamation. . . 720,500
(*Soit 33% de plus qu'au plébiscite de prohibition.*)
- En 1896—Nombre total des voix données et acceptées aux élections générales, abstraction faite de quatre districts électoraux qui ont élu des députés par acclamation. . . . 835,600
(*Soit 54% de plus qu'au plébiscite de prohibition.*)

Mais il ne faut pas perdre de vue, toutefois, que les listes d'électeurs qui ont servi au plébiscite de prohibition en 1898 portent 300,000 et 200,000 noms de plus que celles qui ont servi aux élections générales de 1887 et de 1891, respectivement,—de sorte que si l'on tient compte de ceci et aussi de ce que huit districts électoraux dont les députés ont été élus par acclamation ne sont pas compris dans les calculs ci-dessus, le nombre de voix donné et accepté à chacune de ces deux élections, au lieu d'être respectivement de 30 et 33% plus grand que celui qui a été donné au plébiscite de prohibition, l'a été de plus de 50 pour cent. Les chiffres dont je me sers pour faire les comparaisons qui précèdent ont été tirés des résultats des 6^e, 7^e et 8^e élections générales tels que présentés à la Chambre des Communes.

Très respectueusement,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

SAMUEL E. ST.-O. CHAPLEAU,

Greffier de la Couronne en chancellerie pour le Canada.

ERRATA

- On page 87, in the column of remarks, in lieu of 5,870 read 5,932.
 " 89, " " 3,165 " 3,185.
 " 154, " 2,216 should be ignored.
 " 185, in the line of totals, in lieu of 1,305 read 1,315.
 " 216, in the column of remarks, in lieu of 2,275 read 2,276.

ERRATA

- A la page 87, dans la colonne des observations, au lieu de 5,870 lisez 5,932.
 " 89, " " 3,165 " 3,185,
 " 154, " 2,216 devrait être rejeté.
 " 185, dans la ligne des totaux, au lieu de 1,305 lisez 1,315.
 " 216, dans la colonne des observations, au lieu de 2,275 lisez 2,276.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

ONTARIO

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électorales.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. — Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. — Pour la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.										
ADDINGTON.												
	Village of Newburgh	No. 1	82	41	123	2	.....	.....	183			
	Township of (Canton) Camden—											
	Napanee Mills	" 2	50	27	77	.....	1	.....	168			
	Camden East (Est)	" 3	24	34	58	.....	1	.....	143			
	Colebrook	" 4	91	24	115	.....	1	.....	188			
	Moscow	" 5	65	9	74	1	.....	.....	123			
	East (Est) Enterprise	" 6	35	36	70	.....	3	.....	142			
	West (Ouest) Enterprise	" 7	77	9	86	.....	3	.....	129			
	Croydon	" 8	32	55	87	1	.....	.....	150			
	Hinch	" 9	34	26	60	2	.....	.....	121			
	Milsap	" 10	25	16	41	.....	1	.....	86			
	Centreville	" 11	43	39	82	.....	2	.....	122			
	Township of (Canton) Sheffield—											
	Erinsville	" 12	4	91	95	.....	3	.....	185			
	West (Ouest) Tamworth	" 13	46	38	84	.....	1	.....	160			
	Townhall Tamworth	" 14	56	33	89	1	.....	.....	177			
	Blacks	" 15	15	28	43	.....	1	.....	119			
	Townships of (Cantons) Kaladar, Angle sea and Effingham—											
	Flinton	" 16	57	21	78	.....	.....	.....	224			
	West (Ouest) Cloyne	" 17	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	79			
	Northbrook	" 18	20	6	26	.....	1	.....	79			
	Townships of (Cantons) Deabigh, Abinger and Ashby—											
	Denbigh	" 19	27	25	52	.....	.....	.....	143			

ADDINGTON.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Vennacher.....	20	38	4	4	8	38	89
Hartmere.....	21	4					11
Township of (Canton) Loughborough—							
Sydenham.....	22	63		48	111		212
6th Line School House.....	23	26		31	57		119
Spaffordton.....	24	14		36	50		108
Perth Road.....	25	58		22	80		161
Township of (Canton) Portland—							
Murvale.....	26	22		24	46		101
Harrowsmith.....	27	60		21	81		161
Hartington.....	28	56		16	72		140
Petworth.....	29	25		8	33		74
Verona.....	30	55		36	91		187
Bell Rock.....	31	35		29	64		119
Township of (Canton) Bedford—							
Ferryoy.....	32	41		66	107		221
Bradshaws.....	33	13		1	14		59
Bedford Mills.....	34	13		21	34		58
Fitzgeralds.....	35	11		51	62		106
Township of (Canton) Hinchinbrooke—							
Godfrey.....	36	28		34	62		109
Parham.....	37	32		40	72		137
Wilkinson.....	38	1		18	19		44
Buckley's.....	39	12		27	39		55
Township of (Canton) Oso—							
Sharbot Lake.....	40	67		64	131		293
Township of (Canton) Olden—							
Mountain Grove.....	41	85		42	127		286
Township of (Canton) Kennebec—							
Arden.....	42	108		34	142		223
Dead Creek.....	43	43		8	51		105
Township of (Canton) Barrie—							
Cloyne.....	44	35		21	56		145
Townships of (Cantons) Clarendon and Miller—							
Plevna.....	45	38		12	50		183
Ardoch.....	46	21		16	37		109
Townships of (Cantons) Palmerston and North (North) and South (Sud) Canonto—							
Mississippi Station.....	47	29		10	39		131
Town Hall.....	48	13		10	23		86
Ompah.....	49	8		23	31		102
Totals—Totaux.....		1,848		1,336	3,184		6,660
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition		512					24,151

ADDINGTON,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.								
ALGOMA.												
	No.											
Manitowaning	1	36	59	36	95	2	1	1	333			
Tekhumnah	2	14	7	14	41				135			
Michael's Bay	3	5	18	5	12				185			
Providence Bay	4	26	20	26	44							
Mindemoya Lake.	5	7	7	7	27							
Sandfield Mills.	6	3	7	3	10				55			
Big Lake, Sc. H.	7		11		11							
Newman's Settlement	8	2	8	2	5							
Loughead's	9	19	20	19	39				115			
Dougherty's	10	4	37	4	41	1			92			
Shegindah	11	8	24	8	79	2						
Green Bay	12	3	24	3	27				314			
Honora Bay	13	5	11	5	16							
Kagawong	14	10	34	10	44				177			
Gore Bay	15	20	47	20	67		1		191			
Gordon Township (Clinton)	16	7	42	7	49				210			
Burpee	17	7	10	7	17				77			
Robinson	18	4	24	4	28				87			
"	19	4	22	4	26				77			
"	20	6	7	6	13				66			
Meldrum Bay	21	2	24	2	26				74			
Barrie Island (Ile)	22	14	34	14	48				237			
Little Current	23	1	9	1	10	2	1		18			
Pic Nic Island (Ile)	24	5	9	5	14				42			
Cockburn	24		9		9							
Tenby Bay	25	1	4	1	5							

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Jocelyn (S. S. No. 1)	No. 26	6	2	8	179
Hilton (Mountain)	27	15	9	15	144
Irvin's School House	28	19	3	28	290
Lyon's	29	8	3	11	135
Kaskawan	30	20	3	23	48
Richard's Landing	31	9	2	11	158
Blind River	32	51	12	63	49
Thompson (Crawford's)	33	23	19	42	64
Gladstone	34	9	6	15	81
Parkinson	35	45	15	60	82
Wells	36	4	1	5	253
Day	37	25	2	27	175
Kirkwood	38	31	3	34	216
Thessalon	39	17	2	19	142
" (L. Rapids)	40	63	20	92	78
Bruce Mines	41	48	8	56	56
Rydal Bank	42	83	6	89	46
Galbraith	43	23	10	33	271
Coffin	44	17	3	20	128
" Additional	45	24	5	31	131
Tarbutt	46	31	3	45	23
Desert Lake	47	42	3	70	134
Bar River	48	62	8	41	162
MacDonald (Hurley's)	49	33	8	41	113
" (Orchard's)	50	25	4	29	81
Garden River	51	25	2	27	389
Torantorus	52	4	1	5	517
Korah, East (Est)	53	13	6	19	415
" West (West)	54	40	2	42	85
" Base Line	55	24	8	32	80
Sault Ste. Marie, Ward 1 (Quartier)	56	16	9	25	114
" " 2	57	64	37	101	231
" " 3	58	104	41	145	35
Township of (Gatton) Prince	59	41	31	72	57
" " Fenwick	60	18	2	20	415
Batchewana, U. S. L. S.	61	14	6	20	85
Rousseau's	62	4	7	11	80
Michipicoton	63	1	7	8	114
Chapleau	64	1	3	4	231
Missanabie	65	32	35	67	35
White River	66	1	3	4	57
Empress Mine	67	10	5	15	75
" " 68a	68	2	1	3	174
" " 68b	68	2	2	10	41
Schreiber	69	8	19	51	96
Rosport	70	32	4	8	748
Nepigon	71	4	4	8	
Port Arthur	72a	8	8	16	
" " 72b	72b	50	52	102	
" " 73	73	31	27	68	
" " 74	74	45	22	67	

ALGOMA,
(Continued—Suite.)

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.									
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition	For Prohibition	Against Prohibition	Number of votes donné dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.
Shuniah	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	115	115	
Fort William	59	18	18	77	77	3	3	3	3	732	732	
"	104	74	74	178	178							
"	31	15	15	46	46							
"	20	9	9	22	22							
Neebing	11	0	0	20	20					207	207	
Township of (Canton) Oliver	41	5	5	46	46					188	188	
"	15	3	3	18	18					21	21	
Silver Creek	3	0	0	3	3							
Whitefish	1	1	1	1	1							
Leeblain	1	1	1	1	1					21	21	
Savanne	4	8	8	12	12					73	73	
English River	3	9	9	12	12					5	5	
"	1	2	2	3	3							
Sawbill Lake	2	15	15	17	17					120	120	
"	3	15	15	18	18							
Ignace	1	2	2	3	3					53	53	
"	1	1	1	2	2							
Taché	1	1	1	2	2					12	12	
Wabigoon	11	4	4	15	15					112	112	
"	32	12	12	44	44					122	122	
Dryden	2	3	3	5	5					29	29	
Vermilion Bay	2	2	2	2	2					10	10	
Hawk Lake	36	98	98	134	134							
Rat Portage	36	56	56	92	92							
"												

ALGOMA,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Rat Portage.....	89c	56	65	121	.....	2	1,912
".....	89d	37	33	70	.....	1	
".....	89e	80	54	134	7		
".....	89f	42	38	80	.....	2	
".....	90a	38	26	64	.....		257
Keewatin.....	90b	57	40	97	.....		18
".....	91	1	3	4	.....	1	30
Kalmar.....	92	6	8	14	.....		46
Sultana Mine.....	93	3	10	13	.....		6
Mikado Mine.....	94		5	12	.....	1	49
Ash Rapids.....	95	7	12	14	.....	1	27
Regina Mine.....	96	2	4	6	.....		43
Beaudro's Fishery.....	97	2	38	38	.....	1	46
Beaver Mills.....	98		8	15	.....		84
Pinewood.....	99a	7	3	4	.....	
Morley.....	99b	1	7	4	.....		115
".....	100	11	3	18	.....		70
Emo.....	101	13	8	21	.....		10
Aylsworth.....	102a	7	15	22	.....	
Fort Francis.....	102b	14	.....	14	.....		5
".....	103	2	10	2	.....		88
Little Turtle Lake.....	104	2	.....	12	.....	
Mine Centre.....	105a	1	.....	1	.....		48
Mantou Lake.....	105b		.....	.....	.....
".....				
Totals—Totalux.....		2,705	1,458	4,163	37	37	*13,463
Majority for } prohibition		1,247					37,570
Majorité pour la }							

*Error, should be 13,453.
Erreur. Devrait être
13,453.

ALGOMA,
 Continued—(Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite — Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.														
BOTHWELL.	Town of (Ville) Bothwell.	No. 1	29	36	65	2	65	0	0	0	0	132	132			
	" "	" 2	25	39	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	142	142			
	" "	" 3	2	13	15	15	0	15	0	0	0	146	146			
	Township of (Canton) Zone.	" 4	53	12	65	68	1	68	0	0	0	146	146			
	" "	" 5	44	24	68	29	0	68	0	0	0	83	83			
	" "	" 6	20	9	29	29	0	29	0	0	0	103	103			
	Village of (Ville) Thanesville.	" 7	31	21	52	52	0	52	0	0	0	164	164			
	" "	" 8	32	33	65	82	0	82	0	0	0	183	183			
	Town of (Ville) Dresden.	" 9	67	15	82	92	1	92	0	0	0	160	160			
	" "	" 10	31	23	54	81	0	81	0	0	0	208	208			
	" "	" 11	56	25	81	89	0	89	0	0	0	260	260			
	" "	" 12	56	33	89	125	2	125	0	0	0	183	183			
	" "	" 13	53	72	125	79	1	79	0	0	0	164	164			
	" "	" 14	46	33	79	66	0	66	0	0	0	181	181			
	Township of (Canton) Caunden.	" 15	63	3	66	91	0	91	0	0	0	96	96			
	" "	" 16	75	16	91	57	0	57	0	0	0	135	135			
	" "	" 17	34	23	57	73	2	73	0	0	0	163	163			
	" "	" 18	36	20	56	79	0	79	0	0	0	159	159			
	" "	" 19	57	16	73	79	0	79	0	0	0	192	192			
	" "	" 20	59	23	82	83	0	83	0	0	0	139	139			
	Chatham	" 21	52	23	75	39	0	39	0	0	0	63	63			
	" "	" 22	52	8	60	31	0	31	0	0	0	128	128			
	" "	" 23	51	12	63	31	0	31	0	0	0	128	128			
	" "	" 24	51	12	63	31	0	31	0	0	0	128	128			

Prohibition Plebiscite.

BOTHWELL,
(Continued—Suite).

BRANT,
South Riding,
(Division Súd.)

BRANT, S. R.

"	26	24	50	128			
"	64	12	76	145			
"	83	29	62	217			
"	27	4	88	133	2		
"	28	19	42	217			
"	29	12	93	198	2		
"	30	16	90	238	1		
"	31	35	69	248	1		
"	32	26	93	163			
"	33	3	71	184			
"	34	3	62	194			
"	35	11	67	132			
"	36	7	47	95			
"	37	40	48	122			
"	38	8	26	92			
"	39	10	9	88			
"	40	5	49	81			
"	41	16	19	111	1		
"	42	6	17	145	2		
"	43	6	52		1		
"	44	10					
Totals—Totaux.....	1,906	800	2,806	6,789	22		25,593
Majority for prohibition... Majorité pour la } prohibition...	1,106						
Brantford City (Cité).....	No.	51	132	195	1		
"	1	84	175	246	1		
"	2	64	127	174	5		
"	3	77	148	223			
"	4	68	176	308	3		
"	5	59	115	204	1		
"	6	64	116	202	2		
"	7	51	127	204	2		
"	8	76	127	153	4		
"	9	58	100	189	1		
"	10	60	111	223	3		
"	11	52	127	206	2		
"	12	65	121	209			
"	13	60	135	183	4		
"	14	43	109	186	1		
"	15	51	121	181	3		
"	16	80	122	186	6		
"	17	75	118	177	4		
"	18	91	130	219	3		
"	19	86	127	132	2		
"	20	54	89	292	2		
"	21	60	197		4		

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition.	Prohibition.															
BRANT, S. R., South Riding, (Division Sud.) (Continued—Suite).	Town of (Ville) Paris	No. 22	36	39	39	75	1	1	1	1	1	118					
	"	"	39	34	73							108					
	"	"	34	47	81							115					
	"	"	25	42	70							94					
	"	"	26	32	58							107					
	"	"	27	45	72							1					
	"	"	28	56	61								135				
	Township of (Canton) Brantford	"	28	44	20	64	117	1	1	1	1	1	119				
	"	"	29	36	12	48	60						81				
	"	"	30	27	11	38	49						119				
	"	"	31	57	26	83	83					2	169				
	"	"	32	25	15	40	40	1	1	1	1	2	99				
	"	"	33	50	24	74	74						176				
	"	Onondaga	"	34	88	19	107	1	1	1	1	1	194				
	"	"	"	60	26	86	86	1	1	1	1	1	219				
	Totals—Totaux			2,193	1,563	3,756	21	54	21	54	21	54	6,181		23,359		
	Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...			630													

BRANT, S. R.,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

BROCKVILLE.	47	34	81	1	201
West Ward (Quartier Ouest) Brockville...No.	1	36	89	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2	53	138	2	203
North Ward (Quartier Nord)	3	64	79	2	274
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	84	70	1	181
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2	41	29	1	157
South Ward (Quartier Sud)	3	42	66	1	125
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	61	112	1	226
Centre Ward (Quartier Centre)	2	41	79	1	175
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	31	64	1	170
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3	33	70	1	183
East Ward (Quartier Est)	3	27	69	1	149
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	62	126	1	285
Township of (Canton) Elizabethtown.....	2	74	143	2	289
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	74	89	1	251
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2	20	41	1	129
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3	79	92	1	214
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4	68	97	1	186
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5	53	60	1	107
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6	45	7	1	165
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7	25	19	1	104
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8	33	46	1	125
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9	82	12	1	194
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	52	104	2	159
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2	28	80	1	167
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3	55	84	2	146
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4	57	88	1	167
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4	24	41	1	135
Totals--Totaux.....	1,328	789	2,117	11	4,700
Majority for } prohibition...	539			14	
Majorité pour la }					15,853

BROCKVILLE.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation contre la prohibition.	Number of votes donnés pour la prohibition.	Number of votes donnés contre la prohibition.							
BRUCE, N. R. North Riding. (Division Nord.)	Lindsay and St. Edmunds	6	1	1	7	35	.....	.....	.....	35		
	"	20	2	5	27	41	1	.....	.....	73		
	"	30	3	11	44	41	.....	.....	.....	130		
	"	17	4	17	34	34	.....	.....	.....	77		
	Township of (Centon) Eastnor	57	5	21	108	108	.....	.....	.....	276		
	"	30	7	6	64	64	.....	.....	.....	153		
	"	30	6	6	36	36	.....	.....	.....	68		
	"	23	6	6	39	39	.....	.....	.....	83		
	"	31	8	6	39	39	.....	.....	.....	153		
	"	10	12	12	42	42	.....	.....	.....	104		
	"	16	4	4	20	20	.....	.....	.....	86		
	"	12	12	12	38	38	.....	.....	.....	107		
	"	50	7	7	57	57	.....	.....	.....	117		
	Amabel	84	16	16	100	100	.....	.....	.....	171		
	"	15	10	10	68	68	.....	.....	.....	146		
	"	95	40	40	185	185	.....	.....	.....	239		
	"	17	39	7	46	46	.....	.....	.....	169		
	"	19	19	7	26	26	.....	.....	.....	84		
	"	18	9	9	82	82	.....	.....	.....	174		
	Arran	73	9	9	79	79	.....	.....	.....	180		
	"	20	48	8	66	66	.....	.....	.....	172		
	"	21	48	5	53	53	.....	.....	.....	98		
	"	22	28	5	33	33	.....	.....	.....	122		
	"	23	44	6	49	49	.....	.....	.....	122		
Elderslie	69	38	38	107	107	.....	.....	.....	189			

Prohibition Plebiscite.

BRUCE, N. R.
(Continued—Suite).

"	26	64	7	61	3	5	154
"	26	105	21	126	1	6	233
"	27	91	28	119	1	1	220
Town (Ville) of Wiarton, North Ward (Quartier Nord).....	28	41	32	73	1	1	199
Town (Ville) of Wiarton, West Ward (Quartier Ouest).....	29	51	19	70	2	.....	158
Town (Ville) of Wiarton, East Ward (Quartier Est).....	30	73	48	121	.....	3	252
Village of Tara.....	31	56	32	88	1	1	173
"	32	74	60	134	1	2	197
Chealey.....	33	92	47	139	.....	3	190
"	34	76	19	95	1	4	217
Paisteley.....	35	48	9	57	1	4	128
"	36	43	17	60	.....	1	161
Southampton.....	37	62	32	91	.....	1	233
Totals—Totalur.....	1,926	642	2,568	12	39	5,720	20,871
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition ..	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284

BRUCE,
East Riding,
(Division Est.)

BRUCE, E. R.

Township of (Canton) Brant.....	1	22	50	72	.....	.....	175
"	2	41	35	76	.....	.....	196
"	3	47	50	97	2	.....	225
"	4	21	15	36	2	.....	91
"	5	41	16	57	.....	4	132
"	6	26	34	60	.....	.....	154
"	7	24	27	54	.....	1	118
"	8	42	30	69	.....	1	143
"	8	23	31	54	.....	1	115
Carriek.....	1	38	76	114	.....	1	213
"	2	33	113	113	.....	1	167
"	3	.....	32	69	.....	1	142
"	4	.....	47	84	.....	4	157
"	5	37	88	96	1	.....	148
"	6	8	59	88	.....	1	131
"	7	15	35	74	.....	1	97
"	8	17	20	52	.....	1	74
Culross.....	1	22	20	42	.....	.....	140
"	2	54	19	73	.....	.....	100
"	3	4	71	75	.....	1	130
"	4	63	23	86	.....	.....	149
"	5	46	22	68	.....	.....	64
"	6	18	23	41	.....	1	110
"	6	40	30	70	1	2	119
"	7	40	30	48	.....	2	119
Greenock.....	1	21	27	48	.....	1	89
"	2	27	20	47	1	.....	.....

Prohibition Plebiscite.

BRUCE,
West Riding
(Division West.)

BRUCE, W. R.

Port Elgin Village	No. 1	67	36	103	1	184
" "	2	63	44	107	1	214
Saugeen Township (Canton)	3	26	13	39		74
" "	4	27	5	32		85
" "	5	36	14	50		107
" "	6	31	5	36		96
" "	7	22	6	28		87
Bruce Township	8	53	4	57	1	142
" "	9	47	14	61	1	169
" "	10	53	23	76	1	163
" "	11	88	2	90	1	166
" "	12	42	2	44		127
" "	13	41	32	73		178
" "	14	44	17	61	3	106
Fiverton Village						
Kincardine Town (Ville)	15	53	38	91	1	234
St. Andrew's Ward (Quarter)	16	40	36	76	2	179
St. John's	17	19	44	63	2	195
St. George's	18	19	27	46		125
St. Patrick's	19	63	21	84	3	211
Kincardine Township (Canton)	20	85	9	94	2	237
" "	21	42	13	55	1	153
" "	22	67	8	75		140
" "	23	51	15	66	1	154
Huron Township	24	63	7	70	1	153
" "	25	73	19	92	3	167
" "	26	76	5	81	3	151
" "	27	57	10	67		152
" "	28	93	12	105	1	196
" "	29	48	11	59		167
Kinloss Township	30	61	8	69		171
" "	31	53	30	83		188
" "	32	61	18	79		187
" "	33	27	15	42		114
" "	34	43	11	54	1	83
Lucknow Village	35	58	33	91	1	191
" "	36	40	27	67	1	133
Totals—Totaux		1,832	634	2,466	15	5,569
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition		1,198			20	22,377

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la Prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins inutiles.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors inserted on the list revised des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibi- tion.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibi- tion.</i>											
CARDWELL.	Caledon Township (Canton).....	No. 1	77	16	93	1	2	225	200	200			
	"	" 2	70	16	86		2	225	200	200			
	"	" 3	38	42	80			200	173	173			
	"	" 4	43	18	61			225	200	200			
	"	" 5	85	31	86			200	180	180			
	"	" 6	62	39	101			200	154	154			
	"	" 7	49	15	64			119	91	91			
	"	" 8	31	21	52		1	67	67	67			
	"	" 9	36	36	66			113	133	133			
	"	" 10	46	17	52			154	191	191			
	"	" 11	5	28	95			183	183	183			
	Albion Township	"	" 12	67	8	40			154	191	191		
"	"	" 1	37	30	67			180	180	180			
"	"	" 2	10	11	21			160	160	160			
"	"	" 3	85	8	42			172	172	172			
"	"	" 4	5	16	94			222	222	222			
"	"	" 5	78	16	67			147	147	147			
"	"	" 6	51	16	46								
"	"	" 7	25	21	46								
"	"	" 8	63	23	86								
"	"	" 9	70	4	74								
"	"	" 10	35	16	51		1						
"	"	" 11	19	51	70								
"	"	" 12	12	45	57								
Mono Township	"	" 1	34	8	42								
"	"	" 2	78	16	94								
"	"	" 3	51	16	67								
"	"	" 4	25	21	46								
"	"	" 5	63	23	86								
"	"	" 6	70	4	74								
"	"	" 7	35	16	51								
"	"	" 8	19	51	70								
"	"	" 9	12	45	57								
Adjala Township	"	" 10	12	45	57								
"	"	" 11	12	45	57								
"	"	" 12	12	45	57								

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite — Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins mutilés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	Cornwall, Town (Ville)	No. 1										
CORNWALL AND (ET) STORMONT.	"	"	6	35	44	1	3	142				
	"	"	28	33	61	2	1	149				
	"	"	40	13	53	3	1	124				
	"	"	34	29	63	4	1	188				
	"	"	42	18	60	5	2	180				
	"	"	48	21	69	6	1	152				
	"	"	35	26	61	7	4	140				
	"	"	26	35	61	8	2	147				
	"	"	39	16	55	9	4	146				
	"	"	34	32	66	10	2	165				
	"	"	19	43	62	11	2	149				
	"	"	20	47	67	12	1	189				
	Township of (Canton) Cornwall	"	"	1	20	21	2	2	244			
	"	"	"	3	28	31	1	2	183			
	"	"	"	70	12	82	2	1	255			
	"	"	"	58	38	96	1	1	195			
	"	"	"	45	26	71	2	1	145			
	"	"	"	20	46	66	2	1	164			
	"	"	"	10	59	69	1	1	185			
"	"	"	46	33	79	1	1	217				
"	"	"	37	49	86	1	1	276				
Osnabrock	"	"	2	24	26	1	1	194				
"	"	"	95	119	214	1	1	151				
"	"	"	76	11	87	1	1	151				
"	"	"	7	78	85	1	1	288				
"	"	"	83	16	99	1	1	288				
"	"	"	5	90	95	1	1	186				
"	"	"	73	10	83	1	1	186				

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	7	86	25	111	1	194
"	1	56	46	102	2	214
"	2	33	8	41	2	120
Roxborough	3	54	4	58	1	114
"	4	82	32	114	1	193
"	5	65	17	82	1	121
"	6	36	33	69	1	193
"	7	48	30	98	1	216
"	1	68	50	85	2	170
"	2	73	17	97	2	204
Finch	3	22	24	46	1	152
"	4	45	20	65	1	146
"	5	19	30	49	1	118
"	6	24	38	62	1	131
Totals—Totaux	1,808	1,056	2,864	18	25	6,739
Majority for prohibition	752					27,166
Majorité pour la prohibition						

CORNWALL AND (ET) STORMONT
(Continued).
(Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>	No.	Number of Votes polled		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins manqués.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
			For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.							
DUNDAS.	Village of Chesterville.	1	64	49	100	100	1	206					
	Winchester.	2	35	3	96	96	1	97					
	"	1	89	7	96	96	2	142					
	"	1	66	27	93	93	1	159					
	"	2	54	15	69	69	1	155					
	"	1	18	30	48	48	1	175					
	"	2	19	29	48	48	2	152					
	"	3	31	33	64	64	4	137					
	"	1	34	32	66	66	2	193					
	"	2	53	23	76	76	2	171					
	"	3	57	17	74	74	3	194					
	"	4	77	19	96	96	1	173					
	"	5	36	32	68	68	2	188					
	"	6	79	9	88	88	1	185					
	"	1	39	69	69	69	1	120					
	"	2	75	14	89	89	1	163					
	"	3	49	2	51	51	1	88					
	"	4	48	6	54	54	1	98					
	"	5	61	2	63	63	1	90					
	"	6	106	15	121	121	1	199					
	"	7	41	37	78	78	1	131					
"	Matilda	1	83	10	93	93	1	211					
"	"	2	64	12	76	76	2	237					
"	"	3	73	25	98	98	2	200					
"	"	4	72	9	81	81	3	173					

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	"	"	5	100	10	110	1	214
"	"	"	6	77	87	1	1	192
"	"	"	1	93	26	2	1	192
"	"	Mountain.....	2	72	18			185
"	"	"	3	75	10			179
"	"	"	4	58	30		1	175
"	"	"	5	72	25		2	176
Totals—Totaux.....			1,990	612	2,602	26	21	5,350
Majority for prohibition			1,378					20,132

DUNDAS
(Continued).
(Suite).

DURHAM,
East Riding,
(Division Est.)

DURHAM, E. R.

Town of (Ville de) Fort Hope.....	No.	1	57	80	137	3	258	
"	"	2	39	67	106		224	
"	"	3	20	45	65	2	158	
"	"	4	57	74	131	2	271	
"	"	5	40	61	101		215	
"	"	6	40	41	84	2	206	
Township of (Canton) Hope.....	"	7	41	37	78		191	
"	"	8	58	22	80		162	
"	"	9	55	14	69		159	
"	"	10	38	10	48	1	173	
"	"	11	53	21	74		208	
"	"	12	50	13	63	1	168	
Township of (Canton) Cayan.....	"	13	34	8	42		154	
"	"	14	34	11	45	1	159	
"	"	15	75	8	83	2	178	
"	"	16	61	7	68		205	
"	"	17	72	3	75		171	
"	"	18	61	14	75	1	138	
"	"	19	41	21	62		117	
Township of (Canton) Manvers.....	"	20	41	7	48		112	
"	"	21	46	5	51		131	
"	"	22	62	12	74	2	200	
"	"	23	53	9	62	1	134	
"	"	24	84	13	97		207	
"	"	25	62	2	64		174	
"	"	26	94	7	101		177	
Totals—Totaux.....			1,868	615	1,983	6	15	4,650
Majority for prohibition			753					17,053

Prohibition Plebiscite.

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued).
(Suite).

"	"	"	26	91	102	3	181					
"	"	"	25	18	96	1	184					
Village of Newcastle.	"	"	27	30	62	4	93					
"	"	"	28	35	58		99					
Totals--Totals			1,465	1,557	2,022	22	3,495	36	15,374			
*909												
Majority for prohibition												
Majorité pour la prohibition												
St. Thomas	No.		24	75	99	2	153	1				
"	"	"	84	100	184	1	278	3				
"	"	"	67	62	129		209	2				
"	"	"	69	96	165		279	4				
"	"	"	5	36	57		141	1				
"	"	"	6	109	157		313	3				
"	"	"	48	78	126		252	3				
"	"	"	7	41	112		219	2				
"	"	"	8	54	120		201	2				
"	"	"	9	50	99		176	2				
"	"	"	10	65	113		363	5				
"	"	"	11	82	123		280	3				
"	"	"	12	41	80		301	2				
"	"	"	13	57	137		179	3				
"	"	"	14	51	92		251	1				
Yarmouth	No.		81	64	145		257	1				
"	"	"	15	102	158		158	1				
"	"	"	16	69	97		158	1				
"	"	"	17	28	80		164					
"	"	"	18	54	26		212					
"	"	"	39	46	85		105					
"	"	"	20	22	23		258					
"	"	"	22	69	34		86					
"	"	"	31	17	21		144					
"	"	"	22	39	49		228					
"	"	"	23	10	103		284	1				
Malahide	No.		91	12	145		223	2				
"	"	"	25	32	90		192	1				
"	"	"	26	65	25		245	4				
"	"	"	27	68	90		264	3				
"	"	"	28	87	122		191	1				
"	"	"	28	87	125		147	1				
Bayham	No.		29	54	69		198					
"	"	"	30	48	82		178					
"	"	"	31	24	42		159					
"	"	"	32	68	96		227					
"	"	"	33	81	110		212					
"	"	"	33	81	87		167					
"	"	"	34	65	22							
"	"	"	35	45	44							
Aylmer	No.		36	84	89							
"	"	"	36	84	125							
"	"	"	37	47	74							

*Should be 908...
Errata

ELGIN, E. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Prohibition Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.								
ELGIN, E. R. (Continued). (Suite).	Port Stanley.....	No. 38	41	49	90	1	2	151	*Should be 8,162 { Devoir être 8,162.	
	Vienna.....	" 39	46	29	75	1	1	128		
	Totals—Totalur.....		2,212	1,945	4,157	30	35	*8,172		26,724
	Majority for Prohibition		267							
ELGIN, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Township of (Canton) Aklborough.....	No. 1	116	22	138	1	1	233		
	" " " " " "	" 2	64	36	100	4	1	226		
	" " " " " "	" 3	105	66	171	2	1	303		
	" " " " " "	" 4	35	34	69	.....	.....	176	
	" " " " " "	" 5	42	28	70	.....	.....	168	
	" " " " " "	" 6	78	79	157	.....	.....	291	
	" " " " " "	" 7	41	15	56	.....	.....	125	
	" " " " " "	" 8	34	10	44	.....	.....	99	
	" " " " " "	" 9	36	79	115	.....	.....	216	
	" " " " " "	" 10	37	33	90	.....	.....	207	
	" " " " " "	" 11	24	24	48	.....	.....	144	
	" " " " " "	" 12	28	34	62	.....	.....	126	
	" " " " " "	" 13	23	35	58	.....	.....	174	

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	14	25	38	63	144
"	"	33	44	77	172
"	"	16	40	63	151
Southwold	"	61	52	113	214
"	"	18	28	72	144
"	"	19	85	146	235
"	"	20	25	111	191
"	"	81	29	110	249
"	"	21	46	109	204
"	"	22	46	109	204
"	"	23	46	111	186
"	"	24	64	111	227
Dutton	"	47	43	65	144
Township of (Canton) Oxford	"	22	56	119	201
"	"	26	63	119	161
"	"	27	14	62	144
"	"	28	7	37	144
"	"	29	28	128	224
"	"	30	24	73	131
"	"	49	24	76	201
Howard	"	31	28	79	210
"	"	32	24	79	210
"	"	55	14	65	187
"	"	33	14	65	187
"	"	34	10	52	136
"	"	35	57	100	233
"	"	43	32	64	166
"	"	36	32	64	166
Ridgetown	"	37	16	57	148
"	"	41	17	63	184
"	"	46	25	96	222
"	"	38	17	63	184
"	"	39	25	96	222
"	"	71	25	96	222
"	"	37	27	84	215
Totals--Total	2,055	1,415	3,470	25	7,511
Majority for prohibition	610			23	23,925
Majorité pour la prohibition					

ELGIN, W. R.
(Continued).
(Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite - Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts Electoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.												
ESSEX, North Riding, (Division Nord).	Windsor	No. 1	15	46	61	61	1	1	2	177	147			
	"	" 2	18	59	72	72	1	2	157	160				
	"	" 3	16	87	103	103	1	2	157	157				
	"	" 4	2	42	44	44	1	2	157	157				
	"	" 5	2	35	37	37	2	2	167	167				
	"	" 6	15	35	50	50	2	2	186	186				
	"	" 7	13	54	63	63	2	2	146	146				
	"	" 8	9	26	39	39	1	4	112	112				
	"	" 9	17	26	43	43	1	1	122	122				
	"	" 10	9	24	33	33	1	1	168	168				
	"	" 11	9	24	33	33	1	1	200	200				
	"	" 12	10	55	65	65	1	1	153	153				
	"	" 13	10	25	35	35	1	1	141	141				
	"	" 14	17	29	46	46	1	1	170	170				
	"	" 15	9	63	72	72	2	2	159	159				
	"	" 16	11	34	45	45	1	1	132	132				
	"	" 17	16	68	84	84	1	1	128	128				
	"	" 18	5	57	62	62	1	1	162	162				
	"	" 19	19	29	43	43	1	1	159	159				
	"	" 20	16	44	60	60	1	1	159	159				
	"	" 21	18	41	59	59	1	1	159	159				
	"	" 22	17	44	61	61	4	4	159	159				
	"	" 23	8	37	45	45	1	1	159	159				
	"	" 24	6	43	49	49	1	1	159	159				
	"	" 25	12	33	45	45	1	1	159	159				

ESSEX, N. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Walkerville.....	26	68	72	122
"	27	74	77	88
"	28	113	116	140
Sandwich Town (Village).....	29	73	82	203
"	30	55	61	137
"	31	58	61	124
Belle River (Village of).....	32	21	22	123
Township of (Canton) Sandwich West.....	33	99	102	189
"	34	106	107	198
"	35	76	79	127
"	36	82	85	177
"	37	117	122	207
Sandwich East.....	38	101	102	182
"	39	109	114	204
"	40	184	185	258
Sandwich South.....	41	24	35	107
"	42	33	40	134
"	43	36	47	106
"	44	38	48	127
Maidstone.....	45	46	48	171
"	46	50	57	174
"	47	16	33	163
"	48	34	49	161
"	49	38	53	161
Rochester.....	50	20	48	130
"	51	58	61	133
"	52	31	69	161
"	53	43	76	166
"	54	107	113	187
Tilbury North.....	55	127	138	185
"	56	42	48	78
"	57	26	50	92
"	58	40	55	96
"	59	15	48	88
(Canton) Tilbury West (Oncast).....	60	26	144	258
"	61	6	27	59
"	62	11	29	79
"	63	4	47	123
"	63	1	32	55
Totals - Total	857	3,276	4,133	9,060
Majority against prohibition		2,119	28	31,523
Majorité contre la prohibition			*43	

*Should be 42. -Dermot
lire 42.

ESSEX, N. R.
(Continued).
(Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	ESSEX, South Riding, (<i>Division Sud</i>)	No.														
	Peelee Island (<i>Ile</i>)	1	31	62	93	3	1	170								
	Annerstburgh	2	21	48	69	1	1	163								
	"	3	13	55	68	2	2	178								
	"	4	38	34	72	2	2	164								
	Colchester South (<i>Sud</i>)	5	70	19	89	2	2	161								
	"	6	65	21	86	2	2	178								
	"	7	50	42	92	2	2	205								
	"	8	50	10	58	1	1	181								
	Colchester North (<i>Nord</i>)	9	71	22	93	1	3	220								
	"	10	13	34	47	1	3	126								
	"	11	4	51	55	1	3	103								
	Town of Essex (<i>Ville</i>)	12	37	19	56	1	3	108								
	"	13	46	16	62	1	3	135								
	"	14	46	20	66	1	3	121								
	Malden	15	60	21	81	1	3	136								
	"	16	16	77	93	1	3	131								
	"	17	35	28	63	1	3	131								
	Anderdon	18	3	66	69	1	3	149								
	Kingsville	19	74	23	103	1	3	201								
	"	20	46	25	71	1	3	126								
	Gosfield South (<i>Sud</i>)	21	22	6	28	1	3	69								
	"	22	78	6	84	1	3	72								
	"	23	30	25	55	1	3	145								
	"	24	15	34	49	1	3	94								
	"	25	45	3	48	1	3	78								

ESSEX, S. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	46	26	28	36	72	15	21	*6,094	24,022
Gosfield North (Nord)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	26	28	36	72				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	28	36	60					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	13	12	22					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	10	12	22					
Mersea	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	31	6	57	1				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	51	6	6	57					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	52	21	73	73					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	3	45	45					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	3	3	45					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	14	14	52	2				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	14	22	100					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	76	24	22	44					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	22	44	44					
Leamington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	49	49	128	2				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	79	52	52	123					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	49	49	128					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	71	38	38	107					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	38	38	107					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	10	70	80	2				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	31	31	37					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	31	31	37					
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	96	96	99					
Totals—Totaux																		1,664	1,309	2,973	15	21				
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...																		355								

*Should be 6,174.
Devrait être 6,174.

ESSEX, S. R.
(Continued).
(Suite).

FRONTENAC

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	"	26	19	75	3	3	175
"	"	27	16	45	2	2	98
"	"	28	15	71			165
"	"	29	13	59			174
"	"	30	2	40			163
"	Osprey	31	10	86	1	1	185
"	"	32	16	99			208
"	"	33	7	51			98
"	"	34	18	102	1	1	197
"	"	35	6	56			132
"	Melancthon	36	19	140	1	1	230
"	"	37	10	82			145
"	"	38	5	63			157
"	"	39	12	91			247
"	"	40	21	82			218
"	"	41	61	20	3		196
"	Proton	42	14	78			174
"	"	43	22	84		1	165
"	"	44	18	72			121
"	"	45	10	63			150
"	"	46	27	86			180
"	Town of (Ville de) Mesford	47	12	27		3	63
"	"	48	13	46			113
"	"	49	10	45		1	107
"	"	50	14	36			91
"	"	51	16	43		1	92
"	"	52	13	33			73
"	Thornbury	53	3	14			24
"	"	54	16	50			121
"	"	55	8	42			98
"	Village of (de) Shelburne	56	39	91	2	2	326
"	"	57	33	75	1	1	170
"	Dundalk	58	23	93	1	1	
Totals—Totanz		2,564	684	3,248	9	25	7,308
Majority for Prohibition		1,880					
Majorité pour la Prohibition							

GREY, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	25	55	38	83	.....	.....	168
"	"	38	35	73	"	"	172
"	"	67	39	166	"	"	210
Sullivan.....	27	37	53	90	"	"	208
"	"	28	61	88	"	"	187
"	"	29	47	82	"	1	189
"	"	30	49	96	"	"	189
"	"	31	47	89	"	"	90
Keppel.....	32	47	8	42	"	"	125
"	"	33	8	39	"	"	172
"	"	34	14	42	"	1	187
"	"	35	5	45	"	"	98
"	"	36	11	39	"	"	145
"	"	37	15	82	"	2	128
"	"	38	6	79	"	"	117
"	"	39	17	61	"	"	180
Sydenham.....	40	44	17	97	"	"	202
"	"	41	18	78	"	"	101
"	"	42	15	51	"	2	65
"	"	43	19	36	"	"	104
"	"	44	1	42	"	"	59
"	"	45	9	31	"	"	110
"	"	46	6	25	"	1	102
"	"	47	17	43	"	"	72
"	"	60	10	70	"	"	
"	"	12	6	18	"	1	
Totals—Totals.....	2,310	1,147	3,457	15	23	7,585	26,341
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...	1,163						

GREY, N. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation pour et contre la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.							
GREY, South Riding (Division Sud)	Township of (Canton) Artemesia.....	No. 1	74	28	102	1	1	225	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.		
	"	"	75	9	84	2	2	185			
	"	"	93	15	108	2	2	230			
	"	"	46	20	66	2	6	180			
	"	"	45	13	58	2	1	130			
	"	"	5	10	35	2	1	66			
	"	"	67	7	74	2	1	190			
	"	"	56	7	56	2	1	165			
	"	"	48	8	86	2	1	214			
	"	"	10	38	111	2	1	235			
	"	"	47	64	141	2	1	280			
	"	"	52	80	141	2	1	245			
	"	"	12	61	109	2	1	195			
	"	"	13	38	77	2	1	115			
	"	"	14	35	58	2	1	200			
	"	"	15	67	88	2	1	175			
	"	"	16	72	111	2	1	200			
	"	"	17	82	105	2	1	190			
	"	"	18	79	105	2	1	160			
	"	"	19	69	78	2	1	191			
	"	"	20	51	74	2	1	150			
	"	"	21	64	78	2	1	140			
	"	"	22	39	59	2	1	170			
	"	"	23	46	61	2	1	140			
	"	"	24	50	61	2	1	170			
"	"	25	41	52	2	1	170				

GREY, S. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	33	118	151	235
Normanby	26	118	151	235
" "	27	163	190	275
" "	28	129	141	214
" "	29	57	96	205
" "	30	33	85	180
" "	31	23	60	155
" "	32	11	38	85
Town of (Ville de) Durham	33	11	52	105
" "	34	21	92	170
" "	35	37	111	183
Village of (de) Markdale	35	37	111	183
Totals—Totaux	1,885	1,188	3,023	6,388
			16	29
				23,672
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...	617			

	95	62	157	229
Caledonia Village	No. 1	9	66	125
Canboro Township (Canton)	" 2	12	85	90
" "	" 3	8	45	83
" "	" 4	68	121	218
Cayuga Village	" 5	35	74	125
North (Nord) Cayuga Township (Canton)	" 6	26	42	92
" "	" 7	24	106	184
" "	" 8	17	67	135
" "	" 9	38	111	249
South (Sud) Cayuga Township (Canton)	" 10	51	69	140
Dunn Township (Canton)	" 11	29	46	107
" "	" 12	47	81	192
Dunnville Village	" 13	34	69	174
" "	" 14	35	7	17
" "	" 15	31	52	163
Hagersville Village	" 16	58	133	249
Moulton Township (Canton)	" 17	28	94	179
" "	" 18	31	45	133
" "	" 19	5	22	63
" "	" 20	36	63	164
Oneida Township (Canton)	" 21	15	75	145
" "	" 22	16	40	68
" "	" 23	19	54	94
" "	" 24	30	43	111
" "	" 25	20	26	51
" "	" 26	26	80	153
Rainham Township (Canton)	" 27	117	129	188
" "	" 28	42	68	141
" "	" 29	23	87	118
Seneca Township (Canton)	" 30	15	38	71
" "	" 31	33	77	127

GREY, S. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

HALDIMAND
AND
MONCK.

HALDIMAND AND MONCK.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts, Districts électorales.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.				Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.				REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
		For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		arrondissement de votation.				
		Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins invalidés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	
		53	11	64	3			113	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	
	Seneca Township (Canton)	78	22	100				157	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
	" Sherbrooke Township (Canton)	21	20	41				113		
	" Wainfleet	50	51	101	1			166		
	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50	43	93				179		
	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	61	44	105				191		
	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	45	35	80				170		
	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	36	63	99				193		
	Totals—Total	1,616	1,282	2,898	29			5,626		21,463
	Majority for prohibition	334								

HALDIMAND AND MONCK. (Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

HALTON.

Township of (Canton) Esqueving.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	82
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Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation, for and against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation, for and against Prohibition.									
HAMILTON. City—(Cité.)	Hamilton City (Cité).....	No. 1	37	44	81	5	154	154						
	"	"	39	40	78		147	147						
	"	"	53	37	90		166	166						
	"	"	45	53	98	2	190	190						
	"	"	48	55	103	1	202	202						
	"	"	43	49	92		174	174						
	"	"	35	49	84		130	130						
	"	"	41	50	91		175	175						
	"	"	21	37	58	1	138	138						
	"	"	36	39	95	2	172	172						
	"	"	39	68	107	1	195	195						
	"	"	11	37	46	3	175	175						
	"	"	30	65	95	1	208	208						
	"	"	45	84	129	2	181	181						
	"	"	27	53	80	1	138	138						
	"	"	14	27	41	4	102	102						
	"	"	15	51	66	1	127	127						
	"	"	16	57	63	3	120	120						
	"	"	46	53	99	1	186	186						
	"	"	17	27	61	1	128	128						
	"	"	49	64	113	1	176	176						
	"	"	18	33	87	1	128	128						
"	"	19	33	87	1	128	128							
"	"	20	32	68	1	102	102							
"	"	36	44	77	1	147	147							
"	"	20	33	66	2	102	102							
"	"	21	47	77	3	128	128							
"	"	22	43	55	1	147	147							

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	23	66	30	96	1	2	206
"	24	37	59	96	1	2	148
"	25	32	48	80	1	1	154
"	26	16	79	95	1	1	180
"	27	12	84	96	2	1	118
"	28	37	92	129	1	1	222
"	29	21	65	87	1	3	197
"	30	41	72	113	1	3	150
"	31	43	73	116	1	3	252
"	32	57	85	142	1	2	207
"	33	55	130	104	1	1	186
"	34	50	54	104	1	6	241
"	35	31	145	176	3	3	229
"	36	34	103	137	1	3	178
"	37	30	92	122	1	2	244
"	38	34	93	127	1	2	160
"	39	26	58	84	2	4	219
"	40	30	91	121	2	4	183
"	41	22	70	92	4	1	194
"	42	27	76	103	1	1	168
"	43	22	96	118	1	5	231
"	44	44	77	121	1	5	266
"	45	58	79	137	1	1	186
"	46	50	70	120	1	1	200
"	47	43	54	97	3	1	235
"	48	44	86	130	1	1	216
"	49	46	60	106	1	3	197
"	50	31	79	110	1	1	166
"	51	34	46	80	1	1	223
"	52	35	57	92	1	1	181
"	53	17	73	90	1	1	193
"	54	20	98	118	3	3	215
"	55	21	95	116	3	3	287
"	56	80	75	155	1	6	215
"	57	76	55	131	1	2	255
"	58	62	70	132	1	2	186
"	59	44	47	91	1	2	194
"	60	64	42	106	4	1	280
"	61	102	61	163	2	2	226
"	62	64	67	131	2	2	210
"	63	56	47	103	1	1	180
"	64	52	30	80	1	3	263
"	65	70	62	132	2	3	263
Totals--Total	2,844	4,376	*7,220	**63	94	13,373	47,245
Majority against prohibition		1,532					
Majorité contre la prohibition							

*Error, should be 7,227.
Erreur. Devrait être 7,227.

**Error, should be 64.
Erreur. Devrait être 64.

HAMILTON.
 (Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No. 1	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins écrits.	Number of spoiled Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.	Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Contre la prohibition.									
	Tweed	No. 1	72	11	83	3	1	140							
	"	"	53	17	70	1	1	144							
	Hungerford	"	76	31	107			195							
	Chapman	"	85	10	95			146							
	Tweed	"	49	43	92			149							
	Marbank	"	43	53	96			150							
	Bogart	"	42	47	89			182							
	Stoco	"	38	62	100			185							
	Gaffney	"	1	43	44			100							
	Deseronto East Ward (Quarter East)	"	21	12	33			93							
	"	"	26	18	44			112							
	"	"	44	36	80			159							
	West Ward (Quarter Ouest)	"	23	43	66			118							
	"	"	25	25	47			114							
	"	"	29	36	65			148							
	Centre Ward (Quarter Centre)	"	15	25	40			109							
	"	"	15	25	40			109							
	Tyendinaga—														
	Shannonville	"	47	49	96			154							
	Melrose	"	97	19	116			190							
	Lonsdale	"	46	50	96			184							
	Moult	"	50	26	76			178							
	Black School House	"	18	59	77			143							
	Marysville	"	16	59	75			180							
	Read	"	4	84	88			152							

HASTINGS, E. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

HASTINGS,
West Riding.
(Division ouest).

HASTINGS, W. R.

City (Cité) of Belleville— Foster Ward (Quartier).....	No. 1	No. 2	24	75	99	1	1	240
Sampson	1	2	21	37	58	1	1	14
"	3	4	39	29	68	3	1	197
Hutchison	5	6	50	25	47	2	1	198
"	7	8	55	30	89	2	2	165
Baldwin	9	10	56	47	82	4	3	214
"	11	12	55	33	88	2	4	219
Bleacher	13	14	60	60	79	2	2	240
"	15	16	19	33	58	4	4	174
"	17	18	25	40	96	2	2	180
Coleman	19	20	56	51	95	2	2	199
"	21	22	44	46	101	3	3	211
Murney	23	24	65	48	113	1	1	212
"	25	26	66	40	91	2	2	254
"	27	28	51	40	104	2	2	229
Township of (Ganton) Sydney—	29	30	72	32	104	1	1	171
Frankford	31	32	15	18	85	1	1	217
Turner's School House	33	34	67	10	107	3	3	273
Town Hall (Hôtel de Ville)	35	36	97	27	124	1	1	282
Gilbert School House	37	38	18	18	96	1	1	179
Harders	39	40	78	23	61	1	1	254
Glen Ross	41	42	38	23	61	1	1	226
Town of (Ville) Trenton, East Ward (Quartier est).....	43	44	35	28	63	1	1	197
"	45	46	35	26	61	2	2	210
"	47	48	26	23	49	1	1	251
"	49	50	46	26	72	1	1	194
"	51	52	26	23	49	1	1	251
"	53	54	46	18	64	1	2	194
"	55	56	46	18	64	1	2	194
Totals—Total.....	1,280	1,280	875	2,135	18	31	5,529	18,964
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition.....	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Polling Divisions.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Contre la prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of voters in each Polling Division.	Number of voters in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.			
HURON, East Riding. (Division est.)	Blyth	No. 1	37	29	66	1	1	116									
	"	" 2	39	23	62			107									
	Brussels	" 3	28	30	58			87									
	"	" 4	36	29	65			122									
	"	" 5	30	28	58			107									
	Grey	" 6	60	22	82			171									
	"	" 7	40	48	88			100									
	"	" 8	68	27	95			165									
	"	" 9	67	17	84			142									
	"	" 10	61	24	85			158									
	"	" 11	53	12	65			165									
	"	" 12	41	45	86			142									
	Howich	" 13	80	19	99			182									
	"	" 14	55	53	108			179									
	"	" 15	73	36	109			224									
	"	" 16	108	21	129			226									
	"	" 17	84	39	123			222									
	"	" 18	65	24	89			153									
	Morris	" 19	39	25	64			140									
	"	" 20	37	22	59			142									
	"	" 21	35	32	67			121									
	"	" 22	21	27	48			123									
	"	" 23	70	19	89			146									
	"	" 24	54	24	78			171									
	Turnberry	" 25	69	19	88			172									

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	76	12	88	166			
"	26	11	88	169	18,968	* 5,067	
"	27	77	81	159			
"	28	74	73	150			
Wingham.....	29	54	19	73	1	1	
"	30	37	29	66	1	1	
"	31	53	84	156	4	4	
"	31	83	32	115			
Wroxeter.....	32	56	19	75			
Totals—Total.....	1,860	814	2,674	19	9		
Majority for prohibition..							
Majorité pour la prohibition..							

* Error. Should be 5,065.
Erreur. Devrait être 5,065

HURON,
South Riding,
(Division Stn.)

HURON, S. R.

Seaforth.....	94	42	136	244	1	1	
"	26	31	57	137	4	4	
"	30	24	54	155			
"	16	12	28	81			
"	4	26	40	99			
Hay.....	5	6	39	91			
"	33	7	39	76			
"	7	32	110	224	1	1	
"	8	28	82	181	1	1	
"	9	15	30	88			
"	36	26	62	181			
"	10	68	101	187			
"	11	33	40	72			
Hullett.....	12	30	10	148			
"	13	56	9	170			
"	14	74	11	109			
"	15	8	16	24			
"	8	67	14	81	1	1	
"	16	30	4	34			
"	17	30	24	114			
"	18	53	11	109			
"	19	54	11	212			
Tuckersmith.....	37	57	94	181	1	1	
"	20	66	11	208			
"	21	81	23	186	2	2	
"	22	33	90	232	1	1	
"	23	53	123	176			
Hensall.....	104	19	123	98			
Bayfield.....	24	24	63	92	1	1	
McKillop.....	25	42	44	120			
"	26	1	41	76			
"	27	8	33	117			
"	28	9	27	99			
"	28	26	36	93			
"	29	11	37	95			
"	30	53	61				
"	31	32	47				
"	31	32	66				
"	32	14	41				
"	33	34	10				

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la Prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour la prohibition et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
HURON, South Riding. (Division Sud.) (Continued). (Suite).	Stanley..... No. 34 "..... " 35 "..... " 36 "..... " 37 "..... " 38 Totals—Totaux.....	58 64 102 39 40 849	62 81 111 48 67 2,479	..... ..... 1 2 14	..... ..... 1 1 12	130 136 174 96 153 5,199	19,184	
/ HURON, S. R. (Continued). (Suite).	Majority for } prohibition... Majorité pour la }	1,680	2,479	14	12	5,199	19,184	

Prohibition Plebiscite.

HURON,
West Riding.
(Division Ouest.)

Ashfield.	No.	1	2	3	60	23	83	159						
"	"	1	2	3	111	18	129	197						
"	"	"	"	4	82	14	96	152						
"	"	"	"	5	31	36	67	130						
"	"	"	"	6	14	58	72	149						
"	"	"	"	7	42	28	70	145						
"	"	"	"	8	42	16	58	140						
Colborne	"	9	89	"	17	106	106	166						
"	"	"	"	10	31	33	64	106						
"	"	"	"	11	21	102	202	202						
"	"	"	"	12	81	67	3	116						
"	"	"	"	13	33	94	3	116						
Goderich Township (Canton)	"	12	51	10	10	61	..	135						
"	"	13	34	11	45	..	..	102				
"	"	14	49	8	8	57	1	148						
"	"	15	27	9	9	36	..	106						
"	"	16	67	10	10	77	..	144						
"	"	17	46	5	5	51	2	75						
Goderich Town (Ville)	"	18	43	28	28	71	1	149						
"	"	19	36	23	23	59	2	171						
"	"	20	62	24	24	86	3	155						
"	"	21	48	12	12	60	..	135						
"	"	22	99	35	35	64	..	198						
"	"	23	49	44	44	93	1	189						
"	"	24	25	8	8	33	..	106						
Wawanosh East (Est.)	"	25	77	11	11	88	1	149						
"	"	26	87	18	18	105	1	171						
"	"	27	67	16	16	83	..	115						
"	"	28	54	17	17	71	1	119						
Wawanosh West (Ouest.)	"	29	76	20	20	96	..	146						
"	"	30	62	19	19	81	1	137						
"	"	31	41	13	13	54	..	90						
"	"	32	72	12	12	84	..	148						
"	"	33	46	17	17	63	..	113						
Clinton	"	34	27	18	18	45	..	82						
"	"	35	31	18	18	49	1	72						
"	"	36	26	32	32	68	1	92						
"	"	37	25	27	27	52	..	95						
"	"	38	28	18	18	46	..	82						
"	"	39	20	17	17	37	..	71						
"	"	40	11	20	20	31	1	55						
"	"	41	26	15	15	41	2	90						
Totals - Totalz								1,968	833	*2,891	17	20	5,231	20,021
Majority for } prohibition...								1,125						
Majorité pour la }														

*Error, should be 2,791.
Erreur, devrait être 2,791.

HURON, W. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Prohibition.											
KENT.	City of (Cité) Chatham.....	No. 1	75	25	50	107	3	2	276	274			
	"	" 2	62	38	24	122	1	1	151	161			
	"	" 3	45	39	6	84	2	1	129	129			
	"	" 4	19	24	5	43	1	1	99	181			
	"	" 5	19	42	6	61	1	2	90	90			
	"	" 6	12	20	7	32	2	1	53	90			
	"	" 7	9	44	8	44	2	1	117	117			
	"	" 8	26	22	9	42	64	1	189	160			
	"	" 9	31	44	10	75	75	1	207	207			
	"	" 10	42	42	11	84	84	1	241	241			
	"	" 11	45	39	12	84	98	2	164	164			
	"	" 12	22	39	13	61	61	2	113	113			
	"	" 13	27	16	14	43	43	1	271	271			
	"	" 14	32	32	15	64	64	1	170	198			
	"	" 15	46	31	16	77	68	1	199	192			
	"	" 16	49	19	17	68	68	1	175	175			
	"	" 17	46	66	18	86	86	1	185	185			
	"	" 18	43	43	19	79	75	2	173	173			
	"	" 19	48	28	20	75	75	2	160	160			
	"	" 20	47	22	21	76	76	3	150	150			
	"	" 21	54	22	22	76	76	3	166	166			
	"	" 22	55	13	23	68	82	1	1	1			
	"	" 23	55	13	24	68	82	1	1	1			
	"	" 24	55	13	24	68	82	1	1	1			
	"	" 25	60	22	25	60	82	1	1	1			
"	" 25	60	22	25	60	82	1	1	1				

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Town of (Ville) Bienheim—	44	19	26	132	2	90
Ward (Quartier) 1.....	19	27	"	80		126
" 2.....	36	28	"	122		140
" 3.....	49	29	"	275		89
Township of (Canton) Dover.....	7	30	"	220		193
" 1.....	16	31	"	151		146
" 2.....	6	32	"	151		169
" 3.....	39	33	"	146		151
" 4.....	2	34	"	146		151
" 5.....	2	35	"	146		151
" 6.....	21	36	"	146		151
" 7.....	51	37	"	146		151
" 8.....	16	38	"	146		151
" 9.....	11	39	"	146		151
Raleigh.....	11	40	"	146		151
" 1.....	34	41	"	146		151
" 2.....	22	42	"	146		151
" 3.....	43	43	"	146		151
" 4.....	22	44	"	146		151
" 5.....	16	45	"	146		151
" 6.....	6	46	"	146		151
" 7.....	33	47	"	146		151
" 8.....	33	48	"	146		151
" 9.....	19	49	"	146		151
" 10.....	48	50	"	146		151
" 11.....	23	51	"	146		151
" 12.....	52	52	"	146		151
" 13.....	57	53	"	146		151
" 14.....	36	54	"	146		151
" 15.....	12	55	"	146		151
" 16.....	45	56	"	146		151
" 17.....	17	57	"	146		151
" 18.....	18	58	"	146		151
" 19.....	68	59	"	146		151
Romney.....	80	60	"	146		151
" 1.....	83	61	"	146		151
" 2.....	6	62	"	146		151
" 3.....	11	63	"	146		151
" 4.....	72	64	"	146		151
" 5.....	14	65	"	146		151
" 6.....	58	66	"	146		151
Tilbury.....	19	67	"	146		151
" 1.....	79	68	"	146		151
" 2.....	15	69	"	146		151
" 3.....	37	70	"	146		151
" 4.....	88	71	"	146		151
" 5.....	31	72	"	146		151
" 6.....	37	73	"	146		151
" 7.....	88	74	"	146		151
" 8.....	7	75	"	146		151
" 9.....	40	76	"	146		151
" 10.....	54	77	"	146		151
" 11.....	61	78	"	146		151
" 12.....	61	79	"	146		151
" 13.....	18	80	"	146		151
" 14.....	16	81	"	146		151
" 15.....	4	82	"	146		151
" 16.....	11	83	"	146		151
" 17.....	4	84	"	146		151
" 18.....	51	85	"	146		151
" 19.....	27	86	"	146		151
Village of Tilbury.....	31	87	"	146		151
" 1.....	94	88	"	146		151
Totals—Total.....	1,915	3,905	33	32	9,170	31,434
Majority for prohibition.....	75					
Majorité pour la prohibition.....						

KENT,
(Continued).
(Suite).

KINGSTON
(City—Cité)

Kingston City (Cité).....	84	132	2	185
" 1.....	104	156	1	226
" 2.....	49	68	1	106
" 3.....	19	49	1	181
" 4.....	42	121	3	111
" 5.....	19	85		113
" 6.....	30	84		

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.</td> <td>For Prohibition.</td> <td>Against Prohibition.</td> <td>Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation, contre la prohibition.</td> <td>Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.</td> <td>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</td> <td>Number of rejected Ballots.</td> <td>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</td> <td>Number of spoiled Ballots.</td> <td>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</td> <td>Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.</td> <td>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</td> <td>Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.</td> <td>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</td> </tr> </table>										Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation, contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation, contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.														
KINGSTON, (City—Cité). (Continued). (Suite).	Kingston City (Cité).	No. 7	22	52	74	4	2	2	2	149	149																
	"	" 8	28	98	121	4	2	2	2	213	213																
	"	" 9	47	129	176		1	1	1	257	257																
	"	" 10	54	77	131		2	2	2	227	227																
	"	" 11	66	80	146		4	4	4	279	279																
	"	" 12	75	89	164		1	1	1	286	286																
	"	" 13	54	79	133		2	2	2	254	254																
	"	" 14	51	80	131		3	3	3	223	223																
	"	" 15	65	83	148		4	4	4	273	273																
	"	" 16	65	40	105		1	1	1	191	191																
	"	" 17	34	48	82		1	1	1	142	142																
	"	" 18	98	71	164		2	2	2	284	284																
	"	" 19	79	45	124		3	3	3	235	235																
	"	" 20	69	35	104		1	1	1	181	181																
	"	" 21	50	39	89		1	1	1	142	142																
	"	" 22	87	85	172		3	3	3	239	239																
	Totals—Total.		1,149	1,561	2,710	27	26	26	26	4,579	4,579	19,263															
	Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la prohibition		412																							

Prohibition Plebiscite.

LAMBTON,
West Riding
(Division Ouest.)

LAMBTON, W. R.

Town of (Ville) Sarnia.	No. 1	No. 2	69	74	77	83	86	87	2,524	15	30	5,786	23,446
"	36	37	37	50	50	52	52	52	52	1	1	186	217
"	37	27	28	65	65	36	36	36	36	1	1	191	214
"	38	24	41	18	18	20	20	20	20	1	6	102	118
"	38	6	6	21	21	17	17	17	17	1	2	118	140
"	36	6	6	32	32	25	25	25	25	2	1	118	149
"	32	7	7	64	64	41	41	41	41	2	2	140	173
"	56	8	8	86	86	53	53	53	53	2	3	165	223
"	42	9	9	70	70	40	40	40	40	2	2	114	169
"	35	10	10	63	63	24	24	24	24	1	2	230	338
Point Edward Village.	11	11	11	52	52	17	17	17	17	1	6	176	201
"	17	17	17	37	37	41	41	41	41	1	1	54	118
Wyoming Village.	13	13	13	58	58	14	14	14	14	2	2	118	149
"	13	13	13	78	78	44	44	44	44	2	2	149	186
Town of (Ville) Forest.	15	15	15	81	81	16	16	16	16	3	3	149	186
"	16	16	16	78	78	17	17	17	17	1	1	149	186
"	17	17	17	73	73	50	50	50	50	1	1	149	186
Township of (Canton) Sarnia.	18	18	18	77	77	66	66	66	66	1	1	149	186
"	19	19	19	77	77	55	55	55	55	1	1	149	186
"	20	20	20	56	56	65	65	65	65	1	1	149	186
"	21	21	21	54	54	43	43	43	43	1	1	149	186
"	22	22	22	27	27	38	38	38	38	1	1	149	186
"	22	22	22	27	27	43	43	43	43	1	1	149	186
Moore	23	23	23	36	36	20	20	20	20	1	1	149	186
"	24	24	24	50	50	15	15	15	15	1	1	149	186
"	24	24	24	34	34	9	9	9	9	1	1	149	186
"	25	25	25	48	48	28	28	28	28	1	1	149	186
"	26	26	26	68	68	30	30	30	30	2	2	149	186
"	26	26	26	120	120	60	60	60	60	2	2	149	186
"	27	27	27	49	49	97	97	97	97	2	2	149	186
"	27	27	27	49	49	112	112	112	112	2	2	149	186
"	28	28	28	69	69	13	13	13	13	2	2	149	186
"	28	28	28	69	69	22	22	22	22	2	2	149	186
"	29	29	29	112	112	36	36	36	36	2	2	149	186
"	30	30	30	73	73	41	41	41	41	2	2	149	186
"	30	30	30	73	73	16	16	16	16	2	2	149	186
"	31	31	31	58	58	52	52	52	52	2	2	149	186
Plympton.	32	32	32	41	41	59	59	59	59	2	2	149	186
"	33	33	33	68	68	11	11	11	11	1	1	149	186
"	34	34	34	59	59	18	18	18	18	1	1	149	186
"	35	35	35	79	79	37	37	37	37	1	1	149	186
"	36	36	36	89	89	23	23	23	23	1	1	149	186
"	37	37	37	10	10	38	38	38	38	1	1	149	186
"	37	37	37	10	10	49	49	49	49	1	1	149	186
"	38	38	38	60	60	13	13	13	13	1	1	149	186
"	39	39	39	43	43	13	13	13	13	1	1	149	186
Totals—Totaux.	1,657	867	2,524	15	30	5,786	23,446	23,446	23,446	30	30	5,786	23,446
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.						
LAMBTON, East Riding (Division Est).	Bosanquet.....	No. 1	74	12	4	171	171	
	"	" 2	28	9	1	134	134	
	"	" 3	37	18	2	142	142	
	"	" 4	46	6	.....	100	100	
	"	" 5	30	6	.....	90	90	
	"	" 6	29	7	.....	99	99	
	"	" 7	18	7	.....	65	65	
	"	" 8	11	1	.....	21	21	
	"	" 9	48	8	.....	128	128	
	Brooke.....	" 10	16	42	1	185	185	
	"	" 11	50	9	.....	161	161	
	"	" 12	62	10	1	143	143	
	"	" 13	84	72	1	194	194	
	"	" 14	68	93	.....	184	184	
	"	" 15	55	81	.....	165	165	
	Enniskillen.....	" 16	16	16	.....	198	198	
	"	" 17	68	23	3	185	185	
	"	" 18	54	14	.....	123	123	
	"	" 19	38	11	3	142	142	
	"	" 20	63	8	1	85	85	
	"	" 21	20	16	.....	107	107	
	"	" 22	32	8	.....	191	191	
	"	" 23	52	6	.....	118	118	
	"	" 24	34	6	.....	204	204	
	"	" 25	92	15	1	161	161	
Warwick.....	"	44	15	.....	69	69		

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each arrondissement de votation pour la prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each arrondissement de votation contre la prohibition.								
LANARK, North Riding, (Division Nord). (Continued). (Suite).	Township of (Canton) Packenham.....	No. 19	19	3	22	22	1	1	112	203		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 20	36	28	64	64	1	1	88	140		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 21	60	10	70	70			213	238		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 22	90	5	110	110			249	72		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 23	51	3	116	116			143	157		
	Village of (de) Lanark.....	" 24	87	29	116	116			110	93		
	Township of (Canton) Dalhousie.....	" 25	28	1	29	29		1	1	100	74	
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 26	66	10	76	76			1	1		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 27	59	8	67	67						
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 28	54	5	59	59						
	Township of Lavant (Canton).....	" 29	18	6	24	24						
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 30	18	3	21	21						
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 31	15	12	15	15						
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 32	15	9	20	20							
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 33	12	11	23	23							
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,331	420	1,751	1,751	11	6	4,706	19,260		
	Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition..		911									

LANARK, N. R.
(Continued).
(Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

LANARK,
South Riding
(Division *Stad.*)

LANARK, *g. R.*

	No.	40	21	61	212
Bathurst.....	1	14	10	24	116
".....	2	43	18	61	145
".....	3	71	12	83	198
".....	4	76	23	99	247
Beckwith.....	5	63	10	73	285
Burgess North (<i>Nord</i>).....	6	32	62	94	246
Carleton Place.....	7	40	15	55	213
".....	8	57	24	81	211
".....	9	47	20	67	194
".....	10	48	30	78	226
".....	11	66	33	99	386
".....	12	33	33	61	188
Drummond.....	13	28	33	61	188
".....	14	24	14	38	129
".....	15	78	15	98	206
".....	16	34	20	54	137
Elmsley North (<i>Nord</i>).....	17	37	7	44	226
".....	18	34	4	38	103
Montague.....	19	43	16	59	121
".....	20	14	10	24	117
".....	21	41	16	53	180
".....	22	40	13	57	177
Perth Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	23	56	60	115	197
".....	24	24	38	62	117
".....	25	24	21	45	113
".....	26	17	37	54	108
".....	27	39	18	57	134
".....	28	55	32	87	163
Sherbrooke South (<i>Stad.</i>).....	29	64	38	102	243
Parts of Montague and Elmsley added to Smith's Falls.....	30	5	3	8	47
Totals <i>Totaux</i>		1,283	673	1,926	5,845
Majority for prohibition.....	580				19,862

LEEDS AND
GREENVILLE,
North Riding
(Division *Nord*).

	No.	54	59	123
Gower South (<i>Stad.</i>).....	1	26	31	128
".....	2	33	45	143
Oxford Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	3	19	22	79
".....	4	69	1	174
".....	5	55	18	73
".....	6	11	17	102
".....	7	42	13	164
".....	8	32	55	173
".....	9	9	41	171
Kemptville.....	10	68	23	171

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation, et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écarts.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins nuds.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, North Riding. (Division Nord). (Continued). (Suite).	Kemptville..	68	25	93	71	..	..	..	152	..	..
	Merrickville..	42	29	71	58	2	4	..	131	..	..
	" "	44	16	60	52	..	..	1	143	..	..
	Wolford Township (Canton)	37	15	52	42	1	..	2	150	..	..	..
	" "	35	16	51	84	..	..	..	158	..	..	..
	" "	36	20	56	95	..	..	1	136	..	..	..
	South (Sud) Elmaley	32	18	50	94	..	..	..	166	..	..	..
	" "	28	4	32	36	2	..	2	84	..	..	..
	" "	20	32	52	79	1	..	..	71	..	..	..
	Smith's Falls..	64	15	79	79	1	..	..	186	..	..	..
	" "	30	13	43	30	..	..	..	130	..	..	..
	" "	23	16	39	73	2	..	..	164	..	..	..
	" "	40	14	54	54	..	..	1	181	..	..	..
	" "	25	43	68	58	..	..	..	161	..	..	..
	" "	26	47	73	72	..	..	..	220	..	..	..
	" "	10	2	12	12	..	..	..	82	..	..	..
	Totals—Total..	1,122	387	1,509	1,509	10	17	3,882	13,521	..	..	..
	Majority for Prohibition..	735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prohibition Plebiscite.

LENNOX (Continued). (Suite).	Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...	Totals—Totaux	67	*21	1	1	133	109	113	1,891	4,284	14,900																																		
LINCOLN AND NIAGARA.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39							
Village of Port Dalhousie	34	61	44	43	29	95	8	20	32	60	25	19	35	49	29	20	52	103	59	46	38	35	24	57	78	71	86	17	51	70	91	45	62	80	28	37	42	55	50							
Merriton	133	109	113	1,891	4,284	14,900	264	156	134	220	108	91	121	135	166	151	114	157	152	128	91	158	166	107	69	160	111	136	140	137	194	128	168	134	152	170	131	188	203	188	173	269	263			
Town of (Ville de) Niagara	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Township of (Canton) Niagara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Louth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clinton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grantham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pelham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gainsborough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Catharines (City) (Cité) St. Andrew's Wd	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Should be 19—Devrait être 19.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation pour la prohibition.	Number of votes given against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins nuds.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
LINCOLN AND NIAGARA. (Continued). (Suite).	St. Catharines City (Cité)	43	81	124	1	1	1	1	210	27,043					
	" "	55	87	142	1	1	1	1	267						
	" "	38	90	128	1	1	1	1	250						
	St. Patrick's Wd	65	84	149	1	1	1	1	240						
	" "	44	102	165	1	1	1	1	246						
	" "	52	73	125	2	2	2	2	181						
	" "	29	25	54	1	1	1	1	121						
	Totals... (Total)	2,193	2,368	4,561	34	41	41	41	7,527						
	Majority against Prohibition Majorité contre la prohibition		175												

Prohibition Plebiscite.

LONDON (City) (Cité).	London City (Cité) Ward (Quartier)	No. 1	36	77	113	19	35	6,514	22,281
"	"	"	34	66	100	2	..	153	
"	"	"	144	198	303	..	..	140	
"	"	"	13	94	107	4	..	116	
"	"	"	44	92	136	..	..	250	
"	"	"	64	114	168	..	..	316	
"	"	"	38	52	90	..	..	158	
"	"	"	50	83	*113	4	..	219	
"	"	"	45	77	122	..	..	218	
"	"	"	75	124	199	1	..	336	
"	"	"	73	183	256	8	..	325	
"	"	"	43	117	160	..	..	209	
"	"	"	44	74	118	1	..	186	
"	"	"	67	72	139	..	..	226	
"	"	"	126	83	209	1	..	326	
"	"	"	80	74	154	1	..	282	
"	"	"	60	68	128	2	..	232	
"	"	"	55	114	169	4	..	278	
"	"	"	30	84	123	..	..	220	
"	"	"	45	70	115	1	..	197	
"	"	"	89	99	188	4	..	272	
"	"	"	97	58	155	2	..	290	
"	"	"	85	78	163	..	..	291	
"	"	"	56	80	136	2	..	262	
"	"	"	66	115	181	..	..	332	
"	"	"	42	92	134	1	..	225	
"	"	"	30	51	81	..	..	152	
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,540	2,435	43,955	19	35	6,514	22,281
	Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition		.....	895					

*Should be 133.
Devrait être 133.

†Should be 3,975.
Devrait être 3,975.

LONDON.
(City) — (Cité).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite - Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of bulletins maudales.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque college électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.											
MIDDLESEX, East Riding (Division Est).	London City East (Est)	No. 1	45	56	101	2			188				
	" " " " " "	" 2	41	44	85	1			147				
	" " " " " "	" 3	41	62	103		1		166				
	" " " " " "	" 4	25	63	88			1	198				
	" " " " " "	" 5	72	54	126		2		166				
	" " " " " "	" 6	61	40	101				199				
	" " " " " "	" 7	52	56	108		3	1	204				
	" " " " " "	" 8	38	34	72		3		139				
	" " " " " "	" 9	69	43	112		4		204				
	" " " " " "	" 10	63	56	119			3	165				
	" " " " " "	" 11	49	56	105			4	160				
	" " " " " "	" 12	30	68	98		3	1	119				
	" " " " " "	" 13	19	56	75				108				
	" " " " " "	" 14	42	37	79		1		142				
	" " " " " "	" 15	36	15	51		1	2	137				
	" " " " " "	" 16	52	16	68				188				
	" " " " " "	" 17	102	27	129		4		160				
	" " " " " "	" 18	59	23	82			1	153				
	" " " " " "	" 19	51	42	93			1	182				
	" " " " " "	" 20	57	84	141		7		154				
	" " " " " "	" 21	33	27	60				163				
	" " " " " "	" 22	49	48	97		1	2	132				
	" " " " " "	" 23	44	30	74		2		120				
	" " " " " "	" 24	64	71	135				127				
	" " " " " "	" 25	53	8	61		2	1					

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No.	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Prohibition.		For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.							
MIDDLESEX, North Riding (Division Nord) (Continued—Suite).	McGillivray	69	19	88	88	19	19	69	20	193				
	"	60	13	73	73	13	13	60	21	142				
	"	38	22	60	60	22	22	38	22	148	3			
	East Williams	72	12	84	84	12	12	72	23	159				
	"	51	19	70	70	19	19	51	24	179				
	"	83	9	92	92	9	9	83	25	189	1			
	West Williams	58	10	68	68	10	10	58	26	173	1			
	"	21	16	37	37	16	16	21	27	167	4			
	"	38	6	44	44	6	6	38	27	145	3			
	Stephen	71	27	98	98	27	27	71	28	187				
	"	30	46	59	59	46	46	30	29	142				
	"	56	30	106	106	30	30	56	31	176				
	"	41	51	76	76	51	51	41	32	142	1			
	"	20	56	76	76	56	56	20	33	146				
	"	25	66	91	91	66	66	25	34	142				
	"	39	21	60	60	21	21	39	35	120				
"	52	29	81	81	29	29	52	36	154					
Totals—Totaux				1,560	1,034	2,594	22	27	5,356	19,080				
Majority for prohibition				526										

Prohibition Plebiscite.

MIDDLESEX,
South Riding,
(Division Stud.)

MIDDLESEX, S. R.

London City South (Cité Sud)	No.	68	125	1	1	125	3	215
"	1	48	99	2	1	99	3	156
"	2	77	170	3	5	170	1	269
"	3	59	146	4	5	146	5	230
"	4	47	130	5	7	130	7	191
Westminster Township (Canton)	6	53	72	6	7	72	7	152
"	7	66	73	7	7	73	7	174
"	8	30	26	8	7	26	7	143
"	9	47	33	9	33	33	80	169
"	10	40	40	10	40	40	96	265
"	11	46	44	11	46	44	3	176
"	12	59	25	12	59	25	3	134
"	13	92	39	13	92	39	1	244
"	14	32	29	14	32	29	1	192
"	15	67	17	15	67	17	4	89
Delaware	16	54	55	16	54	55	4	161
"	17	36	43	17	36	43	7	86
"	18	25	18	18	25	18	82	82
Caradoc	19	60	39	19	60	39	4	212
"	20	45	18	20	45	18	1	146
"	21	77	35	21	77	35	2	194
"	22	79	23	22	79	23	3	202
"	23	27	27	23	27	27	1	139
"	24	50	22	24	50	22	1	166
"	25	49	22	25	49	22	1	137
Loxo	26	65	21	26	65	21	1	173
"	27	49	41	27	49	41	1	179
"	28	70	12	28	70	12	1	192
"	29	61	20	29	61	20	1	194
"	30	43	14	30	43	14	1	171
Totals—Totaux.	1,674	978	2,652	8	25	5,233	18,806	
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...	696							

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled dans chaque arrondissement de vote pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.										
MIDDLESEX, West Riding. (Division Ouest.)	Adelaide Township (Canton).....	No. 1	50	47	97	2	1	215	215			
	" " " " " "	" 2	55	32	87	..	1	166	166			
	" " " " " "	" 3	79	38	117	..	..	240	240		
	Elkfrid " " " " " "	" 4	76	30	106	3	..	125	125			
	" " " " " "	" 5	53	20	73	..	..	105	105		
	" " " " " "	" 6	18	24	42	..	..	144	144		
	" " " " " "	" 7	47	9	56	..	1	116	116			
	" " " " " "	" 8	25	25	50	..	..	109	109		
	" " " " " "	" 9	40	25	65	..	..	141	141		
	" " " " " "	" 10	55	19	74	1	..	124	124			
	Euphemia " " " " " "	" 11	34	21	55	1	..	168	168			
	" " " " " "	" 12	81	27	108	..	..	119	119		
	" " " " " "	" 13	34	34	68	..	..	175	175		
	" " " " " "	" 14	53	25	78	..	..	92	92		
	" " " " " "	" 15	..	..	48	1	..	96	96		
	" " " " " "	" 16	32	5	37	..	..	119	119		
	Metwalle " " " " " "	" 17	45	12	57	..	3	97	97			
	" " " " " "	" 18	27	15	42	1	..	125	125			
	" " " " " "	" 19	44	8	52	..	2	123	123			
	" " " " " "	" 20	56	67	123	..	..	154	154		
	" " " " " "	" 21	52	15	67	..	1	210	210			
	Moss " " " " " "	" 22	47	12	59	..	..	184	184		
	" " " " " "	" 23	78	16	94	..	..	182	182		
	" " " " " "	" 24	61	19	80	1	..	2	2	2		
	" " " " " "	" 25	57	5	62	..	3	3	3	3		

Prohibition Plebiscite.

MIDDLESEX, W. R.
(Continued—Suite).

Strathroy, Town of (<i>Ville de</i>)	26	43	24	67	14	23	5,088	17,288
" "	27	36	13	49				
" "	28	31	43	77	2			
" "	29	53	36	89		3		
" "	30	24	30	54				
" "	31	32	30	64				
Glencoe Village	32	52	30	82				
" "	33	44	30	66	1			
Wardsville	34	35	17	52	1	3		
Newbury	35	44	23	67		2		
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,639	773	2,412				5,088	17,288
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...	866							

MUSKOKA
AND
PARRY SOUND.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

Parry Sound, East Ward (<i>Quartier Est</i>)	No. 1	32	41	73				234
" West Ward (<i>Quartier Ouest</i>)	2	63	24	87		1		228
" Centre Ward (<i>Quartier Centre</i>)	3	41	28	69				169
Township of (<i>Canton</i>) Foley	4	25	8	33	1			156
" " Humphrey	5	1	27	28	1			62
" " " "	6	26	42	68	1			163
" " McDougall	7	26	6	32				103
" " McKellar	8	20	2	31				100
" " Hagerman	9	44	11	55		1		110
" " Chapman	10	41	15	56		5		170
" " " "	11	35	20	55		2		150
" " Ryerson	12	12		12				64
" " " "	13	21	3	24				87
" " " "	14	47	3	50				55
" " " "	15	20	2	22				225
" " " "	16	20	6	35				78
" " " "	17	22	6	28				158
Burk's Falls Village	"	18	16	87		4		212
Township of (<i>Canton</i>) Strong	"	19	8	48				283
" " " "	20	23	9	32		1		245
" " " "	21	36	16	52		2		290
Sundridge Village	"	34	20	50				283
Township of (<i>Canton</i>) North (North Huns- worth	"	22						
Township of (<i>Canton</i>) South (South Huns- worth	"	23	37	129				
" " " "	24	2	10	12				181
" " " "	25	46	27	73		1		97
Township of (<i>Canton</i>) Mechar	"	26	6	20				142
" " " "	27	14	8	91				83
" " " "	28	83	20	30				118
" " " Nipissing	"	10						

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No.	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins nuds.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors in each revised list <i>des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.										
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND. <i>(Continued—Suite).</i>	Township of (Canton) Nitissing	29	30	27	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " McMurrek	31	29	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " Joly	32	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " Perry	33	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " "	34	56	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	0	0	0	0	
	" " "	35	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " "	36	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " Wallbridge and Brown	37	29	18	18	18	18	18	18	0	1	0	0	0	
	Township of (Canton) Mowat, Blair and Town plot of Caponaning	38	29	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	
	Township of (Canton) Ferguson and Burpee	39	15	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	
	Township of (Canton) Croft	40	32	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " "	41	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " "	42	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " McKenzie and Burton	43	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	
	Township of (Canton) Ferrie	44	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	
	" " Pringle	45	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
" " McConkey Mills	46	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0		
and Hardy	47	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Township of (Canton) Patterson	48	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.
(Continued—Suite.)

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Gurd.	49	24	48	125
"	" 50	" 13	" 19	" 68
Lount	" 51	" 8	" 17	" 30
Spence	" 52	" 19	" 19	" 59
"	" 53	" 15	" 16	" 106
Laurier	" 54	" 2	" 11	" 52
"	" 55	" 4	" 6	" 55
"	" 56	" 1	" 15	" 45
Proudfoot	" 57	" 25	" 36	" 168
Township of (Canton) Christie	" 58	" 1	" 6	" 170
"	" 59	" 14	" 17	" 128
Monteith	" 60	" 7	" 9	" 31
"	" 61	" 14	" 25	" 125
Bethune	" 62	" 8	" 8	" 31
"	" 63	" 4	" 9	" 33
Conger and Cowper	" 64	" 15	" 19	" 96
Carling	" 65	" 4	" 5	" 15
Shawanaga and Harrison	" 66	" 50	" 63	" 186
Township of (Canton) Brunel	" 67	" 19	" 27	" 130
"	" 68	" 70	" 95	" 186
Cardwell	" 69	" 39	" 14	" 110
Chaffey	" 70	" 105	" 32	" 239
"	" 71	" 85	" 127	" 232
Village of Huntsville	" 72	" 31	" 45	" 101
"	" 73	" 11	" 18	" 80
Township of (Canton) Stisted	" 74	" 42	" 84	" 193
Stephenson	" 75	" 31	" 44	" 93
"	" 76	" 20	" 56	" 63
Watt	" 77	" 31	" 45	" 75
"	" 78	" 3	" 30	" 89
Baxter	" 79	" 6	" 7	" 40
Gibson	" 80	" 31	" 42	" 87
Franklin	" 81	" 25	" 32	" 61
"	" 82	" 38	" 42	" 85
Sinclair	" 83	" 6	" 6	" 70
"	" 84	" 6	" 6	" 70
Totals--Totaux	2,166	1,033	*3,199	126,515
Majority for prohibition..	1,133			
Majorité pour la prohibition..				

*Error, should be 3,185
--Erreur, devrait être 3,185.

† A few places only mentioned in census--Quelques places seulement mentionnées dans le recensement.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.
(Continued--Suite.)

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.										
NIPISSING.	Town (Ville) of North Bay--	No. 1	51	29	80	..	..	..	251	..	..	..
	Ferguson Ward (Quartier)	..	15	16	30	..	1	..	154	..	..	..
	Murray	..	55	33	88	..	..	..	289	..	..	..
	Metcalfe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Town (Ville) of Sturgeon Falls--	..	24	17	41	..	..	..	105	..	..	..
	Holditch Ward (Quartier)	..	4	11	15	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
	Michaud	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
	Cookburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Town (Ville) of Mattawa--	..	4	18	22	..	..	..	86	..	..	..
	Rankin Ward (Quartier)	..	7	18	25	..	..	..	186	..	..	..
	Timmins	..	8	54	62	..	..	..	165	..	..	..
	Taggart	..	9	21	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Town (Ville) of Sudbury--	..	31	37	68	..	..	..	214	..	..	..
	McCormick Ward (Quartier)	..	10	12	28	..	..	..	112	..	..	..
	Ryan	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	174	..	..	..
	Fournier	..	12	37	43	..	..	..	302	..	..	..
	Township of (Canton) McKim	..	13	23	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunnnett and	..	14	32	67	..	..	..	195	..	..	..
	Ratter	..	15	36	44	..	..	..	205	..	..	..
	Township of (Canton) Caldwell	..	8	17	24	..	..	..	135	..	..	..
Springer	..	16	18	33	..	..	..	193	..	..	..
Widdfield	..	17	45	74	..	..	..	260	..	..	..
Ferris	..	18	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	..	19	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	..	20	36	44	..	..	..	193	..	..	..

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	Bonfield.....	21	9	99	108	1	1	322
"	"	"	11	4	15	2	2	152
"	"	"	30	5	35	1	1	169
"	"	"	7	19	26			85
"	"	"	3	13	16			156
"	"	"	4	14	18			34
"	"	"	27	5	5	1	1	131
"	"	"	28	15	36			75
"	"	"	29	10	21			19
"	"	"	11	2	3			21
"	"	"	1	1	2			105
"	"	"	31	1	3			
"	"	"	1	1	2			
"	"	"	32	15	34	1	1	
"	"	"	33	2	4			55
"	"	"	34	18	36			179
"	"	"	6	14	20		1	54
"	"	"	35	6	16			92
"	"	"	11	5	16			154
"	"	"	36	3	24			1
"	"	"	37	6	12			124
"	"	"	38	6	4			128
"	"	"	39	4	48			18
"	"	"	40	10	26			41
"	"	"	41	4	6			73
"	"	"	42	7	7			286
"	"	"	43	2	6			226
"	"	"	44	17	24		1	233
"	"	"	45	14	24			280
"	"	"	46	34	73		1	243
"	"	"	47	32	58			76
"	"	"	48	2	11			Same as 48
"	"	"	49	1	17		1	147
"	"	"	50	7	19			178
"	"	"	51		63			188
"	"	"	52	17	71			60
"	"	"	53	13	21			42
"	"	"	54	5	23		1	27
"	"	"	55	5	8			116
"	"	"	56	8	13			122
"	"	"	57	6	14			123
"	"	"	58	22	43		1	111
"	"	"	59	22	24			
"	"	"	60	2	8		1	
"	"	"	61	6	7			

NIPISSING.
Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

NORFOLK,
North Riding
(Division North).

NORFOLK, N. R.

Dereham	No. 1	84	7	91	3	161
"	" 2	68	16	84	2	178
"	" 3	75	13	88	2	136
"	" 4	87	15	102	3	185
"	" 5	62	13	75	..	194
"	" 6	84	11	95	..	163
Tilsonburg	" 7	82	37	119	3	245
"	" 8	54	35	89	1	209
"	" 9	94	38	132	1	279
Middleton	" 10	44	30	74	..	152
"	" 11	47	31	78	..	155
"	" 12	57	27	84	..	156
"	" 13	23	56	79	1	134
"	" 14	18	53	71	..	107
Delhi	" 15	57	60	117	2	206
Windham	" 16	71	14	85	..	181
"	" 17	66	12	78	1	166
"	" 18	58	22	80	..	164
"	" 19	41	35	76	..	155
"	" 20	51	16	67	1	183
"	" 21	29	37	66	2	131
"	" 22	45	44	89	7	182
Townsend	" 23	60	10	70	1	133
"	" 24	92	9	101	2	162
"	" 25	67	7	74	..	128
"	" 26	71	9	80	2	133
"	" 27	62	6	68	1	123
"	" 28	100	8	108	1	157
"	" 29	72	17	89	..	161
"	" 30	50	17	67	..	108
"	" 31	63	15	78	2	111
Waterford	" 32	49	18	67	3	139
"	" 33	77	8	85	2	166
Totals—Totals		2,060	746	2,806	26	5,342
Majority for prohibition... Majorité pour la prohibition...		1,314				19,400

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électorales.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation, dans chaque arrondissement de votation, pour la prohibition, et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.													
NORFOLK, South Riding (Division Sud).	Simcoe.....	No. 1	43	32	75	1	1	1	1	1	165				
	".....	" 2	48	38	86	1	1	1	1	1	162				
	".....	" 3	29	38	67	1	1	1	1	1	94				
	".....	" 4	32	21	53						118				
	".....	" 5	25	28	53						96				
	Woodhouse.....	" 6	40	33	73						2	158			
	".....	" 7	43	23	66							148			
	".....	" 8	54	23	77							198			
	".....	" 9	41	30	71							183			
	Walpole.....	" 10	65	14	79							2	140		
	".....	" 11	65	38	103							1	175		
	".....	" 12	38	45	83							2	167		
	".....	" 13	23	22	45							2	73		
	".....	" 14	41	22	63								173		
	".....	" 15	23	58	81								84		
	".....	" 16	77	12	89								162		
	".....	" 17	9	9	18								169		
	".....	" 18	29	22	51							2	159		
	Charlottetown.....	" 19	46	42	88							1	157		
	".....	" 20	31	54	85								157		
	".....	" 21	56	17	73							1	157		
	".....	" 22	27	16	43								130		
	".....	" 23	53	13	66								147		
	".....	" 24	40	48	88								168		
	".....	" 25	32	45	77								117		

NORFOLK, S. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Port Rowan.....	26	48	40	88	2	180
Houghton.....	" 27	33	35	68	1	144
".....	" 28	37	32	69	"	117
".....	" 29	53	25	78	1	171
".....	" 30	51	12	63	"	135
Port Dover.....	" 31	47	39	86	4	160
".....	" 32	43	34	77	1	152
Walsingham South (Sud).....	" 33	54	21	75	1	135
".....	" 34	41	32	73	2	164
".....	" 35	35	29	64	"	150
".....	" 36	51	81	80	1	137
".....	" 37	18	22	40	1	113
North (Nord).....	" 38	35	24	59	"	148
".....	" 39	45	15	60	2	133
".....	" 40	43	28	71	"	130
".....	" 41	72	12	84	1	149
Totals—Totater.....	1,758	1,174	2,932	24	21	5,939
Majority for prohibition.....	584					22,702
Majorité pour la prohibition.....						
Colborne.....	No. 1	74	23	97	3	237
".....	" 2	36	5	41	"	79
Oranah.....	" 3	31	13	44	1	128
".....	" 4	60	3	63	1	157
".....	" 5	92	7	99	3	172
".....	" 6	77	20	97	"	186
Percy.....	" 7	120	11	131	1	206
".....	" 8	103	15	118	"	220
".....	" 9	123	30	153	"	265
".....	" 10	67	19	86	2	233
".....	" 11	8	9	17	"	88
".....	" 12	51	55	176	1	176
Village of Hastings.....	" 13	36	34	70	"	162
".....	" 14	18	10	28	"	65
" Campbellford.....	" 15	106	19	125	3	274
".....	" 16	90	48	138	6	202
Skymour.....	" 17	29	6	35	"	159
".....	" 18	37	4	41	2	107
".....	" 19	32	22	54	6	183
".....	" 20	48	9	57	3	151
".....	" 21	34	3	37	1	132
".....	" 22	34	2	36	"	93
".....	" 23	25	3	28	"	80
".....	" 24	38	2	40	"	75
Murray.....	" 25	62	23	85	3	241

NORFOLK, S. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

NORTHUMBER-
LAND,
East Riding
(Division Est).

NORTHUMBERLAND, E. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.										
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes données dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.
NORTHUMBERLAND, LAND, East Riding (Division Est). (Continued—Suite).	Murray	No. 26	62	42	104	1	1	1	1	210	210	21,965	
	"	" 27	122	14	136	1	1	1	1	285	285		
	"	" 28	125	9	134	1	1	1	1	207	207		
	Village of Brighton.	" 29	56	15	71	2	2	2	2	171	171		
	"	" 30	49	18	67	3	3	3	3	125	125		
	"	" 31	29	13	42	2	2	2	2	151	151		
	Brighton.	" 32	37	5	42	2	2	2	2	245	245		
	"	" 33	80	13	93	2	2	2	2	227	227		
	"	" 34	96	18	113	3	3	3	3	195	195		
	"	" 35	66	16	82	2	2	2	2	202	202		
	"	" 36	63	27	90	2	2	2	2	6,212	6,212		
	Totals—Total.	2,215	581	2,749	*45	†11	6,212	21,965					
Majority for prohibition.		1,681											

* Error, should be 46.
† Error, should be 10.
‡ Error, devrait être 10.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

NORTHUMBER-
LAND,
West Riding
(Division West).

NORTHUMBERLAND, W. R.

NORTHUMBER- LAND, West Riding (Division West).	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cobourg	1	24	38	62	1	172					
"	2	42	31	73	1	184					
"	3	20	36	56	1	180					
"	4	34	34	68	2	177					
"	5	29	44	73	.....	175					
"	6	38	29	67	.....	182					
Township of (Clinton) Hamilton	7	51	15	66	5	167					
"	8	23	14	37	.....	148					
"	9	44	13	57	.....	152					
"	10	32	10	42	1	92					
"	11	75	8	83	.....	147					
"	12	17	5	22	.....	58					
"	13	36	17	53	.....	131					
"	14	47	5	52	1	96					
"	15	67	16	83	1	174					
Haldimand	16	18	6	24	.....	108					
"	17	52	2	54	1	120					
"	18	47	21	68	1	174					
"	19	27	10	37	.....	90					
"	20	66	6	72	.....	150					
"	21	72	12	84	.....	129					
"	22	29	14	43	.....	144					
"	23	39	13	52	.....	121					
"	24	49	3	52	.....	113					
"	25	45	7	52	1	101					
"	26	84	40	124	.....	222					
Alnwick	27	23	10	33	.....	78					
Totals—Totaller	1,130	459	1,580	9	9	3,705					14,947
Majority for prohibition	671										
Majorité pour la prohibition											

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	No.	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
			Pour la prohibition in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Againt Prohibition. Contre la prohibition. dans chaque arrondissement de votation et contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.								
ONTARIO, North Riding. (Division nord).	Township of (Canton) Scott	1	36	25	61	2	130							
	" "	2	29	7	36	1	85							
	" "	3	31	19	50	1	80							
	" "	4	93	44	137	3	205							
	" "	5	70	27	97	3	175							
	" "	6	61	25	86	1	171							
	" "	7	104	24	128	2	230							
	" "	8	65	17	82	2	167							
	" "	9	36	37	73	3	189							
	" "	10	21	11	32	1	96							
	" "	11	65	4	69	1	129							
	" "	12	43	6	49	1	108							
	" "	13	25	21	46	1	91							
	" "	14	42	63	105	1	160	2						
	Village of Cannington		15	42	24	66	1	121						
	" "		16	23	7	30	1	61						
	Township of (Canton) Thorah		17	42	7	49	1	95						
	" "		18	39	6	45	1	140						
	" "		19	60	12	72	1	165						
	Village of Beaverton		20	69	57	126	1	204						
	Township of (Canton) Mara		21	97	57	154	1	313						
	" "		22	37	84	121	1	235						
	" "		23	55	44	99	3	225						
	" "		24	16	33	49	1	97						
	" "		25	28	9	37	1	52						

ONTARIO, N. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	9	22	31	1	141		20,723	
" " Rama	26	22	31	1	141		6,001	
" " "	27	22	32	1	77			
" " "	28	34	38	1	58			
" " "	29	6	19		46			
" " "	30	2	13		31			
" " Morrison	31	34	103	2	249			
" " Macaulay	32	11	70		158			
" " "	33	7	17		70			
" " McLean	34	22	56		154			
" " Ridout	35	3	33		80			
" " Ryde	36	19	58		147			
Town of (Ville) Bracebridge	37	25	62	2	128			
" " "	38	30	84	1	174			
" " "	39	31	102	1	203			
Township of (Canton) Draper	40	9	57	1	113			
" " "	41	35	92	2	208			
" " "	42	17	54		121			
" " Oakley	43	13	30		119			
Totals—Totaux	1,836	1,014	*2,860	23	13		6,001	
Majority for prohibition	822							
Majorité pour la prohibition								
Town of (Ville) Oshawa—								
S. W. Ward (Quartier S.-O.)	No. 1	56	167	4	1			
S. E. " (" S.-E.)	2	55	161	3	1			294
N. W. " (" N.-O.)	3	51	118	4	1			278
N. E. " (" N.-E.)	4	51	158	3	3			218
Town of (Ville) Whitby (Long s.)	5	35	78					273
" " (Ormiston's)	6	32	65		1			139
" " (Smith's)	7	32	61					140
" " (Deverell's)	8	39	72	3				133
" " (Willis's)	9	29	43		1			106
Township of (Canton) Whitby—								115
Blacksmith's shop	10	25	62					156
Council room	11	22	97		1			166
Masonic Hall	12	24	95	1	2			167
Ashburn	13	5	80	1	3			156
Township of (Canton) East Whitby—								
Harmony	14	23	67					139
Cedar Dale	15	42	86					161
Conlin's	16	31	89		1			181
Columbus	17	82	105	1				177
Reglan	18	18	62		1			114
Township of (Canton) Reach—								
Utica	19	35	79	1				158

*Error, should be 2,869.
*Erreur, devrait être 2,869

ONTARIO, N. R.
(Continued—Suite).

ONTARIO,
South Riding
(Division Sud).

ONTARIO, S. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la Prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.		
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	
ONTARIO, South Riding (Division Sud). (Continued—Suite).	Township of (Canton) Reach—	No. 20	50	28	
	Epson	" 21	54	14	
	March Hill	" 22	56	2	
	Greenbank	" 23	88	2	
	Seagrave	" 24	81	26	
	Prince Albert	" 25	49	24	
	Cedar Creek	" 26	14	20	
	Manchester	" 27	56	22	
	Village of Port Perry (Brown's)	" 28	38	42	
	" (Town Hall)	" 29	43	45	
	" (School House)	" 30	50	27	
	Township of (Canton) Scougou	" 30	44	31	
	Totals—Totaux	1,683	910	2,593	32
	Majority for prohibition..	773			
			18	4,763	
				19,033	

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	20a	74	42	116	2	3	203
"	"	44	22	66	1	1	164
"	"	37	25	62	1	1	173
"	"	43	32	75	1	1	159
"	"	21a	34	89	2	1	192
"	"	22a	39	72	2	1	167
"	"	23a	42	100	2	1	187
"	"	24	20	82	1	1	176
"	"	25	27	129	3	1	286
"	"	26a	102	114	3	2	271
"	"	27	85	96	4	2	189
"	"	28	62	81	4	1	161
"	"	29	41	81	1	1	161
"	"	30	65	135	1	1	283
"	"	31	49	93	2	1	197
"	"	32	28	70	5	1	300
"	"	33a	60	138	5	1	300
"	"	34	78	94	2	1	203
"	"	35	64	97	1	2	190
"	"	36	61	87	1	2	175
"	"	37	59	87	1	2	259
"	"	38a	27	118	2	2	182
"	"	39a	14	70	2	2	168
"	"	40	56	68	1	1	214
"	"	41	12	111	1	2	297
"	"	42a	102	149	2	2	168
"	"	43	35	77	2	1	143
"	"	44	25	57	1	1	221
"	"	45	9	48	1	1	182
"	"	46	14	96	1	2	205
"	"	47	82	72	1	1	192
"	"	48	59	142	1	1	175
"	"	49	123	102	1	2	157
"	"	50	73	82	1	1	217
"	"	51	8	128	2	1	184
"	"	52	10	105	1	1	173
"	"	53	72	115	2	1	152
"	"	54	40	85	2	1	168
"	"	55	41	78	1	1	152
"	"	56	27	67	1	1	168
"	"	57	42b	78	1	1	152
Totals—Total		2,612	3,310	*5,922	70	67	42,481
Majority against Majorité contre la	prohibition		698				

* Error, should be 5,870
—Erreur, devrait être
5,870.

OTTAWA,
City—(Cité).
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Againt Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.								
OXFORD, North Riding (Division Ward).	Woodstock City (Cité)—	No. 1	36	57	93		1	195		
	St. Andrew's Ward (Quartier).....	No. 2	30	30	60		2	127		
	St. David's	" 3	72	51	123		2	238		
	St. George's	" 4	37	31	68	1		122		
	"	" 5	43	51	94	1		178		
	"	" 6	38	43	81			156		
	"	" 7	35	26	61			90		
	"	" 8	43	26	69			119		
	St. John's	" 9	77	67	134		2	253		
	"	" 10	57	37	94		2	177		
	St. Patrick's	" 11	30	44	74	1		187		
	"	" 12	32	41	73	2		133		
	"	" 13	43	68	111	3		193		
	Blandford Township (Canton)	" 14	29	22	51			113		
	"	" 15	20	15	35		2	75		
	"	" 16	24	13	37			91		
	"	" 17	16	21	37			83		
	"	" 18	22	14	36			93		
	Embro Village.	" 19	62	29	91		1	188		
	North (Nord) Easthope-Township (Canton)	" 20	34	30	64			114		
	"	" 21	35	45	80		1	200		
	"	" 22	31	24	55			119		
	"	" 23	26	33	59			184		
	South (Sud)	" 24	31	63	94			184		

OXFORD, N. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

East (Est)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nissouri	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Zorra	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
West (Ouest)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals - Total	1,700	1,415	*3,175	18	20	6,870	26,131					
*Should be 3,165 { Deceit Dec. 3, 1915.												
Majority for prohibition... Majorité pour la prohibition...												
Ingersoll	No. 1	66	79	145	1	210						
"	" 2	44	65	109	1	171						
"	" 3	56	38	94	1	182						
"	" 4	67	27	91	2	211						
"	" 5	64	41	103	1	248						
West Oxford (Ouest)	" 6	44	61	105	3	205						
"	" 7	33	7	40	3	120						
"	" 8	57	23	80	2	166						
"	" 9	69	19	79	1	141						
"	" 10	95	6	101	2	149						
Village of Norwich	" 11	39	10	49	2	117						
"	" 12	44	19	63	1	121						
"	" 13	38	13	51	1	97						
North Norwich (Nord)	" 14	67	8	75	1	161						
"	" 15	92	8	100	3	179						
"	" 16	64	23	87	1	139						
"	" 17	53	18	71	1	127						
South Norwich (Sud)	" 18	24	22	46	6	174						
"	" 19	50	10	60	2	158						
"	" 20	68	20	88	2	208						
"	" 21	55	14	69	2	168						
"	" 22	74	14	88	2	187						

OXFORD, N. R.
(Continued - Suite).

OXFORD, S. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.									
OXFORD, South Riding. (Division Sud.) (Continued—Suite).	East Oxford (Est).....	No. 23	54	14	68	.....	1	175	175		
	" ".....	" 24	54	23	77	.....	2	182	182		
	" ".....	" 25	85	13	98	.....	1	203	203		
	North Oxford (Nord).....	" 26	52	12	64	.....	.....	.....	133	133	
	" ".....	" 27	34	10	44	.....	.....	.....	95	95	
	" ".....	" 28	21	14	35	.....	.....	.....	105	105	
	" ".....	" 29	24	6	30	.....	.....	.....	117	117	
	Township of (Canton) Oakland.....	" 30	48	10	58	.....	1	.....	149	149	
	" ".....	" 31	66	7	73	.....	.....	.....	167	167	
	" ".....	" 32	27	35	62	.....	.....	.....	205	205	
	Burford.....	" 33	61	13	74	.....	.....	.....	178	178	
	" ".....	" 34	72	13	85	.....	2	.....	173	173	
	" ".....	" 35	63	16	79	.....	.....	2	159	159	
	" ".....	" 36	63	20	83	.....	3	.....	202	202	
	" ".....	" 37	56	5	61	.....	.....	.....	209	209	
	" ".....	" 38	48	7	55	.....	.....	.....	206	206	
" ".....	" 39	45	13	58	.....	.....	.....	150	150		
" ".....	" 40	44	15	59	.....	.....	.....	194	194		
Totals—Totalur.....		*2,179	†782	\$2,961	16	33	6,641	22,421	22,421		* Error, should be 2,171 † Erreur, devrait être 2,171
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...											791 1,880 2,962 32

OXFORD, S. R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 18	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 19	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 20	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 21	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 22	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 23	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 24	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 25	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 26	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 27	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 28	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 29	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 30	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 31	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 32	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 33	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 34	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 35	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 36	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 37	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 38	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 39	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 40	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 41	Township of (Canton) Ellice. No. 42	
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.																										
	27	67	94	109	122	123	81	75	64	73	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97	
	21	88	109	123	81	75	64	73	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97			
	4	38	42	109	81	75	64	73	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97			
	14	109	123	81	75	64	73	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97				
	66	9	75	64	73	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97						
	43	21	64	73	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97							
	55	13	73	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97								
	27	24	82	24	20	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97									
	58	36	86	20	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97											
	4	4	24	20	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97											
	30	72	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97												
	31	27	19	19	46	46	65	78	88	63	46	103	72	60	96	97												
	42	42	42	84	147	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
	32	42	42	84	147	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
	33	39	39	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	34	58	58	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	35	30	38	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	36	37	37	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	37	37	37	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	38	29	29	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	38	25	25	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	39	34	34	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
	40	14	14	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
	41	17	17	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
	41	17	17	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
	42	53	53	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	53	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	184	121	147	175	134	134	139	141	141	141	167	179	186	144	144	144	144
	190	183	122	217	165	139	130	135	143	175	57	1																

Prohibition Plebiscite.

PERTH, N. R.										
(Continued—Suite).										
		43	60	39	99					150
"	"	" 44	39	22	61					88
"	"	" 45	40	37	77					140
"	"	" 46	38	35	73	1				118
"	"	" 47	49	52	101	3				176
Village of (de) Milverton										
Totals—Totaur.		1,753	2,106	3,859	33	14				7,071
Majority against prohibition										
Majorité contre la prohibition										
353										
26,907										
PERTH, S. R.										
PERTH, South Riding (Division Sud).										
St. Mary's Town (Ville)	No. 1	27	28	40	55	2				83
"	" 2	34	37	41	74	1				117
"	" 3	46	37	41	83	3				133
"	" 4	101	55	55	142	1				234
"	" 5	63	33	33	118	1				184
"	" 6	45	77	77	78	1				132
Blanchard Township (Canton)	" 7	70	77	77	77	3				111
"	" 8	71	7	7	78	3				130
"	" 9	60	68	68	68	3				137
"	" 10	62	13	13	75					170
"	" 11	54	24	24	78					168
"	" 12	51	14	14	65					120
Downie	" 13	46	53	53	99	1				207
"	" 14	68	13	13	81	2				179
"	" 15	64	23	23	87	1				154
"	" 16	14	25	25	39					156
"	" 17	42	25	25	67	1				175
"	" 18	68	35	35	103	2				252
Fullarton	" 19	95	12	12	107					190
"	" 20	64	14	14	78	1				160
"	" 21	65	8	8	73	1				100
Hibbert	" 22	24	46	46	70	2				171
"	" 23	62	31	31	93	1				170
"	" 24	41	25	25	66					167
"	" 25	58	17	17	75	3				188
Mitchell Town (Ville)	" 26	62	55	55	117	1				188
"	" 27	60	34	34	94	1				185
"	" 28	50	31	31	81	1				132
Usborne Township (Canton)	" 29	51	20	20	71	2				199
"	" 30	90	6	6	96	4				163
"	" 31	79	10	10	89					133
"	" 32	44	13	13	57					158
Totals—Totaur.		1,831	803	2,634	23	21				5,206
Majority for prohibition										
Majorité pour la prohibition										
1,028										
19,400										

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins invalides.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>									
PETERBOROUGH East Riding (Division Est).	Havelock Village.....	No. 1	56	28	84	..	..	222	..	..	..
	Leimont and Methuen.....	" 2	41	15	42	..	..	93	..	..	..
	" ..	" 3	42	5	57	..	..	161	..	..	..
	" ..	" 4	41	9	46	..	..	106	..	..	..
	" ..	" 5	36	9	45	..	..	128	..	..	..
	" ..	" 6	14	6	18	..	..	50	..	..	..
	Burleigh and Anstruther ..	" 7	11	6	17	..	..	120	..	..	..
	" ..	" 8	38	6	44	..	..	113	..	..	..
	Chandos ..	" 9	10	9	19	..	..	108	..	..	..
	" ..	" 10	31	5	36	..	..	98	..	..	..
	" ..	" 11	13	9	14	..	..	55	..	..	..
	Ashodel ..	" 12	49	12	61	..	..	147	..	..	..
	" ..	" 13	22	8	30	..	..	123	..	..	..
	" ..	" 14	46	13	58	..	1	206	..	..	..
	" ..	" 15	29	7	36	..	..	121	..	..	..
	Dummer ..	" 16	62	5	67	..	..	101	..	..	..
	" ..	" 17	35	5	40	..	..	103	..	..	..
	" ..	" 18	71	23	94	..	..	207	..	..	..
	" ..	" 19	57	12	69	..	1	152	..	..	..
	Otonabee ..	" 20	28	6	34	..	1	111	..	..	..
	" ..	" 21	48	2	50	..	..	173	..	..	..
	" ..	" 22	71	22	93	..	..	204	..	..	..
	" ..	" 23	25	13	38	..	..	181	..	..	..
	" ..	" 24	50	7	57	..	3	166	..	..	..
	" ..	" 25	94	6	100	..	..	188	..	..	..

PETERBOROUGH, E. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Douro	26	32	10	42	94										
"	27	4	11	15	137										
"	28	4	4	8	134										
"	29	14	2	16	115										
Village of Norwood	30	45	12	57	133										
"	31	31	9	63	118										
"	32	33	37	70	207	1	2								
Ashburnham	33	59	28	87	161	2									
"	34	35	1	36	110										
Harvey	35	62	19	81	152		1								
"	36	3	12	15	83										
"	37		4	4	46										
Cavendish	38	2	5	7	46										
"	39	40	26	66	122		1								
Lakefield	40	44	28	72	193		3								
"	41	5		5	64										
Cardiff	42	10	9	19	93										
"	43	3	5	8	17										
Livingstone and Nightingale	44	23	4	27	149										
Monmouth	45	27	21	48	135										
Glanorgan	46	37	19	56	222		1								
Dysart, &c	47	3	6	9	39										
"	48	8	2	10	29										
Totals—Totaux	1,566	504	2,070	6,009	21,919		13	10							
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition ..	1,062														
PETERBOROUGH E. R. (Continued—Suite).															
PETERBOROUGH West Riding (Division Ouest).	North (Nord) Monaghan Town'p (Canton) No. 1	51	10	61	161										
"	"	39	5	44	113										
"	South (Sud) Monaghan "	47	6	53	155										
"	"	53	8	61	144										
Smith Township (Canton)	"	69	9	78	233		1								
"	"	89	15	104	192										
"	"	7	8	80	175		1								
"	"	8	3	62	114										
"	"	9	38	58	112										
Finismore	"	1		1	184										
"	"	11	10	26	94										
"	"	12	47	83	252										
Peterborough Town (Ville)	"	42	59	101	209		2								
"	"	13	21	53	167										
"	"	14	32	77	188										
"	"	15	44	33	187		2								
"	"	16	60	86	185										
"	"	17	26	71	185		2								
"	"	18	45	84	197		1								
PETERBOROUGH, W. R.															

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.									
PETERBOROUGH West Riding. (Division Ouest.) (Continued—Suite).	Peterborough Town (Ville).....	No. 19	25	25	50	1,787	15	5	* 4,554	15,808	Should be * Devrait être } 4,555.
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 20	33	25	58						
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 21	53	34	77			4			
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 22	57	22	79			1			
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 23	51	28	79						
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 24	40	34	74			2			
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 25	45	22	67						
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 26	54	15	69						
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 27	41	10	51						
	Totals—Totaux.....			1,182	605	1,787				* 4,554		15,808
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...			577								

Prohibition Plebiscite.

PRESCOTT.

Hawkesbury.....	No. 1	14	105	119	2	1	211
".....	" 2	17	87	104	.....	1	228
".....	" 3	25	10	35	.....	1	118
".....	" 4	34	21	55	3	.....	121
".....	" 5	42	16	58	.....	1	84
".....	" 6	45	25	70	.....	.....	117
L'Original.....	" 7	35	98	128	1	.....	222
East Hawkesbury (Est).....	" 8	32	63	95	.....	.....	136
".....	" 9	5	44	49	1	.....	75
".....	" 10	13	135	148	.....	.....	224
".....	" 11	40	35	75	.....	1	179
".....	" 12	17	141	168	.....	.....	244
".....	" 13	30	54	84	.....	1	149
West Hawkesbury (Ouest).....	" 14	46	25	71	.....	2	209
".....	" 15	65	21	86	.....	1	160
Longueuil Township (Canton).....	" 16	3	48	51	2	1	67
".....	" 17	22	51	73	.....	.....	149
Alfred.....	" 18	7	97	104	.....	.....	176
".....	" 19	1	65	65	.....	.....	88
".....	" 20	11	59	70	.....	.....	116
".....	" 21	4	128	132	2	.....	213
".....	" 22	8	54	62	1	.....	88
Caledonia.....	" 23	13	18	31	.....	.....	61
".....	" 24	43	51	94	.....	1	149
".....	" 25	11	75	86	.....	.....	131
".....	" 26	37	16	53	1	.....	98
South Plantagenet (Sud) Tp. (Canton).....	" 27	32	75	107	.....	.....	168
".....	" 28	59	40	90	.....	1	164
".....	" 29	22	27	49	.....	1	118
".....	" 30	10	81	91	.....	.....	134
".....	" 31	2	81	83	.....	.....	136
North.....	" 32	13	49	62	.....	1	110
".....	" 33	27	107	134	8	.....	211
".....	" 34	9	120	120	1	.....	179
".....	" 35	17	56	73	.....	.....	121
".....	" 36	10	102	112	2	1	164
Totals—Totaux.....	.....	821	2,275	3,096	25	14	5,317
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	.....	1,454	.....	.....	.....	24,173

PRESCOTT.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins nuls.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	For Prohibition Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.						
PRINCE EDWARD. WARD.	Pictou Town (Ville)	No. 1	60	17	77	..	..	184		
	"	" 2	49	6	55	..	..	150		
	"	" 3	42	27	69	..	1	182		
	"	" 4	59	22	81	..	4	210		
	"	" 5	39	16	55	..	..	208		
	"	" 6	33	11	44	..	..	107		
	"	" 7	34	43	77	..	3	259		
	Sophiasburgh Township (Canton)	" 8	76	26	102	..	1	171		
	"	" 9	49	40	89	..	1	181		
	"	" 10	48	23	71	..	1	157		
	"	" 11	79	8	87	..	..	153		
	Anneliasburgh	" 12	67	10	77	..	1	160		
	"	" 13	77	29	106	..	2	212		
	"	" 14	30	13	43	..	2	181		
	"	" 15	43	5	48	..	1	131		
	"	" 16	61	19	80	..	..	161		
	"	" 17	28	17	45	..	2	125		
	"	" 18	37	14	51	..	..	135		
	"	" 19	40	16	56	..	..	135		
	"	" 20	69	3	72	..	2	127		
	"	" 21	99	19	118	..	1	177		
	Wellington Village	" 22	58	8	66	..	..	154		
	Hallowell Township (Canton)	" 23	90	22	112	..	3	133		
	"	" 24	50	33	83	..	..	159		
	"	" 25	68	15	83	..	1	198		

* Should be 80—Devrait être 80.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.								
RENFREW, North Riding. (Division Nord). (Continued—Suite).	Wilberforce Township (Canton).....	No. 27	18	108	.....	.....	232	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
	"	"	30	55	.....	.....	213		
	"	"	17	67	.....	.....	158		
	Totals—Total		1,424	2,754	22	12	5,546			22,484
Majority for prohibition...			94						

Prohibition Plebiscite.

RENFREW,
South Riding,
(Division Stud.)

RENFREW, S. R.

Admaston.....	No.	26	51	135
"	1	13	40	274
"	2	19	24	194
"	3	5	50	79
"	4	36	1	2
Arnprior.....	5	26	62	167
"	6	22	44	130
"	7	20	50	154
"	8	49	105	193
"	9	56	1	2
"	10	64	60	262
"	11	23	44	136
Bagot.....	12	24	14	110
"	13	55	20	75
Brougham.....	14	23	28	215
Brudenell, &c.....	15	6	34	147
"	16	34	40	164
"	17	11	20	151
Granville.....	18	27	47	224
Grattan.....	19	59	72	321
"	20	14	35	117
Griffith, &c.....	21	4	12	154
Haggarty, Sherwood, &c.....	22	16	20	193
"	23	17	39	180
"	24	12	25	123
"	25	5	10	40
Horton.....	26	98	110	198
"	27	5	55	140
McNab.....	28	10	101	201
"	29	23	131	260
"	30	54	98	230
"	31	2	78	160
Raglan, &c.....	32	18	27	101
"	33	22	46	164
Renfrew.....	34	47	112	240
"	35	26	94	261
"	36	68	2	2
"	37	33	75	214
Sebastopol.....	38	52	33	156
"	39	24	885	6,150
Totals—Totals.....	1,195	2,080	10	23,971
Majority for prohibition.....	310			
Majorité pour la prohibition.....	310			

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation, et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Township of (Canton) Gloucester..... No.	RUSSELL.															
			9	61	32	67	39	39	1	1	1	1					
			24	31	32	57	50	50	1	1	1	1					
			36	14	14	52	52	52									
			42	10	10	33	33	33									
			42	18	15	33	33	33									
			25	7	8	32	32	32									
			17	9	9	26	26	26									
			19	28	9	47	47	47									
			13	52	7	63	63	63									
			12	18	7	25	25	25									
			13	34	46	46	46	46									
			14	11	11	33	33	33									
			15	22	22	33	33	33									
			21	17	17	41	41	41									
			6	21	17	27	27	27									
			42	18	18	60	60	60	3	3	3	3					
			18	99	2	101	101	101	1	1	1	1					
			19	63	16	79	79	79	1	1	1	1					
			20	57	9	66	66	66									
			21	19	15	34	34	34									
			22	77	9	86	86	86									
			22	77	9	86	86	86									
			23	64	64	64	64	64	2	2	2	2					
			24	108	12	120	120	120									
			24	108	12	120	120	120									
			25	86	16	102	102	102									

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	26	37	86	122	1	996			
"	"	11	108	114	2				
"	"	28	65	76	1				
Clarence	"	29	143	148					
"	"	30	190	124					
"	"	46	17	62	1				
"	"	31	79	79					
"	"	32	39	69					
"	"	33	34	87					
"	"	10	77	87	1	1,342			
"	"	3	48	51					
"	"	36	47	47					
"	"	37	43	59					
"	"	16	43	59					
"	"	38	22	30					
"	"	8	80	94	1				
Cambridge	"	5	149	157					
"	"	8	70	87	1	733			
"	"	17	33	44					
"	"	42	42	46					
"	"	4	26	118					
New Edinburgh	"	44	53	63	1	421			
"	"	45	55	73	5	344			
Rockland Village	"	46	52	242	1	145			
Casselman	"	47	21	73					
Township of (Canton) Cumberland	"	48	71	103					
"	"	49	29	78					
"	"	50	69	92	2	1,005			
"	"	51	61	79					
"	"	52	18	71					
"	"	38	33	71					
Totals—Totalz.	1,646	2,221	3,867	10	*9	8,107	23,971		
Majority against Majorité contre la		575							
prohibition									

* Should be }
Devaat être } 30.

RUSSELL.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>								
YALE AND CARIBOO. (Continued—Suite.)	Barrie, Town (Ville).....	No. 1	64	51	115	4	1	248		
	" " ".....	2	61	71	132	..	3	268		
	" " ".....	3	30	27	66	..	..	179		
	" " ".....	4	31	34	65	..	..	194		
	" " ".....	5	32	45	77	..	1	142		
	" " ".....	6	30	39	69	..	2	141		
	" " ".....	7	26	54	81	..	..	173		
	" " ".....	8	37	49	86	..	..	176		
	" " ".....	9	26	60	86	..	..	206		
	Collingwood, Town (Ville).....	10	31	26	57	..	1	230		
	" " ".....	11	25	16	41	..	..	143		
	" " ".....	12	42	30	72	..	..	244		
	" " ".....	13	60	18	78	..	..	209		
	" " ".....	14	65	23	88	..	..	272		
	Nottawasaga Township (Canton).....	15	46	10	56	..	..	163		
	" " ".....	16	32	16	48	..	1	105		
	" " ".....	17	27	15	42	..	..	81		
	" " ".....	18	28	32	44	..	1	117		
	" " ".....	19	18	27	45	..	1	153		
	" " ".....	20	111	11	122	..	7	185		
	" " ".....	21	66	8	74	..	..	192		
	" " ".....	22	63	21	74	..	..	181		
	" " ".....	23	34	25	89	..	..	191		
	" " ".....	24	21	4	25	..	..	68		
	" " ".....	25	48	27	75	..	2	154		
Creemore Village.....										

SIMCOE, N. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	26	27	33	27	60	2	1	2	129
Flos Township (Canton).....	"	"	26	27	60	2	1	2	129
"	"	"	27	22	120	1	1	1	216
"	"	"	28	59	90	1	1	1	145
"	"	"	29	46	151	3	3	3	236
"	"	"	30	43	77	1	1	1	179
"	"	"	31	7	94	1	1	1	191
Vespra	"	"	31	11	79	1	1	1	153
"	"	"	32	24	74	2	2	2	181
"	"	"	33	50	74	1	1	1	118
"	"	"	34	22	52	3	3	3	152
"	"	"	35	9	85	1	1	1	150
"	"	"	36	33	72	1	1	1	69
"	"	"	37	21	23	1	1	1	194
"	"	"	38	52	75	2	2	2	196
Sunnisdale	"	"	38	39	122	1	1	1	153
"	"	"	39	6	59	1	1	1	148
"	"	"	40	5	43	1	1	1	86
"	"	"	41	11	59	1	1	1	73
"	"	"	42	14	44	1	1	1	116
Stayner, Town (Ville).....	"	"	42	22	44	1	1	1	73
"	"	"	43	22	44	1	1	1	73
"	"	"	44	14	62	1	1	1	116
Totals—Totaux.....	2,115	1,152	3,267	23	27	28,203			
Majority for prohibition... Majorité pour la prohibition...	963								

SIMCOE, N. R.
(Continued—Suite).

SIMCOE,
South Riding
(Division Sud).

SIMCOE, S. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.				REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.							
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>		Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>		Total number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins manqués.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>			
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Votes polled against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	No.									
SIMCOE, S. R.	Tecumseth Township (Canton)	39	29	68	1	2	156					
	"	50	35	85			184					
	"	35	14	49		1	154					
	"	52	24	76		2	225					
	"	27	19	94		1	221					
	"	75	19	94			168					
	"	36	4	40			195					
	Beeton Village	29	32	61		1	167					
	Pottenham Village	29	30	59			263					
	Mulmur Township (Canton)	48	27	75	3		249					
	"	30	27	57	2		244					
	"	112	26	138	2		278					
	"	31	102	133								
	"	69	25	94		1						
	"	32	69	101								
"	102	30	132									
Totals—Totaux	1,744	662	2,406	25	19	6,085			20,824			
Majority for prohibition	1,082											

SIMCOE, S. R.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

SIMCOE,
East Riding
(Division East).

SIMCOE, E. R.

(Gravenhurst, South Ward (Quarter-Sud). No. 1	63	62	125	3	5	269
" " North (Ovest). " 2	54	39	93	1	1	203
" " West " 3	32	18	50	3	3	82
Matchedash Township (Canton) " 4	15	34	49	3	1	138
Medonte (Hilledale) " 5	39	50	89	1	1	190
" Fitzgerald " 6	27	30	57	1	1	130
" Creighton " 7	47	29	76	1	1	168
" Warminster " 8	30	42	72	1	1	159
" Miller's " 9	47	24	71	1	1	129
" Coldwater " 10	78	42	120	1	1	236
" McKally's " 11	30	25	55	1	1	158
Medora and Wood Township (Canton)—						
Glenorchard " 12	20	8	28	1	1	62
Minnetto's " 13	12	10	22	1	1	50
Hammill's " 14	16	1	17	1	1	27
Bala " 15	17	11	28	1	1	73
Walker's Point " 16	7	3	10	1	1	20
Leg Lake " 17	2	1	3	1	1	28
Township (Canton) of Monck, Ziska " 18	48	18	66	1	1	180
Golty's " 19	11	32	43	1	1	91
Midland, West Ward (Quarter Ovest) " 20	58	50	108	2	1	204
" East " (Sud) " 21	32	53	85	1	1	176
" South " " 22	77	60	137	1	4	244
Township (Canton) of Muskoka, Reay " 23	40	10	50	1	1	132
" " " Quigley's " 24	18	8	26	1	1	82
Town (Vile d') of Orillia—						
South Ward (Quarter Sud) " 25	51	37	88	1	3	168
North Ward (Quarter Nord) " 26	50	57	107	2	1	236
West Ward (Quarter Ovest) " 27	67	32	99	3	1	196
" " " " " 28	54	40	94	1	2	163
" " " " " 29	65	35	100	1	3	193
" " " " " 30	66	49	115	1	2	202
Township (Canton d') of Orillia—						
Pinegrove " 31	17	56	73	1	1	139
Jameson's " 32	33	21	54	1	1	90
Marchmont " 33	21	19	40	1	1	121
Ardtree " 34	57	29	86	2	1	172
Washago " 35	32	64	94	1	1	134
Uthoff " 36	36	66	100	1	2	118
Mt. Slaven " 37	45	28	73	1	3	175
McMahon's " 38	5	2	7	1	3	15
Carlyon " 39	21	4	25	1	1	51
Oro Crown Hill " 40	57	30	87	1	3	164
S. S. No. 15 " 41	56	43	99	1	1	168
Edgar " 42	60	36	96	2	2	180
Town Hall " 43	61	21	82	1	1	192
Rugby " 44	99	24	123	1	1	191
Jarrett's Corners " 45	48	3	51	1	1	99
Oro Station " 46	66	39	105	1	1	181

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite — Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total	Number of rejected Ballots.					
SIMCOE, East Riding (Division East). (Continued—Suite).	Penetanguishene—	No. 47	23	73	96	0	196		
	South Ward (Quartier Sud)	" 48	35	104	139	0	297		
	Centre	" 49	13	34	47	0	100		
	North	" 50	15	28	43	0	94		
	Village of (de) Port Carling	" 51	16	50	66	0	181		
	Township (Canton de) Tay—	" 52	28	30	58	0	123		
	Duncan's	" 53	58	67	125	0	126		
	Ellicott's Corners	" 54	59	103	162	2	318		
	Balfry's	" 55	56	118	174	2	282		
	Victoria Harbour	" 56	55	25	80	0	177		
	Waubausene	" 57	4	7	11	0	27		
	Fesserton	" 58	55	47	102	0	210		
	Port Severn	" 59	27	79	106	0	196		
	Township (Canton de) of Tiny—	" 60	21	107	128	0	253		
	Wyebridge	" 61	102	21	123	0	235		
	Lefavre	" 62	24	43	67	0	225		
	Wyevale	" 63	22	2	24	0	44		
Davidson's									
Gibson									
Totals Totaux	2,500	2,207	4,707	24	55	*9,713	35,801		* Error. Should be 9,613. Erreur. Devrait être 9,613
Majority for Prohibition. Majorité pour la prohibition.	293								

SIMCOE, E. R.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

TORONTO,
Centre.

TORONTO, Centre.

Toronto Centre.....	No. 1	17	19	22
".....	" 2	9	16	19
".....	" 3	11	17	19
".....	" 4	45	49	29
".....	" 5	27	33	70
".....	" 6	34	47	57
".....	" 13	25	44	92
".....	" 7	62	96	84
".....	" 8	53	107	152
".....	" 9	59	107	218
".....	" 10	31	40	111
".....	" 11	13	27	111
".....	" 12	47	40	83
".....	" 13	40	87	181
".....	" 14	36	80	177
".....	" 14	48	84	189
".....	" 15	37	43	172
".....	" 16	46	114	204
".....	" 17	39	86	180
".....	" 18	9	57	84
".....	" 19	15	82	84
".....	" 20	24	73	191
".....	" 21	25	97	186
".....	" 22	35	72	163
".....	" 23	10	79	141
".....	" 24	26	63	133
".....	" 25	24	71	137
".....	" 26	24	50	167
".....	" 26	20	74	173
".....	" 27	21	90	181
".....	" 28	41	79	181
".....	" 29	46	80	174
".....	" 30	27	110	178
".....	" 31	30	76	141
".....	" 32	42	72	166
".....	" 33	28	62	128
".....	" 34	38	59	117
".....	" 35	26	57	156
".....	" 35	53	107	193
".....	" 36	28	92	159
".....	" 37	31	80	139
".....	" 38	18	85	193
".....	" 39	34	60	119
".....	" 40	25	49	108
".....	" 41	40	103	203
Totals—Totaux.....	1,116	1,798	2,914	5,770
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	682	.....	.....
			25	28
			26,632	

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
TORONTO, East (Est).	Toronto East (Est).....	No. 1	2	4	6	6	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	
	".....	" 2	1	4	5	5	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	
	".....	" 3	2	4	6	6	.	.	10	10	.	.	.	
	".....	" 4	2	8	10	16	.	.	16	16	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 5	1	15	16	8	.	.	22	22	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 6	1	7	8	8	.	.	10	10	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 7	9	52	61	76	.	.	10	10	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 8	13	89	110	173	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 9	21	87	114	169	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 10	27	75	104	160	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 11	29	52	68	98	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 12	16	96	138	184	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 13	19	77	96	124	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 14	17	59	76	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 15	30	51	81	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 16	50	63	113	147	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 17	39	68	107	135	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 18	29	41	70	88	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 19	40	48	88	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 20	29	70	99	124	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 21	8	53	61	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 22	22	88	110	147	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 23	36	64	100	124	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	".....	" 24	20	49	69	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	26	45	85	130	2	1	216
"	27	22	81	103	1	1	166
"	28	15	64	79	1	1	180
"	29	47	53	100	1	1	173
"	30	54	68	122	1	1	205
"	31	55	41	96	1	1	158
"	32	30	49	79	1	1	134
"	33	32	38	70	1	1	124
"	34	16	37	53	1	1	102
"	35	47	58	105	1	1	183
"	36	44	43	87	3	3	150
"	37	42	34	76	1	1	175
"	38	45	42	87	2	2	176
"	39	34	51	85	1	1	181
"	40	45	50	90	2	2	190
"	41	39	47	92	1	1	194
"	42	40	42	81	2	1	164
"	43	50	43	93	1	1	174
"	44	39	46	85	1	1	169
"	45	30	54	84	1	1	150
"	46	45	44	79	1	1	158
"	47	39	38	77	1	1	188
"	48	57	57	114	3	3	202
"	49	40	25	65	1	1	112
"	50	7	76	83	1	1	104
"	51	13	81	94	1	1	148
"	52	40	71	111	4	1	172
"	53	32	96	128	1	1	194
"	54	28	62	90	1	1	127
"	55	21	58	79	1	1	135
"	56	11	47	58	1	1	109
"	57	8	22	22	2	2	51
"	58	4	37	41	1	1	74
"	59	26	78	104	1	1	186
"	60	25	63	88	1	1	137
"	61	27	63	90	3	3	158
"	62	36	66	102	2	2	168
"	62	32	35	67	1	1	125
Totals. (Total.)							43,565
Majority against prohibition							8,646
Majorité contre la prohibition							52
Totals.							4,938
Majority against prohibition							14
Majorité contre la prohibition							1,508
Totals.							1,715
Majority against prohibition							3,223
Majorité contre la prohibition							1,508

TORONTO, East (Est).
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No.	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre de bulletins inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>									
TORONTO, West (<i>Ouest</i>).	Toronto West (<i>Ouest</i>)		1	11	27	38	.....	.....	66		
	"		2	4	55	59	.....	3	55		
	"		3	4	2	6	.....	.....	6		
	"		4	1	7	8	.....	.....	10		
	"		5	1	8	9	.....	.....	12		
	"		6	7	76	83	.....	.....	123		
	"		7	12	78	90	.....	.....	151		
	"		8	3	35	38	.....	.....	48		
	"		9	7	46	55	.....	.....	97		
	"		10	9	8	15	.....	.....	2		
	"		11	14	36	50	.....	.....	2		
	"		12	26	56	82	.....	.....	.....	52	
	"		13	19	73	92	.....	.....	.....	161	
	"		14	19	63	82	.....	.....	.....	177	
	"		15	21	73	94	.....	.....	.....	164	
	"		16	20	74	94	.....	.....	.....	172	
	"		17	27	67	94	.....	.....	.....	184	
	"		18	21	89	110	.....	.....	.....	269	
	"		19	24	76	100	.....	.....	.....	201	
	"		20	17	63	80	.....	.....	.....	175	
	"		21	15	96	105	.....	.....	.....	190	
	"		22	23	52	75	.....	.....	.....	164	
	"		23	17	87	104	.....	.....	.....	164	
	"		24	33	78	111	.....	.....	.....	213	
	"		25	23	72	95	.....	.....	.....	194	
"						.....	.....	.....	178		

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	26	56	77	1	7	180
"	27	65	104	1	7	205
"	28	69	109	1	3	173
"	29	55	99	1	1	183
"	30	53	85	1	1	178
"	31	32	94	1	1	181
"	32	29	70	2	1	140
"	33	19	68	1	1	160
"	34	39	63	1	1	134
"	35	22	74	1	1	119
"	36	42	97	1	3	173
"	37	45	97	1	3	207
"	38	19	72	1	1	118
"	39	46	102	1	1	210
"	40	30	73	2	1	166
"	41	30	84	2	1	158
"	42	50	110	1	1	182
"	43	41	105	1	2	137
"	44	48	74	1	2	201
"	45	30	89	1	2	189
"	46	44	74	1	2	161
"	47	39	84	2	1	158
"	48	45	72	1	1	147
"	49	30	65	1	1	161
"	50	48	76	4	1	210
"	51	37	67	1	1	156
"	52	30	63	1	1	147
"	53	26	63	2	1	153
"	54	28	80	2	1	189
"	55	39	91	1	1	202
"	56	35	79	1	1	218
"	57	44	70	2	1	151
"	58	28	68	1	1	161
"	59	39	54	1	1	185
"	60	37	72	1	1	108
"	61	35	74	3	1	131
"	62	31	66	1	1	148
"	63	31	66	1	1	132
"	64	99	120	4	1	185
"	65	133	157	4	3	160
"	66	59	78	1	3	210
"	67	13	70	1	3	114
"	68	57	70	1	4	145
"	69	119	145	21	4	172
"	70	74	104	1	1	167
"	71	100	123	1	3	184
"	72	23	80	1	3	204
"	73	22	92	1	2	143
"	74	71	107	1	1	189
"	75	50	82	1	1	121
"	76	49	75	1	1	133
"	77	43	65	1	1	118
"	78	25	40	1	1	118

TORONTO, West (West).
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la Prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. dans chaque arrondissement de votation.								
TORONTO, West (Ouest). (Continued—Suite).	Toronto West (Ouest).....	No. 76	39	54	93	1		179		
	"	" 77	23	93	116		1	170		
	"	" 78	44	42	86			180		
	"	" 79	51	47	98			160		
	"	" 80	39	46	85			175		
	"	" 81	43	40	83			127		
	"	" 82	41	46	87			142		
	"	" 83	37	41	78		2	149		
	"	" 84	30	29	59		2	119		
	"	" 85	43	32	75			156		
	"	" 86	35	44	79		1	140		
	"	" 87	41	35	76			171		
	"	" 88	42	48	90			167		
	"	" 89	38	44	82		1	167		
	"	" 90	50	36	86		2	167		
	"	" 91	10	25	44			109		
	"	" 92	34	23	57		1	115		
	"	" 93	50	29	79			151		
	"	" 94	52	23	75			145		
	"	" 95	48	34	82			185		
	"	" 96	22	21	43			133		
	"	" 97	30	33	63			131		
	"	" 98	32	27	59			122		
	"	" 99	42	31	73		2	146		
"	" 100	26	24	50			95			

TORONTO, West (Ouest).
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	83	25	58	5	117
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	29	5	1	91
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	5	1	2	78
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	1	1	1	89
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	5	1	1	166
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	27	62	1	147
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	48	86	1	155
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	48	1	1	155
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	48	1	1	142
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	108	72	72	1	172
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	109	85	1	1	163
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	48	37	1	1	126
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	110	32	1	1	130
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	111	31	55	1	96
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	32	42	1	130
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	29	1	1	96
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	42	1	1	96
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	29	1	1	96
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	18	40	1	96
Totals—Total	3,314	5,375	8,680	78	97	16,760	73,862												
Majority against prohibition	2,061																		
Majorité contre la prohibition	2,061																		

	No.	58	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Fenelon	1	21	18	24	39	78	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	2	62	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	3	72	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	4	65	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	5	61	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	6	67	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Fenelon Falls	7	60	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	8	30	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Bexley	9	61	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	10	67	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Laxton	11	8	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Digby	12	50	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Somerville	13	60	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	14	68	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	15	14	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Lutterworth	16	14	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	17	18	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Anson and Hindon	18	24	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Snowdon	19	39	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	20	61	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Minden	21	37	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	22	18	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Stanhope	23	21	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	24	21	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Sherburne	25	27	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Carden	26	50	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
"	27	26	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107
Dalton	28	26	74	73	170	186	136	72	52	88	165	98	107

TORONTO, West (Ouest).
(Continued—Suite).

VICTORIA,
North Riding
(Division Nord).

VICTORIA, N. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.									
VICTORIA, North Riding. (Division Nord). (Continued—Suite).	For Prohibition Pour la prohibition in each Polling Division dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition. dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.					
Dalton.....	8	3	11	.....	1	42					
Galway.....	11	3	14	.....	.....	24				
".....	1	6	7	.....	.....	181				
".....	5	6	11	.....	.....	89				
Eldon.....	55	13	68	.....	.....	184				
".....	84	15	99	.....	2	250					
".....	60	58	118	1	1	284						
".....	63	6	69	.....	.....	179				
Woodville.....	17	11	28	3	.....	79					
Totals—Totaux.....	1,139	436	1,575	9	21	4,804	16,840					
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition....	703											

Prohibition Plebiscite.

VICTORIA,
South Riding
(Division Sud).

VICTORIA, S. R.

Township of (Canton) Mariposa.....	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206
Township of (Canton) Mariposa.....		46	68	14	31	77	84	8	5	60	45	104	25	24	74	116	70	32	73	42	68	46	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																		
East Ward (Quartier Est).....	9	24	74	52	74	122	74	116	70	32	73	42	68	46	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																										
South Ward (Quartier Sud).....	10	48	74	52	74	122	74	116	70	32	73	42	68	46	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																										
North Ward (Quartier Nord).....	11	46	74	52	74	122	74	116	70	32	73	42	68	46	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																										
Township of (Canton) Ops.....	12	32	73	102	102	144	102	144	102	144	98	137	52	52	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																										
Verulam.....	13	42	73	102	102	144	102	144	102	144	98	137	52	52	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																										
Bobcaygeon.....	14	68	46	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																																					
Omeenee.....	15	46	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																																						
Totals—Totaux.....	16	83	54	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																																							
Majority for prohibition.....	17	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																																										
Majorité pour la prohibition.....	18	23	10	12	35	71	14	74	13	6	80	38	2	2	27	17	17	5	25	41	31	59	48	33	33	21	48	33	36	73	945	2,537	13	18	6,183	20,455																																																																																																																																																																											

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.		Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.										
WATERLOO, North Riding, (Division Nord.)	Berlin	1	12	107	119	1	206	119	1	1	1	206			
	"	2	34	81	115	1	245	115	1	1	1	245			
	"	3	8	134	142	1	215	142	1	1	1	215			
	"	4	35	62	97	1	197	97	1	1	1	197			
	"	5	42	87	129	1	203	129	1	1	1	203			
	"	6	27	69	96	1	202	96	1	1	1	202			
	"	7	47	46	93	1	223	93	1	1	1	223			
	"	8	32	89	121	3	223	121	3	2	2	223			
	"	9	15	91	106	2	183	106	2	2	1	183			
	"	10	17	31	48	2	135	48	2	1	1	135			
	"	11	36	101	137	1	288	137	1	1	1	288			
	"	12	11	91	102	1	185	102	1	1	1	185			
	"	13	6	46	52	1	93	52	1	1	1	93			
	"	14	9	88	88	1	135	88	1	1	1	135			
	"	15	11	49	67	1	167	67	1	1	1	167			
	"	16	14	41	67	1	145	67	1	2	2	145			
	"	17	5	41	41	1	69	41	1	1	1	69			
	"	18	19	81	81	1	158	81	1	1	2	158			
	"	19	15	80	95	1	150	95	1	1	1	150			
	"	20	10	35	35	1	85	35	1	1	1	85			
	"	21	42	145	145	1	309	145	1	1	2	309			
	"	22	38	26	26	1	139	26	1	1	1	139			
	"	23	29	58	58	1	159	58	1	1	1	159			
	"	24	31	64	64	1	201	64	1	1	1	201			
	"	25	15	66	66	1	176	66	1	1	4	176			
	Village of Elmira														
	Township (Canton) of Woolwich														

WATERLOO, N. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	26	38	65	103	1	2	212
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 26	" 38	" 65	" 103	" 1	" 2	" 212
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 27	" 5	" 44	" 49	" 1	" 1	" 109
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 28	" 21	" 59	" 80	" 1	" 1	" 134
Wellesley " " " " " " " " " " "	" 29	" 1	" 101	" 102	" 1	" 3	" 158
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 30	" 16	" 130	" 155	" 3	" 3	" 228
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 31	" 49	" 55	" 104	" 3	" 3	" 208
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 32	" 55	" 52	" 107	" 2	" 2	" 219
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 33	" 49	" 115	" 164	" 2	" 2	" 240
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 34	" 23	" 119	" 142	" 1	" 1	" 261
North Waterloo " " " " " " " " " " "	" 35	" 10	" 66	" 76	" 2	" 2	" 130
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 36	" 41	" 29	" 70	" 1	" 1	" 128
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 37	" 41	" 58	" 99	" 1	" 1	" 230
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 38	" 34	" 73	" 107	" 1	" 1	" 187
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 39	" 43	" 29	" 72	" 1	" 1	" 174
Totals—Total	982	2,873	18	33	7,080	25,325	
Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la prohibition		1,891					
WATERLOO, South Riding, (Division Sud.)	29	13	50	79	28	76	125
Village of New Hamburg	No. 1	29	129	158	3	3	228
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 2	13	33	46	2	2	84
Township (Canton) of Wilnot	" 3	50	79	129	2	1	226
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 4	63	28	91	1	1	200
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 5	16	76	92	3	3	180
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 6	7	125	120	1	1	315
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 7	1	119	120	1	1	173
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 8	9	69	78	1	1	152
Waterloo " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 9	54	52	106	2	1	179
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 10	34	55	89	1	1	150
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 11	42	17	59	1	1	117
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 12	33	29	62	1	1	139
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 13	26	30	56	6	6	120
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 14	36	33	69	1	1	108
Village of Preston	" 15	28	124	152	6	6	238
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 16	54	138	192	2	2	310
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 17	101	75	176	2	2	261
Hespeler " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 18	130	55	185	1	1	261
Township (Canton) of Dumfries	" 19	33	20	53	2	2	88
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 20	41	7	48	2	2	108
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 21	69	16	85	1	1	187
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 22	61	10	71	1	1	149
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 23	86	22	108	1	1	185
Village of Ayr	" 24	71	23	94	1	1	125
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 25	50	24	74	1	1	116
Town of (Ville de) Galt	" 26	20	21	41	2	2	90
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 27	55	35	90	1	1	196

WATERLOO, N. R.
(Continued—Suite).

WATERLOO, S. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.										
WATERLOO, S. R. (Continued—Suite).	Town of (Ville de) (Galt)	No. 28	45	29	74	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 29	34	30	64	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 30	54	31	85	.....	1	142	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 31	73	31	104	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 32	81	52	133	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 33	43	26	69	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 34	45	55	100	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 35	27	18	45	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 36	63	39	102	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....
	"	" 37	43	40	83	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
	Totals—Totalur	1,720	1,795	3,515	17	29	6,381	25,139
	Majority against prohibition	75
	WELLAND.	Bertie	No. 1	11	11	22	37
"		" 2	25	41	66	.....	1	123	.....	.....	.....
"		" 3	34	34	68	.....	2	150	.....	.....	.....
"		" 4	67	33	100	.....	1	221	.....	.....	.....
"		" 5	31	36	67	.....	1	116	.....	.....	.....

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écrits.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	For and against Prohibition. Pour et contre la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.						
WELLINGTON, Centre.	1	No.	93	34	127		2	249		
	2	Drayton	43	57	100			152		
	3	Elora	38	45	83			183		
	4	"	50	35	85	2		205		
	5	Fergus	71	38	109		3	227		
	6	"	47	23	70			232		
	7	Garafraxa East (Est).	75	19	94	1		196		
	8	"	74	13	87	1		147		
	9	"	48	7	55			147		
	10	West (Ouest)	21	20	41	1		119		
	11	"	36	7	43		1	149		
	12	"	43	9	52			108		
	13	"	68	19	87			159		
	14	"	54	17	71			172		
	15	"	50	33	83			161		
	16	Maryborough	82	19	101			170		
	17	"	113	17	130			222		
	18	"	40	8	48			93		
	19	"	67	25	92			162		
	20	"	42	13	55			115		
	21	Nichol	58	16	74		1	163		
	22	"	25	13	38			114		
	23	"	27	55	82			119		
	24	"	46	12	58			134		
	25	"	53	28	81		1	161		
	Orangeville, West (Ouest)									

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	50	28	73	23	218
North (Nord).....	26	56	102	56	209
East (Est).....	27	33	110	33	255
South (Sud).....	29	51	103	25	230
Peel.....	28	64	89	89	175
".....	30	74	74	9	197
".....	31	65	92	20	126
".....	32	32	52	1	193
".....	33	60	92	32	163
".....	34	22	45	23	133
Pilkington.....	35	51	60	9	140
".....	36	33	61	28	151
".....	37	30	71	41	
Totals—Totaux.....	1,946	992	2,878	9	6,253
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...	1,014			19	23,387

	42	5	102	5	102
Township (Canton) of Amaranth..... No. 1	84	3			164
"..... " 2	40	5			102
"..... " 3	61	5		1	136
"..... " 4	59	6			142
"..... " 5	42	6	358		113
"..... " 6	49	14			161
Arthur..... 7	31	80			182
"..... " 8	52	18		1	134
"..... " 9	21	42		1	144
"..... " 10	62	27	396		171
East (Est) Luther... 11	27	2		2	221
"..... " 12	33	7		1	81
"..... " 13	56	11		2	143
"..... " 14	94	12	242		160
West (Ouest) Luther. 15	26	14			107
"..... " 16	36	18		1	102
"..... " 17	31	19			170
"..... " 18	36	9			105
"..... " 19	45	20	263		123
Minto..... 20	59	26		1	179
"..... " 21	69	27		1	187
"..... " 22	45	21			156
"..... " 23	63	12		3	122
"..... " 24	45	36		1	140
"..... " 25	22	26	451		108
Wallace..... 26	62	21			143
"..... " 27	49	29		2	197
"..... " 28	45	59		2	184

WELLINGTON, Centre.
(Continued—Suite).

WELLINGTON,
North Riding.
(Division Nord.)

WELLINGTON, N. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.								
WELLINGTON, North Riding, (Division Nord). (Continued—Suite).	Township (Canton) Wallace	No. 30	52	19	448	2	737			
	Arthur Village	" 31	70	22	448	2	174			
	"	" 32	45	33	160		161			
	"	" 33	47	41	88		151			
	Clifford Village	" 34	47	46	132	2	156			
	Grand Valley	" 35	86	22	132		183			
	Mount Forest	" 36	61	22	324		192			
	"	" 37	63	36	324		230			
	"	" 38	36	30	324		144			
	"	" 39	38	25	324		166			
	Harriston	" 40	25	22	324	1	118			
	"	" 41	22	13	324		74			
	"	" 42	21	18	324	1	94			
	"	" 43	28	16	324	1	107			
	Palmerston	" 44	26	29	220	2	121			
"	" 45	40	40	220		149				
"	" 46	42	37	243		222				
"	" 47	35	49	243	4	163				
	Totals—Totaux		2,171	1,134	*3,305	18	46,921	24,956		*Error, should be 3,325. Erreur, devrait être 3,325.
	Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition..		1,037							†Error, should be 1,521. Erreur, devrait être 1,521.

WELLINGTON, N. R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Total number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins nuds.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>	
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.															
WENTWORTH, North Riding (<i>Division Nord</i>), AND BRANT.	Ancaster	No. 1	32	12	44	2	116	0	0	0	0	116	116				
	"	" 2	34	16	50	0	122	0	0	0	0	122	122				
	"	" 3	27	15	42	0	95	0	1	0	0	261	130				
	"	" 4	41	54	95	0	60	0	0	0	0	187	187				
	"	" 5	48	12	60	0	56	0	0	0	0	160	160				
	"	" 6	44	12	56	0	50	0	0	0	0	131	131				
	"	" 7	43	7	50	0	32	0	0	0	0	88	88				
	"	" 8	27	5	32	0	85	0	0	0	0	3	187	187			
	Blenheim	" 9	33	52	85	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	133	133			
	"	" 10	32	17	49	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	143	143			
	"	" 11	43	14	57	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	166	166			
	"	" 12	37	25	62	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	193	193			
	"	" 13	54	38	92	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	111	111			
	"	" 14	41	19	60	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	107	107			
	"	" 15	42	11	53	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	182	182			
	"	" 16	95	8	103	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	106	106			
	"	" 17	22	15	37	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	96	96			
	Brantford East (East)	" 18	35	10	45	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	137	137			
	"	" 19	37	21	58	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	132	132			
	"	" 20	49	13	62	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	65	65			
	"	" 21	21	10	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	150	150			
	"	" 22	63	13	76	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	47	47			
	"	" 23	63	6	69	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	114	114			
	"	" 24	24	43	67	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	91	91			
	Dumfries, South (South)	" 25	43	17	60	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	114	114			
"	" 25	40	17	57	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	91	91				

WENTWORTH, N. R.,
AND BRANT.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	No.	WENTWORTH, N. R. AND BRANT.		WENTWORTH, S. R.		Totals—Totaux	Majority for Prohibition Majorité pour la } Prohibition	
		8	2	8	2			
"	26	72	30	23	53	118	1,716 1,014	
"	27	30	48	19	67	123		
"	28	48	77	22	99	137		
"	29	77	30	20	67	152		
"	30	31	16	20	36	127		
Beverley	31	73	15	15	88	70		
"	32	46	20	20	66	198		
"	33	60	48	20	108	148		
"	34	57	14	14	71	217		
"	35	36	20	20	56	125		
"	36	37	34	6	40	142		
"	37	38	28	10	38	81		
"	38	35	35	18	53	125		
"	39	26	12	12	38	97		
"	40							
Totals—Totaux		1,716	702	2,418	11	24		5,280
Majority for Prohibition Majorité pour la } Prohibition		1,014						21,629
Township of (Canton) Saltfleet	No.	61	65	126	1			
"	2	72	35	107		2		236
"	3	63	15	78				267
"	4	46	25	71		1		145
"	5	32	67	99	2			118
Flamboro West (Owest)	6	39	28	67				170
"	7	35	63	98		2		126
"	8	65	19	84				182
"	9	60	32	92				158
"	10	72	33	105	3	1	170	
East (Est)	11	49	48	97			213	
"	12	73	33	106	2		233	
"	13	83	15	98			223	
"	14	45	25	70			168	
"	15	35	77	112	3	1	149	
Town of (Ville) Dundas	16	52	60	132	2	1	204	
"	17	32	66	98			254	
"	18	35	52	87			184	
"	19	27	23	50			186	
Village of (de) Waterdown	20	28	23	51		1	85	
"	21	31	37	68	2	1	89	
Barton	22	28	21	49			152	
"	23	17	23	40		1	118	
"	24	30	27	57			92	
"	25	27	20	47		2	144	
"	26	26	30	56		1	121	
"							123	

WENTWORTH, N. R.
AND BRANT.
(Continued—Suite.)

WENTWORTH, S. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Municipalités Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Number of rejected Ballots.								
WENTWORTH, South Riding (Division Sud). (Continued—Suite).	Binbrook	70	26	96	166	2	2	143	143				
	"	103	16	119	135			158	158				
	"	68	9	77	86			115	115				
	Glanford	29	14	43	57			129	129				
	"	30	18	48	66			175	175				
	"	63	13	76	89			159	159				
	Caistor	32	14	46	60			97	97				
	"	33	31	64	95			122	122				
	"	43	9	52	61			97	97				
	"	35	15	50	65			126	126				
	"	91	72	163	255			103	103				
	"	36	6	42	48			60	60				
	"	37	34	71	105			180	180				
	Grimsby South (Sud).	38	69	107	146			138	138				
"	39	48	87	126			128	128					
"	40	11	51	62			214	214					
"	41	43	84	127			145	145					
"	42	38	76	114			145	145					
"	42	38	76	114			145	145					
"	94	58	152	200			268	268					
Totals—Total.	2,222	1,333	3,555	6,785			6,764	6,764			26,725		
Majority for Majorité pour la	889	prohibition.											

WENTWORTH, S. R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électorales.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of Votes given in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins tordés.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins maculés.		Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.		
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.																
YORK, East Riding (Division East). (Continued—Suite).	City of Toronto (Cité).....	No. 51	37	52	89	1	1	179	35,148																
	"	"	45	52	97	1	1	147																	
	"	"	47	31	78	1	1	108																	
	"	"	61	29	90	1	1	120																	
	"	"	49	55	104	1	1	160																	
	"	"	34	18	52	1	1	70																	
	"	"	26	29	55	1	1	84																	
	"	"	36	37	73	2	2	112																	
	"	"	33	43	76	1	1	119																	
	"	"	10	10	20	1	1	30																	
	"	"	26	28	54	1	1	82																	
	"	"	2	10	12	1	1	22																	
		Totals—Totale.....		2,284	2,357	4,641	42	30	*9,680	35,148														*Should be 9,820. Devrait être 9,820.	
	Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition			73																					

Prohibition Plebiscite.

YORK,
North Riding
(Division *Nord*).

YORK, N. R.

Aurora	No. 1	41	54	95	1	2	451
"	2	32	38	70	1	2	
"	3	42	51	93		2	
Holland Landing	4	15	63	78		2	146
Bradford	5	69	27	96		3	169
"	6	33	18	51			89
Sutton	7	28	75	103	1		226
King	8	41	33	74			
"	9	48	33	66	3		
"	10	60	48	108	2		
"	11	69	46	115	2		
"	12	32	11	43	1		1,650
"	13	48	39	87	2		
"	14	67	23	90	3		
"	15	48	30	78			
"	16	17	18	35			
"	17	21	3	24	1		
"	18	24	34	58			
Georgina	19	28	39	67	1		486
"	20	49	5	54			
"	21	48	31	79	3		
Gwillimbury East (East)	22	43	22	65			
"	23	40	29	69			
"	24	50	34	84	1		1,037
"	25	55	24	79			
"	26	93	22	115	3		
"	27	61	15	76			
North (North)	28	64	31	95	3		
"	29	74	18	92	1		572
"	30	42	21	63			
West (West)	31	77	14	91	3		192
"	32	65	33	98			218
"	33	49	22	71	1		210
"	34	63	26	89			248
Totals—Totaux		1,636	1,015	2,651	18	22	5,694
Majority for prohibition		621					20,284
Majorité pour la prohibition							

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	"	26	"	14	13	27	86
"	"	27	"	49	19	68	188
"	"	28	"	46	7	53	138
"	"	29	"	25	42	67	126
Weston Village	"	30	"	18	18	48	113
"	"	31	"	41	41	66	147
"	"	32	"	25	70	113	218
Township of (Canton) Etobicoke	"	33	"	41	83	124	169
"	"	34	"	57	57	91	180
"	"	35	"	50	50	82	190
"	"	36	"	17	43	60	134
"	"	37	"	41	32	73	135
Village of Richmond Hill	"	38	"	71	22	93	204
Town of (Ville de) North Toronto (North)	"	39	"	18	23	41	96
"	"	40	"	11	11	26	188
City of Toronto (Cité)	"	41	"	20	39	59	136
"	"	42	"	20	25	45	117
"	"	43	"	27	31	58	130
"	"	44	"	23	29	52	87
"	"	45	"	27	30	57	106
"	"	46	"	28	21	49	133
"	"	47	"	28	27	55	131
"	"	48	"	27	16	43	92
"	"	49	"	16	19	35	72
"	"	50	"	33	20	53	101
"	"	51	"	19	17	36	102
"	"	52	"	13	17	40	105
"	"	53	"	27	13	40	79
"	"	54	"	9	8	36	72
"	"	55	"	20	26	36	112
"	"	56	"	17	26	46	71
"	"	57	"	17	8	25	134
"	"	58	"	23	32	55	166
"	"	59	"	28	66	91	136
"	"	60	"	25	38	63	123
"	"	61	"	24	36	60	74
"	"	62	"	11	28	39	33
"	"	63	"	11	10	14	175
"	"	64	"	4	53	80	156
"	"	65	"	27	35	70	158
"	"	66	"	35	37	71	131
"	"	67	"	24	40	64	89
"	"	68	"	15	18	33	134
"	"	69	"	35	26	61	152
"	"	70	"	32	32	64	166
"	"	71	"	37	38	75	137
"	"	72	"	45	27	72	140
"	"	73	"	42	29	71	119
"	"	74	"	23	23	46	77
"	"	75	"	22	24	46	140
"	"	"	"	41	38	79	"

YORK, W. R.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

QUEBEC

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of ballots maudules.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.											
BEAUCE.	St. Joseph	No. 1	1	107	108	..	..	..	..	196	..	..	..
	"	" 2	..	59	59	..	1	..	..	151	..	..	..
	"	" 3	4	76	80	80	..	..	..	155	..	..	..
	"	" 4	..	61	61	61	..	..	..	124	..	..	..
	Saints-Anges	" 5	3	75	78	78	..	..	..	211	..	..	..
	Ste. Marie	" 6	4	77	81	81	..	1	..	188	..	..	..
	"	" 7	..	58	58	58	..	..	..	134	..	..	..
	"	" 8	..	33	33	33	..	..	..	128	..	..	..
	"	" 9	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	123	..	..	..
	St. Elzéar	" 10	2	72	74	74	..	..	..	157	..	..	..
	"	" 11	..	73	75	75	..	..	..	123	..	..	..
	St. Séverin	" 12	1	53	54	54	..	..	..	137	..	..	..
	St. Pierre de Broughton	" 13	2	82	84	84	..	..	..	168	..	..	..
	Sacré-Cœur de Jésus	" 14	8	50	58	58	..	2	..	190	..	..	..
	"	" 15	3	23	26	26	..	..	..	165	..	..	..
	St. Frédéric	" 16	3	138	131	131	..	..	..	243	..	..	..
	"	" 17	..	72	72	72	..	..	..	147	..	..	..
	"	" 18	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	163	..	..	..
	St. Victor de Tring	" 19	1	42	43	43	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
	"	" 20	..	32	32	32	..	..	..	72	..	..	..
	"	" 21	..	88	88	88	..	..	..	164	..	..	..
	St. Ephrem de Tring	" 22	5	123	128	128	..	..	..	200	..	..	..
	"	" 23	10	116	126	126	..	..	..	200	..	..	..
	"	" 24	..	67	67	67	..	1	..	113	..	..	..
	St. Méthode d'Adstock	" 25	1	95	96	96	..	..	..	142	..	..	..

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	Totals—Totaluz.	Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS	
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.																		
BELLECHASSE. (Continued—Suite).	St Raphaël	89	91	142	115	179	84	127	167	188	130	159	65	149	87	144				
	St. Nérée	126	70	115	115	128	31	68	112	140	107	117	52	112	77	88				
	St. Lazare	66	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68				
	St. Damien	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108				
	St. Cajetan d'Armagh	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117				
	Notre-Dame Auxiliatrice de Buckland	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115				
	St. Philémon	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50				
	St. Magloire	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	"	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88				
	Totals—Totaluz.	50	2,328	2,378	3,621	18,368														
			2,278																	

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.										
BROME. (Continued—Suite).	Township of (Canton) Potton	No. 12	37	8	40	1	1	84				
	" "	" 13	58	16	74	1	1	182				
	" "	" 14	42	17	59	1	1	146				
	" "	West Bolton (Ouest)	" 15	53	30	83	2	2	131			
	" "	" "	" 16	37	13	50	1	1	105			
	" "	East Bolton (Est)	" 17	17	38	55	1	1	123			
	" "	" "	" 18	74	12	86	1	1	166			
	" "	" "	" 19	71	9	80	1	1	149			
	Village of Eastman	" "	" 20	48	37	85	1	1	140			
	Township of (Canton) Sutton	" "	" 21	42	37	79	1	1	172			
	" "	" "	" 22	33	11	44	1	1	93			
	" "	" "	" 23	53	31	84	1	1	181			
	" "	" "	" 24	39	34	73	1	1	150			
" "	" "	" 25	34	26	60	3	3	116				
Village of Sutton	" "	" 26	68	37	105	1	1	175				
	Totals—Totalur		1,216	691	1,907	7	16	3,684		14,709		
	Majority for prohibition.		525									

Prohibition Plebiscite.

CHAMBLY
AND
VERCHÈRES.

CHAMBLY AND VERCHÈRES.

Longueuil.....	No.	1	10	62	72	4	202
"	"	2	11	42	53		133
"	"	3	10	66	85		165
"	"	4	6	26	32	1	84
"	"	5	4	64	68	1	143
Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>)	"	6	1	49	50	1	139
"	"	7	10	9	19		128
"	"	8	6	35	41		182
St. Lambert.	"	9	46	20	66		173
"	"	10	46	24	70	1	170
Boucherville Village.	"	11	2	97	99	1	188
Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>)	"	12	2	31	33		133
"	"	13	4	54	58	1	163
St. Hubert	"	14	4	41	45		240
"	"	15	8	28	36	1	164
St. Bruno	"	16	3	30	33	1	90
"	"	17	1	21	22		161
St. Basile le Grand	"	18	2	69	71	2	181
Chambly Bassin Village.	"	19	3	97	100	1	251
"	"	20	7	48	55	2	111
"	"	21	28	50	78	3	111
St. Joseph	"	22		52	52	1	60
"	"	23	8	31	39	3	157
St. Julie Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>)	"	24	5	99	104	2	189
"	"	25	1	113	114		142
Verchères	"	26	3	131	134		103
"	"	27		76	76		188
"	"	28	4	94	98	1	163
Contrecoeur	"	29	3	98	101	2	182
"	"	30	4	79	83		179
St. Antoine	"	31		106	106		197
"	"	32		68	68		147
Varennes	"	33	5	106	111		188
"	"	34	1	47	48	1	163
Village.	"	35	6	84	90	1	154
St. Théodore Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>)	"	36	3	72	75		127
St. Marc	"	37	11	107	118	1	223
Beleil	"	38	1	53	54		165
"	"	39	7	89	96	3	189
Totals—Totaux.		285	2,468	2,753	11	*27	5,919
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition			2,183				23,961

* Should be 28.—*Deeruit être 23.*

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins nuls.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Voters in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>								
CHAMPLAIN.	Ste. Anne de la Pêrade.....	No. 1	3	44	47	.....	.....	156	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 2	1	32	33	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 3	1	26	27	.....	.....	147	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 4	.....	16	16	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 5	2	27	29	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
	St. Stanislas	" 6	5	85	90	.....	.....	179	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 7	1	74	75	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 8	4	53	57	.....	.....	160	.....	.....
	St. Tite.....	" 9	4	96	100	.....	.....	180	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 10	9	92	101	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 11	5	62	67	.....	.....	188	.....	.....
	St. Maurice.....	" 12	.....	56	56	.....	.....	179	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 13	1	60	61	.....	.....	208	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 14	.....	64	64	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 15	2	49	51	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
	Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel.....	" 16	.....	77	77	.....	.....	222	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 17	2	56	58	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
	Champlain.....	" 18	3	63	66	.....	.....	148	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 19	.....	65	65	.....	.....	146	.....	.....
	St. Luc.....	" 20	1	46	47	.....	.....	161	.....	.....
	St. Prosper.....	" 21	12	32	44	.....	.....	153	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 22	2	27	29	.....	.....	136	.....	.....
	Batiscan.....	" 23	16	66	82	.....	.....	220	.....	.....
	Cap de la Magdeleine.....	" 24	7	21	28	.....	.....	152	.....	.....
	" " " " " "	" 25	6	36	42	.....	.....	137	.....	.....

Prohibition Plebiscite

St. Séverin.....	26	61	61	131						
" ".....	27	64	63	119						
St. Adelphe, &c.....	28	31	32	148						
Les Piles.....	29	38	44	208						
St. Narcisse.....	30	152	153	230	1					
" ".....	31	124	131	205						
St. Geneviève de Batiscan.....	32	46	48	169	1					
" ".....	33	34	35	184						
St. Flore.....	34	49	57	265						
" ".....	35	82	83	189						
Fermont.....	36			44						
St. Thècle.....	37	65	68	132	1					
" ".....	38	28	31	149						
St. Théophile.....	39	68	74	176	1	2				
Totals—Totaux.....	130	2,162	2,292	6,266	9	12				29,267
Majority against } prohibition		2,032								
Majorité contre la } prohibition										

CHAMPLAIN,
(Continued—Suite).

CHARLEVOIX.

CHARLEVOIX.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.			
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation, pour la prohibition, et contre la prohibition.	Total number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Total number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation.		
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.		
	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.		
CHARLEVOIX, Continued—(Suite).	8	91	1	1	198	
	1	43		1	77	
	59	70			120	
CHARLEVOIX, (Continued—Suite).	59	1,737	83	20	3,662	19,038
		1,678				

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la Prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.		Number of Votes given in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.		Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.			
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	For la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.								
CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.	1	112	3	112	115	1	187	187														
	2	89	4	89	93		159	159														
	3	31	9	31	40		69	69														
	4	114	1	114	115		185	185														
	5	36	4	36	40		98	98														
	6	66	4	66	69		185	185														
	7	53	3	53	54		116	116														
	8	80	1	80	82		185	185														
	9	58	2	58	60		156	156														
	10	64	2	64	66		141	141														
	11	45	2	45	46		90	90														
	12	69	1	69	73		160	160														
	13	29	4	29	29		127	127														
	14	98	6	98	104		187	187														
	15	48	2	48	50		112	112														
	16	73	1	73	74		177	177														
	17	77	1	77	77		205	205														
	18	74	4	74	78		188	188														
	19																					
	20																					
	21																					
	22																					
	23																					
	24																					
	25																					

No vote taken, no list being made. (Point de votation faite de liste.)

CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Iberville	"	26	55	55	2	88
Portneuf	"	24	24	24		38
Berminis	"	28	10	10		11
Faché	"	29	15	18		67
Hébertville Village	"	30	46	47		99
"	"	31	48	48		124
"	"	32	61	62		144
"	"	33	49	49	1	147
St. Bruno	"	34	99	99		183
Alma	"	35	32	34		69
"	"	36	46	53		172
Dejale Township (Canton)	"	37	67	67		151
Taillon	"	38	12	15		38
St. Grégoire	"	39	65	66		170
"	"	40	29	30		37
St. Jérôme	"	41	110	111		180
"	"	42	65	77		186
Métabetchouan Township (Canton)	"	43				
Chambord	"	44	58	59		123
Charlevoix Township (Canton)	"	45	43	45		81
St. Thomas d'Aquin	"	46	33	33		81
St. François de Sales	"	47	27	27		94
Roberval	"	48	43	46	4	124
"	"	49	54	56		168
" Village	"	50	70	78		211
St. Rémi	"	51	84	84		137
"	"	52	71	71	2	117
St. Félicien	"	53	42	43		92
"	"	54	88	93	1	166
"	"	55	23	23		37
St. Méthode	"	56	42	47	1	74
Normandin	"	57	86	86	5	201
Albanel	"	58	36	36		66
Mistassinipi	"	59	33	33	1	119
Totals—Totaux		129	3,175	3,304	5	7,104
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition			3,046			38,281

*Should be 7,068.
Devrait être 7,068.

CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Liste des électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.							
COMPTON.	Eaton	No. 1	19	8	27	59	1	1	117		a Should be 36. Devrait être f
	"	" 2	17	3	20	38	1	1	60		b " " 72.
	"	" 3	24	12	36	63	1	1	122		c " " 45.
	"	" 4	59	4	63	74	2	1	97		d " " 54.
	Cookshire East (East)	" 5	69	30	30	47	2	2	118		e " " 70.
	" West (West)	" 6	15	27	27	56	2	2	105		f " " 69.
	Sawyerville Village	" 7	27	27	22	72	2	2	136		g " " 47.
	Waterville	" 8	48	77	9	86	2	1	109		h " " 62.
	Compton	" 9	35	7	7	42	2	1	185		i " " 95.
	Compton	" 10	58	16	16	74	2	1	145		j " " 56.
	"	" 11	44	28	28	72	2	1	150		
	"	" 12	44	28	28	72	2	1	146		
	"	" 13	62	7	7	74	2	1	150		
	Clifton	" 14	13	69	69	74	2	1	146		
	"	" 15	9	38	38	48	2	1	115		
	"	" 16	9	38	38	48	2	1	115		
	"	" 17	78	1	1	79	2	1	118		
	"	" 18	48	18	18	66	2	1	153		
	"	" 19	50	69	69	69	2	1	143		
	Westbury	" 20	35	27	27	64	2	2	157		
	"	" 21	49	46	46	98	2	1	210		
	Ditton	" 22	27	27	27	33	2	1	153		
	"	" 23	26	27	27	33	2	1	106		
	Emberton	" 24	1	56	56	56	2	1	188		
	Chesham	" 25	24	57	57	57	2	1	158		
"	" 25	15	48	48	52	2	1	142			

Prohibition Plebiscite

COMPTON.
(Continued—Suite.)

Marston	26	32	8	40	11	24	6,483	22,779	t	2,741.
"	"	27	3	75						
"	"	28	4	37						
"	"	29	31	k 35		1				"
Winslow	30	4	25	94						
"	31		5	75		1				74.
"	32	69	4	75						82.
"	33		51	m 85		3				57.
"	34		n 58							
"	35	16	53							
"	36	21	33	56		1				54.
Newport	37	54	15	p 71		2				69.
"	38	59	23	q 83		1				82.
Hereford	39	25	45	70						
"	40	12	26	38						
Bury	41	72	25	r 99		2				97.
"	42	32	13	45						
"	43	30	30	s 75		1				73.
Lingwick	44	64	6	69						
"	45	37	8	45						
Hereford	46	7	27	34		1				
Totals—Total	1,616	1,125	t 2,728	11	24	6,483	22,779	t	2,741.	
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition	491									

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER.

St. Anselme	No.	1	115	117	7	2	200	a	Should be	83.
"	"	2	82	a 85		2	120	b	"	"
"	"	3	54	b 58		2	104	c	"	56.
St. Claire	"	4	89	c 96		2	155	d	"	94.
"	"	5	104	106			157			
"	"	6	55	55			68			
St. Malachie	"	7	98	d 106		2	177			97.
"	"	8	39	40			65			
"	"	9	30	30			48			
St. Léon de Standon	"	10	113	114			184			
"	"	11	2	64			94			
Lac Fiehemin	"	12	93	94			124			
"	"	13	89	92			116			
St. Justine	"	14	103	104			149			
St. Rose	"	15	39	39		1	64			
St. Prosper	"	16	42	43			154			
St. Zacharie	"	17	55	e 57		1	159	e	"	56.
St. Odilon	"	18	50	53			134			
"	"	19	45	47			103			
St. Édouard	"	20	31	35			91			

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.										
	For Prohibition Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Should be Devrait être				
DORCHESTER. (Continued—Suite).	St. Edouard.	No. 21	1	84	f 86	1	151	f	85.				
	"	" 22	1	57	g 60	2	88	g	58.				
	"	" 23	3	43	46		107						
	St. Marguerite	" 24	1	88	h 85	1	184	h	84.				
	"	" 25	1	46	48		94	i	47.				
	St. Hénédine.	" 26	1	92	i 93		153						
	"	" 27		40			78						
	St. Bernard.	" 28	2	95	j 98	1	164	j	97.				
	"	" 29		69	k 70	1	149	k	69.				
	St. Isidore.	" 30		53	l 54	1	100	l	53.				
	"	" 31	2	97	m 102	3	147	m	99.				
	"	" 32	1	72	n 74	1	119	n	73.				
	Totals—Totaux.		49	2,216	o 2,293	8	21	3,993	o	19,017	0	2,265.	
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition			2,167					p		p	2,216.		

DORCHESTER,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No. of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.												
<i>Drummond—Con.</i>														
St. Guillaume	1	42	43	42	43	43	43	1	1	68	68			
St. Bonaventure	3	46	47	46	47	47	47	1	1	106	106			
St. Eugène	1	65	66	65	66	66	66	1	1	172	172			
St. Germain	1	34	35	34	35	35	35	2	2	83	83			
"	10	74	80	74	80	80	80	1	1	157	157			
"	2	81	83	81	83	83	83	1	1	166	166			
"	2	34	36	34	36	36	36	1	1	180	180			
"	3	35	38	35	38	38	38	1	1	88	88			
St. Nazaire d'Acton	5	61	61	61	61	61	61	2	2	62	62			
Grantham Township (Canton)	4	64	68	64	68	68	68	1	1	137	137			
Drummondville	5	73	78	73	78	78	78	2	2	127	127			
"	7	65	72	65	72	72	72	1	1	165	165			
Wendover and Simpson	2	64	66	64	66	66	66	1	1	103	103			
"	9	73	82	73	82	82	82	1	1	148	148			
Wickham West (Ouest)	3	75	78	75	78	78	78	1	1	122	122			
"	1	33	34	33	34	34	34	1	1	173	173			
Wickham	4	39	43	39	43	43	43	2	2	99	99			
L'Avenir	31	67	98	67	98	98	98	2	2	112	112			
"	18	44	62	44	62	62	62	2	2	182	182			
South Durham (Sud)	65	16	81	16	81	81	81	1	1	157	157			

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	11	19	30	2	98
Durham.....	68	4	76	..	132
Kingsley.....	69	35	86	1	199
".....	70	52	65	..	142
" Mills.....	71	24	77	4	156
Notre-Dame du Bon Conseil.....	72	27	27	1	82
".....	73	..	..	..	..
Totals (Totaler).....	548	3,989	4,537	14	9,682
Majority against } prohibition					
Majorité contre la } prohibition					
		3,441	(For both counties, Pour les deux comités.		
GASPÉ.					
Cap Chat, West (Ouest).....No. 1	2	68	70	..	205
East (Est)....." 2	..	22	22	..	..
Ste. Anne des Monts, West (Ouest)....." 3	..	21	21	..	315
" East (Est)....." 4	1	51	52	..	245
" Rivière à Martre....." 5	..	13	13	..	28
" Rivière Claude....." 6	..	37	37	..	40
" .."....." 7	7	57	64	..	128
Mont Louis....." 8	2	20	22	..	52
Rivière Madeleine....." 9	1	16	17	1	29
Grande Vallée des Monts....." 10	..	72	72	..	110
Chlorodyrnes....." 11	..	46	46	..	240
Rox and Sydenham North (Nord)....." 11 ^a	4	89	93	1	..
Fox....." 12	1	74	75	..	134
Anse à Griffons....." 13	7	39	46	..	80
Anse à Louise....." 14	2	28	30	1	57
Cap Rosier....." 15	7	8	15	..	..
Cap Grande-Grève....." 16	7	13	20	..	96
Cap Petit-Gaspé....." 17	..	..	..	..	..
Gaspé North (Nord) & Sydenham South (Sud)....." 17	22	2	24	..	103
Baie de Gaspé South (Sud)....." 18	5	1	6	..	104
Gaspé Village....." 19	8	6	14	..	78
York....." 20	..	3	3	..	87
Douglas West (Ouest)....." 21	9	1	10	..	97
Douglastown....." 22	9	1	13	..	184
Seal Cove....." 23	1	3	4	..	..
Pointe St. Pierre....." 24	..	3	3	..	113
No. 1, Barachois....." 26	5	35	40	..	146
Corner of the Beach....." 27	2	11	13	..	92
Cap Rouge....." 28	..	12	12	..	..
Ile Bonaventure....." 30	5	6	6	..	20
Village....." 31	..	38	43	1	274
Anse du Cap....." 32	12	42	54	..	199
Petite Rivière, East (Est)....." 32	1	30	31	..	105

DRUMMOND
AND
ARTHABASKA.
(Continued—Suite).

GASPÉ.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation, pour et contre la prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
		For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.											
		7	33	7	33	40	40	3	3	3	3	217	217			
		..	60	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7	34	7	34	41	41	..	..	..	..	270	270	..	..	..
		2	21	2	21	23	23	..	..	..	..	199	199	..	..	..
		2	30	2	30	32	32	..	..	..	..	142	142	..	..	..
		3	57	3	57	60	60	..	..	..	..	194	194	..	..	..
		7	34	7	34	37	37	..	..	..	..	94	94	..	..	..
		8	29	8	29	37	37	..	..	..	..	122	122	..	..	..
		..	13	..	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	152	152	..	..	..
		..	17	..	17	17	17	..	..	..	..	80	80	..	..	..
		2	4	2	4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals—Totaux	158	1,341	158	1,341	1,499	1,499	4	9	4	9	*3,745	26,875	26,875		* Should be 5,109—Devrait être 5,109.
	Majority against Prohibition Majorité contre la prohibition	..	1,183	..	1,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GASPÉ.
(Continued—Suite).

GASPÉ.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Westmount	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
Westmount		32	61	69	17	47	50	56	26	45	10	5	10	10	10	7	5	5	8	9	12	9	8	8	8	7	27	40	29	17	30	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		
"		8	9	13	7	12	6	6	3	8	7	17	21	18	27	53	37	47	65	9	12	12	25	25	68	23	29	12	31	9	11	10	27	27	26	26	29	8	3	3	8	6	3	11	12	6	17	18	30			
"		40	70	72	24	59	61	29	3	8	17	31	28	34	58	42	55	74	40	40	43	34	34	76	31	36	39	52	60	42	55	27	47	75	31	59	68	52	46	37	55	39	49	61	49	57	74	42	46	87	50	46
"		5	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
"		150	189	160	113	185	125	120	110	141	74	102	137	83	104	159	149	146	188	143	166	131	193	126	109	134	118	203	176	177	70	135	164	77	122	181	126	117	104	146	174	121	180	100	136	112	118	150	180	174	177	
St. Gabriel		32	61	69	17	47	50	56	26	45	10	5	10	10	7	5	5	8	9	12	9	8	8	8	7	27	40	29	17	30	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
"		8	9	13	7	12	6	6	3	8	7	17	21	18	27	53	37	47	65	9	12	12	25	25	68	23	29	12	31	9	11	10	27	27	26	26	29	8	3	3	8	6	3	11	12	6	17	18	30			
"		40	70	72	24	59	61	29	3	8	17	31	28	34	58	42	55	74	40	40	43	34	34	76	31	36	39	52	60	42	55	27	47	75	31	59	68	52	46	37	55	39	49	61	49	57	74	42	46	87	50	46
"		5	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Cunégonde		32	61	69	17	47	50	56	26	45	10	5	10	10	7	5	5	8	9	12	9	8	8	8	7	27	40	29	17	30	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
"		8	9	13	7	12	6	6	3	8	7	17	21	18	27	53	37	47	65	9	12	12	25	25	68	23	29	12	31	9	11	10	27	27	26	26	29	8	3	3	8	6	3	11	12	6	17	18	30			
"		40	70	72	24	59	61	29	3	8	17	31	28	34	58	42	55	74	40	40	43	34	34	76	31	36	39	52	60	42	55	27	47	75	31	59	68	52	46	37	55	39	49	61	49	57	74	42	46	87	50	46
"		5	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

HOCHELAGA.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite - Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	
HOCHELAGA. (Continued - Suite).	St. Henri	No. 51	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 52	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 53	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 54	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 55	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 56	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 57	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 58	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 59	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 60	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 61	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 62	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 63	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 64	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 65	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 66	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 67	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 68	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 69	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 70	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 71	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 72	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 73	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 74	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	"	" 75	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
			Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>
			Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>
			Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>
			Number of Voters in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>
			Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>
			Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>
			Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>
			Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>
			Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>

HOCHELAGA,
(Continued - Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

HOCHELAGA,
(Continued—Suite).

	76	5	43	46	1	186
"	76	5	43	46	1	186
"	77	8	60	68	1	194
"	78	7	64	71	1	236
"	79	6	60	66		203
"	80	6	33	39		152
Totals—Total	1,317	2,595	3,912	32	47	*11,809
Majority against prohibition		+1,276				
						+ 11,788.
						+ 1,278.

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon Village.....	No. 1	78	6	84	1	133
"	" 2	53	7	60	1	131
Godmanchester Township (Canton) ..	" 3	47	4	51	2	155
"	" 4	73		73		126
"	" 5	56	3	59		134
Elgin	" 6	80	1	81	1	134
"	" 7	57	1	68		112
Dundee	" 8	67	10	77		185
Hinchinbrooke	" 9	70	1	71		129
"	" 10	61	1	62		137
"	" 11	72	3	75		129
"	" 12	74	4	78		144
Franklin	" 13	40	18	68		144
"	" 14	51	4	55	1	166
Havelock	" 15	54	3	57	1	123
"	" 16	54	3	57		112
Hemmingford	" 17	44	14	68	1	150
"	" 18	57	7	51		112
"	" 19	36	29	86	1	172
"	" 20	30	16	72	1	197
Village.....	" 21	30	20	50	1	78
Ste. Barbe Parish (Paroisse) ..	" 22	12	38	50		145
St. Auцей	" 23	25	19	44		141
"	" 24	11	1	12		51
"	" 25	11	1	11	1	129
"	" 26	33	11	44		139
Totals—Total		1,266	221	1,487	4	3,363
Majority for prohibition					8	
Majorité pour la prohibition		1,045				14,385

HUNTINGDON.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins nuyés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	No.								
JOLIETTE.	Joliette Town (Ville)	No. 1	9	79	84	0	0	174		
	"	" 2	8	88	96	0	0	195		
	"	" 3	8	88	96	0	1	182		
	"	" 4	8	61	69	36	0	165		
	St. Charles Borromée Parish (Paroisse)	" 5	2	34	36	40	0	143		
	"	" 6	3	37	40	36	0	102		
	St. Paul	" 7	3	88	95	85	0	102		
	"	" 8	2	60	62	62	0	177		
	St. Thomas	" 9	4	85	80	80	0	186		
	"	" 10	6	76	82	82	2	191		
	St. Elizabeth	" 11	12	80	80	82	1	131		
	"	" 12	2	52	52	52	0	150		
	"	" 13	3	69	71	71	1	135		
	"	" 14	3	50	53	53	0	116		
	St. Félix de Valois	" 15	19	26	26	26	0	69		
	"	" 16	19	51	51	51	0	160		
	"	" 17	4	41	41	45	0	107		
	"	" 18	8	30	37	37	0	108		
	St. Cleophas	" 19	2	39	41	41	0	9		
	St. Jean Matha	" 20	1	125	126	126	0	187		
	"	" 21	9	129	138	138	0	219		
	St. Melanie	" 22	2	67	69	69	0	123		
	"	" 23	2	73	73	73	0	110		
	St. Ambrose	" 24	2	82	84	84	0	196		
	"	" 25	13	83	96	96	0	200		

Prohibition Plebiscite

JOLIETTE.
(Continued—Suite).

Ste. Béatrix	26	7	99	106	.....	.....	207
St. Alphonse	27	8	103	111	.....	.....	201
St. Emélie de l'Énergie.....	28	2	141	143	.....	1	199
St. Côme.....	29	3	98	101	.....	.....	146
Totals—Totalur.....	143	143	2,133	2,276	1	9	4,516
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition			1,990				14,385

JACQUES-
CARTIER.

JACQUES-CARTIER.

St. Laurent Town (Ville).....	No. 1	2	57	59	.....	.....	2	139
"	" 2	10	51	61	.....	.....	1	131
St. Pierre-aux-Îlets	" 3	15	57	72	.....	.....	.....	122
Ile Bizard	" 4	.....	94	94	.....	.....	1	149
Pointe Claire Parish (Paroisse).....	" 5	1	52	53	.....	.....	.....	123
"	" 6	2	63	65	.....	.....	3	143
Lachine Town (Ville)	" 7	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	93
"	" 8	26	87	113	.....	.....	.....	188
"	" 9	22	49	70	.....	.....	.....	115
"	" 10	6	90	97	.....	1	.....	193
"	" 11	15	69	84	.....	3	.....	125
"	" 12	18	121	139	.....	2	.....	225
"	" 13	5	103	108	.....	.....	2	111
"	" 14	7	68	75	.....	.....	2	171
St. Paul Town (Ville).....	" 15	28	27	55	.....	1	.....	106
"	" 16	13	36	49	.....	.....	.....	106
"	" 17	14	46	60	.....	.....	.....	172
Lachine Parish (Paroisse).....	" 18	11	17	28	.....	.....	.....	184
Montreal City (Cité) West (Ouest).....	" 19	33	4	37	.....	.....	2	160
"	" 20	8	.....	8	.....	1	.....	50
Summerlea Town (Ville).....	" 21	2	13	15	.....	.....	.....	90
Notre-Dame de Grâce West (Ouest).....	" 22	5	31	36	.....	.....	.....	92
"	" 23	7	31	38	.....	.....	.....	142
"	" 24	4	55	59	.....	.....	1	176
"	" 25	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	149
"	" 26	5	16	21	.....	.....	.....	61
Outremont Town (Ville).....	" 27	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	186
"	" 28	23	13	36	.....	.....	.....	122
Ste. Anne Parish (Paroisse).....	" 29	1	34	35	.....	.....	.....	105
Ste. Anne de Bellevue Town (Ville).....	" 30	3	55	58	.....	.....	.....	119
"	" 31	5	73	78	.....	.....	.....	185
Sennerville Village.....	" 32	2	23	25	.....	.....	2	90
La Presentation Parish (Paroisse).....	" 33	2	32	34	.....	.....	.....	117
Ste. Genevieve Village.....	" 34	6	59	65	.....	.....	.....	156
Côte des Neiges Parish (Paroisse).....	" 35	1	35	36	.....	.....	.....	107
St. Laurent	" 36	4	18	22	.....	.....	.....	61
"	" 37	9	35	44	.....	.....	1	148

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.		POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.				REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.								
Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	No. 38	13	55	68	68	1	0	1	1	160				
	" 39	4	34	38	38	0	0	1	1	134				
	" 40	6	34	40	40	0	0	2	2	143				
	" 41	12	64	76	76	0	0	0	0	250				
	" 42	3	63	66	66	0	0	0	0	191				
	" 43	1	96	97	97	1	1	0	0	153				
	" 44	4	5	9	9	0	0	0	0	87				
	" 45	19	6	25	25	0	0	0	0	175				
	" 46	16	6	21	21	0	0	0	0	183				
	" 47	4	80	84	84	0	0	0	0	181				
	" 48	4	49	53	53	0	0	0	0	130				
	Totals—Totaux.	418	2,124	2,542	2,542	6	6	34	34	*6,599	19,482			*Should be } Devrait être } 6,699.
	Majority against } Majorité contre la } prohibition			1,706										

JACQUES-CARTIER.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

KAMOURASKA.	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	74	80	1	5	160
St. Pascal.....	1						6	79	80	1		121
"	2							89	89			128
"	3							73	74			198
St. Philippe de Néri.....	4						1	97	90			136
St. Hélène.....	5						2	86	87			110
"	6						1	74	75			160
"	7						1	51	52			91
St. André.....	8						1	102	104			221
"	9						2	79	80			175
St. Bruno.....	10						10	76	77			127
St. Facôme.....	11						1	28	28			228
Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel.....	12							87	88			174
Rivière-Quélle.....	13						1	79	80			161
"	14						1	84	87			127
St. Onesime.....	15						3	75	76			136
St. Germain.....	16						1	67	68			107
Kamouraska Village.....	17						1	102	106			188
St. Louis de Kamouraska.....	18						5	93	95			177
St. Louis de Kamouraska.....	19						4	62	62			102
St. Anne.....	20						2	14	15			191
"	21							98	105			187
"	22						1	96	100			167
St. Denis.....	23						7					
St. Alexandre.....	24						4					
Totals—Totaux.....		56						1,850	1,906	1	5	3,740
Majority against prohibition								1,794				
Majorité contre la prohibition												

KAMOURASKA

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	LABELLE.	No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of votes donnees dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnees dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque college électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
				For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Prohibition.								
	Papineauville Village.....		1	16	1	61	77	125				1			
	St. Angélique		2	24	48	67	67	172	3			1			
	"		3	17	53	70	70	188							
	Montbello Village		4	9	50	59	59	150							
	Notre-Dame de Bon-Secours		5	4	32	36	36	205							
	Thurso Village		6	31	29	60	60	84							
	Lechaber Township (Canton)		7	40	40	80	80	132	1						
	"		8	30	11	41	41	102							
	West (Ouest)		9	9	22	31	31	58							
	North (Nord)		10	11	61	75	75	155							
	St. André-Avelin		11	3	49	52	52	101				1			
	"		12	5	62	67	67	150				1			
	"		13		51	51	51	90							
	"		14	1	62	63	63	144							
	"		15	5	80	85	85	152							
	Ripon Township (Canton)		16	1	64	65	65	110							
	"		17	1	56	57	57	114							
	Hartwell and Preston		18	6	74	80	80	167							
	"		19	8	39	47	47	97							
	"		20	9	8	17	17	52							
	Suffolk and Addington		21	10	81	91	91	161				2			
	"		22	2	47	49	49	104							
	Ponsonby Township (Canton)		23	9	11	20	20	86	1			3			
	Amherst		24	1	39	40	40	63							
	Clyde		25	1	56	57	57	90				1			

LABELLE.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Joly	"	26	83	85	.....	.....	140
Marchand	"	27	48	50	.....	2	162
Loranger	"	28	23	25	.....	.....	90
Mulgraves and Ivory	"	29	5	23	.....	.....	77
Portland East (Est)	"	30	40	44	.....	1	121
Portland West (Ouest)	"	31	33	10	.....	1	101
Villeuveuve	"	32	2	6	.....	.....	24
Wells and McGill	"	33	17	21	.....	1	85
Dudley	"	34	6	6	.....	.....	12
Kianika	"	35	15	15	.....	.....	75
L'Ange-Gardien	"	36	98	108	.....	1	253
Masson Village	"	37	55	89	.....	1	147
St. Malachie	"	38	4	13	.....	2	75
Buckingham South-east (Sud-Est)	"	39	6	13	.....	.....	88
Township (Centon)	"	40	15	17	.....	2	350
"	"	41	10	13	.....	1	.....
Town (Vill)	"	42	43	72	.....	1	207
"	"	43	24	42	.....	1	125
"	"	44	33	63	.....	1	155
"	"	45	36	62	.....	5	151
"	"	46	11	24	.....	2	78
Totals—Total		546	1,785	2,331	11	35	5,619
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition		.....	1,339	.....	.....	.....	24,779

LABELLE.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins déjetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.		For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins déjetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.									
LAPRAIRIE AND NAPIERVILLE.	Laprairie Village		1	18	57	75										
	" Parish (Paroisse)		2	11	72	83										
	" "		3	4	56	60										
	" "		4	2	48	50										
	St. Philippe		5	12	46	57										
	" "		6	12	106	118										
	St. Jacques le Mineur Parish (Paroisse)		7	5	84	89										
	" "		8	6	45	51										
	St. Constant		9	4	29	33										
	" "		10	2	38	40										
	" "		11	3	88	91										
	" "		12	4	32	36										
	St. Isidore		13	9	77	86										
	" "		14	7	91	98										
	St. Rémi Village		15	11	109	120										
	" Parish (Paroisse)		16	5	68	73										
	" "		17	2	39	41										
	" "		18	1	76	77										
	St. Michel Archange Parish (Paroisse)		19	6	62	68										
	" "		20	12	46	58										
	St. Edouard		21	6	69	75										
	" "		22	4	110	114										
	St. Patrice de Sherrington		23	12	29	41										
	" "		24	4	41	41										
	" "		25	6	42	48										

Prohibition Plebiscite

Napierville Village.....	26	68	88	1	170						
St. Cyprien Parish (Paroisse).....	27	76	77	1	192						
"	28	71	74	3	202						
Totals—Totaux.....	188	1,774	1,962	9	4,060	19,065					
Majority against prohibition		1,586									
Majorité contre la prohibition											
L'ASSOMPTION.											
Laurentides Town (Ville).....	No. 1	98	99	1	182						
St. Léo Parish (Paroisse).....	2	87	88	1	146						
"	3	2	40	1	92						
"	4	2	66	1	180						
St. Henri de Messouche.....	5	5	106	1	480						
"	6	3	93								
"	7	29	41								
St. Roch.....	8	7	108								
"	9	1	75	2	224						
"	10	2	67	1	102						
Lachenaie.....	11	47	67		160						
St. Paul l'Érmitte.....	12	70	78		176						
"	13	48	48		74						
Repentigny.....	14	54	55		140						
St. Sulpice.....	15	73	74	1	168						
L'Épiphanie Parish (Paroisse).....	16	2	76		347						
"	17	4	100								
L'Assomption.....	18	77	77		110						
"	19	1	47		94						
"	20	2	54		100						
Town (Ville).....	21	42	42		65						
"	22	1	74	2	182						
Lavaltrie.....	23	3	94	1	187						
"	24		35	2	93						
Totals—Totaux.....	76	1,602	1,678	3	3,334	14,661					
Majority against prohibition		1,526									
Majorité contre la prohibition											

LAPRAIRIE
AND
NAPIERVILLE.
(Continued—Suite).

L'ASSOMPTION.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each arrondissement de votation.		For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.							
LAVAIL.	St. Rose Village		1	6	100	109	1	159						
	" "		2	7	90	97		125						
	" "	Parish (Paroisse)	3	5	72	77	1	164						
	" "		4	1	95	96		157						
	St. Dorothée		5	8	93	101		208		2				
	St. Martin Village		6	14	37	51		188		2				
	" "		7	1	51	52		167						
	" "		8	1	46	47		164		1				
	" "		9	2	48	50		112						
	St. Vincent de Paul		10	86	69	107		212		3				
	" "		11	4	79	83		158						
	" "		12	3	73	76		153						
	St. François de Sales		13	2	108	110		197						
	Ahmatsic East (Est)		14	1	44	45		151						
	" West (Ouest)		15	3	79	82		123		3				
	Sault au Récollet		16	10	43	53		260		1				
	" "		17	5	148	153		268						
	" "		18	1	84	85		113						
	Rivière des Prairies		19	1	48	49		175						
	Pointe aux Trembles		20	14	81	96		277		2				
	" "		21	4	16	16		43						
	Longue Pointe East (Est)		22	12	37	49		124		1				
	" West (Ouest)		23	11	115	126		182		1				
	St. Léonard de Port Maurice		24	2	46	48		97						

LAVAIL.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Villeroy	"	"	25	6	73	79	3	194	
	"	"	26	6	52	58		206	
Totals--Totales			171		1,823	1,994	21	4,372	16,504
Majority against Majorité contre la prohibition					1,652				
LEVIS.									
Levis Town (Ville)	No. 1	9	72	81	193				
"	2	9	64	73	149				
"	3	11	80	91	195				
"	4	7	67	74	186				
"	5	6	37	43	120				
"	6	8	77	85	167				
"	7	6	79	85	181				
"	8	1	47	48	102				
"	9	9	51	60	134				
"	10	8	53	66	160				
"	11	5	63	68	151				
Bienville Village	12	3	95	98	185				
Lauzon	13	2	68	70	150				
"	14	4	59	63	121				
"	15	4	78	82	182				
"	16	4	38	42	93				
"	17	3	55	58	111				
St. Joseph Parish (Paroisse)	18	1	15	16	35				
N.-D. de la Victoire Parish (Paroisse)	19	4	50	54	109				
"	20	3	31	34	64				
St. David	"	3	71	72	154				
St. Téléphore	"	21	30	32	66				
St. Romuald Parish (Paroisse)	22	2	117	124	191				
"	23	7	118	122	176				
"	24	4	90	95	159				
"	25	5	46	48	108				
"	26	3	45	48	105				
St. Jean Chrysostome	27	2	60	60	107				
"	28	2	58	60	135				
"	29	3	81	84	62				
"	30	3	40	40	83				
St. Henri de Lauzon	31	3	106	109	183				
"	32	1	80	81	142				
"	33	6	63	69	101				
St. Nicolas	34	1	44	45	84				
"	35	1	90	91	173				
"	36		59	59	188				
St. Etienne de Lauzon	37	4	41	45	85				

LEVIS.

LAVAL.
(Continued).
(Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION</i>	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écrits.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
		For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>						
	St. Etienne de Lauzon Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>) No. 38	51	51	51	1	115			
	St. Lambert " " " " " 39	1	67	68	...	157			
	" " " " " 40	1	87	88	...	121			
	Totals - <i>Totaux</i>	152	2,572	2,724	5	10	5,422	25,995	
	Majority against prohibition <i>Majorité contre la prohibition</i>	2,420							

LÉVIS.
(Continued).
(Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite

L'ISLET.

L'ISLET.

L'Islet	No.	1	2	3	4	5	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90			
L'Islet	"	1	2	3	4	5	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90			
St. Jean-Port-Joli	"	2	3	4	5	6	119	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150			
St. Roch des Animaux	"	3	4	5	6	7	55	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83			
Ste. Louise	"	4	5	6	7	8	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58			
St. Aubert	"	5	6	7	8	9	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55		
St. Eugene	"	6	7	8	9	10	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88		
St. Cyrille	"	7	8	9	10	11	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79		
St. Pamphile	"	8	9	10	11	12	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
Ste. Perpétue	"	9	10	11	12	13	67	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	
Totals—Totaux.....		38	1,431	1,469	6	21	2,807	13,823																												
Majority against prohibition																																				
Majorité contre la prohibition																																				

LOTBINIÈRE.

LOTBINIÈRE.

Lotbinière	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
St. Edouard	"	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
St. Philomène	"	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
Deschaillons Village	"	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
St. Jean Deschaillons Parish (Paroisse)	"	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Lesclercville Village	"	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
Ste. Emélie Parish (Paroisse)	"	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
St. Louis de Lotbinière	"	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
Ste. Croix	"	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
St. Antoine	"	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
St. Apollinaire	"	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
Totals—Totaux.....		38	1,431	1,469	6	21	2,807	13,823																												
Majority against prohibition																																				
Majorité contre la prohibition																																				

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>									
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Votes on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.
St. Agapit.....	No. 20	1	1	56	56	56	0	0	96	96	96	
".....	" 21	1	1	60	60	61	0	0	117	117	117	
St. Gilles.....	" 22	1	1	77	77	78	1	1	154	154	154	
St. Narcisse.....	" 23	0	0	114	114	114	0	0	167	167	167	
St. Patrice.....	" 24	8	8	90	90	98	0	0	173	173	173	
St. Sylvestre.....	" 25	13	13	79	79	92	0	0	181	181	181	
".....	" 26	2	2	30	30	32	0	0	84	84	84	
".....	" 27	17	17	23	23	40	0	0	90	90	90	
Ste. Agathe.....	" 28	3	3	104	104	107	0	0	175	175	175	
".....	" 29	1	1	104	104	105	0	0	181	181	181	
St. Flavien.....	" 30	1	1	62	62	62	1	1	106	106	106	
".....	" 31	0	0	34	34	34	0	0	82	82	82	
Totals—Total.....		86	86	1,987	1,987	2,073	7	13	4,167	4,167	20,688	
Majority against prohibition				1,901								

LOTBINIÈRE.
(Continued—Suite).

LOTBINIÈRE.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

MAISONNEUVE, St. Jean-Baptiste Ward (Quarter).	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50											
"	"	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50											
"	"	27	14	8	4	4	5	14	6	6	3	8	8	7	10	5	7	12	7	4	6	6	1	6	11	9	9	5	10	5	5	6	6	8	8	9	9	1	1	24	24	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
"	"	25	56	49	37	41	48	37	37	43	28	44	50	57	27	30	45	42	34	48	30	93	22	54	30	25	81	42	28	28	38	29	125	30	83	30	83	103	145	130	28	58	12	65	113	43	48	57	54	62	97	29	53	62	43	18						
"	"	52	70	57	41	48	48	43	43	52	28	52	57	27	30	45	42	34	41	52	36	91	28	65	39	30	91	47	34	36	38	126	30	90	34	90	103	149	32	63	68	113	46	46	54	54	68	103	44	55	67	48	20									
"	"	195	192	181	183	123	155	179	173	86	224	112	94	150	169	173	140	181	181	118	104	77	171	102	111	123	113	124	107	150	140	103	108	98	140	141	177	106	150	70	191	134	182	182	178	145	146	156	177	180	184	185										

MAISONNEUVE.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes donnees dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnees dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.															
MAISONNEUVE. (Continued—Suite).	St. Louis Town (Ville)	No. 51	2	23	25	23	25	25	1	1	1	1	153	166			
	"	" 52	16	18	34	15	34	34					166	159			
	"	" 53	8	7	15	38	7	15					168	182			
	"	" 54	7	9	45	68	88	73			2		182	138			
	St. Denis Ward (Quartier)	" 55	3	39	42	21	39	42					138	75			
	"	" 56	2	2	27	49	21	27					75	31			
	"	" 58	8	8	57	65	57	57			3		65	167			
	"	" 59	6	6	57	70	57	71			1		70	114			
	"	" 60	1	1	70	94	70	96					94	97			
	"	" 61	2	2	34	72	34	76					72	116			
	"	" 62	4	4	40	83	40	83					83	140			
	"	" 63	3	3	43	65	43	77					65	99			
Hochelaga Ward (Quartier)	" 64	12	12	50	57	50	57					57	130				
"	" 65	7	7	69	76	69	76					76	207				
"	" 66	9	9	84	93	84	93					93	140				
"	" 67	9	9	64	74	64	74		1	1		74	154				
"	" 68	10	10	41	43	41	43					43	119				
"	" 69	2	2	15	25	15	25					25	125				
"	" 70	10	10	43	52	43	52					52	164				
"	" 71	9	9	49	56	49	56					56	188				
"	" 72	10	10	35	41	35	41					41	116				
"	" 73	6	6	85	91	85	91					91	136				
"	" 74	6	6	56	62	56	62					62	136				
"	" 75	4	4	37	41	37	41					41	90				

MAISONNEUVE,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	76	10	33	43	13	70	126				
"	77	9	66	75			174				
"	78	1	42	43			105				
"	79	6	68	74			160				
"	80	2	64	66			117				
"	81	5	12	17			65				
"	82	10	35	45			151				
"	83	8	38	46			135				
Maisonneuve, Town (Ville)	84	16	45	61	1	1	162				
"	85	11	47	58	1	1	119				
"	86	10	44	54		1	108				
"	87	8	53	61			135				
"	88	8	86	94			135				
"	89	2	31	33		2	102				
Petite Côte	90	13	28	41			87				
De Lorimier	91	7	59	66			221				
"	92	6	5	11			61				
Totals—Totaux		609	4,501	5,110	13	70	12,350				
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition			3,892								
MASKINONGÉ.											
Louiseville	No. 1	12	58	70	1		176				
"	" 2	5	48	53		1	146				
Rivière du Loup	" 3	4	62	66		1	130				
"	" 4	5	70	75			198				
Maskinongé	" 5	21	71	92			156				
"	" 6	7	81	88			195				
"	" 7	2	51	53		1	171				
St. Justin	" 8	6	57	63			158				
"	" 9	3	34	37		1	60				
"	" 10	5	56	61		1	97				
Ste. Ursule	" 11	2	103	105			165				
"	" 12	4	53	57			128				
"	" 13	5	84	89		3	147				
St. Léon	" 14	6	89	95		1	195				
"	" 15	12	68	80			160				
St. Paulin	" 16	2	96	98			185				
"	" 17		43	43		2	94				
Hunterstown	" 18	3	40	43		2	72				
St. Didace	" 19	6	101	107		1	135				
"	" 20	3	49	52		1	125				
"	" 21	1	39	40			64				
"	" 22		31	31			75				

MAISONNEUVE,
(Continued—Suite).

MASKINONGÉ.

MASKINONGÉ.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division against Prohibition.										
MASKINONGÉ. (Continued—Suite).	St. Alexis.....	No. 23	6	64	70	1	1	149				
	".....	" 24	3	39	42	1	1	87				
	Totals— <i>Toutour</i>		123	1,487	1,610	7	13	3,328		17,829		
	Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la } prohibition			1,364								
MEGANTIC.	Averness.....	No. 1	48	10	58	1	1	101				
	".....	" 2	68	46	112	1	1	184				
	".....	" 3	24	30	54	1	1	88				
	".....	" 4	18	29	47	1	4	90				
	Leeds.....	" 5	85	7	92	1	1	97				
	".....	" 6	79	9	88	1	1	91				
	".....	" 7	55	7	62	1	1	88				
	" East (Est).....	" 8	10	76	86	1	1	152				
	Nelson.....	" 9	20	39	59	1	1	87				
	St. Anastasia.....	" 10	5	96	101	1	1	140				
	".....	" 11	16	92	108	1	1	130				
	Theford North (Nord).....	" 12	6	59	65	1	1	100				
	".....	" 13	4	109	113	1	1	161				

Plébiscite de Prohibition.

Theford South (Sud).....	14	13	27	.....	.....	59
Kingsville.....	2	23	25	.....	.....	59
".....	11	25	36	.....	.....	116
".....	10	55	65	1	.....	138
".....	18	63	77	1	.....	124
Ireland North (Nord).....	3	71	74	.....	.....	117
".....	30	36	66	.....	.....	152
".....	28	49	77	.....	.....	120
South (Sud).....	21	34	52	1	.....	117
Halifax South (Sud).....	22	34	61	.....	.....	100
".....	23	61	61	.....	.....	100
".....	24	109	113	1	.....	145
".....	4	111	111	1	.....	170
".....	25	86	111	.....	.....	170
".....	26	28	38	2	.....	58
".....	26	89	92	.....	.....	145
North (Nord).....	3	89	92	.....	.....	142
".....	28	95	102	.....	.....	142
Somerset South (Sud).....	4	62	66	2	.....	146
".....	29	64	66	.....	.....	107
".....	30	54	57	.....	.....	107
Lourdes.....	31	64	64	.....	.....	85
Plessisville.....	32	106	114	.....	.....	161
".....	33	60	67	1	.....	116
Somerset North (Nord).....	34	81	84	1	.....	132
".....	35	117	138	.....	.....	191
St. Pierre Baptiste.....	36	69	87	.....	.....	120
".....	18	27	47	1	.....	85
St. Désiré.....	37	27	47	1	.....	85
".....	20	54	65	1	.....	170
".....	11	54	65	.....	.....	170
Totals—Totaux.....	711	2,139	2,850	13	22	4,793
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	1,428	.....	.....	.....	22,233

MEGANTIC.
(Continued—Suite.)

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite - Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No.	For Prohibition.			Against Prohibition.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.		For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number de bulletins écartés.							
MISSISSQUOI.	Village of Covansville		1	63	13	76								155				
	" Dunham		2	16	23	39								65				
	Township (Canton) of Dunham		3	49	38	87								172				
	" "		4	47	22	69								161				
	" "		5	45	6	51								163				
	" "		6	39	32	71								174				
	Town (Ville) of Farnham		7	26	62	88								167				
	" "		8	34	49	83								170				
	" "		9	20	39	59								147				
	Township (Canton) of Farnham		10	17	37	54								118				
	" "		11	20	59	79								187				
	" Village of Freightsburg		12	24	52	76								164				
	" Sweetsburg		13	12	19	31								74				
	" Philipsburg		14	16	10	26								56				
	" Parish (Paroisse) of St. Armand East (Est)		15	9	16	25								145				
	" "		16	29	16	45								144				
	" "		17	28	15	43								137				
	" "		18	9	22	31								135				
	" "		19	27	38	65								174				
	" St. Georges de Clarenceville		20	48	23	71								117				
	" "		21	53	8	61								157				
	" St. Thomas		22	20	28	48								117				
	Township (Canton) of Stanbridge		23	44	8	52								117				
	" "		24	39	18	57								125				
	Parish of (Par.) St. Ignace de Stanbridge		25	25	9	34								82				

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	28	18	46	1	83
" " " " " " " " " " " "	26	18	46	1	83
" " " " " " " " " " " "	27	40	58		122
Stambridge Station.....	28	33	55		100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	29	58	66		113
Town (Ville) of Bedford.....	30	16	51	1	121
" " " " " " " " " " " "	31	35	55	1	101
" " " " " " " " " " " "	32	47	67	1	128
" " " " " " " " " " " "	33	50	82	1	174
St. Bernard de Lacolle.....	34	40	79	1	163
" " " " " " " " " " " "	35	53	60		148
" " " " " " " " " " " "	36	31	60		158
Totals--Totalur.....	1,006	1,103	2,109	22	4,790
Majority against prohibition		97			
Majorité contre la prohibition		97			

	6	97	103	1	191
Ste. Julienne.....	1	41	42		90
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	132	134		195
St. Esprit.....	3	64	66		90
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4	68	73		151
St. Alexis.....	5	52	52		112
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	96	101		196
St. Jacques.....	7	68	77		175
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8	71	71		151
" " " " " " " " " " " "	9	52	52		88
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	81	83		179
St. Marie-Salomée.....	11	18	18		37
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12	109	113	1	163
St. Liguori.....	13	55	60	2	81
" " " " " " " " " " " "	14	50	71		166
" " " " " " " " " " " "	15	33	52		143
Rawdon.....	16	89	96	2	158
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17	11	11		38
Chertsey.....	18	30	32		55
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19	56	56		97
Wexford.....	20	61	64		181
St. Calixte.....	21	69	71		114
" " " " " " " " " " " "	22	44	47		79
St. Donat.....	23				
Totals--Totalur.....	101	1,444	1,545	3	2,930
Majority against prohibition		1,343			
Majorité contre la prohibition		1,343			

MISSISQUOI.
(Continued—Suite).

MONTCALM.

MONTCALM.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total number of Votes polled in each Arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of bulletins mutilés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.				Number of votes given for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes given dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.										
MONTMAGNY.	Montmagny Town (Ville)	1	1	4	55	59	2	1	2	1	1	206	206				
	" "	2	3	3	63	66	1	1	1	1	1	174	174				
	Parish (Paroisse) of St. Thomas	3	4	4	47	51	88	1	1	1	1	135	135				
	" "	4	1	1	87	86	88	1	1	1	1	165	165				
	" "	5	1	1	86	86	88	1	1	1	1	179	179				
	" "	6	1	1	42	42	46	1	1	1	1	79	79				
	" "	7	1	1	74	76	104	1	1	1	1	103	103				
	" "	8	2	1	103	103	104	1	1	1	1	11	146	146			
	" "	9	1	1	91	96	96	1	1	1	1	1	185	185			
	" "	10	5	3	120	122	122	1	1	1	1	2	200	200			
	" "	11	2	2	57	58	58	1	1	1	1	1	223	223			
	" "	12	1	1	87	89	89	1	1	1	1	3	206	206			
	" "	13	2	1	81	82	82	1	1	1	1	1	205	205			
	" "	14	1	1	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	57	57			
	" "	15	1	1	58	58	58	1	1	1	1	1	89	89			
	" N.-D. St. Rosaire d'Ashburton	16	1	1	69	69	69	1	1	1	1	1	140	140			
	Township (Canton) of Montmagny	17	1	1	62	62	62	1	1	1	1	1	99	99			
	" "	18	1	1	41	44	44	1	1	1	1	1	67	67			
	" Rolette and Panet	19	3	1	63	64	64	1	1	1	1	1	112	112			
	Parish of St. Antoine de l'Île-aux-Grues	20	1	1	34	34	34	1	1	1	1	1	2,879	2,879			
Totals—Totaux				1,359	1,393	1,393	3	22	3	22	22	14,726	14,726				
Majority against Prohibition				1,325													
Majorité contre la prohibition					1,325												

Plébiscite de Prohibition.

MONTMORENCY. L'Ange-Gardien.		No.	1	2	58	60				120
"	"	"	2	2	70	81				130
Château-Richer	"	3	2	79	81					130
"	"	4	3	120	123					164
Ste. Anne.	"	5	6	88	94	1	2			182
"	"	6	3	86	89					176
St. Joachim	"	7	3	125	128					164
St. Féréol	"	8	6	116	122					193
St. Tite	"	9	7	83	90					141
Ste. Brigitte de Laval	"	10	1	16	17					116
Ste. Péronille.	"	11	2	32	34	1	1			77
St. Pierre	"	12	1	54	55					117
St. Famille	"	13	4	98	98		1			191
St. Tite	"	14		40	40					57
St. François.	"	15	2	55	57					106
St. Jean (Ile d'Orleans).	"	16	4	58	58		1			124
"	"	17	6	34	40					118
St. Laurent	"	18	3	83	91					124
Totals— <i>Toutour</i>			57	1,301	1,358	3	5			2,503
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition				1,244						12,309

MONTMORENCY.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Againt Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins nuds.	Number of Voters on the Revised Lists in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS
	St. Anne's Ward (Quartier Ste-Anne) No.											
MONTREAL, St. Anne's Riding (Division Ste-Anne).			17	26	43	1	1	1	164			
	"	"	6	27	33	2	1	1	111			
	"	"	11	10	21	3	1	2	86			
	"	"	14	37	51	4	2	2	175			
	"	"	5	41	53	5	2	2	228			
	"	"	6	46	59	6	2	2	171			
	"	"	7	16	28	7	2	2	112			
	"	"	16	28	44	8	2	2	140			
	"	"	13	33	46	8	2	2	59			
	"	"	4	13	17	4	2	2	101			
	"	"	12	41	53	9	2	2	108			
	"	"	21	13	34	10	2	2	108			
	"	"	11	13	22	11	2	2	146			
	"	"	12	22	36	12	2	2	188			
	"	"	13	39	53	13	2	2	148			
	"	"	14	32	42	14	2	2	94			
	"	"	15	29	35	15	2	2	180			
	"	"	16	50	70	16	2	2	189			
	"	"	17	54	72	17	1	2	189			
	"	"	18	31	49	18	1	2	144			
	"	"	19	22	18	19	1	2	155			
	"	"	20	32	50	20	1	2	67			
	"	"	21	14	28	21	1	2	108			
	"	"	22	13	37	22	1	2	115			
	"	"	23	24	34	23	1	2	52			
"	"	24	5	9	24	1	2	108				
"	"	25	6	18	24	1	2	108				

ST. ANNE'S R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	26	24	7	31	115
"	27	24	18	42	167
"	28	7	17	24	127
"	29	8	11	19	91
"	30	9	19	28	147
"	31	8	9	33	157
"	32	4	18	22	120
"	33	7	16	23	147
"	34	13	11	24	101
"	35	10	24	34	190
"	36	6	23	35	191
"	37	4	22	28	115
"	38	7	27	24	135
"	39	13	12	25	170
"	40	2	17	19	169
"	41	5	16	21	120
"	42	6	23	29	190
"	43	7	20	27	143
"	44	6	31	37	131
"	45	5	10	15	68
"	46	5	46	51	152
"	47	11	15	26	101
"	48	4	34	38	146
"	49	9	26	35	115
"	50	9	16	25	93
"	51	4	16	20	65
"	52	12	30	42	153
"	53	10	5	15	80
"	54	13	16	29	165
"	55	18	33	51	170
"	56	18	32	50	179
"	57	16	20	36	153
"	58	5	8	13	60
"	59	7	30	37	186
"	60	54	21	75	170
"	61	44	15	59	145
"	62	37	24	61	170
"	63	39	13	52	130
"	64	53	22	75	157
"	65	15	12	27	77
Totals—Total	1,069	1,305	2,374	31	8,707
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	246	.....	.....	24,686

ST. ANNE'S R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled		Total Number of Votes polled in each		Number of rejected Ballots.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
		For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.						
MONTREAL, St. Antoine's Riding (Division St. Antoine).	St. Antoine's Ward (Quartier St. Antoine).No.	21	13	34	28	2	1	117	117				
	"	21	41	62	63			163	163				
	"	3	19	33	33			146	146				
	"	4	18	30	30			133	133				
	"	5	17	19	36		2	150	150				
	"	6	22	27	49			179	179				
	"	7	26	7	33			106	106	1			
	"	8	30	13	43			106	106	1			
	"	9	38	11	49			139	139				
	"	9a	10	4	14			69	69				
	"	10	18	13	31		2	129	129	1			
	"	11	48	14	62			197	197				
	"	12	37	52	89			172	172	1			
	"	13	26	9	35		1	114	114	1			
	"	14	30	7	37		1	108	108	1			
	"	15	36	11	47			137	137				
	"	16	25	20	45			127	127				
	"	16a	23	6	29			77	77				
	"	17	17	5	22			87	87				
	"	18	28	24	52			188	188				
	"	19	21	12	33		1	83	83				
"	19a	20	6	26			120	120					
"	20	26	18	44		1	149	149					
"	21	19	8	28		1	96	96	3				

ST. ANTOINE'S R.

Plébiscite de Prohibition.

"	22	50	6	1	188
"	"	20	"	3	133
"	"	18	1	"	153
"	24	33	"	"	63
"	25	22	"	"	161
"	26	58	"	"	56
"	27	16	"	"	103
"	28	26	"	"	54
"	29	11	"	"	115
"	30	32	2	"	172
"	31	40	3	1	127
"	32	36	2	3	143
"	33	24	"	2	142
"	34	17	1	"	152
"	35	20	"	"	194
"	36	12	2	1	113
"	37	8	"	"	102
"	37 ^a	26	"	"	166
"	38	5	"	"	171
"	38	10	1	"	171
"	39	46	"	"	123
"	40	12	"	"	81
"	41	4	"	"	20
"	41 ^a	4	"	"	102
"	42	11	"	"	153
"	43	18	"	"	134
"	44	20	2	2	98
"	45	13	1	1	112
"	46	5	"	2	184
"	46 ^a	24	"	2	118
"	47	35	"	1	107
"	48	39	"	"	143
"	49	15	"	"	132
"	50	21	"	"	90
"	51	3	"	3	155
"	52	4	"	1	126
"	53	25	1	7	120
"	54	33	2	1	112
"	55	38	"	1	76
"	56	15	"	1	103
"	57	30	"	"	85
"	58	7	"	"	127
"	59	20	"	"	
"	60	37	"	"	
"	61	6	"	"	
"	17	15	"	"	
Totals—Totaux.....					*8,643
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition....					44
Totals—Totaux.....					44,626

*Error, should be 8,745.
Erreur, devrait être 8,745

ST. ANTOINE'S R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
MONTREAL, St. James Riding (Division St. Jacques).	St. James Ward (Quartier St. Jacques)....No.	For Prohibition	Against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.		
		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.			
		1	20	22	1	1	81	81	61		
		2	12	15	1	2	61	61	95		
		3	3	25	28	3	155	155	133		
		4	7	28	35	..	145	145	124		
		5	10	43	53	..	145	145	124		
		6	12	52	64	..	124	124	95		
		7	8	32	40	..	156	156	179		
		8	8	18	26	..	156	156	138		
		9	9	56	65	..	156	156	142		
		10	5	22	27	..	156	156	90		
		11	8	33	41	..	156	156	92		
		12	8	54	62	1	179	179	185		
		13	5	35	40	..	185	185	157		
		14	2	33	35	..	185	185	159		
		15	2	35	40	..	185	185	146		
		16	3	85	88	..	185	185	139		
		17	7	60	67	..	185	185	140		
		18	10	71	81	5	185	185	171		
		19	10	62	72	1	185	185	185		
		20	6	131	137	..	185	185	185		
		21	8	55	63	..	185	185	185		
		22	1	19	19	..	185	185	185		
23	1	18	18	..	185	185	185				
24	1	49	54	..	185	185	185				
25	1	68	68	..	185	185	185				

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	25	10	45	55	.....	100
"	"	2	27	29	"	113
"	"	6	38	44	"	96
"	"	3	37	40	"	88
"	"	6	41	47	"	146
"	"	14	52	66	"	75
"	"	3	24	27	"	116
"	"	3	43	49	"	119
"	"	6	36	40	"	113
"	"	4	42	46	"	116
"	"	4	47	50	"	112
"	"	3	34	38	"	99
"	"	7	34	41	"	101
"	"	3	28	31	"	100
"	"	3	42	48	"	57
"	"	6	18	21	"	69
"	"	3	22	29	"	143
"	"	7	34	40	"	150
"	"	6	31	41	"	187
"	"	10	42	61	"	135
"	"	8	53	59	"	92
"	"	6	53	63	"	105
"	"	4	59	63	"	114
"	"	4	28	32	"	180
"	"	4	7	14	"	171
"	"	7	32	41	"	90
"	"	48	49	60	"	70
"	"	11	66	75	"	192
"	"	9	20	25	"	76
"	"	5	73	89	"	119
"	"	16	29	29	"	89
"	"	5	43	48	"	84
"	"	5	28	31	"	101
"	"	3	31	40	"	95
"	"	9	87	98	"	110
"	"	11	48	60	"	152
"	"	12	49	57	"	150
"	"	8	72	77	"	112
"	"	5	100	109	"	151
"	"	9	84	88	"	148
"	"	4	115	133	"	35,830
"	"	20	72	85	"	* Error, should be 7,949.
"	"	63			"	Erreur, devrait être 7,949.
Totals—Total	439	3,031	3,470	31	20	*7,970
Majority against prohibition	.....	2,592				
Majorité contre la prohibition	.....				

ST. JAMES R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Ballots marked.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
		For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.										
MONTREAL, St. Lawrence Riding (Division St. Laurent).	S. Lawrence Ward (Quartier St. Laurent), No. 1	30	22	52	25	4	1	91	91	124	124		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	33	39	30			114	114	161	161		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	23	37	37			149	149	111	111		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	8	17	20	37			127	127	81	81		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	9	10	10	20			20	20	170	170		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	9	26	35		1	15	15	106	106		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	11	11	9	20			37	37	134	134		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	12	20	21	41			41	41	154	154		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	13	9	10	19			19	19	196	196		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	14	6	34	40		3	43	43	121	121		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	15	19	13	32			19	19	191	191		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	16	23	20	43			43	43	183	183		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	17	10	61	71		1	71	71	154	154		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	18	13	82	95		4	95	95	173	173		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	19	23	8	31			31	31	99	99		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	20	20	7	27			27	27	110	110		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	21	14	17	31		4	38	38	161	161		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	22	14	14	28			28	28	83	83		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	23	11	28	39			39	39	154	154		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	24	24	18	42			42	42	192	192		
	" " " " " " " " " " " "	25	30	13	43			43	43	157	157		

Plébiscite de Prohibition.

	22	30	30	6	24	108
"	22a	8	36	8	28	114
"	23	14	35	14	21	109
"	23a	10	36	10	26	145
"	24	10	35	10	25	116
"	24a	18	40	18	22	107
"	25	13	39	13	26	130
"	26	37	50	37	37	170
"	27	14	24	14	14	149
"	27a	9	24	9	24	68
"	28	41	61	41	20	188
"	29	8	34	8	26	200
"	30	40	48	40	26	147
St. Louis Ward (Quartier St. Louis)	31	53	68	53	15	164
"	32	18	74	18	18	180
"	33	9	86	9	18	192
"	34	3	59	3	3	174
"	35	5	39	5	34	114
"	36	6	34	6	28	118
"	37	10	57	10	47	171
"	38	2	22	2	20	98
"	39	10	45	10	35	129
"	40	4	39	4	10	114
"	40a	9	72	9	4	90
"	41	4	66	4	11	158
"	42	11	92	11	11	183
"	43	6	26	6	20	150
"	44	4	32	4	28	97
"	45	5	35	5	30	127
"	46	7	61	7	54	113
"	46a	3	26	3	23	56
"	47	2	62	2	60	118
"	48	10	53	10	43	134
"	49	10	115	10	105	167
"	50	4	57	4	57	123
"	50a	6	63	6	57	79
"	51	18	69	18	51	197
"	52	12	39	12	27	129
"	53	13	23	13	27	92
"	53a	14	23	14	23	84
"	54	29	27	29	49	84
"	55	21	59	21	38	185
"	56	12	49	12	20	190
"	56a	11	31	11	31	105
"	57	24	20	24	9	83
"	58	7	41	7	17	116
"	59	5	31	5	24	155
"	60	19	21	19	16	125
"	61	5	37	5	18	130
"	61a	5	17	5	17	90
"	"	16	33	16	17	125

ST. LAWRENCE R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la Prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>			Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes donné dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes donné dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour le plébiscite.				Number of votes donné dans chaque arrondissement de votation contre le plébiscite.												
MONTREAL, St. Lawrence Riding (Division St. Laurent). (Continued—Suite).	St. Louis Ward (Quartier St. Louis).... No. 62	12	30	42	30	32	42	40	53	33	39	1	150	42,808					
	" " " "..... No. 63	8	32	40	32	42	53	40	53	33	2	1	112	42,808					
	" " " "..... No. 64	11	42	53	42	53	53	40	53	33	2	2	141	42,808					
	Totals—Total	1,065	2,249	3,314	2,249	3,314	3,314	3,314	3,314	3,314	33	39	10,510	42,808					
	Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition		1,184		1,184		1,184												
MONTREAL, St. Mary's Riding (Division Ste-Marie).	St. Mary's Ward (Quartier Ste-Marie).... No. 1	8	25	33	25	42	33	33	33	33	1	105							
	" " " "..... No. 2	3	42	45	42	61	45	45	45	33	3	106							
	" " " "..... No. 3	13	48	61	48	54	61	61	61	33	1	165							
	" " " "..... No. 4	17	37	54	37	9	54	54	54	33	2	166							
	" " " "..... No. 5	4	9	13	9	51	13	13	13	33	2	116							
	" " " "..... No. 6	8	51	59	51	27	59	59	59	33	2	80							
	" " " "..... No. 7	3	24	27	24	66	27	27	27	33	1	153							
	" " " "..... No. 7a	16	66	82	66	28	82	82	82	33	1	96							
	" " " "..... No. 8	7	21	28	21	44	28	28	28	33	3	105							
	" " " "..... No. 9	4	40	44	40	14	44	44	44	33	2	115							
	" " " "..... No. 10	9	14	23	14	33	23	23	23	33	2	99							
" " " "..... No. 11	11	33	44	11	44	44	44	44	33	2	99								
ST. MARY'S R.																			

Prohibition Plebiscite.

12	23	51	149
"	10	26	81
"	11	60	181
"	13	67	177
"	15	66	193
"	16	77	102
"	17	7	107
"	18	39	108
"	19	31	99
"	20	30	110
"	21	23	178
"	22	37	112
"	23	36	100
"	24	43	124
"	24	4	117
"	4	41	139
"	5	37	95
"	5	42	138
"	7	36	86
"	7	43	111
"	9	27	91
"	9	18	134
"	7	31	110
"	7	27	144
"	7	34	155
"	3	43	127
"	3	26	157
"	3	29	74
"	5	34	195
"	4	47	162
"	8	55	158
"	8	56	133
"	6	39	121
"	3	36	62
"	3	39	124
"	5	50	72
"	5	45	87
"	3	20	138
"	3	23	129
"	18	38	95
"	39	38	148
"	6	30	83
"	6	24	164
"	2	24	189
"	2	30	135
"	2	84	162
"	2	35	176
"	2	35	100
"	3	60	189
"	3	57	107
"	7	46	
"	7	53	
"	1	21	
"	4	33	
"	4	37	
"	4	137	
"	10	57	
"	10	47	
"	5	64	
"	5	37	

ST. MARY'S R.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.			REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.									
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour la prohibition.	Number de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
MONTREAL, St. Mary's Riding. (Division Ste. Marie). Continued—(Suite).	1	23	24	...	2	...	24	...	97*	...	...	...
	4	36	40	...	...	...	40	...	96	...	...	...
	3	50	62	...	...	...	62	...	187	...	...	...
	2	39	41	...	...	...	41	...	185	...	...	...
	3	22	25	...	...	...	25	...	101	...	...	...
	4	22	26	...	...	...	26	...	96	...	...	...
	3	25	28	...	...	...	28	...	123	...	...	...
	3	34	37	...	...	...	37	...	137	...	...	...
	3	39	42	...	...	...	42	...	116	...	...	...
	463	2,027	3,090	...	47	...	3,090	...	8,928	...	34,746	...	
	Totals—Totalx.		2,027	3,090	13	47	3,090	8,928	34,746				
	Majority against prohibition		2,164										
	Majorité contre la prohibition		2,164										
	NICOLET.	3	52	55	55	...	152
7		30	37	...	...	...	37	...	142	...	...	...
2		73	75	...	...	...	75	...	170	...	...	...
1		36	37	...	...	...	37	...	111	...	...	...
4		57	61	...	...	...	61	...	183	...	...	...
4		12	16	...	...	...	16	...	54	...	...	...

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Gentilly	7	4	23	23	1	1	80
"	8	4	76	80			202
"	9	2	50	52			144
"	10	1	67	68			161
Ste. Angèle de Laval	11	9	46	55		1	235
Béancour	12	10	63	73		1	162
"	13	11	47	58		2	116
"	14	5	37	42			108
Ste. Gertrude	15	2	90	92			120
"	16	2	50	52			85
"	17	2	49	51			159
St. Sylvere	18	3	56	59			172
"	19	7	22	29			70
Village La Rochelle	20	1	49	50			78
St. Grégoire	21	6	117	122			193
"	22	4	84	88		4	120
"	23	3	85	88		1	131
St. Célestin	24	3	144	144			216
"	25	5	111	116		1	183
St. Wenceslas	26	2	88	88		1	174
"	27	2	89	91			153
"	28	4	27	31			64
Ste. Eulalie	29	3	50	53			288
St. Samuel	30	1	58	58			106
St. Léonard	31	1	15	16			165
"	32	3	93	96			96
"	33	3	36	36			105
"	34	2	62	62			156
Ste. Brigitte des Saules	35	2	47	49			158
"	36	2	66	68			99
Ste. Perpetue	37	1	43	43		1	125
"	38	1	33	34		5	127
Ste. Monique	39	2	52	52			174
"	40	2	77	77			120
"	41	2	78	78			88
Nicolelet Parish (Paroisse)	42	6	26	32		1	118
"	43	2	34	36			135
"	44	2	61	63			181
" Town (Ville)	45	17	35	52			146
"	46	10	49	59			86
"	47	1	39	40			6,377
Totals—Totale	153	2,084	2,837	28,735	1	20	
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition		2,531					

NICOLET,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>	No.	For Prohibition.		Against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.		Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
			Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Againt Prohibition.	Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.									
PONTIAC.	Chyon	1	30	28	58	1	160	149							
	Wyman's School House	2	25	16	41	1	128	143							
	Hammond's	3	48	15	63		170	145	2						
	North Onslow	4	27	35	62		152	130							
	Bristol	5	78	17	95		171	120							
	"	6	45	23	68		136	117							
	"	7	22	46	68		75	222							
	"	8	82	9	91		106	267							
	Clarendon	9	89	12	101		181	199							
	"	10	63	1	64		112	131							
	"	11	46	4	50		59	86							
	"	12	46	6	52		31	20							
	Shawville	13	77	33	110		36	24							
	Porcage-du-Fort	14	21	14	35		36	22							
	Bryson	15	27	14	41		37	25							
	Grand Calamet	16	15	14	29		47	267							
	"	15 ^c	7	7	14		47	181							
	Thorne	16	57	25	82		67	199							
	Leslie, Clapham, &c.	17	36	11	47		85	131							
	Litchfield	18	33	34	67		25	36							
	"	19	8	77	85		43	11							
	"	20	11	14	25		31	86							
	Mansfield, &c.	21	2	43	45		20	11							
	Conlonge	22	22	20	42		31	86							
Waltham and Bryson	23	11	11	22		30	48								
Chapeau	24	11	30	41		31	86								

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	25	10	66	76	1	3	4,563	22,084
Allumettes.....	25	10	66	76	1	3	4,563	22,084
".....	26	13	87	100				
Chichester.....	27	10	51	61				
Sheen and Aberdeen.....	28	8	35	43				
".....	29	1	10	11				
Oldfield.....	30	6	7	13				
Alley and Caswood.....	31	15	3	18				
Duhamel and Laverlochere.....	32	8	32	40	1			
Ville-Marie.....	33	1	18	19				
Guigues.....	34	6	19	25	1			
Totals—Totaux.....	963	980	1,893	6	3			
Majority for prohibition.....	33							
Majorité pour la prohibition.....	33							

	4	2	80	84	1	124
Cap Santé.....	4	2	80	84	1	124
".....	2		64	66		116
N. D. de Portneuf.....	3	11	78	89		171
".....	4	5	62	67		131
Deschambault.....	5	3	69	72	1	149
".....	6	1	35	36		71
".....	7		76	76		159
Grondines.....	8	3	51	54		164
".....	9	1	20	21		79
St. Alban.....	10	2	78	80		138
".....	11		107	107		162
".....	12	3	48	51	2	76
St. Casimir.....	13	8	49	57		175
".....	14	1	77	78	1	161
".....	15	1	59	60		117
St. Ubalde.....	16		121	121		172
".....	17		51	51		96
St. Basile.....	18		131	131	1	167
".....	19	2	90	92	1	109
St. Raymond.....	20	5	28	33	1	65
".....	21	9	21	30		126
".....	22	1	90	91		169
".....	23	3	49	52		95
".....	24		69	69	2	148
".....	25		77	77		153
Ste. Catherine.....	26	2	74	76	1	183
".....	27	1	47	48		156
Ste. Jeanne de Neuville.....	28	11	11	11		57
".....	29	2	91	96	1	163
".....	30	1	79	80		83

PONTIAC.
(Continued—Suite).

PORTNEUF.

PORTNEUF.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour la prohibition.	Number de votes donnés contre la prohibition.								
PORTNEUF. (Continued—Suite).	St. Augustin	No. 31	1	111	112	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
	"	" 32	4	90	94	.....	.....	132	.....	.....
	Pointe aux Trembles	" 33	.....	91	91	1	.....	163	.....	.....
	"	" 34	.....	64	64	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
	Les Ecoreuils	" 35	1	67	38	.....	.....	103	.....	.....
	N.-D. des Anges	" 36	1	95	96	.....	.....	162	.....	.....
	St. Gilbert	" 37	.....	50	50	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
	St. Christine	" 38	.....	59	59	.....	.....	121	.....	.....
	St. Thaurie	" 39	3	28	31	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
	St. Bernardin	" 40	43	.....	43	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
	Totals—Totaux		124	2,640	2,764	6	12	5,199	25,813		
	Majority against Prohibition		2,516	

Prohibition Plebiscite.

QUEBEC,
East (Est).

QUEBEC EAST.

Quebec East (Est).	8	92	100	1	1	180
"	10	121	131			185
"	13	112	125			195
"	12	114	126		1	208
"	6	107	113			191
"	6	100	106			201
"	9	64	73		1	144
"	1	60	61			128
"	3	56	59		1	119
"	5	92	97			151
"	3	119	122	1	1	168
"	15	82	82		1	128
"	8	111	119			168
"	8	91	99		1	188
"	6	97	103			199
"	5	90	95		4	188
"	3	68	71			142
"	8	62	70			137
"	2	93	95	2	1	221
"	5	102	107			213
"	6	101	107		1	211
"	1	96	96		2	179
"	14	128	142	4	1	247
"	10	109	119			201
"	6	79	85		2	163
"	4	86	90		1	212
"	4	77	81		2	167
"	2	56	58			140
"	7	43	50	1		133
"	9	66	75		1	156
"	5	95	100			141
"	3	85	88		1	149
"	10	73	83	2	1	168
"	6	60	66		1	122
"	5	130	135	2	1	164
"	6	79	85			131
"	4	74	78			140
"	5	80	85		1	121
"	4	72	76	2		133
"	7	61	68			151
"	5	76	81		1	135
"	2	59	61		1	124
"	10	37	47			158
Totals—Totaux.....	271	3,639	3,910	19	26	7,680
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition		3,968				36,200

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Againt Prohibition.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Againt Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Againt Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.										
QUEBEC CENTRE.	St. Louis Ward (Quartier)		1	13	48	19	2	1	108	108	1	1	108				
	"		2	10	62	72	1	1	137	137	1	1	137				
	"		3	28	101	129	2	2	183	183	5	5	183				
	"		4	11	44	55	2	6	156	156	2	6	156				
	du Palais		5	30	105	135	2	2	212	212	2	2	212				
	"		6	12	66	78	2	2	145	145	2	2	145				
	"		7	17	93	110	1	1	189	189	1	1	189				
	"		8	21	103	124	1	3	215	215	4	3	215				
	Montcalm		9	17	120	137	3	4	220	220	1	4	220				
	"		10	10	101	118	3	1	184	184	1	1	184				
	"		11	10	96	106	3	1	152	152	1	1	152				
	St. Jean		12	8	84	92	1	1	150	150	1	1	150				
	"		13	16	78	90	1	1	120	120	1	1	120				
	"		14	8	89	97	1	1	151	151	1	1	151				
	"		15	3	78	81	1	1	128	128	1	1	128				
	"		16	4	75	79	2	1	102	102	1	1	102				
	"		17	6	64	70	2	1	90	90	2	1	90				
	"		18	7	103	110	1	1	138	138	1	1	138				
	"		19	9	81	90	1	1	107	107	1	1	107				
	"		20	7	114	121	1	1	133	133	1	1	133				
	"		21	12	97	109	2	2	125	125	2	2	125				
	"		22	10	107	117	1	1	101	101	1	1	101				
	"		23	7	98	105	1	1	140	140	1	1	140				
	"		24	4	96	100	1	1	100	100	1	1	100				

Prohibition Plebiscite

QUEBEC. Centre. (Continued). (Suite).	10	72	82	2	118				
	20	76	96	2	202				
	313	2,251	2,564	17	3,877	17,649			
Totals—Totaux		1,938							
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition									
QUEBEC West (Ouest).	12	102	114	2	115				
	9	102	111	1	114				
	16	100	116	2	203				
	21	94	115	2	192				
	15	43	58	1	122				
	6	51	63	2	125				
	7	56	72	2	166				
	10	64	74	4	165				
	7	42	40	1	118				
	10	29	37	1	113				
	5	79	84	2	149				
	12	44	70	5	200				
	13	90	102	..	182				
	14	61	82	..	214				
	15	10	14	..	53				
	16	2	2	..	9				
Totals—Totaux	196	969	1,165	12	2,240	9,241			
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition		773							
QUEBEC County (Comté).	3	108	111	..	177				
	2	102	104	..	178				
	2	120	122	1	183				
	4	51	53	..	109				
	5	85	90	1	128				
	6	82	83	..	142				
	3	78	81	2	139				
	7	84	91	..	129				
	9	79	86	1	152				
	10	73	79	1	159				
	11	59	64	..	145				

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION	For Prohibition. Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins nuls.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	No. 12	4	87	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 13	5	98	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 14	2	111	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 15	2	79	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 16	3	89	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 17	3	101	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 18	1	96	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 19	11	87	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 20	5	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 21	20	59	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 22	1	17	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 23	3	53	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 24	3	88	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 25	2	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 26	19	20	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 27	2	20	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 28	0	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 29	4	32	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals—Totalux.....	141	1,964	2,095	5	12	3,981	19,503	
	Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la prohibition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	1,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

QUEBEC COUNTY.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

**RICHMOND
AND
WOLFE.**

<i>Richmond.</i>		<i>Wolfe.</i>	
Melbourne and Brompton Gore.....	No. 1	49	24
"	" 2	42	14
"	" 3	68	25
Kingsbury.....	" 4	32	11
St. François-Xavier de Brompton ..	" 5	43	15
"	" 6	3	71
Richmond.....	" 7	33	54
"	" 8	37	39
"	" 9	29	33
Windsor Mills.....	" 10	24	121
"	" 11	45	83
New Rockland.....	" 12	25	31
Cleveland.....	" 13	37	13
"	" 14	50	19
"	" 15	14	13
"	" 16	26	35
Stoke.....	" 17	7	44
"	" 18	8	91
Windsor.....	" 19	20	55
"	" 20	28	24
Brompton.....	" 21	24	30
Melbourne Village.....	" 22	29	13
Stuipton.....	" 23	47	42
"	" 24	58	12
"	" 25	47	22
"	" 26	29	11
"	" 27	26	58
Danville Village.....	" 28	52	29
"	" 29	48	26
St. George de Windsor.....	" 30	2	74
"	" 31	13	62
			118
			73
			56
			93
			43
			58
			74
			87
			76
			39
			62
			145
			128
			56
			50
			69
			27
			61
			51
			99
			189
			194
			165
			148
			182
			75
			117
			80
			149
			110
			170
			110
			127
			102
			118
			194
			77
			12
			37
			46
			84
			121
			98
			10
			5
			8
			43
			29
			35
			44
			22
			186
			52
			175
			82
			140
			186
			191
			162
			145
			132
			125
			115
			79

RICHMOND AND WOLFE.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.															
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.											
RICHMOND AND WOLFE. (Continued—Suite)	Wolfe—Continued.																	
	Garthby.....	No. 45	8	47	55	2	132											
	Stratford.....	" 46	5	71	76	1	144											
	D'Israeli.....	" 47		13	13		50											
	".....	" 48	7	41	48		185											
	Wolfestown.....	" 49	4	93	97		141											
	".....	" 50	3	101	104		192											
	St. Fortunat.....	" 51	3	136	139		199											
	North (Nord) Ham No. 1.....	" 52	3	102	105		137											
	".....	" 53	1	66	67		102											
	S. W. part (Partie S.-O.) of Ham No. 3.....	" 54	3	57	60		138											
	Beaulac Village.....	" 55	2	44	46		85											
	North (Nord) Ham No. 2.....	" 56	9	69	78		127											
	Totals—Totalaux.....	1,277	2,530	3,807	9	13	7,797											31,347
	Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la prohibition	1,253																

Prohibition Plebiscite.

RICHELIEU.

RICHELIEU.

Sorel City (<i>Cité</i>).....	No. 1	15	136	151	.....	.....	.....	160
" ".....	" 2	5	85	90	.....	.....	.....	158
" ".....	" 3	6	16	22	.....	.....	.....	69
" ".....	" 4	15	58	73	.....	.....	.....	174
" ".....	" 5	7	53	60	.....	3	.....	148
" ".....	" 6	7	64	71	.....	1	.....	152
" ".....	" 7	6	63	69	.....	1	.....	171
" ".....	" 8	1	46	47	.....	.....	.....	132
" ".....	" 8	1	46	47	.....	.....	.....	154
" ".....	" 9	8	49	57	.....	.....	.....	109
Sorel Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	" 10	10	25	35	.....	.....	.....	143
St. Joseph.....	" 11	11	66	77	.....	1	.....	109
" ".....	" 12	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	70
St. Anne de Sorel.....	" 13	3	35	38	.....	3	.....	140
" ".....	" 14	3	17	20	.....	.....	.....	85
St. Roch.....	" 15	4	62	66	.....	.....	.....	119
St. Ours, Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	" 16	3	54	57	.....	1	.....	100
St. Ours, Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	" 17	2	66	68	.....	1	.....	153
" ".....	" 18	4	72	76	.....	1	.....	147
St. Louis.....	" 19	.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....	118
" ".....	" 20	.....	62	62	.....	.....	.....	124
St. Victoire.....	" 21	.....	31	31	.....	2	.....	90
" ".....	" 22	2	63	65	.....	.....	.....	197
" ".....	" 23	5	25	30	.....	.....	.....	105
St. Robert.....	" 24	2	22	24	.....	.....	.....	119
" ".....	" 25	1	72	73	.....	.....	.....	163
" ".....	" 26	2	60	62	.....	.....	.....	108
St. Aimé.....	" 27	14	50	64	.....	2	.....	154
" ".....	" 28	3	55	58	.....	3	.....	142
" ".....	" 29	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	64
Totals- <i>Totaux</i>	139	.....	1,507	1,646	17	5	.....	3,768
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	.....	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,483

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.							
RIMOUSKI.	1	No.	47	48	95	94	1	191	191	191	
	2	St. Mathieu	38	39	77	77	0	92	92	92	
	3	"	89	90	179	179	0	91	91	91	
	4	St. Simon	110	116	226	226	0	163	163	163	
	5	St. Fabien	95	97	192	192	0	137	137	137	
	6	"	111	115	226	226	0	220	220	220	
	7	Ste. Cécile du Bic.	57	59	116	116	0	85	85	85	
	8	"	89	96	185	185	0	126	126	126	
	9	St. Valérien	62	62	124	124	0	98	98	98	
	10	Noire-Dame du S.-Cœur.	71	77	148	148	0	119	119	119	
	11	Rimouskiville.	56	40	96	96	0	5	5	5	
	12	Rimouski, Parish (Paroisse)	26	40	66	66	0	5	5	5	
	13	"	56	56	112	112	0	0	0	0	
	14	Ste. Blainville	65	71	136	136	0	0	0	0	
	15	Pointe au Père	31	31	62	62	0	0	0	0	
	16	St. Anaclet	124	126	250	250	0	0	0	0	
	17	Neigette Township (Canton)	30	30	60	60	0	0	0	0	
	18	Ste. Luce	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	
	19	"	49	51	100	100	0	0	0	0	
	20	St. Donat	94	96	190	190	0	0	0	0	
	21	St. Gabriel	83	87	170	170	0	0	0	0	
	22	St. Angèle	63	66	129	129	0	0	0	0	
	23	St. Joseph de LePage	100	104	204	204	0	0	0	0	
	24	Mont Joli	46	47	93	93	0	0	0	0	
	25	Ste. Flavie	56	66	122	122	0	0	0	0	

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Petit Métis Village.....	26	17	6	23	1	69
Grand Métis.....	27	1	31	32		172
St. Octave de Métis.....	28		39	39		167
".....	29	4	41	45	1	110
Ass. de McNider.....	30	2	112	114	2	167
".....	31	7		86		126
St. Damase.....	32		82	82		147
Rivière Blanche.....	33	2	79	81		152
".....	34		66	66		106
Matane West (Ouest).....	35	2	42	44		153
" East (Est).....	36	4	31	35	2	121
Village.....	37	15	46	61	1	137
St. Luc.....	38	3	39	42		85
Ste. Félicité.....	39	5	17	22		249
".....	40	2	30	32		85
Dalbert Township (Canton).....	41		25	25		87
Romieux.....	42	1	26	27		51
St. Moïse.....	43	3	54	57		117
Ste. Marie de Sayabec.....	44	2	38	40	2	63
Cedar Hill.....	45	3	101	104		192
".....	46		12	12		52
Amqui.....	47	3	94	97	1	186
Causapsal.....	48		47	47		137
Totals—Total	146		2,831	2,977	2	6,240
Majority against			2,831			33,430
Majorité contre la			2,685			
prohibition						
ROUVILLE.						
St. Césaire Village.....	No. 1	4	52	56		99
".....	2	4	64	68		100
Parish (Paroisse).....	3	3	77	80		116
".....	4	1	81	82		117
".....	5	1	68	69		134
St. Michel de Rougemont.....	6	7	59	66		145
".....	7	1	40	41		90
Canrobert Village.....	8	1	30	31		52
L'Ange Garden.....	9	1	63	64		120
".....	10	1	37	38		66
".....	11	7	50	57		100
".....	12	3	35	38		78
St. Paul d'Abbotsford.....	13	3	58	71		118
".....	14	5	57	62		86
".....	15	32	55	87		169
Marieville Village.....	16	9	67	76		154
".....	17	4	50	54		107
Ste. Marie Monnoir.....	18	13	17	30		180

RIMOUSKI.
(Continued—Suite).

ROUVILLE.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Voters polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of bulletins incutés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
ROUVILLE. (Continued—Suite).	St. Marie Monnoir.....	No. 19	1	29	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
	" ".....	" 20	2	41	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
	St. Angèle.....	" 21	.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
	" ".....	" 22	4	75	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	.....
	Notre-Dame de Bonsecours.....	" 23	2	29	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
	Richelieu Village.....	" 24	16	26	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
	St. Mathias.....	" 25	2	67	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....
	St. Jean-Baptiste.....	" 26	4	51	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
	" ".....	" 27	3	60	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
	" ".....	" 28	.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
	St. Hilaire.....	" 29	8	102	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
	" ".....	" 30	2	67	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
	St. Pie.....	" 31	5	98	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
	" ".....	" 32	2	57	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....
	" ".....	" 33	1	101	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....
" ".....	" 34	5	69	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
" ".....	" 35	12	82	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....
	Totals—Totaux.....	174	2,017	2,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,095	.....	19,354	
	Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	1,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ROUVILLE.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

ST. HYACINTHE, St. Hyacinthe City (Cité)	No. 1	2	70	72	2	131
"	2		92	102		158
"	3		84	97		161
"	4		100	114	1	185
"	5		96	106	2	192
"	6		84			151
"	7		90			165
"	8		74		1	164
"	9		75			205
"	10		91			206
"	11		98			173
"	12		32		1	51
St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur	13		100			166
"	14		100			182
"	15		40		1	81
"	16		20			48
St. Thomas d'Acquin	17		106			205
St. Damase	18		58		1	67
"	19		131			193
"	20		58		2	106
St. Marie-Madeleine	21		73			111
"	22		87		3	146
St. Charles	23		73			154
"	24		45		2	83
La Présentation	25		64			167
"	26		53			134
St. Denis	27		23			140
"	28		31			148
"	29		26			123
"	30		25			107
St. Jude	31		78			178
"	32		42			130
"	33		23			100
St. Barnabé	34		28			61
"	35		84			174
Totals--Total	150		2,354	2,504	6	*4,935
Majority against						
Majorité contre la			2,204			
prohibition					18	
						21,135

*Should be }
Derrait être } 4,941.

ST. HYACINTHE.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division against Prohibition.									
ST. JOHN AND IBERVILLE.	Township of (Canton) St. John.....	No. 1	29	67	96	1	1	149			
	" " " " " " " "	" 2	12	28	40	0	0	81			
	" " " " " " " "	" 3	18	34	52	0	3	112			
	" " " " " " " "	" 4	25	65	90	0	0	150			
	" " " " " " " "	" 5	6	6	43	0	0	102			
	" " " " " " " "	" 6	16	6	84	100	0	157			
	" " " " " " " "	" 7	13	84	97	0	3	168			
	St. John Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	" 8	10	66	76	0	1	165			
	St. Luc " " " " " " " "	" 9	5	69	74	0	2	173			
	L'Acadie " " " " " " " "	" 10	6	62	68	0	0	132			
	St. Blaise " " " " " " " "	" 11	5	45	50	0	0	132			
	St. Valentin " " " " " " " "	" 12	26	107	133	0	2	253			
	" " " " " " " "	" 13	3	70	73	0	0	207			
	" " " " " " " "	" 14	3	38	40	0	1	84			
	Iberville Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	" 15	12	81	93	0	1	200			
	" " " " " " " "	" 16	8	64	72	0	0	194			
	St. Athanase Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>) ..	" 17	0	19	19	0	0	56			
	" " " " " " " "	" 18	0	69	69	0	0	144			
	St. Anne de Sabrevois Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>)	" 19	13	84	97	0	0	207			
	St. Georges de Henryville " " " "	" 20	4	68	72	0	0	192			
	" " " " " " " "	" 21	6	29	35	0	0	91			
	St. Sébastien " " " " " " " "	" 22	10	63	73	0	0	139			
	" " " " " " " "	" 22a	12	98	110	0	0	177			
	" " " " " " " "	" 23	1	67	68	0	1	108			
Notre-Dame de Stanbridge " " " "	" 24	2	61	63	0	2	103				

ST. JOHN AND IBERVILLE.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

ST. JOHN AND IBERVILLE. (Continued—Suite).	Notre-Dame des Anges	25	55	61	1	91	
	St. Alexandre	4	110	114		192	
	"	26	118	127	1	204	
	St. Brigitte	27	104	106	3	179	
"	28	106	120		194		
"	29	90	96		237		
St. Grégoire	30	49	53		143		
"	31						
Totals—Totaux	290	2,196	2,486	10	4,916	23,268	
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition		1,906					
SHEFFORD.	Stakely North (Nord)	11	72	83	1	184	
	"	5	83	88		151	
	"	16	46	62		115	
	South (Sud)	78	27	105	1	190	
	"	5	40	45		89	
	Shefford	32	34	66		157	
	"	64	13	77		200	
	"	7	64	77		98	
	"	8	31	46		73	
	West (West) Village	9	22	48	1	106	
	Waterloo	10	45	55	1	207	
	"	11	41	107	1	149	
	"	12	46	73	1	127	
	Granby Village	63	11	74		128	
	"	14	74	83		113	
	"	15	10	29		173	
	"	16	38	72	1	126	
	"	17	25	68		118	
	Granby Township (Canton)	18	26	37	2	165	
	"	19	68	87		122	
"	20	44	54		110		
"	21	13	41		104		
"	22	27	55		144		
St. Alphonse Parish (Paroisse)	23	12	67		176		
St. Cécile de Milton	24	10	83		116		
"	25	2	68	2	116		
St. Valerien de Milton	26	2	70	1	173		
"	27	3	101	2	132		
"	28	1	53		75		
St. Prudentienne Village	29	15	36		85		
Parish (Paroisse)	30	7	42		158		
"	31	49	70	1	75		
"	32	14	40	2	113		
"	33	14	41		161		
St. Joachim de Shefford	34	10	77				

SHEFFORD.

Prohibition Plebiscite

SHERBROOKE.						
Faith School House, Orford Tp. (Canton) No. 1	27	7	34	.....	.....	133
Glen Iver "	4	23	27	.....	.....	146
Rock Forest "	3	9	12	.....	.....	70
Beaudet "	5	9	14	.....	.....	65
Village of Orford... "	4	2	37	.....	.....	93
Cherry River... "	5	2	30	.....	.....	108
Town Hall, Lennoxville... "	6	17	30	.....	.....	94
Johnston Bros. store, Lennoxville... "	7	13	33	.....	.....	241
No. 6, Windsor St., Sherbrooke... "	8	67	90	.....	.....	142
No. 88, Bowen Ave. "	9	17	41	1	.....	142
A. Biron's house "	10	21	28	.....	1	92
Bedard's " "	11	39	66	.....	.....	172
131 Galt St. "	12	67	92	2	.....	175
105 Goodhue St. "	13	74	84	3	.....	176
City Hall "	14	29	61	3	.....	176
79 Market St. "	15	25	92	.....	1	197
21 Peel St. "	16	38	60	.....	.....	132
Burbeck's House "	17	23	81	2	.....	212
Jones' " "	18	13	59	.....	.....	125
Drill Shed " "	19	12	82	3	1	188
Blanchard's Sc. House, Ascot Tp. (Canton) "	20	17	23	.....	.....	157
Moulton Hill " "	21	4	48	.....	.....	147
Huntingville " "	22	2	54	.....	.....	131
Jos. Fortier's house " "	23	38	110	.....	3	200
Gillas' School House " "	23	11	34	.....	1	169
Totals--Total	663	629	1,292	12	9	3,541
Majority for prohibition	34					
Majorité pour la prohibition						
SOULANGES.						
Coteau Landing Village..... No. 1	11	50	61	.....	.....	141
St. Clet Parish (Paroisse)..... " 2	6	63	69	.....	.....	108
" " " " " " " " 3	3	62	65	.....	.....	102
St. Ignace Coteau du Lac Parish (Paroisse) " 4	9	85	94	.....	.....	185
" " " " " " " " 5		76	76	.....	.....	146
St. Joseph de Soulanges Village..... " 6	1	19	20	.....	.....	75
" " " " " " " " 7	2	42	44	1	.....	148
" " " " " " " " 8	2	45	47	1	.....	106
" " " " " " " " 9	7	36	43	.....	.....	93
Rivière Beaudette Village..... " 10	5	25	30	.....	.....	51
St. Zotique Parish (Paroisse)..... " 11	8	46	54	.....	1	163
" " " " " " " " 12	2	63	65	.....	.....	122
St. Polycarpe Village..... " 13	1	43	44	.....	2	83
" " " " " " " " 14	2	36	38	.....	.....	56
" " " " " " " " 15	2	59	61	.....	.....	105
" " " " " " " " 16	3	48	51	.....	.....	101
" " " " " " " " 17	.....	69	69	.....	.....	117
Totals--Total	663	629	1,292	12	9	3,541
Majority for prohibition	34					
Majorité pour la prohibition						

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>				
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de vote pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>			
SOULANGES. (Continued—Suite).	Coteau Station Village..... No. 18	9	67	76	2	116	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	St. Telephone Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>)..... " 19	15	46	61	1	148	
	" " "..... " 20	2	62	64	1	120	
	" " "..... " 21	7	43	50		88	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	97	1,065	1,182	3	2,374	9,608
	Majority against Prohibition <i>Majorité contre la prohibition</i>		988				
STANSTEAD.	Barford North (<i>Nord</i>)..... No. 1	26	52	78		184	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>
	" South (<i>Sud</i>)..... " 2	33	65	98		178	
	Barnston Corner..... " 3	80	12	92		183	
	Ways' Mills..... " 4	94	7	101	1	171	
	Heathton..... " 5	65	1	66		125	
	Baldwin's Mills..... " 6	45	6	51		98	
	Stanhope..... " 7	20	30	50		130	
	Coaticooke, South Ward (<i>Quartier Sud</i>)..... " 8	62	30	92		164	
	East " (<i>East</i>)..... " 9	30	86	115	1	223	
	Centre " (<i>Centre</i>)..... " 10	73	14	87		128	
	North " (<i>Nord</i>)..... " 11	48	33	81		136	

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	30	29	59	1	110
" Subdivision No. 4	12	29	59	1	110
Dixville Village	13	12	72		123
Hatley East (East)	14	2	101		155
Ayer's Flat	15	14		1	140
Hatley North (Nord)	16	9	85		155
" Village	17	30	33	4	64
Katevale	18	20	66		142
Magog Town (Ville)	19	44	73	1	177
"	20	43	88		181
"	21	22	69	1	179
" Township (Canton) West (Ouest)	22	34	36		77
"	23	60	77		144
Georgeville	24	54	63		140
Fitch Bay	25	85	91	1	183
Marlington	26	54	55		105
Smith's Mills	27	6	56	1	149
Mausur School House	28	84	91		177
Libby's Mills	29	50	60		127
Stanstead Plain Village	30	84	91		159
Rock Island	31	71	77	1	155
Beebe Plain	32	65	66		121
Totals—Totaux	1,773	641	2,414	8	4,693
Majority for } prohibition...	1,132				
Majorité pour la } prohibition...					

STANSTEAD.
(Continued—Suite).

TÉMISCOUATA.

Trois-Pistoles	No. 1	63	67		138
"	2	44	44		118
"	3	26	26		116
Ste. Françoise	4	72	73		142
Begon	5	129	130		229
Isle Verte	6	96	100		167
"	7	50	50		105
"	8	69	70		129
St. Eloi	9	78	84		185
St. Paul de la Croix	10	103	103	2	132
St. Clément	11	94	96		151
St. Cyprien	12	53	53		75
St. Arsène	13	46	48	1	97
"	14	61	65		122
Viger	15	76	78		146
"	16	47	50	1	130
St. Hubert	17	59	59		137
Cacouna Village	18	31	32		105
" Parish (Paroisse)	19	58	61		157
Rivière-du-Loup	20	73	75		189

TÉMISCOUATA.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition	Contre la prohibition										
TEMISCOUATA. (Continued—Suite).	Notre-Dame du Portage	No. 21	1	58	59	2	2	2	111			
	St. Antonin	" 22	1	74	75			1	106			
	St. Modeste	" 23	1	60	61	3		2	112			
	Armand	" 24	4	77	81	1		1	148			
	St. Louis du Ha! Ha!	" 25	1	42	43				70			
	Notre-Dame du Lac	" 26	5	122	127				184			
	"	" 27	2	71	73				104			
	St. Rose du Dégel	" 28	1	101	102				143			
	Fraserville	" 29	1	85	86	2		1	149			
	"	" 30	4	72	76			2	190			
	"	" 31	6	117	123			2	190			
	"	" 32	13	51	64			2	160			
	"	" 33	12	44	56			1	127			
	"	" 34	5	67	72				131			
	Totals—Totaux		*91	2,369	+2,400	11	13		4,685	25,698		*Should be } 93. Devrait être } 2,482.
	Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition			+2,278								++ 2,275.

Prohibition Plebiscite

TERREBONNE.

Terrebonne Town (Ville).....	No.	1	2	80	82	2	113
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	12	6	58	70	12	117
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	6	7	61	67	6	124
Parish (Paroisse).....	4	7	7	76	83	7	163
Ste. Therèse Village.....	5	2	2	58	60	2	135
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	1	1	70	71	1	162
Parish (Paroisse).....	7	8	8	45	45	7	191
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8	2	2	67	75	2	146
St. Janvier " " " " " " " " " " " "	9	2	2	84	86	1	206
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	3	3	39	42	3	200
Ste. Anne " " " " " " " " " " " "	11	3	3	120	123	1	176
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12	1	1	110	111	1	161
Ste. Sophie " " " " " " " " " " " "	13	13	13	33	46	13	87
" " " " " " " " " " " "	14	13	13	8	21	13	24
" " " " " " " " " " " "	15	4	4	3	7	4	195
New Glasgow Village.....	16	11	11	80	91	11	148
St. Jérôme Town (Ville).....	17	12	12	64	76	12	122
" " " " " " " " " " " "	18	13	13	34	47	13	176
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19	3	3	90	93	3	170
Parish (Paroisse).....	20	11	11	86	88	11	118
" " " " " " " " " " " "	21	11	11	57	68	11	142
" " " " " " " " " " " "	22	2	2	31	31	2	91
St. Hippolyte " " " " " " " " " " " "	23	4	4	48	50	4	69
" " " " " " " " " " " "	24	4	4	98	42	4	126
Ste. Marguerite " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	5	5	58	63	5	114
Ste. Lucie " " " " " " " " " " " "	26	4	4	47	51	2	176
St. Jovite " " " " " " " " " " " "	27	16	16	48	64	16	110
" " " " " " " " " " " "	28	4	4	48	52	4	194
" " " " " " " " " " " "	29	3	3	54	57	3	174
St. Faustin " " " " " " " " " " " "	30	7	7	43	50	7	143
Ste. Agathe Village.....	31	9	9	39	48	9	185
Parish (Paroisse).....	32	3	3	54	57	3	181
" " " " " " " " " " " "	33	3	3	37	40	3	124
Ste. Adèle " " " " " " " " " " " "	34	7	7	46	47	7	178
" " " " " " " " " " " "	35	13	13	64	77	13	116
St. Sauveur " " " " " " " " " " " "	36	7	7	41	48	7	116
" " " " " " " " " " " "							
Totals--Totaux.....	212	2,018	2,230	7	15	5,057	23,128
Majority against } prohibition		1,806					
Majorité contre la }							

*Should be } 44.
Devoit être }

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>				Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>				REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>				
THREE RIVERS TROIS-RIVIÈRES AND ST. MAURICE.	Three Rivers Town (Ville).....No.	1	104	.....	.....	189	Error in transposition of figures by D.R.O. <i>Erreur due à la transposition des chiffres par le S.-O.R.</i> {*Should be } 13. {Deviât être } 83. (+ " ")		
	" " " " " " " " " "	2	112	.....	.....	246			
	" " " " " " " " " "	3	88	88	.....	1		188		
	" " " " " " " " " "	4	13	78	1	.....		200		
	" " " " " " " " " "	5	24	91	.....	3		172		
	" " " " " " " " " "	6	22	86	.....	.....		162	
	" " " " " " " " " "	7	10	76	.....	.....		141	
	" " " " " " " " " "	8	9	81	.....	2		152		
	" " " " " " " " " "	8	*83	+13	.....	1		139		
	" " " " " " " " " "	9	3	45	.....	.....		123	
	Pointe du Lac " " " " " " " " " "	10	.....	45	.....	.....		146
	" " " " " " " " " "	11	1	81	.....	1		161		
	Yamachiche " " " " " " " " " "	12	1	61	.....	.....		118	
	" " " " " " " " " "	13	2	40	.....	1		119		
	" " " " " " " " " "	14	1	18	.....	.....		175	
	" " " " " " " " " "	15	1	39	.....	.....		190	
	" " " " " " " " " "	16	13	18	.....	.....		233	
	St. Séverin " " " " " " " " " "	17	3	92	.....	.....		207	
	St. Barnabé " " " " " " " " " "	18	.....	95	.....	.....		203
	" " " " " " " " " "	19	2	31	2	.....		98		
	St. Etienne " " " " " " " " " "	20	.....	120	.....	.....		151
	St. Mathieu " " " " " " " " " "	21	.....	45	.....	1		155	
	Shawenegan " " " " " " " " " "	22	2	47	.....	.....		196	
	" " " " " " " " " "	22	*40	48	.....	.....		191	
" " " " " " " " " "	23	.....	84	.....	.....	.....		
" " " " " " " " " "	23	.....	4	.....	.....	.....		
" " " " " " " " " "	24	1	42	.....	.....	.....		

THREE RIVERS AND ST. MAURICE.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Three Rivers Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>) in St. Maurice Co. " 25		*318	16	1,668	3	13	121	21,101	*Should be } Devrait être } + " " 1,496. + " " 1,324.
Totals-- <i>Totaux</i>		+1,350	16	1,668	3	13	4,176	21,101	++
Majority against } Majorité contre la } prohibition		+1,032							
TWO MOUNTAINS, DEUX MONTAGNES.									
St. Columban Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>)..... No. 1		5	14	19			119		
St. Canut " " " 2		9	68	77		1	150		
Ste. Scholaistique Village " " " 3		4	115	119		1	174		
" " " " " 4		2	53	56			101		
" " " " " 5		4	78	82			158		
" " " " " 6		4	72	72			103		
St. Hernas " " " 7		5	48	53			181		
" " " " " 8		8	42	42			58		
St. Placide " " " 9		6	69	75	1		204		
L'Annonciation " " " 10		5	95	100			201		
St. Benoit " " " 11		2	94	96			185		
" " " " " 12		6	77	83			190		
St. Joseph " " " 13		5	70	75		1	181		
" " " " " 14		2	34	36			106		
St. Eustache Village..... " " " 15		3	77	80		1	119		
" " " " " 16		4	69	73			113		
" " " " " 17		9	48	57	1		137		
" " " " " 18		18	131	131			185		
" " " " " 19		10	73	73			125		
St. Augustin " " " 20		10	66	76			187		
" " " " " 21		7	59	66			132		
Ste. Monique " " " 22		2	71	73		1	123		
" " " " " 23		1	43	49			98		
Totals-- <i>Totaux</i>		91	1,571	1,662	2	6	3,330	15,027	
Majority against } Majorité contre la } prohibition			1,480						

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>	No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of Votes given in each arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
			For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Prohibition.								
VAUDREUIL.	Stc. Jeanne de l'Île Perrot	1	2	2	27	27	27	27	0	0	112	112		
	Vaudreuil Village	2	8	26	34	34	34	34	0	0	147	147		
	Conco	3	41	31	62	62	62	62	1	1	85	85		
	Rigaud	4	3	24	91	94	94	94	0	0	194	194		
	Pointe Fortune Village	5	20	28	24	44	44	44	1	1	164	164		
	Vaudreuil Parish (Paroisse)	6	1	42	29	28	29	29	0	0	112	112		
	"	7	1	11	42	43	43	43	0	0	116	116		
	"	8	6	11	17	17	17	17	0	0	37	37		
	"	9	3	30	33	33	33	33	0	0	131	131		
	Dorion Village	10	3	38	42	42	42	42	0	0	131	131		
	Rigaud Parish (Paroisse)	11	4	80	81	84	84	84	0	0	84	84		
	"	12	1	46	49	49	49	49	1	1	147	147		
	"	13	3	67	83	83	83	83	0	0	116	116		
	Stc. Marthe	14	26	78	85	85	85	85	0	0	192	192		
	"	15	7	55	60	60	60	60	0	0	135	135		
	Très St. Rédempteur	16	5	92	94	94	94	94	0	0	104	104		
	Stc. Justine de Newton	17	2	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	177	177		
	"	18	12	1	38	39	39	39	0	0	106	106		
	"	19	1	1	38	39	39	39	0	0	65	65		
	"	20	1	64	64	64	64	64	3	1	124	124		
	St. Lazare Parish (Paroisse)	21	3	51	51	54	54	54	0	0	106	106		

Prohibition Plebiscite.

		4	21	25	4	143
"	22	155	1,016	1,171	4	2,666
Totals—Totaux.....						
Majority against } prohibition Majorité contre la } prohibition						
WRIGHT.						
East Templeton (Est)	No. 1	48	50	98	2	200
West " (Ouest)	2	16	39	55	1	136
Gatineau Point Village	4	6	13	60	1	153
East Hull (Est) Township (Canton)	5	21	36	*67	1	116
West Hull (Ouest)	6	12	25	37	..	138
South Hull (Sud)	7	6	12	18	..	99
East Wakefield (Est)	8	31	17	48	2	51
West " (Ouest)	9	16	19	29	1	215
Low Township (Canton)	10	35	22	57	1	66
Aylwin	11	25	1	26	2	182
Masham	12	69	19	88	..	63
Hincks	13	51	12	63	1	182
Wright	14	16	16	32	..	161
Northfield	15	43	11	54	..	107
Bouchette	16	14	3	17	..	135
Cameron	17	9	53	62	..	70
Kensington	18	6	35	41	..	156
Aunond	19	59	34	93	1	168
Egan	20	61	34	95	2	227
Aylmer Town (Ville)	21	81	3	84	1	174
Eardley Township (Canton)	22	1	62	63	..	153
Bowman	23	18	82	100	3	165
Blake, Bigelow	24	9	19	28	1	229
Waboose, Bouthillier, &c	25	11	22	33	..	51
Hull City (Cité)	26	13	44	57	..	91
"	27	1	32	36	1	153
"	28	22	6	28	1	83
"	29	9	40	49	..	94
"	30	11	35	46	..	121
"	31	5	5	10	..	147
"	32	41	48	89	1	109
"	33	46	44	90	2	183
"	34	65	6	71	..	223
"	35	37	25	62	..	179
"	36	1	2	3	..	190
"	37	1	12	13	..	50
"	38	..	27	27	..	48
"	39	51	45	96	..	55
"	40	13	154	167	2	174

* Should be } 57.
Dereuil & Co }

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins inutiles.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Total	*139					
WRIGHT, (Continued—Suite).	Hull City (Cité).....	No. 41	25	112			165		* Should be 137.—Devrait être 137. * Should be 3,526.—Devrait être 3,526.
	"	" 42	15	99	2		145		
	"	" 43	20	101			170		
	"	" 44	11	130	1		150		
	"	" 45	1	66			160		
	"	" 46	20	82			168		
	"	" 47	7	81			186		
	"	" 48	22	86	1		194		
	"	" 49	9	118			157		
	"	" 50	12	81			154		
	"	" 51	13	75			173		
	"	" 52	12	119	1		218		
		Totals—Total.....		1,187	2,339	19	17	7,515		38,781
	Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la } prohibition			1,152					

Prohibition Plebiscite.

YAMASKA.

YAMASKA.

St. Zéphirin de Courval Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>), No. 1	1	91	91	161
" " " " " 2	1	105	106	152
" " " " " 3	1	61	62	92
St. Antoine de la Baie-du-Febvre " " 4	7	93	100	169
" " " " " 5	7	83	90	162
" " " " " 6	3	70	73	116
St. Elphège " " " 7	1	81	82	157
N.-D. de Pierreville " " " 8	1	48	49	139
" " " " " 9	1	35	36	82
St. Thomas de Pierreville " " " 10	5	20	25	116
" " " " " 10a	5	41	41	147
Pierreville Village " " " 11	5	36	36	130
St. François du Lac Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>) " " 12	9	46	51	190
" " " " " 13	2	85	94	165
" " " " " 14	4	61	63	171
" " " " " 15	4	58	62	161
St. Michel Village " " " 15	1	85	86	160
" Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>) " " 16	2	61	61	110
" " " " " 17	2	71	73	142
" " " " " 18	2	71	73	129
St. Pie de Guire " " " 19	1	78	79	137
" " " " " 20	3	73	73	131
St. David " " " 21	15	70	85	175
" " " " " 22	6	76	82	167
" " " " " 23	6	51	57	116
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	88	1,606	1,694	3,447
Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	1,518		16,058

Prohibition Plebiscite.

NOVA SCOTIA
—
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.						
Melvern	1	No. 105	95	10	0	180		
Middleton	2	109	127	12	0	242		
Lawrence town	3	111	116	15	0	200		
Bridgetown	4	51	53	2	0	110		
Belleisle	5	91	93	2	0	221		
Granville Ferry	6	98	105	7	0	206		
Thorne's Cove, Lower Granville.	7	14	16	2	0	185		
Clementsport.	8	53	62	9	0	192		
Bear River	9	74	73	1	0	171		
Annapolis Royal	10	81	89	8	0	271		
Carleton's Corner.	11	100	111	11	0	240		
Nictaux Falls.	12	115	121	6	0	185		
New Albany	13	26	29	3	0	62		
Maitland	14	70	70	0	0	130		
Dalhousie	15	28	28	0	0	82		
Meadowvale	16	116	121	5	0	225		
Port George.	17	47	54	7	0	165		
Port Lorne	18	70	70	0	0	144		
Hampton	19	50	51	1	0	89		
Parker's Cove	20	34	34	0	0	92		
Clements Vale	21	63	76	13	0	145		
Lequille	22	60	65	5	0	231		
Round Hill	23	88	88	0	0	189		
Lawrence town Lane	24	100	104	4	0	176		
Springfield	25	104	105	1	0	160		

ANNAPOLIS.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Margaretsville.....	26	63	15	78	147
Clements West (West).....	27	38	7	45	121
Milford.....	28	37	2	39	103
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,989	146	2,135	4,664
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...				19,350	
		1,843			

ANNAPOLIS.
(Continued).
(Suite.)

Arisaig.....	No. 1	18	46	64	170
Cape George.....	" 2	21	7	1	223
Morris-town.....	" 3	10	31	1	207
North Grant.....	" 4	15	18	33	108
Lochaber.....	" 5	72	9	81	185
Dunnore.....	" 6	54	13	67	154
St. Andrews.....	" 7	35	26	61	247
Tracadie.....	" 8	13	20	1	192
Harbour au Bouche.....	" 9	1	34	35	159
Heatherton.....	" 10	21	53	74	186
Saint Joseph.....	" 11	22	58	80	279
Antigonish North (Nord).....	" 12	32	20	52	139
" West (Ouest).....	" 13	71	34	105	237
Maryvale.....	" 14	25	27	52	138
Ponquet.....	" 15	13	46	61	235
Linwood.....	" 16	11	7	18	191
Upper South River.....	" 17	57	60	1	122
Antigonish South (Sud).....	" 18	36	26	62	155
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		527	480	1,007	3,327
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...				16,114	
		47			

ANTIGONISH.

ANTIGONISH.

Truro.....	No. 1a	180	16	196	311
".....	" 1b	86	13	99	203
".....	" 1c	108	13	121	244
".....	" 1d	126	12	138	321
".....	" 1e	84	4	88	179
Glifton.....	" 2	136	4	140	242
Brookfield.....	" 3	143	9	152	240
Lower Stewiacke.....	" 4	111	12	123	210
Middle Stewiacke.....	" 5	96	3	99	138
Upper Stewiacke.....	" 6	83	2	85	120

COLCHESTER.

COLCHESTER.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division.	Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.												
		No. 7	190	2	192	1	1	1	1	344				
	Salmon River	"	45	1	46					79				
	Kempt Town (Ville)	"	139	4	143					207				
	Earltown	"	68	2	70					173				
	Waugh River	"	92	2	94					170				
	"	"	100	2	102					180				
	Tatamagouche	"	115	6	121					221				
	New Annan	"	13	3	16					255				
	North River	"	139	5	144					229				
	Lower Onslow	"	150	10	160					285				
	Upper Londonderry	"	161	5	166					265				
	Middle Londonderry	"	167	5	172					230				
	Lower Londonderry	"	132	3	135					165				
	Economy	"	95	16	111					162				
	Five Islands	"	107	3	110					286				
	Upper Stewiacke East (Est)	"	86	11	97					160				
	Acadia Mines	"	21	8	29					164				
	Tatamagouche West (Ouest)	"	80	4	84					6,028				
	Gay's River	"	76	4	80					27,160				
	Totals—Totaux		3,252	171	3,423			22	21					
	Majority for prohibition		3,081											

COLCHESTER.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

CUMBERLAND.

Locality	No.	1	146	19	169	5	262
East (Est) Amherst	2			13	178	1	279
Centre	3		165	26	187	2	304
West (Ouest)	4		46	1	47	1	104
Fort Lawrence	5		58	1	59	1	113
Amherst Point	6		117	9	126	2	174
Nappan	7		164	1	105	1	183
Hastings	8		95	5	100	1	142
Chapman Settlement	9		140	5	145	1	199
Linden	10		130	3	133	1	226
Tidnish	11		154	7	161	1	251
Pugwash	12		86	1	87		138
Doherty Creek	13		134	11	145	1	206
Pugwash River	14		140	4	144		218
Wallace	15		109	8	117		176
Wallace Bridge	16		160	1	161	1	201
Wentworth	17		122	2	124	2	175
Malagaish	18		157	11	168		268
Westchester	19		138	2	140		201
Middleboro	20		174	3	177	1	266
River Philip	21		206	8	214	5	346
Oxford	22		119	5	124		212
Mansfield	23		177	8	185	3	268
Southampton	24		97	8	105		180
Spring Hill	25		105	21	126	5	320
"	26		125	18	143	2	264
"	27		68	12	80	1	147
"	28		59	12	71		152
River Hebert	29		143	5	148		264
Mimudie	30		17	3	20		100
Joggins Mines	31		43	43	86	6	500
Shulic	32		44	3	47		84
Advocate Harbour	33		157	3	160		270
Fort Greville	34		97	7	104	2	211
Parrsboro	35		115	6	115	1	158
"	36		127	4	133		307
"	37		119	9	128	4	267
"	38		90	2	92		147
Totals—Totaux	4,444	306	4,750	25	7,882	33	34,529
Majority for prohibition	4,138						
Majorité pour la prohibition							

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Town (<i>Ville</i>) of Sydney.....	No.									
CAPE BRETON.	"	1	94	14	108	1	1	283			
	"	2	101	26	125	4	4	244			
	"	3	110	12	145	1	4	336			
	"	4	137	25	169	1	1	337			
	"	5	36	36	61	1	1	262			
	"	6	30	1	66	1	1	326			
	"	7	41	12	42	1	1	153			
	"	8	60	12	72	1	2	284			
	"	9	97	6	103	1	3	219			
	"	10	15	12	27	1	3	136			
	"	11	11	21	32	1	1	192			
	"	12	111	11	122	2	1	445			
	"	13	118	1	119	2	1	208			
	"	14	47	3	50	1	1	146			
	"	15	2	23	25	1	1	175			
	"	16	7	46	53	1	1	188			
	"	17	49	17	66	1	1	230			
	"	18	52	11	63	1	1	232			
	"	19	65	14	79	1	1	222			
	"	20	56	29	85	1	1	255			
	"	21	53	28	81	1	2	313			
	"	22	43	28	83	1	1	360			
	"	23	84	26	110	1	1	359			
	"	24	98	26	103	2	2	229			
	"	25	81	2	83	2	2	157			

CAPE BRETON.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Pig Pond.....	26	29	5	34	131
Grand Narrows.....	27	4	41	45	302
Catalone.....	28	6	6	52	121
Trout Brook.....	29	49	2	51	228
Grand Mira.....	30	8	3	11	134
Boland's.....	31	48	17	65	245
N. S. East Bay (Est).....	32	3	29	32	180
Victoria Mines.....	33	7	30	37	367
Langsai.....	34	7	19	26	110
Loch Lomond.....	35	31	7	38	73
Beechmont.....	36	6	38	44	174
George's River.....	37	56	21	77	233
Bateston.....	38	30	22	52	107
Dominion.....	39	137	56	193	575
Lorway.....	40	75	37	132	343
Totals—Totale.....	2,163	798	798	2,961	9,513
Majority for prohibition.....	1,365				34,244
Majorité pour la prohibition.....	1,365				

CAPE BRETON.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.									
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.				
DIGBY.	Hillsburgh	1	119	4	123	1	229					
	Marshalltown	2	62	6	68	1	249					
	Digby	3	101	7	108	5	250					
	Sandy Cove	4	78	1	79	1	169					
	Freeport	5	73	8	81	2	159					
	Westport	6	76	15	91	1	216					
	Plympton	7	85	15	100	1	324					
	Weymouth	8	49	5	54	1	122					
	St. Barnard	9	33	22	55	1	283					
	Church Point	10	4	46	50	1	186					
	Meteghan	11	12	67	79	1	286					
	Salmon River	12	13	80	93	1	143					
	Tiverton	13	78	2	80	1	137					
	New Tusket	14	44	1	45	1	129					
	Rossway	15	42	2	44	1	85					
	Smith's Cove	16	34	2	36	1	119					
	Culloden	17	61	17	78	1	178					
	Grosses Coques	18	8	19	27	1	145					
	Comeauville	19	3	7	10	1	168					
	Meceghan River	20	14	6	20	1	194					
	Cheticamp	21	6	48	54	1	118					
	Weymouth Bridge	22	90	1	91	1	270					

Prohibition Plebiscita

DIGBY.
(Continued).
(Suite).

Little River.....	23	25	34	25	91
Salmon River.....	24	40	34	74	129
Totals--- <i>Totaux</i>		1,150	312	1,462	4,377
Majority for prohibition... <i>Majorité pour la prohibition</i>		838			
GUYSBOROUGH.					
Guysborough.....	No. 1	114	9	123	235
Intervale.....	" 2	28	8	36	197
Manchester.....	" 3	84		84	230
Milford.....	" 4	23	4	27	180
Crow Harbour.....	" 5	56	12	68	181
Canso.....	" 6	98	29	127	218
Country Harbour.....	" 7	73	1	74	130
Sherbrooke.....	" 8	106	4	110	232
Marie-Joseph.....	" 9	23	1	24	96
Glenelg.....	" 10	96	2	98	201
White Head.....	" 11	53	20	73	252
Indian Harbour.....	" 12	46		46	145
Caledonia.....	" 13	57		57	86
Salmon River Lake.....	" 14	33	13	46	167
Isaac's Harbour.....	" 15	107	2	109	284
New Harbour.....	" 16	52		52	72
Tracadie.....	" 17	2	5	7	56
Goshen.....	" 18	52	1	53	99
Larry's River.....	" 19	11	8	19	196
Liscomb.....	" 20	39	9	48	106
Port Mulgrave.....	" 21	42	7	49	179
West Canso.....	" 22	56	55	111	192
Totals--- <i>Totaux</i>		1,251	190	1,441	3,854
Majority for prohibition... <i>Majorité pour la prohibition</i>		1,061			17,195
GUYSBOROUGH.					

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes donné dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Halifax City (City)	No.								
HALIFAX.	1a	85	8	43	1	0	146	146		
	"	40	25	65	3	0	227	227		
	1c	40	15	55	1	0	160	160		
	1d	47	10	57	0	1	189	189		
	1e	37	17	54	2	1	212	212		
	1f	26	1	21	0	0	50	50		
	2a	57	17	44	2	1	276	276		
	2b	42	8	50	0	0	221	221		
	2c	53	11	74	2	1	241	241		
	2d	13	4	17	1	0	99	99		
	2e	38	8	46	1	0	184	184		
	2f	33	4	37	0	0	124	124		
	2g	15	11	26	0	4	185	185		
	2h	28	16	44	1	1	201	201		
	3a	24	17	41	1	1	270	270		
	3b	16	12	28	0	0	158	158		
	3c	28	18	46	1	1	200	200		
	3e	28	6	33	1	0	191	191		
	4a	31	5	36	4	0	239	239		
	4b	25	7	32	0	0	181	181		
	4c	57	4	61	0	1	183	183		
	4e	45	4	49	0	0	144	144		
	4d	17	11	28	0	0	165	165		
	4e	13	15	28	0	0	162	162		
	5a	1	9	30	1	0	141	141		

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	5c	28	13	41	182
"	5c	18	13	33	178
"	5c	13	9	22	174
"	5d	33	3	36	235
"	5c	38	14	52	238
"	5f	47	5	52	157
"	5f	38	4	42	157
"	5g	38	1	39	141
"	5h	33	1	34	141
"	5i	27	10	37	154
"	5j	31	2	33	176
"	6a	43	17	69	185
"	6b	56	7	63	246
"	6c	33	1	34	261
"	6d	64	6	70	252
"	6e	14	8	22	81
"	6f	41	9	50	137
"	6g	43	6	49	131
"	7a	2	2	4	75
"	7b	5	4	9	130
"	8	11	6	17	130
"	9	42	1	43	90
"	10	4	28	32	130
"	11	28	7	35	197
"	12	25	6	31	134
"	13	13	3	16	119
"	14	12	1	13	119
"	15	23	10	33	237
"	16	68	2	68	191
"	17	39	2	41	297
"	18	41	7	48	250
"	19	60	1	61	172
"	20	73	1	74	122
"	21a	119	4	123	199
"	21b	24	3	24	32
"	22	145	3	148	278
"	23	30	30	30	70
"	24	64	6	70	156
"	25a	66	1	67	226
"	25b	6	2	8	25
"	26a	63	2	63	157
"	26b	23	2	25	163
"	27a	15	6	21	140
"	27b	83	3	86	217
"	28a	1	38	39	182
"	28b	14	1	15	54
"	29	47	1	48	92
"	30	5	6	11	107
"	31a	47	9	56	184
"	31c	67	7	74	193

HALIFAX,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No.	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins manqués.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>REMARQUES.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Voters in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre de bulletins manqués.</i>									
HALIFAX, (Continued—Suite).	Dartmouth.....	59	316	8	15	67	1	226			
	".....	62	31c	17	15	79	1	263			
	".....	58	"	13	15	79	1	293			
	Preston Road.....	13	31d	1	13	53	4	189			
	Cole Harbour.....	52	31e	1	16	53	1	115			
	Ingram River.....	15	32a	1	12	42	1	85			
	Hinbard's Cove.....	10	32b	1	12	70	1	215			
	Eastern Passage.....	41	33	1	1	38	3	218			
	Salmon River.....	69	34	1	18	97	1	51			
	Little River.....	37	35	1	18	31	3	231			
	East Chezzetcook (Est).....	13	36	1	6	17	1	234			
	Musquodoboit Harbour.....	91	37	1	6	17	1	66			
	Dover.....	12	38	1	3	17	1	30			
	Porter's Lake.....	39	39	1	3	17	1	30			
	Totals—Totaux.....	3,190		670	3,860	57	43	15,005	71,358		
Majority for prohibition.....	2,520										

HALIFAX,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

HANTS.

HANTS.

Windsor	100	7	107	1	203
"	46	7	53	2	112
"	105	14	119		260
"	48	2	60		110
Ste. Croix	113	6	119	1	290
Brooklyn	106	6	112	1	216
Scotch Village	80	1	81		170
Falmouth	66	5	71		203
Kempt	62	3	65		174
"	90	1	91		198
Rawdon Church	61	2	63	1	186
South Rawdon (Sud)	54		54		110
Noël	145	12	167	2	269
Nine Mile River	60	6	66	2	175
"	65	2	67		136
South Maitland (Sud)	104	1	63	2	106
Maitland Village	116	12	50		119
Selmsch	51	3	54	1	104
Five Mile River	116	8	24		68
Forks	37	8	45		143
Shubnacadie	112	7	119	3	237
Milford	64	2	66	2	119
Walton	50	14	64		121
Gore	97	1	97	1	248
Hantsport	15	3	73	4	175
Avondale	16	70	82	2	171
Burlington	80	2	92		148
	92				
Totals—Totaux	1,970	134	2,104	8	4,541
Majority for	1,836				
Majorité pour la prohibition					

INVERNESS.

INVERNESS.

Port Hastings <th style="width: 5%;">78 <th style="width: 5%;">9 <th style="width: 5%;">87 <th style="width: 5%;">182 </th></th></th></th>	78 <th style="width: 5%;">9 <th style="width: 5%;">87 <th style="width: 5%;">182 </th></th></th>	9 <th style="width: 5%;">87 <th style="width: 5%;">182 </th></th>	87 <th style="width: 5%;">182 </th>	182
Port Hawkesbury	51	12	63	187
Judique	8	9	17	286
River Inhabitants	45	26	71	245
Port Hood	22	28	50	204
Seaside	26	17	43	208
Hillsborough	64	9	73	192
Strathlorn West (Ouest)	38	3	41	211
" East (Est)	9	72	72	163
Broad Cove Marsh	47	16	63	256
Margaree Harbour	27	20	47	173
South-West (Sud-Ouest)	14	12	26	257
North-East (Nord-Est)	79	19	98	240

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>													
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>									
INVERNESS (Continued—Suite)	No. 14	No. 14	145	..	..	271										
	Little River Cheticamp	15	86	..	..	252										
	Whycoomagh	16	72	1	..	194										
	River Dennis	17	4	..	..	153										
	East Lake (East)	18	20	26	..	88										
	West Lake (West)	19	8	86	..	154										
	West Bay (West)	20	33	41	..	150										
	Glencoe West (West)	21	7	91	..	170										
	South Side (City Sid) Whycoomagh	22	23	30	..	157										
	Creignish	23	23	55	..	290										
	Poplar Grove	24	145	156	3	1	234									
	Cheticamp	25	41	42	..	1	63									
	Pleasant	26	5	61	..	..	154									
	Indian Bear	27	10	133	..	..	205									
	St. Joseph	28	9	68	..	..	187									
	East (East) Margaree	29	6	27	..	..	251									
Judique Intervale	30	76	79	1	1	177										
North-East (North-East) Margaree	31	3	11	..	..	89										
Glencoe East (East)																
Totals	1,211	797	2,008	9	10	5,863										25,779
Majority for prohibition.	414															

INVERNESS.
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

KING'S.

KING'S.

Sheffield Mills	No.	1	116	1	117	2	198
Canning	"	2	105	2	107	2	155
Kingsport	"	3	74		74		164
Scott's Bay	"	4	72		72		90
Canard	"	5	49		51		120
Port Williams	"	6	79	8	81		228
Centreville	"	7	58		78		260
Upper Dyke Village	"	8	43	2	45	1	236
Brooklyn Corners	"	9	109	2	102		208
Wolfville	"	10	51		51		144
Somersett	"	11	133	4	137	1	212
Kentville	"	12	92	0	101	2	240
"	"	12 ^a	50	7	66	3	164
"	"	13	79		79		300
Canaan	"	13	107		107	1	188
Gaspereaux	"	14	107	3	117	2	264
Grand Pré	"	15	114	10	164	1	371
Wolfville	"	16	154	2	63	2	163
Avonport	"	17	61		55		163
Lockhartville	"	18	55	4	101	1	162
Millville	"	19	97		74	2	132
Greenwood	"	20	74		94	1	170
Kingston	"	21	86	8	25		77
Dalhousie	"	22	25		112	2	224
Dempsy's Corner	"	23	111	1	88	5	245
North Kingston (West)	"	24	85	3	131		240
Cambridge	"	25	130	1	133		276
Herwick	"	26	149	4	36	2	88
Canada Creek	"	27	34	2	45	2	99
Harbourville	"	28	45				
Totals - Totaux		2,457	2,536	60	11	35	5,583
Majority for prohibition...		2,388					22,489
Majorité pour la prohibition...							

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors inscribed on the list revised by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.									
LUNENBURG.	Lunenburg East (East).	No. 1	96	11	107	3	1	279			
	" Central	" 2	80	5	85	..	1	271			
	" West (West)	" 3	78	4	82	..	..	298			
	Blue Rocks	" 4	71	3	74	..	..	224			
	Lilydale	" 5	46	5	51	1	..	276			
	Ritcey's Cove	" 6	75	2	77	..	..	243			
	Cross Roads	" 7	40	1	41	..	..	281			
	Oakland	" 8	27	32	59	..	1	264			
	Mahone Bay	" 9	67	7	74	..	2	200			
	Blockhouse.	" 10	28	31	59	..	..	198			
	New Cornwall.	" 11	33	6	39	..	..	128			
	Mader's Cove	" 12	52	1	53	..	..	122			
	East Bridgewater.	" 13	28	22	50	..	1	152			
	Upper La Have	" 14	17	13	30	1	..	162			
	Northfield	" 15	82	23	55	..	1	177			
	Chealey's Corner.	" 16	77	7	84	..	2	300			
	Brass' Corner	" 17	104	3	107	1	..	211			
	Midville Branch	" 18	24	9	33	..	..	159			
	Chester West (West)	" 19	77	4	81	..	..	187			
	" East (East)	" 20	40	2	42	..	..	208			
New Ross.	" 21	30	2	32	..	..	198				
Petite Rivière	" 22	48	1	49	1	..	124				
Dublin Shore	" 23	48	4	52	..	..	233				
Vogler's Cove	" 24	23	3	26	..	..	163				
La Have Islands.	" 25	11	1	12	..	1	84				

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No. 28	146	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Total Number of Votes polled in each arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>													
Bridgeville.	146	2	28	146	148	1	1	1	268						
Sunny Brae	110	2	29	110	98	1	1	1	164						
Lorne	97	4	31	102	106	1	1	1	150						
Hopewell	102	2	32	112	114	1	1	1	173						
Ferrona	112	6	33	105	111	5	1	1	200						
Middle River.	33	31	34	44	75	2	1	1	207						
Bailey's Brook	35	29	35	72	101	3	1	1	265						
Barney's River	36	83	36	83	96	1	1	1	167						
Merigomish	37	97	37	97	97	1	1	1	187						
Garden of Eden	37	97	37	97	97	1	1	1	187						
Westville	38	121	38	121	132	2	1	1	300					Included in South West-ville—Inclus dans West-ville-Sud.	
" North (Nord).	38	118	38	118	132	2	1	1	300						
Drummond Mines	39	120	39	120	136	1	1	1	261						
Westville South (Sud)	40	121	40	121	136	1	1	1	236						
French River	41	81	41	81	89	1	1	1	139						
Stellarton	42	103	42	103	112	1	1	1	304						
Albion Mines	43	39	43	39	60	1	1	1	217						
Toney River	44	79	44	79	91	1	1	3	202						
Totals—Total	4,175	329		4,504	4,504	48	32		8,903			34,541			
Majority for prohibition.	3,846														

PICTOU,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

RICHMOND.

Arichat.....	No.	1	22	25	47	2	2	115	Error in transposition of figures by D.R.O. <i>Erreur due à la transposition des chiffres par le S.-O.R.</i>
Head of Harbour	"	2	9	27	36	...	...	173	} 42. <i>Devrait être</i>
D'Escoise	"	3	18	17	36	1	1	215	
River Inhabitants	"	4	19	15	54	...	...	118	} 10. "
Black River	"	5	42	12	54	3	...	135	
River Bourgeois	"	6	19	27	46	...	...	198	} 317. <i>Devrait être</i>
St. Peter's	"	7	*10	42	52	1	1	213	
Red Islands	"	8	13	17	30	...	...	173	} 281. <i>Devrait être</i>
Grand River	"	9	21	1	22	1	1	135	
L'Ardoise	"	10	11	38	49	1	...	279	} 36 in favour of prohibition. <i>36 en faveur de la prohibition.</i>
West Arichat (<i>Ouest</i>)	"	11	11	20	31	...	...	230	
Loch Lomond	"	12	40	2	42	...	...	94	} 317. <i>Devrait être</i>
Framboise	"	13	21	1	22	...	...	82	
Poullamond	"	14	8	7	15	...	...	202	} 281. <i>Devrait être</i>
Port Malcolin	"	15	10	13	10	1	1	104	
Barachois St. Louis	"	16	10	49	23	...	...	57	} 281. <i>Devrait être</i>
P'teite de Grat	"	17	1	1	60	...	...	125	
Totals— <i>Toutour</i>			*285	†313	598	4	9	2,648	
Majority against prohibition Majorité contre la } prohibition				†28					

RICHMOND.

SHELburnE AND QUEEN'S.

<i>Shelburne.</i>		No.	102	1	103	1	1	205
Louis Head	"	1	102	1	103	1	1	205
Lockeport	"	2	97	4	101	3	...	234
Green Harbour	"	3	30	1	31	...	...	138
Jordan River	"	4	31	...	31	...	...	108
Jordan Bay	"	5	10	...	10	...	...	79
Sandy Point	"	6	19	2	21	...	...	110
Shelburne, Town (<i>Ville</i>)	"	7	41	1	42	1	1	151
"	"	8	26	...	26	...	...	120
Ohio	"	9	32	...	32	...	...	75
Churchover	"	10	3	18	21	...	...	112
North-East Harbour	"	11	63	3	66	1	1	189
Port Clyde	"	12	105	2	107	...	...	210
Port Latour	"	13	144	1	145	4	...	283
Barrington Head	"	14	78	3	81	2	...	214
" Passage	"	15	68	2	70	...	...	159
Shag Harbour	"	16	75	2	77	...	...	154
Wood's Harbour	"	16 ^a	127	1	128	...	...	237
Centreville	"	17	88	1	89	...	...	261
Clark's Harbour	"	18	127	4	131	...	...	287

SHELburnE AND QUEEN'S.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

Iona.....	No. 1	3	79	82	188
Middle River	2	86	6	92	183
Baddeck	3	129	9	138	294
South Gut	4	51	5	56	131
Englishtown.....	5	29	8	37	96
Boularderie.....	6	34	8	42	160
Ingonish	7	27	20	47	153
Cape North (Nord)	8	45	2	47	156
Ray St. Lawrence	9	23	23	23	100
North Side (Côte nord) Little Narrows	10	38	38	38	49
North Shore	11	18	18	18	111
New Campbelltown	12	55	58	58	82
North River	13	44	1	45	106
South Side (Côte sud) Little Narrows	14	57	7	64	119
New Haven.....	15	26	3	29	70
Big Baddeck	16	56	10	66	132
Big Bras d'Or	17	22	2	24	79
Washabuck	18	3	23	26	94
Totals—Totaux.....	746	186	4	4	2,303
Majority for prohibition.....	560				12,432

YARMOUTH.

YARMOUTH.

Carleton	No. 1	117	1	118	184
Tusket Lakes	2	45	1	46	85
Ohio	3	103	1	109	184
Port Maitland	4	122	1	123	232
Hebron	5	124	1	125	180
Cheggoggin.....	6	136	2	140	215
Ward (Quartier) 7	7	86	8	94	169
" 8	8	117	9	126	265
" 9	9	105	9	114	251
" 10	10	132	15	147	291
" 11	11	111	12	123	243
Rockville	12	82	6	82	151
Arcadia	13	153	159	159	265
Plymouth	14	37	2	39	130
Tusket Wedge	15	11	2	17	171
Tusket	16	95	4	99	315
Belleville	17	36	15	51	223
Bel Brook	18	10	13	23	132
Argyle	19	79	2	81	187
East Pubnico (Est)	20	51	3	54	125
West " (West)	21	73	0	79	239

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition. Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition. Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
YARMOUTH (Continued—Suite).	Kempville No. 22 Pubnico Harbour " 23 Islands (îles) " 24 Totals—Totalux Majority for } prohibition .. Majorité pour la }	33 39 6 1,907	33 39 6 2,027	11 11	11 11	80 146 39 4,508	22,216	
YARMOUTH, (Continued) (Suite).		1,787						

Prohibition Plebiscite.

NEW BRUNSWICK
—
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.																		
	For Prohibition. Pour la Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.													
ALBERT.																					
Hopewell	48	9	53	53	1	1	192	192													
"	33	6	39	39	1	1	215	215													
"	68	18	86	86	1	1	170	170													
"	86	15	101	101	1	1	164	164													
Harvey	67	35	102	102			218	218													
"	98	69	167	167			177	177													
"	47	14	61	61			184	184													
Hillsborough	170	27	197	197	2	1	294	294													
"	128	27	155	155	1	1	280	280													
"	66	3	69	69			160	160													
Coverdale	10	5	15	15			156	156													
"	77	3	80	80			232	232													
"	11	5	16	16			232	232													
Elgin	12	25	37	37	2		251	251													
"	13	106	119	119			257	257													
"	13	22	35	35			289	289													
Alma	95	50	145	145	1	1	2,890	2,890													
	1,147	285	1,432	1,432	8	4	10,971	10,971													
Totals—Total																					
Majority for prohibition...																					
Majorité pour la prohibition...																					

Prohibition Plebiscite.

ARLETON.

Woodstock Parish (Paroisse) North (Nord) No.	74	13	87	2	276
Town (Ville)	119	11	130		248
" "	127	14	141	2	275
" "	103	9	112	1	241
Parish (Paroisse) South (Sud).	87		87		184
Simonds Parish (Paroisse)	100	3	103		183
Wilmet	142	4	146		231
" "	135	7	142		224
" "	123	2	125	1	243
South (Sud)	83	6	83	1	221
North (Nord)	77	1	86		121
Wakefield	85	1	86		108
East (Est)	109	4	113		188
West (Ouest)	79	3	82	2	132
" "	151	1	152		263
Wicklow	99	12	111		250
" "	111	1	112	1	285
Brighton	124	1	125		208
" "	106		106	3	204
Northampton	137	10	147		279
Peel	66	2	68	2	183
" "	62		62		153
Kent, Johnville	12	16	28		277
" "	23	20	45	2	287
Parish (Paroisse)	98	1	99	1	231
" "	50	3	53	2	109
Aberdeen	89	16	105	4	263
" "					
West (Ouest)	1		1		98
Non residents (Non résidents)					
Totals - Totaux	*2,590	160	†2,750	14	5,849
Majority for prohibition	†2,430			12	
Majorité pour la prohibition					
					*Should be } 2,591.
					†Derrait être } 2,751.
					†† " " } 2,431.

CARLETON.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite — Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each Polling Division for the prohibition.	Number of votes given against the prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.												
	Non residents (Non résidents).	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Andrews	35	44	35	18	53	53	53	5	1	188	188			
"	44	13	44	13	57	57	57	5	1	172	172			
St. Stephen	112	4	112	14	126	126	126	2	1	271	271			
"	104	5	104	11	115	115	115	2	1	253	253			
"	15	6	15	4	19	19	19	2	1	91	91			
"	7	7	7	9	16	16	16	1	1	217	217			
"	85	8	85	7	92	92	92	1	1	230	230			
"	99	9	99	13	112	112	112	1	1	243	243			
"	103	10	103	8	111	111	111	2	1	206	206			
Dufferin	86	11	86	1	87	87	87	2	1	75	75			
St. James	39	12	39	4	43	43	43	1	1	226	226			
"	116	13	116	3	119	119	119	4	4	272	272			
St. David	140	13	140	5	145	145	145	1	1	162	162			
"	75	14	75	10	85	85	85	1	1	207	207			
"	15	15	15	9	24	24	24	1	1	29	29			
Dumbarton	16	17	16	2	18	18	18	1	1	170	170			
"	44	17	44	11	55	55	55	2	1	216	216			
St. Patrick	72	18	72	14	86	86	86	1	1	165	165			
St. Croix	43	19	43	2	45	45	45	1	1	99	99			
St. George	20	38	20	5	25	25	25	2	1	187	187			
"	21	56	21	1	22	22	22	2	1	205	205			
"	22	91	22	7	29	29	29	1	1	200	200			
"	89	23	89	12	101	101	101	1	1	102	102			
"	24	51	24	2	26	26	26	1	1	162	162			
Pennfield	49	24	49	51	64	64	64	1	1	162	162			
"	63	25	63	1	64	64	64	1	1	162	162			

CHARLOTTE.

Prohibition Plebiscite

Lepreaux	26	32	4	36	.....	.....	126
Clarendon	" 27	" 20	" 2	" 22	"	"	" 40
West Isles	" 28	" 38	" 2	" 40	"	"	" 172
"	" 29	" 43	" 1	" 44	" 3	"	" 181
Campobello	" 30	" 52	"	" 52	"	"	" 169
"	" 31	" 47	" 1	" 48	"	"	" 152
Grand Manan	" 32	" 71	"	" 71	"	" 1	" 275
"	" 33	" 48	" 2	" 50	"	"	" 85
"	" 34	" 60	" 1	" 61	" 2	" 1	" 110
"	" 35	" 51	" 3	" 54	" 3	" 1	" 172
Totals—Totaux	2,160	193	193	2,353	34	14	6,035
Majority for	1,967						
Majorité pour la } prohibition ...							

CHARLOTTE.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of votes given in each arrondissement dans chaque arrondissement de votation, et contre la prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins nuls.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.		Number of Votes polled for Prohibition. dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour le plébiscite.	Number of Votes polled against Prohibition. et contre la prohibition.									
GLOUCESTER.	Bathurst.....	1	24	18	42	42	42	42	1	0	212			
	".....	2	57	11	68	68	68	68	0	0	215			
	".....	3	47	10	57	57	57	57	1	0	312			
	".....	4	34	26	60	60	60	60	0	0	331			
	Beresford.....	5	10	25	35	35	35	35	0	0	210			
	".....	6	10	20	30	30	30	30	0	0	162			
	".....	7	6	15	21	21	21	21	0	0	257			
	".....	8	13	20	33	33	33	33	0	0	243			
	".....	9	3	20	23	23	23	23	3	0	61			
	Maisonnette.....	10	28	23	51	51	51	51	3	0	258			
	Grande Anse.....	11	61	3	64	64	64	64	1	0	134			
	Clifton.....	12	1	25	25	25	25	25	0	0	209			
	Caraget.....	13	1	21	22	22	22	22	0	0	175			
	".....	14	2	18	20	20	20	20	0	0	227			
	".....	15	11	19	30	30	30	30	0	0	281			
	".....	16	4	8	12	12	12	12	1	0	130			
	Saumarez.....	17	4	45	49	49	49	49	0	0	207			
	".....	18	4	45	49	49	49	49	0	0	201			
	".....	19	13	30	30	30	30	30	2	0	224			
	St. Isidore.....	20	1	47	48	48	48	48	0	0	224			
	Shippagan.....	21	7	21	28	28	28	28	0	0	175			
	Miscou.....	22	16	1	17	17	17	17	0	0	254			
	Lamèque.....	23	4	33	37	37	37	37	0	0	184			

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Inkerman	24	17	18	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....
Pokemouche	25	20	23	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	.....
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	361	533	894	.....	.....	5,374	.....	.....	24,897
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KENT.									
Richbucto	No. 1	19	41	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....
"	" 2	14	38	.....	.....	261	.....	.....	.....
"	" 3	42	56	.....	.....	333	.....	.....	.....
"	" 4	14	119	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	.....
"	" 5	39	53	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....
Weldford	" 6	43	45	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	.....
"	" 7	37	40	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....
"	" 8	32	32	.....	.....	169	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	" 9	108	121	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....
"	" 10	26	139	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....
"	" 11	38	93	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	" 12	19	107	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....
"	" 13	18	119	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	" 14	11	100	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	" 15	7	61	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	.....
"	" 16	9	42	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....
"	" 17	5	44	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	.....
"	" 18	18	56	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
Acadieville	" 19	.....	28	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	" 20	1	53	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
"	" 21	23	25	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	" 22	3	41	.....	.....	243	.....	.....	.....
"	" 23	1	31	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
Harcourt	" 24	79	92	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	.....
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	524	1,094	1,618	.....	.....	5,424	.....	.....	23,845
Majority against Majorité contre la } prohibition	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de vote pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.															
RESTIGOUCHE.	Dalhousie Parish (Paroisse)	No. 1	51	1	52	1	52	1	1	1	1	1	127	2,456	8,308		
	"	"	80	5	85	5	85	1	1	1	1	1	202	2,456	8,308		
	Balmoral	"	31	18	49	18	49	1	1	1	1	1	228	2,456	8,308		
	Colborne	"	95	23	118	23	118	1	1	1	1	1	241	2,456	8,308		
	Durham	"	47	15	62	15	62	1	1	1	1	1	206	2,456	8,308		
	Addington	"	102	16	118	16	118	1	1	1	1	1	206	2,456	8,308		
	"	"	63	7	70	7	70	1	1	1	1	1	127	2,456	8,308		
	Eldon	"	52	1	53	1	53	1	1	1	1	1	114	2,456	8,308		
	Addington	"	99	10	109	10	109	1	1	1	1	1	206	2,456	8,308		
	"	"	121	21	142	21	142	1	1	1	1	1	272	2,456	8,308		
	Dalhousie	"	94	5	99	5	99	1	1	1	1	1	219	2,456	8,308		
	Durham	"	83	13	96	13	96	1	1	1	1	1	279	2,456	8,308		
	Totals—Total.			918	128	1,046	128	1,046	4	4	4	4	6	2,456	8,308		
Majority for Prohibition			790														
Majorité pour la prohibition			790														

Prohibition Plebiscite.

SUNBURY AND QUEEN'S.
SUNBURY AND QUEEN'S.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Gagetown.....	109	14	123	1	1	90	1	246															
Petersville.....	32	58	161	2	2	145	1	161															
".....	123	16	304	3	1	139	1	304															
Hauptstead.....	6	10	279	4	1	6	1	279															
".....	79	79	354	5	6	79	1	354															
Wickham.....	6	10	229	6	1	85	1	229															
Johnston.....	7	10	200	7	1	84	1	200															
".....	75	9	207	8	1	84	1	207															
Brunswick.....	8	9	76	9	1	76	1	76															
".....	36	2	76	10	1	134	1	76															
Waterborough.....	10	16	306	11	1	134	1	306															
Chipman.....	11	12	251	12	1	127	1	251															
".....	11	8	251	13	1	63	1	251															
Canning.....	12	8	122	14	1	89	1	122															
".....	55	5	205	15	1	89	1	205															
Cambridge.....	84	5	169	16	1	82	1	169															
".....	78	4	169	17	2	82	2	169															
Burton.....	14	4	176	18	2	82	2	176															
".....	78	4	365	19	1	90	1	365															
Maugerville.....	16	6	261	20	1	55	1	261															
".....	49	6	365	21	1	71	1	365															
Lincoln.....	18	9	134	22	1	84	1	134															
Sheffield.....	19	8	227	23	1	84	1	227															
Northfield.....	20	8	227	24	2	106	2	227															
".....	106	1	170	25	2	42	2	170															
Blissville.....	21	15	153	26	1	42	1	153															
".....	27	4	206	27	1	123	1	206															
Gladstone.....	22	4	206	28	2	133	2	206															
".....	116	17	246	29	2	133	2	246															
Totals—Totaux.....	1,832	238	2,070	8	15	5,046	17,914																
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition ..	1,594																						

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes given in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
SAINT JOHN, City and County (Cité et comté).	King's Ward (Quartier)	No.	48	78	126	3	1	225	
	"	1	55	62	117	3	1	227	
	"	2	41	42	83	2	1	185	
	Wellington	3	105	56	161	2	1	272	
	"	4	73	52	125	1	1	234	
	"	5	69	44	113	2	3	227	
	"	6	86	33	119	2	2	226	
	"	7	64	56	120	4	2	272	
	Prince	8	77	45	126	3	2	258	
	"	9	53	45	98	3	2	257	
	"	10	69	45	150	3	2	267	
	"	11	81	48	154	6	2	312	
	Queen's	12	106	37	139	6	1	292	
	"	13	102	44	156	3	1	251	
	"	14	112	46	122	4	1	236	
	Duke's	15	76	48	117	4	5	232	
	"	16	69	31	107	1	1	211	
	"	17	76	68	145	3	1	263	
	Sydney	18	77	60	123	2	2	265	
	"	19	63	28	124	2	2	217	
	Guy's	20	96	23	119	5	1	221	
	"	21	96	34	102	1	2	189	
	"	22	68	19	90	1	2	185	
	Brook's	23	71	29	90	2	2	176	
	"	24	101	29	141	7	1	295	
"	25	127	14	141	1	1	295		

SAINT JOHN, CITY AND COUNTY.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	26	92	18	110	4	280
"	"	27	18	135	3	286
Lansdowne	"	117	34	99	4	249
"	"	28	33	89	..	230
"	"	29	56	89	..	253
"	"	30	48	73	4	232
"	"	31	16	88	2	240
Dufferin	"	32	49	114	3	284
"	"	33	47	90	..	236
"	"	34	55	94	2	220
"	"	35	54	90	2	263
Victoria	"	36	84	30	1	250
"	"	37	91	114	1	286
"	"	38	78	110	1	196
Stanley	"	39	54	71	1	171
Simonds Parish (Paroisse)	"	40	15	49	..	130
"	"	41	17	40	..	207
"	"	42	32	41	..	277
"	"	43	9	67	..	259
St. Martin's	"	44	20	128	1	229
"	"	44	12	113	2	256
"	"	45	12	113	2	247
Lancaster	"	46	32	95	4	248
"	"	47	36	103	1	202
"	"	48	19	87	2	234
"	"	48	68	87	4	295
"	"	49	26	88	..	283
"	"	49	2	46	2	..
Musquash	"	50	3	46	..	..
Non residents (Non résidants)	"	51	3	90	3	..
"	"	52	9	17	..	..
"	"	53	5	9	..	..
Totals--Totaux	3,686	*1,740	5,434	99	51	25,390
Majority for prohibition	+1,937					
Majorité pour la prohibition						

*Should be } 1,748.
 Devrait être } 1,938.
 +

SAINT JOHN, CITY AND COUNTY, (Continued—Suite).

Owing, however, to the double vote cast by the St. John City electors, the majority should only be, say, 538.—Vu le double vote des électeurs de la cité de St. John, a majorité ne devrait être que de 538.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste renou- velée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibi- tion.	Against Prohibi- tion. Contre la prohibi- tion.	Number of Votes polled dans chaque arrondis- sment de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondis- sment de votation pour la prohibition.								
ST. JOHN CITY (Cité).	King's Ward (Quartier).....	No. 1	47	77	124	4	1	225	227	227		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 2	58	58	116	2	1	227	227	227		
	Wellington " " " " " " " " " "	" 3	41	41	82	3	3	185	185	185		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 4	103	58	161	2	1	272	272	272		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 5	76	54	130	1	1	234	234	234		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 6	68	43	111	4	4	227	227	227		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 7	92	41	133	1	1	226	226	226		
	Prince " " " " " " " " " "	" 8	69	70	139	3	2	272	272	272		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 9	80	47	127	1	1	255	255	255		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 10	61	52	113	4	5	257	257	257		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 11	38	56	94	5	5	267	267	267		
	Queen's " " " " " " " " " "	" 12	98	46	144	5	1	312	292	292		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 13	104	41	145	1	1	292	292	292		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 14	113	43	156	2	2	251	251	251		
	Duke's " " " " " " " " " "	" 15	85	52	137	3	3	236	236	236		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 16	74	49	123	1	1	232	232	232		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 17	80	32	112	1	1	211	211	211		
	Sydney " " " " " " " " " "	" 18	75	58	133	1	1	263	263	263		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 19	62	55	117	3	1	265	265	265		
	Guy's " " " " " " " " " "	" 20	95	29	124	4	1	217	217	217		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 21	97	23	120	3	1	221	221	221		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 22	89	19	108	1	1	189	189	189		
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 23	71	23	94	2	2	185	185	185		
	Brook's " " " " " " " " " "	" 24	67	31	98	4	4	176	176	176		
	Lorne " " " " " " " " " "	" 25	128	16	144	1	1	295	295	295		

ST. JOHN CITY.

Prohibition Plebiscite

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	98	20	118	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808
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Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of votes given dans chaque arrondissement de votes donné dans chaque arrondissement de votation, et contre la prohibition.		Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of votes given dans chaque arrondissement de votes donné dans chaque arrondissement de votation, et contre la prohibition.										
WESTMORELAND.	Sbediac Parish (Paroisse).....	No. 1	22	61	83	1	188	1	1	188				
	"	" 2	15	52	67	1	167	1	1	167				
	"	" 3	15	155	170	1	170	1	1	170				
	"	" 4	31	113	144	1	144	1	1	144				
	"	" 5	5	72	77	1	77	1	1	77				
	"	" 6	11	121	132	2	132	2	2	132				
	"	" 7	102	25	127	3	127	3	3	127				
	Dorchester	" 8	44	49	93	1	93	1	1	93				
	"	" 9	22	94	116	1	116	1	1	116				
	"	" 10	34	88	122	1	122	1	1	122				
	"	" 11	28	87	115	7	115	7	7	115				
	Salsbury	" 12	131	15	146	1	146	1	1	146				
	"	" 13	161	20	171	4	171	4	4	171				
	"	" 14	163	21	184	1	184	1	1	184				
	"	" 15	123	26	149	1	149	1	1	149				
	Moncton City (Cité)	" 16	109	18	127	2	127	2	2	127				
	"	" 17	104	36	140	1	140	1	1	140				
	"	" 18	155	15	170	2	170	2	2	170				
	"	" 19	166	13	179	3	179	3	3	179				
	"	" 20	133	8	141	4	141	4	4	141				
	"	" 21	118	14	132	1	132	1	1	132				
	"	" 22	65	21	86	2	86	2	2	86				
	Parish (Paroisse)	" 23	61	32	93	1	93	1	1	93				
	"	" 24	54	14	68	1	68	1	1	68				
	"	" 25	108	5	113	1	113	1	1	113				

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.
YORK. (Continued—Suite).	Stanley North (Nord).....	No. 27	87	92
	" Village.....	" 28	161	179
	Non residents (Non résidents).....	" 29	3	4
	Totals—Total.....		3,154	3,526
	Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition		2,782	
				Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.
				Number of rejected Ballots.
				Number of spoiled Ballots.
				Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.
				Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.
				Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.
				Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.
				* Should be } 97. Devrait être }

Prohibition Plebiscite

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.											
		No.	84	8	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	105			
	Bothwell	1	52	8	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	125			
	North Lake	2	26	22	48	48	2	.....	.....	.....	126	126			
	Priest Pond	3	103	4	107	107	2	.....	.....	.....	105	105			
	Red Point	4	109	13	122	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180			
	Souris East (East)	5	80	12	92	92	2	.....	.....	.....	102	102			
	" Line Road	6	48	8	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	116			
	Rollo Bay Chapel	7	24	36	60	60	1	.....	.....	.....	183	183			
	St. Margaret's	8	23	14	37	37	1	.....	.....	.....	88	88			
	St. Margaret's	9	64	8	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	154			
	Head of Rollo Bay	10	34	11	45	45	4	.....	.....	.....	120	120			
	St. Andrews	11	26	6	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	102			
	Peake's Station	12	119	23	142	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	320			
	Morell	13	120	13	133	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	368			
	Head of St. Peter's Bay	14	34	14	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	110			
	Baldwin's Road	15	70	1	71	71	2	.....	.....	.....	108	108			
	Victoria Cross	16	128	5	133	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	264			
	Cardigan Head	17	144	5	149	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	247			
	New Perth	18	36	8	44	44	1	.....	.....	.....	220	220			
	Dundas	19	90	1	91	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68			
	Sumnerville	20	135	1	136	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	169			
	Whim Road Cross	21	62	7	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	181			
	Montague Bridge	22	52	16	68	68	2	.....	.....	.....	190	190			
	Georgetown	23	84	16	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	190			

KINGS.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Reed House.....	"	24	86	6	42	1	1	155					
Narrows Creek.....	"	25	83	44	127		1	209					
Totals--Totaux.....			1,909	299	2,208	19	34	4,054	21,694				
Majority for prohibition..													
Majorité pour la prohibition..													
1,610													
PRINCE, EAST R.													
Egmont Bay.....	No.	1	32	15	47								
Cape Egmont.....	"	2	5	21	26								
Fifteen Point.....	"	3	22	8	30								
Miscoche.....	"	4	41	2	43								
Saint Eleanor.....	"	5	65	2	67								
West Summerside (Ouest).....	"	6	133	11	144								
Centre ".....	"	7	139	21	160								
East ".....	"	8	133	8	141								
Traveller's Rest.....	"	9	89	7	96								
Indian River.....	"	10	106	17	123								
Princetown.....	"	11	72	6	78								
Kensington.....	"	12	122	5	127								
Freetown.....	"	13	144	4	148								
Centreville.....	"	14	107	6	113								
Newton.....	"	15	46	5	51								
Kinkora.....	"	16	38	20	58								
Searltown.....	"	17	95	3	98								
Cape Traverse.....	"	18	52	13	65								
Tryon.....	"	19	140	2	142								
Stanchel.....	"	20	37	3	40								
Breadalbane.....	"	21	113	6	119								
Elliott's Mills.....	"	22	37	7	44								
Crapaud.....	"	23	106	3	109								
Beer's Mills.....	"	24	27	4	31								
Bonwell.....	"	25	29	9	38								
Bonshaw.....	"	26	73	4	77								
Totals--Totaux.....			2,003	212	2,215	16	35						
Majority for prohibition..													
Majorité pour la prohibition..													
1,791													
PRINCE, EAST R.													
*Total Pop. of Prince.													
Pop. totale de Prince.													
*36,470													

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.												
PRINCE, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Sea Cow Pond	No. 1	8	3	11	21	21	1	1	1	1	1		
	Tignish	" 2	56	18	74	74	74	1	1	1	1	1		
	Peterville	" 3	7	5	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1		
	Skinnern Pond	" 4	20	13	33	33	33	2	1	1	1	1		
	Greenmount	" 5	35	5	40	40	40	1	1	1	1	1		
	DeBlais	" 6	90	36	126	126	126	1	1	1	1	1		
	Kildare	" 7	62	5	67	67	67	1	1	1	1	1		
	Miminigash	" 8	39	3	42	42	42	1	1	1	1	1		
	Alberton	" 9	115	4	119	119	119	1	1	1	1	1		
	Pinsville	" 10	107	4	111	111	111	1	1	1	1	1		
	Campbeiton	" 11	53	3	56	56	56	1	1	1	1	1		
	Fortune Cove	" 12	48	3	51	51	51	1	1	1	1	1		
	Dewar Road	" 13	61	7	68	68	68	1	1	1	1	1		
	Oyster Creek	" 14	56	1	57	57	57	1	1	1	1	1		
	O'Leary	" 15	74	10	84	84	84	1	1	1	1	1		
	Lot seven	" 16	93	1	94	94	94	1	1	1	1	1		
	Lot eight	" 17	124	6	130	130	130	3	1	1	1	1		
	Lot nine	" 18	38	12	50	50	50	1	1	1	1	1		
	Lot ten	" 19	30	1	31	31	31	1	1	1	1	1		
	Lot eleven	" 20	27	6	33	33	33	1	1	1	1	1		
	Lot twelve	" 21	43	3	46	46	46	1	1	1	1	1		
	Port Hill	" 22	80	2	82	82	82	1	1	1	1	1		
	Mount Pleasant	" 23	40	3	43	43	43	1	1	1	1	1		
	St. Gilbert	" 24	12	5	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1		
	Arlington	" 25	37	13	50	50	50	1	1	1	1	1		

PRINCE, WEST R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Wellington	26	21	7	28	.....	.....	.....
Southwest 16.....	27	51	3	54	.....	.....	.....
Totals-- <i>Totaux</i>	1,352	1,549	197	1,549	6	9	*38,470
Majority for } Majorité pour la } prohibition.....	1,155						
North Rustico (<i>Nord</i>).....	1	47	13	60	1	1	
South " <i>(Sud)</i>	2	54	2	56			
Wheatley River.....	3	78	4	82			
Brackley Pt. Road.....	4	123	2	125	1	2	
".....	5	59	3	62		1	
Covehead.....	6	46	1	47			
Tracadie Road.....	7	20	9	29			
Little York.....	8	75	5	80			
Bedford.....	9	42	10	52		1	
Tracadie.....	10	18	4	22			
Mount Stewart.....	11	53	21	74	3		
Pesquid.....	12	30	11	41			
Monaghan.....	13	20	10	30			
Port Augustus.....	14	26	17	43		1	
Johnston's River.....	15	45	4	49		1	
Mt. Herbert.....	16	44	1	45		3	
Southport.....	17	47	.....	47		3	
Pownal.....	18	103	3	106	1	3	
Pesquid Road, Lot 49.....	19	45	3	48			
Cherry Valley.....	20	59	.....	59		3	
Vernon River.....	21	98	3	101		3	
Grandview.....	22	99	2	101			
Caledonia.....	23	17	2	19			
Orwell Cove.....	24	28	5	33			
Fidon.....	25	83	2	85			
Point Prim.....	26	39	.....	39	3	2	
Belle Creek.....	27	66	6	72			
Wood Islands.....	28	35	5	40	2		
Sturgeon.....	29	102	9	111	2	1	
Murray Harbour, North (<i>Nord</i>).....	30	52	8	60	1		
St. Mary's Road.....	31	48	5	53			
Creighton.....	32	174	1	175		2	
High Bank.....	33	117	1	118			
Glen William.....	34	59	20	79			
Totals-- <i>Totaux</i>	2,051	2,243	192	2,243	14	25	23,464
Majority for } Majorité pour la } prohibition.....	1,859						

PRINCE, W. R.
(Continued).
(Suite).

QUEEN'S,
East Riding.
(*Division Est.*)

QUEEN'S EAST R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électorales.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Number of votes given in each arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.													
	No.														
Long River	1	105	1	106	1	106	2	2							
French River	2	45	5	50	5	50	...	...					
Clifton	3	102	3	105	3	105	...	...					
Granville	4	90	14	104	14	104	...	...					
Hope River	5	59	16	75	16	75	...	...					
Hazel Grove	6	41	...	41	...	41	...	...					
New Glasgow	7	84	4	88	4	88	...	...					
Hunter River	8	91	4	95	4	95	...	...					
North Wiltshire	9	148	...	148	...	148	...	...					
Kingston	10	101	...	101	...	101	...	...					
Milton	11	69	3	72	3	72	...	...					
North River	12	102	1	103	1	103	...	...					
Nine Mile Creek	13	89	6	94	6	94	...	...					
St. Catharines	14	52	...	52	...	52	1	1							
Charlottetown	15	60	...	60	...	60	...	...					
"	16	38	...	38	...	38	...	...					
"	17	97	...	97	...	97	...	...					
"	18	31	...	31	...	31	...	...					
"	19	81	...	81	...	81	...	...					
"	20	79	...	79	...	79	2	2							
"	21	67	...	67	...	67	...	...					
"	22	134	...	134	...	134	...	...					
"	23	85	...	85	...	85	6	6							
"	24	110	...	110	...	110	...	...					
"	25	76	...	76	...	76	1	1							

QUEEN'S, W. R.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Malpeque	85	8	93	4	
East (Est).....	25	3	28		
West (Ouest).....					
"					
"					
Totals—Totaux.....	2,146	246	2,392	26	22,210
Majority for Majorité pour Ja } prohibition ..	1,900				

QUEEN'S,
W. R.
(Continued).
(Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

MANITOBA

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No.	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>									
BRANDON.	F. Mills' house		1	18	3	21			66		
	A. K. Cook's office, Souris		2	61	4	65	1		130		
	Sowden Hall		3	49	4	53	1		104		
	Alex. Morris' house		4	37	2	39			90		
	Jas. McPherson's house.		5	22	2	22			89		
	W. Sanderson's		6	24	3	27			77		
	Jas. Barclay's		7	28	6	34			76		
	T. B. Woodhall's office		8	89	6	95			184		
	T. Gaborit's store.		9	23	18	41		2	80		
	J. McFadgen's house		10	13	1	14		1	63		
	R. Lang's		11	10	4	14			69		
	J. B. Davis'		12	14	6	20			132		
	N. Filteau's		13	7	4	11			98		
	A. Gagne's		14	30	3	33			114		
	Grove School House.		15	39	5	44			92		
	Geo. Sweet's house.		16	70	4	74		1	129		
	Graham's Hall		17	81	4	85		1	199		
	Caver's Hall		18	91	14	105		1	195		
	Bidford School		19	35	1	35			69		
	R. Jackson's house.		20	65	1	66		1	149		
	Lander School House.		21	50	4	54		1	105		
	H. L. See's house.		22	65	17	82		1	179		
	J. Cusbie's		23	37	5	42			92		
	W. Christie's		24	27	27	27			95		
	H. Webster's		25	24	1	24			45		

Prohibition Plebiscite.

J. Sample's "	26	1	22	51
D. Conling's "	27	2	32	64
S. Hawkins' shop.	28	7	44	80
C. Watson's house.	29	3	38	86
Blythe School.	30	3	26	48
Jas. Baker's house.	31	1	43	71
J. Chapman's "	32	17	17	43
J. S. Thompson's house.	33	1	9	42
W. Reddaway's "	34	4	17	56
Thos. Wilcox's "	35	47	47	120
Jas. Somers'	36	1	45	129
W. F. Thomas' office.	37	13	97	171
T. D. Sturgeon's house	38	2	60	105
P. Wettranner's "	39	4	21	72
F. Forsythe's "	40	2	43	77
W. Oberlin's "	41	2	15	64
Fairburn School.	42	3	83	194
Hiawatha "	43	4	32	58
Heaslip "	44	3	54	122
Wassewa "	45	3	42	102
Wright's Hall.	46	10	131	290
Strathallen School.	47	18	18	86
Primrose "	48	3	33	65
M. Sparrow's house.	49	3	43	113
St. Luke's School.	50	2	58	97
John Stephens' house.	51	26	26	59
White's Hall	52	9	73	139
John Bradley's house.	53	7	7	40
Chas. Howard's "	54	14	14	31
Forester's Hall.	55	23	23	63
Tarbolton School.	56	13	18	77
J. G. Yeoman's house	57	5	34	69
Millan School.	58	4	42	82
Sutherland's house.	59	4	55	120
Ryerson Sch. ol.	60	4	32	73
Briarwood School.	61	4	35	85
R. Vanalstyn's house	62	2	38	69
J. McLaren's "	63	2	29	75
J. Michie's "	64	1	21	49
Johnston's School.	65	1	41	76
Cameron Hall.	66	25	46	148
J. Armstrong's house	67	5	10	39
Blair's School.	68	2	12	57
Bredalbane School.	69	1	14	53
John Good's house.	70	8	8	55
Lawrence School	71	21	21	44
Greenwood's Hall.	72	1	73	137
Brandt's house.	73	2	25	58
Chater School.	74	2	29	58
D. McEachren' house.	75	1	46	81

BRANDON,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districte electorauz.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnes dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins ecartes.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins macules.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'electeurs inscrits sur la liste revisee des electeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque college electoral d'apres le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Prohibition. <i>Prohibition.</i>		Prohibition. <i>Prohibition.</i>	Prohibition. <i>Prohibition.</i>								
BRANDON. (Continued—Suite).	A. Sinton's house.	76	36	4	3	40	0	0	0	0	71		
	W. Nichol's "	77	37	1	1	38	0	0	0	0	78		
	C. Jahrig's "	78	29	6	2	30	0	0	0	0	55		
	Kennny School.	79	34	2	3	36	0	0	1	0	76		
	W. Chapman's house.	80	32	1	1	35	0	0	0	0	100		
	Wm. Braun's "	81	10	3	3	11	0	0	0	0	57		
	D. McGregor's "	82	25	3	3	28	0	0	0	0	95		
	Cushing's office.	83	47	25	3	72	0	0	0	0	139		
	J. Wilson's house.	84	39	4	3	42	0	0	0	0	104		
	Jas. Green's house.	85	65	3	3	69	0	0	1	0	130		
	Fire Hall, Virden.	86	59	34	1	93	0	0	1	0	176		
	T. B. Fraser's shop.	87	61	32	1	93	0	0	1	0	179		
	Geo. Bradley's house.	88	10	2	2	12	0	0	0	0	56		
	John Gray's "	89	16	3	3	19	0	0	0	0	65		
	A. McGriffin's "	90	9	4	4	13	0	0	0	0	60		
	D. Donnelly's "	91	30	5	5	35	0	0	0	0	71		
	W. H. Stonehouse's house.	92	20	1	1	21	0	0	0	0	68		
	J. H. Webster's "	93	20	1	1	21	0	0	0	0	32		
	S. Eisler's "	94	4	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	32		
	McDougall's Hall, Reston.	95	44	5	5	49	0	0	0	0	107		
Town Hall, Pipestone.	96	30	4	4	34	0	0	0	0	72			
W. Kirby's house.	97	43	12	7	55	0	0	0	0	108			
Trotter & Trotter's feed stable.	98	38	7	7	45	0	0	0	0	96			
J. Durmin's feed stable.	99	30	8	8	38	0	0	0	0	103			
W. H. Hellyar's office.	100	36	14	8	50	0	0	2	0	82			

BRANDON,
(Continued—Suite.)

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	59	13	72	2	189
D. H. Scott's office.....	101	13	72	2	189
Smith & Shirriff's office.....	102	15	47		95
Geo. Valde's shop.....	103	12	38	1	99
J. Saunders' house.....	104	6	36		115
P. McGregor's house.....	105	5	26		109
Cornwallis School.....	106	3	31	1	91
Totals—Totaux.....	3,696	507	4,203	43	9,837
Majority for prohibition.....	3,189				25,575
Majorité pour la prohibition.....					
LISGAR.					
Abrotham Freisen's.....No. 1	10	5	5		144
Winkler Hall, Gretna....." 2	10	46	56	1	170
Peter Rempel's....." 3		6	6		106
Ritz's office, Altona....." 4	3	15	18		151
D. Stewart's office, Rosenfeldt....." 5	4	9	13		154
A. Hepner's....." 6	2		2		146
A. Loepky's....." 7	1		3		144
Frank Hepner's....." 8	5		5		154
J. Warkenlien's....." 9		3	3		147
Peter Seimen's....." 10		9	9		146
Peter Freisen's....." 11		1	1		193
Wagner Bros' office, Plum Coulee....." 12	10	16	26		231
J. Potter's office, Winkler....." 13	14	27	41	1	216
A. Hodgson's....." 14	59	1	60		126
J. Wilson's....." 15	17	4	21		207
Municipal office, Warden....." 16	47	17	64	2	168
D. J. McQuish's....." 17	32	20	52		147
M. Banastine's....." 18	22	1	23		94
F. Falconer's....." 19	47		47		121
A. McDonald's....." 20	13	1	14		133
Orange Hall, Thornhill....." 21	42	2	44		105
Jev. Stanley's....." 22	43	3	46	1	100
Overdale School....." 23	35	7	42	1	123
W. Barber's....." 24	35	2	37		81
S. J. Broman's....." 25	41		41	1	98
Woodbay post office....." 26	37	4	41	1	99
J. McGregor's....." 27	31	3	34	2	89
Archbold School....." 28	40	2	42		99
McFadden School....." 29	32	7	39		89
Calif Mountain School....." 30	65	2	67		147
Town Hall, Manitowish....." 31	96	11	107		203
J. A. McCartney's....." 32	28	2	30		59
Lansdowne Hall, Crystal City....." 33	88	7	95		170
Marshall Hall, Pilot Mound....." 34	77	10	87	2	188
Floral School....." 35	26	5	31	1	56

BRANDON,
(Continued—Suite).

LISGAR.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.
LISGAR. (Continued—Suite).				
J. Wilson's	26	2	26	58
A. Leslie's	23	2	25	81
Greenway post office	18	4	22	53
Town Hall, Baidur	49	2	51	132
Hecla School	25	4	29	147
Bru School	32	11	43	130
Glencora post office	42	8	50	53
Goudney School	13	2	15	40
Mount Prospect School	30	2	32	68
Wallace Hall, Cartwright	45	10	55	125
T. Gibson's	14	3	17	98
Baker's Hall, Hilton	47	11	58	166
Sumothes Hall, Belmont	46	8	54	191
J. G. Taylor's	49	3	52	191
Public Hall, Holmfield	30	10	40	109
D. Sillers	35	4	39	106
R. Henry's	51	24	75	121
B. Green's, Wakopa	38	2	40	63
McKinley's Hall, Nings	32	8	40	88
McNaughton's Hall, Killarney	80	13	93	201
John Moir's	34	4	38	135
W. Irwins	56	2	58	172
J. Malcolm, Rosebank	51	1	52	131
Dufferin Hall, Carman	70	8	78	165
F. McDermott's	60	2	62	75
Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.				
Number of Votes on the Revised List in each Polling Division.				
Number of spoiled Ballots.				
Number of rejected Ballots.				
Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.				
Number of Votes on the Revised List in each Polling Division.				
Number of spoiled Ballots.				
Number of rejected Ballots.				
Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.				
Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.				

LISGAR.
(Continued—Suite.)

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Aberdeen Hall, Miami	61													197
J. McQueen's	62													120
W. Tremore's	63													111
R. W. Madhill's	64													110
A. A. Meesner's, Somerset	65													137
J. Rice's, Swan Lake	66													107
R. Blair	67													75
J. Gardner's	68													138
P. Alan's, Elm Creek	69													20
D. Waddell's	70													83
Meikle's store, Carman	71													195
John's Hall, Roland	72													116
Totals—Total	2,289													9,112
														28,585
Majority for prohibition	1,860													
Majorité pour la prohibition	1,860													
MACDONALD.														
Macdonald	No. 1	36	20	56	1	2	1	93						93
"	" 2	29	2	31		2		96						211
"	" 3	98	7	105		7	1	211						129
"	" 4	52	5	57		5		79						79
"	" 5	33		33				194						122
"	" 6	75	20	95		20	1	209						212
"	" 7	57	3	60		3	1	111						64
"	" 8	44	3	47		3	1	87						58
"	" 9	52	23	75		23	1	78						98
"	" 10	40	2	42		2		51						145
"	" 11	19	4	23		4		111						69
"	" 12	15	2	17		2	1	141						175
"	" 13	27	3	30		3		101						160
"	" 14	19	2	21		2		51						51
"	" 15	26	2	28		2		121						111
"	" 16	20	2	20		2		76						76
"	" 17	31	2	33		2		111						121
"	" 18	67	2	69		2		111						111
"	" 19	22	2	24		2		69						69
"	" 20	25	4	29		4		141						175
"	" 21	51	3	54		3		101						160
"	" 22	36	2	38		2		51						51
"	" 23	30	4	34		4		121						111
"	" 24	51	15	66		15	1	76						76
"	" 25	15	1	16		1		111						111
"	" 26	54	6	60		6		76						76
"	" 27	39	5	44		5		111						111
"	" 28	30		30				76						76

LISGAR.
(Continued—Suite)

MACDONALD.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.															
MACDONALD. (Continued—Suite).	Macdonald	No. 29	28	2	2	30	30	30					94	94			
	"	" 30	52	2	2	54	54	54					93	92			
	"	" 31	47	1	1	48	48	48					102	92			
	"	" 32	35	4	4	39	39	39					81	81			
	"	" 33	28	2	2	30	30	30					96	96			
	"	" 34	30	1	1	31	31	31					113	113			
	"	" 35	40	3	3	43	43	43					105	105			
	"	" 36	22	2	2	24	24	24					55	55			
	"	" 37	2	1	1	3	3	3					129	129			
	"	" 38	31	6	6	37	37	37			3		102	102			
	"	" 39	27	6	6	33	33	33					154	154			
	"	" 40	50	12	12	62	62	62			1		139	139			
	"	" 41	43	7	7	50	50	50					116	116			
	"	" 42	37	7	7	44	44	44					94	94			
	"	" 43	26	3	3	29	29	29					132	132			
	"	" 44	32	3	3	35	35	35					300	300			
	"	" 45	54	3	3	57	57	57					53	53			
	"	" 46	9	1	1	10	10	10					77	77			
	"	" 47	16	1	1	17	17	17					43	43			
	"	" 48	10	3	3	13	13	13					103	103			
	"	" 49	18	10	10	28	28	28					147	147			
	"	" 50	48	10	10	58	58	58			2		92	92			
	"	" 51	30	1	1	31	31	31					76	76			
	"	" 52	24	1	1	25	25	25					53	53			
	"	" 53	2	5	5	7	7	7					79	79			

MACDONALD,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	54	24	6	30	58	
"	55	6	2	8	90	
"	56	5	1	6	49	
"	57	11		11	82	
"	58	13	1	14	53	
"	59	7		7	95	
"	60	9	9	18	62	
"	61	31	7	38	119	
"	62	53	13	66	144	
"	63	23		23	124	
"	64	18	2	20	54	
"	65	27	5	32	99	
"	66	59	3	62	172	
"	67	70	6	76	139	
"	68	41	16	57	150	
"	69	39	3	42	111	
"	70	35		35	133	
"	71	43	7	50	130	
"	72	9		9	82	
"	73	9	12	12	63	
"	74	5	4	9	86	
"	75				107	
"	76	3	7	10	44	
Totals—Totaux		2,365	334	2,699	8,131	24,776
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition		2,031			25	

MACDONALD,
(Continued—Suite).

Polling Divisions not given by Returning Officer—Les arrondissements de rotation ne sont pas donnés par l'officier-rapporteur.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.										
MARQUETTE.	Town Hall, Minnedosa.....	No. 1	54	24	78	1	1	200				
	House of Brynons.....	" 2	9	3	12			103				
	" F. W. Shaver.....	" 3	21	3	24	2		55				
	Temperance Hall.....	" 4	11	1	12			101				
	House of Peter Christopherson.....	" 5	8	1	9			60				
	" Peter McTavish.....	" 6	16		16			50				
	" John Clark.....	" 7	31		31			58				
	" McGregor.....	" 8	4		4			50				
	" Donald McKinnon.....	" 9	38	3	41			101				
	" A. L. Sinclair.....	" 10	47	2	49	2		59				
	Roberts Hall, Strathclair.....	" 11	42	1	43	1		70				
	House of E. Morgan.....	" 12	46	2	48			135				
	Thompson Hall, Shoal Lake.....	" 13	20	2	22			92				
	House of Shuttleworth.....	" 14	20	2	22			65				
	" John Cox.....	" 15	22		22			81				
	" W. Findlay.....	" 16	39	8	47	1		124				
	Town Hall, Rapid City.....	" 17	16	1	17			48				
	House of Geo. Cook.....	" 18	16	2	18			70				
	" David Dick.....	" 19	25	1	26			71				
	" Fred Gill.....	" 20	46	11	57			85				
	Town Hall, Oak River.....	" 21	25	8	33			156				
	Orange Hall, Hamiota.....	" 22	75	1	76			35				
	House of A. D. McConnell.....	" 23	26	1	27			157				
	" W. C. Frazer.....	" 24	61	1	62			157				
	School House, Arrow River.....	" 25	54	3	57	2		90				

Prohibition Plebiscite.

House of Dan. Rowan.....	26	16	1	17	1	1	95
" Andw. E. Kiman.....	27	10	2	12	1	1	82
D'Ecan School House.....	28	26	1	27	1	1	95
Bencale.....	29	34	1	35	1	1	56
House of Wm. Iwrach.....	30	40	1	40	2	2	65
Edge Hill School.....	31	12	1	12	1	1	110
House of W. Young.....	32	14	1	15	1	1	46
" John Watt.....	33	20	2	31	1	1	67
Dunstan School House.....	34	31	2	33	1	1	70
School House, Solsgrith.....	35	19	8	27	1	1	80
Town Hall, Birdle.....	36	63	1	64	1	1	119
Eldon School House.....	37	9	1	10	1	1	91
House of J. Leitch.....	38	18	8	26	1	1	102
School House, Gilbert Plain.....	39	15	2	17	1	1	110
House of Arolet Gillis.....	40	3	2	5	1	1	83
Town Hall, Dauphin.....	41	20	6	35	1	2	119
House of W. Drinkwater.....	42	23	1	24	1	1	151
Bay Centre School House.....	43	5	1	5	1	1	127
House of Fred. Selby, Beaver Rapids.....	44	4	4	8	1	1	30
" Hy. McCannon.....	45	9	1	10	1	1	44
" James Fletcher.....	46	12	1	12	1	1	35
" Alex. Crerar.....	47	17	1	18	1	1	82
Office of D. W. Kinaird, Russell.....	48	7	1	7	1	1	127
House of Wm. A. Watson.....	49	4	1	5	1	1	30
" Wm. Wallace.....	50	7	1	7	1	1	28
" Geo. Ford.....	51	15	1	16	1	1	40
" John Birnir.....	52	5	1	6	1	1	40
" E. Armstrong.....	53	5	3	8	1	1	30
Seaburn School House.....	54	17	2	19	1	1	80
Silver Creek School.....	55	50	3	53	2	2	104
Islay School House.....	56	19	1	20	1	1	70
Rosaburn School House.....	57	18	1	19	1	1	52
Totals—Totaux.....	1,343	138	1481	14	18	4,674	13,123
Majority for Prohibition ..	1,205						
Majorité pour la Prohibition ..							

MARQUETTE,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS
		For Prohibition	Against Prohibition.							
PROVENCHER.	St. Boniface.....	1	14	21	..	..	..	65	..	..
	" ".....	2	31	34	..	..	..	107	..	..
	" ".....	3	18	26	..	..	..	75	..	..
	" ".....	4	3	30	..	..	..	106	..	..
	" ".....	5	3	9	..	..	..	35	..	..
	" ".....	6	2	9	..	..	..	48	..	..
	" ".....	7	1	9	..	..	..	35	..	..
	" ".....	8	5	9	..	..	..	145	..	..
	" ".....	9	5	9	..	..	..	65	..	..
	" ".....	10	1	9	..	..	..	50	..	..
	La Vérandrye.....	11	1	10	..	..	..	122	..	..
	" ".....	12	2	6	..	..	..	59	..	..
	" ".....	13	1	5	..	..	..	182	..	..
	" ".....	14	1	5	..	..	..	181	..	..
	" ".....	15	3	11	..	..	..	155	..	..
	" ".....	16	3	13	..	..	..	155	..	..
	Carillon.....	17	5	10	..	..	..	187	..	..
	" ".....	18	3	16	..	..	..	108	..	..
	" ".....	19	3	21	..	..	..	94	..	..
	" ".....	20	1	11	..	..	..	68	..	..
	" ".....	21	1	2	..	..	..	174	..	..
	" ".....	22	4	1	..	..	..	59	..	..
	" ".....	23	5	3	..	..	..	59	..	..
	Morris.....	24	15	22	37	..	..	191	..	..
	" ".....	25	8	18	26	1	..	135	..	..

Prohibition Plebiscite

"	26	11	41	1	171
"	27	9	9	1	81
"	28	8	21	1	78
Emerson	29	16	16		32
"	30	12	12		52
"	31	1	13		41
"	32	8	55		143
"	33		25		67
"	34	1	23		102
"	35	23	24		88
"	36	1	17		48
"	37	16	35		61
"	38	1	16		41
"	39	3	3		21
Totals—Total	349	294	643	1 2	3,820
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition	55				15,469

PROVENCHER.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.	
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition. dans chaque arrondissement de votes donnés et contre la prohibition.
	No.			
Donors	1	1	11	11
La Salle	2	1	23	23
Starbuck	3	4	12	12
St. François-Xavier	4	3	3	3
Baie St. Paul	5	4	18	18
St. François-Xavier	6	5	10	10
Bonnie Doon	7	5	45	45
Meadow Lea	8	1	29	29
St. Laurent	9	4	20	20
Rabbit Point	10	8	5	5
Dog Creek	11	5	6	6
Fairford	12	5	53	53
Pleasant Home	13	2	11	11
Tps. 13, 14, 15, R. 3 E.	14	1	16	16
Greenwood	15	2	64	64
Balmoral	16	7	5	5
Erinvie	17	4	36	36
Wavy Bank	18	1	22	22
Strathewen	19	2	61	61
Stonewall	20	3	35	35
Stony Mountain	21	6	27	27
Tp. 13, R. 1 E.	22	1	5	5
Tps. 13 and 14, R. 1 W.	23	3	11	11
Tp. 12, R. 1 E. and 1 W.	24	1	20	20
Headings	25	9		
			Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.
			Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.
			Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.
			Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.
			Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.

SELKIRK.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

St. Charles	26	7	13	.....	.....	.....	147
St. James	27	9	16	.....	.....	.....	124
Gonor	28	31	33	.....	.....	.....	101
Kildonan	29	2	30	.....	.....	.....	178
St. Paul	30	10	70	.....	.....	.....	174
St. Andrews South (Sud)	31	6	30	.....	.....	.....	110
St. Paul North (Nord)	32	2	2	.....	.....	.....	125
Selkirk	33	9	21	.....	.....	.....	124
"	34	27	61	.....	.....	.....	190
"	35	10	30	.....	.....	.....	144
"	36	9	19	.....	.....	.....	91
St. Peters	37	11	15	.....	.....	.....	88
East (Est) Selkirk	38	29	33	.....	.....	.....	99
Clandeboye	39	4	2	.....	.....	.....	38
Netley Lake	40	3	11	.....	.....	.....	49
Husavick	41	5	13	.....	.....	.....	133
Ginnil	42	8	16	.....	.....	.....	58
Arnes	43	2	9	.....	.....	.....	50
Huansa	44	10	26	.....	.....	.....	132
Icelandic River	45	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	62
Geyser	46	5	16	.....	.....	.....	86
Hecia	47	24	25	.....	.....	.....	97
Springfield	48	32	37	.....	.....	.....	110
Sunnyside	49	26	32	.....	.....	.....	94
Cook's Creek	50	12	13	.....	.....	.....	75
Millbrook	51	39	45	.....	.....	.....	140
Plympton	52	3	7	.....	.....	.....	70
Tyndall	53	2	4	.....	.....	.....	65
Poplar Park	54	11	12	.....	.....	.....	102
Beausejour	55	5	7	.....	.....	.....	102
Brokenhead	56	2	7	.....	.....	.....	50
Edsarn Bay	57	10	18	.....	.....	.....	132
Whitemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals— <i>Votants</i>	926	355	1,281	10	13	.....	*6,223
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Should be } Devrait être } 6,225.

SELKIRK,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	Winnipeg	No.										
	Winnipeg	1	33	32	65	65	1	1	190	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.		
	"	2	35	21	56	46	1	2	131			
	"	3	40	26	66	61	5	2	172			
	"	4	23	28	51	51	0	0	170			
	"	5	18	17	35	35	0	0	135			
	"	6	20	38	58	38	1	1	170			
	"	7	24	12	36	36	1	1	126			
	"	8	37	36	73	36	1	1	195			
	"	9	47	24	71	63	1	1	191			
	"	10	47	33	80	80	0	0	186			
	"	11	39	36	75	65	1	1	154			
	"	12	56	63	119	63	1	1	194			
	"	13	45	13	58	42	1	1	200			
	"	14	22	11	33	33	0	0	131			
	"	15	17	18	35	35	0	0	116			
	"	16	20	17	37	37	1	1	158			
	"	17	23	25	48	48	2	2	166			
	"	18	36	14	50	50	0	0	202			
	"	19	21	24	45	45	1	1	161			
	"	20	26	20	46	46	1	1	173			
	"	21	37	13	50	50	0	0	206			
	"	22	25	19	44	44	2	2	189			
	"	23	41	23	64	64	0	0	195			
	"	24	37	13	50	50	0	0	163			
	"	25	30	9	39	39	0	0	179			

WINNIPEG.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

"	"	26	43	7	50	"	163	
"	"	27	31	14	45	"	188	
"	"	28	44	16	60	"	164	
"	"	29	34	20	54	"	203	
"	"	30	25	13	38	"	200	
"	"	31	27	4	31	"	141	
"	"	32	32	26	58	"	181	
"	"	33	42	14	56	"	203	
"	"	34	50	30	80	"	196	
"	"	35	41	29	70	"	180	
"	"	36	18	19	37	"	129	
"	"	37	40	52	5	"	198	
"	"	38	50	16	66	"	163	
"	"	39	32	34	66	"	158	
"	"	40	40	39	79	"	152	
"	"	41	45	20	65	"	192	
"	"	42	33	27	60	"	198	
"	"	43	45	22	67	"	201	
Totals—Totaux.			1,451	921	2,372	30	7,463	25,639
Majority for Majorité pour la } prohibition...			530					

WINNIPEG,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscita.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
—
COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of Votes given in each Polling Division for Prohibition.		Number of Votes given in each Polling Division against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revuée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.		REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.				
	Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Pour la prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Total	Total	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revuée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.													
BURREARD.	Vancouver City (Cité).....	No. 1	58	27	85	2	1	85	266	2	1	266	2	1	266														
	"	" 2	95	47	142	1	1	142	508	1	1	508	1	1	508														
	"	" 3	87	52	139	1	1	139	496	1	1	496	1	1	496														
	"	" 4	68	30	107	1	1	107	264	1	1	264	1	1	264														
	"	" 5	89	50	139	1	1	139	594	1	1	594	1	1	594														
	"	" 6	75	37	112	1	1	112	399	1	1	399	1	1	399														
	"	" 7	92	58	150	2	2	150	538	2	2	538	2	2	538														
	"	" 8	105	42	147	1	1	147	472	1	1	472	1	1	472														
	"	" 9	77	31	108	1	1	108	501	1	1	501	1	1	501														
	"	" 10	89	68	157	1	1	157	570	1	1	570	1	1	570														
	"	" 11	86	50	136	1	1	136	563	1	1	563	1	1	563														
	"	" 12	94	67	161	1	1	161	657	1	1	657	1	1	657														
	"	" 13	14	10	24	1	1	24	137	1	1	137	1	1	137														
	"	" 14	6	4	10	1	1	10	52	1	1	52	1	1	52														
	"	" 15	9	7	12	1	1	12	72	1	1	72	1	1	72														
	Coquitlan.....	" 16	5	7	12	1	1	12	179	1	1	179	1	1	179														
	Port Moody.....	" 17	7	14	21	1	1	21	34	1	1	34	1	1	34														
	Moodyville.....	" 18	5	5	10	1	1	10	8	1	1	8	1	1	8														
	Squamish.....	" 19	6	2	8	1	1	8	15	1	1	15	1	1	15														
	Howe Sound.....	" 20	3	4	7	1	1	7	8	1	1	8	1	1	8														
	Lasqueti Island.....	" 21	6	2	8	1	1	8	31	1	1	31	1	1	31														
	Texada.....	" 22	3	11	14	1	1	14	44	1	1	44	1	1	44														
	Lund.....	" 23	8	11	19	1	1	19	34	1	1	34	1	1	34														
	Cortez Island.....	" 24	1	6	7	1	1	7	44	1	1	44	1	1	44														
	Valdez.....	" 25	1	6	7	1	1	7	73	1	1	73	1	1	73														
Shoal Bay.....	" 26	10	6	16	1	1	16	15	1	1	15	1	1	15															
Alert Bay.....	" 27	4	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Rivers Inlet.....	26								58	
Bella Coola.....	" 27				24	3			80	
Port Essington.....	" 28	21			18	14			80	
Inverness.....	" 29	4			6	5			38	
Lorne Creek.....	" 30	1			4	1			9	
Hazelton.....	" 31	3			5	2			16	
Metlakatla.....	" 32	4			13	9			14	
Fort Simpson.....	" 33	7			16	9		1	34	
Skidegate.....	" 34	4			4				9	
Naas Harbour.....	" 35	1			4	3			17	
Glenora.....	" 36	2			4	4			15	
Telegraph Creek.....	" 37				3	3			15	
McDane Creek.....	" 38								6	
Dease Lake.....	" 39	1			2	1			8	
Tsain Lake.....	" 40								3	
Lake Bennett.....	" 41				2	2			11	
Totals—Totaux.....		1,137			*1,831	696			7,108	24,360
Majority for prohibition... Majorité pour la } prohibition...		441								

Poll not held—Bureau de
rotation non tenu.

" " " " "
*Should be } 1,833.
Devrait être }

BURRARD,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	List in each Polling Division. Liste des électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
	For Prohibition. Pour la prohibition.	Against Prohibition. Contre la prohibition.							
NEW WESTMINSTER.	1	No.	36	17	1	3	1,200		
	2	Stevestown.....	80	21	1	3	Richmond.		
	3	Lulu Island.....	14	8	1	1			
	4	South Vancouver.....	14	9	1	1			
	5	Burnaby.....	36	5	1	1			
	6	Cloverdale.....	16	3	1	1			
	7	Elgin.....	25	5	1	1			
	8	Port Kells.....	85	8	1	1			
	9	South Westminister (Sud).....	78	10	1	4			
	10	Leadner.....	5	1	1	1			
	11	Lochiel.....	16	16	1	1			
	12	Langley.....	25	11	1	1			
	13	Murray's Corner.....	9	16	1	1			
	14	Shorbreed.....	25	11	1	1			
	15	Hall's Prairie.....	19	9	1	1			
	16	Westham Island.....	8	9	1	1			
	17	Wades Landing.....	2	1	1	1			
	18	Mount Lehman.....	31	3	1	2			
	19	Abbotsford.....	16	10	1	2			
	20	Upper Sumas.....	7	8	1	1			
	21	Cheam.....	33	8	3	3			
	22	Lower Sumas.....	19	3	1	1			
	23	Chilliwack.....	123	43	166	12			
	24	Yale Road.....	6	3	9	6			
	25	Coquitlam.....	23	3	38	1			
	Port Hammond.....	6	11	17	1				

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Port Haney.....	26	17	6	23	4	Dewdney.	964		
Whonook.....	27	10	8	18	1				
Silverdale.....	28	8	3	11	1				
Mission City.....	29	46	15	61	1				
Burton's Prairie.....	30	10	5	15	2				
Hazac Prairie.....	31	5	2	7	..				
North Nicomin.....	32	1	4	5	..				
Nicomin Island.....	33	9	5	14	..				
Harrison River.....	34	3	7	10	..				
Agassiz.....	35	20	6	26	..				
Fort Douglas.....	36	1	2	3	..				
New Westminster City (Cité) a, b, c, d.....	37	53	14	67	1	New Westminster, City (Cité).	1,880		
" " e, f, g.....	38	53	23	76	6				
" " h, i, j.....	39	34	21	55	3				
" " k, l, m.....	40	38	18	56	3				
" " n, o, p.....	41	19	11	30	2				
" " q, r, s.....	42	66	35	101	3				
" " t, u, v.....	43	21	11	32	3				
" " w, x, y, z.....	44	57	21	78	1				
" "	45	11	6	17	2				
" "	46	39	16	55	2				
Totals—Totales.....		1,211	448	1,659	32		6,102		17,866
Majority for prohibition.....		763							
Majorité pour la prohibition.....									

NEW WESTMINSTER,
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électorales.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Total number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.			
		For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>														
VANCOUVER.	Nanaimo City (<i>Cité</i>)	166	219	375	11	1	1,323										
	" "	164	195	359	15	2											
	North Nanaimo (<i>Nord</i>)—																
	Wellington Station	160	124	284	8	3	741										
	Nanoose	4		4		1											
	Englishman's River Station.	5	6	11													
	South Nanaimo (<i>Sud</i>)—																
	Gabriola Island Station.	10		15													
	North Cedar	23	72	95		2	292										
	Lasqueti Island	3		7													
	Cowichan, Cobble Hill Station	8	14	22		1											
	" "	2	15	17		2											
	Duncan's	23	60	83													
	" "	11	23	34													
	Cowichan Lake	12	8	20													
	" "	13	11	24													
	Chemainus																
	North Victoria (<i>Nord</i>)—																
	Salt Spring Station	18	6	24		2											
	Burgoyne Bay	15	12	27													
	Mayne Island	14	8	22													
" "	16	3	19														
Pender Island	4		7														
North Saanich	31	30	61														
North Victoria (<i>Sud</i>) and Esquamalt—																	
South Saanich Station	19	32	51														
" "	20	27	47														
Royal Oaks	27	22	49														
" "	29	22	51														
Stooke	14	11	25												2	585	
" "	21	11	32												1		

Prohibition Plebiscite

	2	25	4	12	5	2	4	236	18,229
VANCOUVER. (Continued—Suite).									
San Juan	22								
Alberni	74	25	4	12	5		4		
Melniet	23								
Clayoquot	24	4						236	
Comox	25	10							
Curberland	26	23		3					
Denman Id	27	69	1					538	
Hornby Island (No poll)	28	7			10		1		
Alert Bay (No poll)	29								
30									
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	933	946	44	44	1,879	22	4,635		
Majority against prohibition		13							
Majorité contre la prohibition									
VICTORIA.									
City Market Hall	110	145			255	10	630		
"	102	136		9	238	4	670		
"	82	115			197	13	519		
"	96	142			238	12	581		
"	61	80			141	2	348		
"	124	129			253	9	677		
"	61	96			157	9	417		
"	106	157		27	263	7	730		
"	68	129			197	3	369		
Willows (Agricultural Hall)	17	21			38	1	201		
Cedar Hill (Temperance Hall)	11	5			40		215		
Tohnie (Dr. Dickson's)	12	50			75	2	185		
Esquimalt (Masonic Hall)	35	80			115	3	165		
Parson's Bridge (Price's House)	14	17			23	1	201		
Matchosin (Public Hall)	6	17			23	1	193		
Add Victoria City supplementary divided among Div. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	10	5			15		423		
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	938	1,307	69	69	2,245	60	6,724		18,538
Majority against prohibition		369							
Majorité contre la prohibition									
VICTORIA.									

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts éleoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition. <i>Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.</i>	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>	Total Number of Votes Polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total des votes dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>									
	Richfield.....	No. 1	29	2	31	3					
	Stanley.....	" 2	2	6	8			1			
	Quesnelle.....	" 3	5	20	25						
	Alexandria.....	" 4		2	2						
	Soda Creek.....	" 5	5	1	6						
	150-Mile House.....	" 6	7	14	21						
	Riskee Creek.....	" 7	1	3	4						
	Hanceville.....	" 8	2		2						
	Alexis Creek.....	" 9									
	Quesnelle Forks.....	" 10	2	13	15						
	Keithley Creek.....	" 11		4	4						
	Harper's Camp.....	" 12	1	3	4						
	Clinton.....	" 13	15	6	21			1			
	Ponaparte.....	" 14	2	5	7						
	Lac La Hache (111). (127).....	" 15	5	5	10						
	".....	" 16	4	2	6						
	Big Bar Creek.....	" 17	3	8	11						
	Dog Creek.....	" 18	2	8	10						
	Alkali Lake.....	" 19	2	3	5						
	Lillooet Town (Ville).....	" 20	15	30	45			2			
	Pavilion.....	" 21	4	4	8						
	Watson Bar Creek.....	" 22	2	3	5						
	Empire Valley.....	" 23	1	6	7						
	Tyaxon Creek.....	" 24	1	2	3						
	Cadwallader Creek.....	" 25		3	3						

YALE AND CARIBOO.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Agassiz.....	26	22	7	29				
Hope.....	27	3	8	11				
Yale.....	28	5	6	11				
Spuzum.....	29	1	8	9				
North Bend.....	30	11	7	18		1		
Lytton.....	31	1	16	17				
Spence's Bridge.....	32	7	6	13				
Ashcroft.....	33	25	11	36		1		
Savona.....	34	2	3	5				
Coutlee.....	35	10	3	13				
Otter Valley.....	36	4	1	6				
Granite Creek.....	37	1	3	4				
Princeton.....	38	3	1	4				
Kamloops.....	39	185	88	273	1		625	
North Thompson.....	40	7		7	2			
Louis Creek.....	41	3	3	6				
Monte Creek.....	42	3	6	9				
Grande Prairie.....	43	7	5	12		1		
Shuswap Prairie.....	44	6	1	7				
Notch Hill.....	45	8	2	10		2		
Kualt.....	46	6	4	10				
Salmon Arm.....	47	25	9	34				
Sicamous.....	48	1	1	2		1		
Craigellachie.....	49	7	2	9		1		
Stump Lake.....	50	4	3	7				
Quilchena.....	51	2	1	3				
Nicola Lake.....	52	28	7	30		1		1,349
Mars.....	53	4	7	11				
Salmon River.....	54	6	1	7				
Armstrong.....	55	53	21	74		3		
Enderby.....	56	30	9	39				
Okanagan.....	57	7	3	10				
Vernon.....	58	99	77	176	1	1		
Lumby.....	59	8	17	25				
Peachland.....	60	2	2	4				
Okanagan Mission.....	61	2	2	4		2		
Kelowna.....	62	14	22	36				
Penticton.....	63	3	3	6				
Okanagan Falls.....	64	5	1	6				
Keremeos.....	65	5	2	7				
Fairview.....	66	21	17	38			2	
Sidley.....	67	3	5	8				
Camp McKinney.....	68	3	9	12				
Rock Creek.....	69	1	2	3				
Revelstoke.....	70	84	63	147	2			1,484
Illicilewaet.....	71	6	4	10		1		
Albert Canyon.....	72	7	8	15		1		
Waverley Mines.....	73	2		2				
Glacier.....	74	1	3	4				
Arrowhead.....	75	3	9	12				

YALE AND CARIBOO.
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>	No.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
			For Prohibition. <i>Pour la prohibition.</i>	Against Prohibition. <i>Contre la prohibition.</i>							
	Comeplich	76	2	8	10						
	Thompson's Landing	77	3	9	12		1				
	Trout Lake	78	18	18	36		1				
	Ferguson	79	4	13	17						
	Nakusp	80	13	9	22						
	Fire Valley	81							1,211		
	Burton City	82	2	9	11			1			
	New Denver	83	35	28	63						
	Silverton	84	6	11	17						
	Sandon	85	17	28	45						
	Three Forks	86	9	6	15						
	Whitewater Station	87	7	9	16			2			
	Kaslo	88	77	72	149		7				
	Almsworth	89	12	2	14			2			
	Pilot Bay	90									
	Robson	91		11	11		1				
	Sloosan City	92	26	6	32						
	Nelson	93	107	5	296		7			1,505	
	Silver King Mine	94			5						
	Hall's Siding	95		1	2						
	Ervié	96	1	14	23						
	Ymir	97	9	1	1						
	Waneta	98		1	1						
	Proctor's Landing	99		4	4						
	Kuskonook	100	2	1	3						

YALE AND CARIBOO,
(Continued—Suite).

YALE AND CARIBOO,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Kootenay Boundary	101	1	6	7	3	941		
Rossland	102	63	47	110	3			
"	103	64	65	129	1			
Trail	104	38	26	64	2			No poll.
Brooklyn	105							
Upper Grand Forks	106	9	6	15				
Lower "	107	13	7	20				
Greenwood	108	11	16	27				
Midway	109		6	6	3			
Cascade City	110					1,399		Will not give up box.
Roger's Pass	111	4	5	9				
Beaver Mouth	112	10	7	17				
Donald	113	16	7	23				
Golden	114	30	32	62	1			
Paliser	115	4	3	7				
Field	116	1	6	7				
Windermere	117	4	4	8				
Wassa	118		6	6		630		
Fort Steele	119	24	28	52	1			
Wardner	120	1	5	5				
Cranbrook	121	3	17	20				
Moyie City	122	1	5	6				
Fernie	123							
Kimberley	124	2	11	13				No poll.
Totals—Totanz.		1,512	1,359	2,871	38	10,968	19,180	*Should be } 41. <i>Devat lire</i>
Majority for } prohibition..		153						

YALE AND CARIBOO,
(Continued—Suite).

Prohibition Plebiscite.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
—
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts, Districts électorales.	POLLING DIVISIONS, ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.		Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS, OBSERVATIONS.
		For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Contre la prohibition.	Prohibition.													
ALBERTA.	Countess	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Colles	18	2	5	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lee's Creek	3	0	7	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mountain View	4	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Stand Off	5	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fishburn	6	0	11	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pincher Creek	7	0	37	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mill Creek	8	0	10	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Jones	9	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Livingston	10	0	8	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	West Macleod (Owest)	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Cut Bank	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Macleod	13	52	48	48	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kipp	14	28	3	3	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	North Lethbridge (Nord)	15	3	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pot Hole	16	3	46	46	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	South Lethbridge (Sud)	17	58	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Woodpucker	18	3	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Cassils	19	2	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Gleichen	20	16	19	19	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Winder	21	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nanton	22	2	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pekisko	23	1	7	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	High River	24	11	16	16	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Limeham	25	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Millarville.....	26	11	11	77
Priddis.....	27	7	9	40
Gladys.....	28	3	10	36
Dewdney.....	29	33	57	191
Fish Creek.....	30	23	34	158
Langdon.....	31	12	19	50
Rosebud.....	32	6	7	55
East Calgary (East).....	33	74	157	410
West Calgary (West).....	34	67	130	286
South Calgary (Sud).....	35	60	94	330
Spring Bank.....	36	11	15	61
Jumping Pond.....	37	4	6	49
Mitford.....	38	7	25	88
Morley.....	39	14	16	38
Canmore.....	40	23	36	145
Anthracite.....	41	8	19	29
Banff.....	42	33	51	29
Laggan.....	43	2	2	82
Dog Pond.....	44	7	21	10
Beaver Dam.....	45	1	2	52
Didsburg.....	46	5	6	36
Olds.....	47	3	24	61
Powden.....	48	10	64	140
Findastol.....	49	8	31	138
Innisfail.....	50	4	1	39
Pleasant Valley.....	51	61	105	209
Pine Lake.....	52	7	8	27
Red Deer.....	53	16	29	92
Lamirton.....	54	74	94	192
Lacoube.....	55	1	14	82
Burnt Lake.....	56	88	112	328
Ponoka.....	57	11	17	72
Todds.....	58	22	35	66
Duhamel.....	59	2	24	116
Wetaskewin.....	60	8	17	186
Beaver Lake.....	61	62	113	300
Logan.....	62	10	14	28
Whitford.....	63	4	25	52
Saddle Lake.....	64	7	11	48
Whitefish Lake.....	65	1	6	13
Lac La Biche.....	66	5	17	70
Victoria.....	67	2	1	37
Edna.....	68	13	15	71
Leduc.....	69	7	15	71
Fort Saskatchewan.....	70	16	36	194
Clover Bar.....	71	27	9	367
North Edmonton (Nord).....	72	22	24	35
Edmonton.....	73	19	1	115
South Edmonton (Sud).....	74	121	11	611
Cooking Lake.....	75	40	5	330
		6	18	105

ALBERTA
(Continued—Suite).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	POLLING DIVISIONS. <i>ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.</i>		REMARKS. <i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	
ALBERTA. (Continued—Suite).	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Number de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	
	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Total Number of Votes polled in each arrondissement de votation.	
	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	
	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	
	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	
	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
	Totals—Total.		25,277
	Majority for prohibition.		
	Majorité pour la prohibition.		377
	Spruce Grove		No. 76
	White Whale Lake		" 77
	St. Albert		" 78
Namas		" 79	
Athabaska Landing		" 80	
Morinville		" 81	
Glenarry		" 82	
Ste. Anne		" 83	
Totals—Total.		1,708	
Against Prohibition.		1,331	
For Prohibition.		47	

Prohibition Plebiscite

Fleming	North Moosomin (North)	South	Wapella	Benbecula	Fairmeade	Glen Adelaide	Canington	Maryfield	Carlyle	Carnduff	Gainsboro	Oxbow	Alameda	Roche Perceé	Estevan	Percy	Weyburn	Montgomery	Grenfell	Moffatt	Montmartre	Qu'Appelle	Indian Head	Sintaluta	Walseley	Summerberry	Broadview	Whitewood	Rocanville	Dongola	Sumner	Cothran	Hyde	Hill Farm	Katopwe	Fort Qu'Appelle	Balcarres	Pheasant Forks	Crescent	Kimbrae	Langenburg	Salcoats	Yorkton	Theodore	Dauphinais	Touchwood	Sheho	White Sand	Pelly		
74	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
9	10	33	16	4	10	2	8	6	7	8	7	3	2	3	3	9	1	2	46	6	22	139	144	57	124	55	62	33	41	54	51	12	5	48	16	2	37	50	52	8	23	6	49	68	21	9	6	6	22	7	
83	80	148	52	14	37	28	20	13	37	118	63	172	75	28	30	43	8	31	173	63	7	161	172	72	145	96	132	50	55	72	17	62	65	146	98	55	68	33	27	37	86	107	27	12	15	31	9				
2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	3	5	1
182	317	244	202	179	125	70	77	60	154	240	177	286	123	57	69	144	10	71	323	112	25	291	369	135	218	86	151	257	161	120	221	37	165	151	216	145	156	63	59	192	236	374	79	56	65	70	137	42			

ASSINIBOIA,
East (Est).

ASSINIBOIA,
East (Est).

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plébiscite relatif à la prohibition.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. — ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.		REMARKS. — OBSERVATIONS.
	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for Prohibition.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	
ASSINIBOIA, East (Est), (Continued—Suite).	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement. Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation. Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés. Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés. Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation. Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.
	3	6	
	13	10	
	21	7	
	6	1	
	19	1	
	22	23	
	56	1	
	63	6	
	2,715	705	
	3,420	3,420	
	48	48	
	44	44	
	8,149	8,149	
20,482	20,482		
Totals—Totaux.			
Majorité for } Majorité pour la } prohibition 2,010			

Prohibition Plebiscite.

	No.	101	49	150	1	229
East Regina (East).....	1	101	49	150	1	229
West " (West).....	2	66	13	79	1	134
North " (North).....	3	53	14	67	1	188
Buck Lake.....	4	9	1	10	1	20
Davin.....	5	12	18	30	1	60
Camden.....	6	31	15	46	1	88
McLean.....	7	10	2	12	1	37
Balgownie.....	8	13	27	40	2	116
Pilot Butte.....	9	9	5	14	1	52
Edenwold.....	10	4	26	30	1	126
Boles.....	11	19	19	38	1	67
Valley.....	12	8	4	12	1	24
Loon Creek.....	13	4	1	5	1	29
Touchwood Hills.....	14	1	1	2	1	38
Strassburg.....	15	2	18	20	3	24
Pengarth.....	16	6	5	11	1	21
Longlaketon.....	17	23	12	35	1	70
Craven.....	18	19	6	25	1	43
Lumsden.....	19	71	6	77	2	101
Fairville.....	20	32	2	34	1	74
Waccana.....	21	35	4	39	2	58
Pense.....	22	11	5	16	1	38
Coulee.....	23	2	4	6	1	36
Rouleau.....	24	3	.....	3	1	9
Yellow Grass.....	25	8	2	10	1	17
Willow Bunch.....	26	8	7	15	1	65
Midway.....	27	.....	3	3	1	7
Wood Mountain.....	28	2	6	8	1	18
Coventry.....	29	10	1	11	1	24
Pasqua.....	30	11	3	14	1	35
Two Rivers.....	31	4	7	11	1	31
East Moose Jaw (East).....	32	88	31	119	3	205
West " (West).....	33	67	16	83	2	145
Carmel.....	34	23	.....	23	1	40
Marlborough.....	35	8	8	8	1	30
Smalls.....	36	6	2	8	1	34
Chamberlain.....	37	1	6	11	1	11
Robarn.....	38	41	2	46	1	75
Caron.....	39	29	2	31	1	24
Parkbeg.....	40	12	4	16	1	9
Chaplin.....	41	1	4	5	1	45
Dundurn.....	42	7	12	19	1	91
Swift Current.....	43	27	6	33	1	26
Gull Lake.....	44	9	9	9	2	86
Crow Lake.....	45	12	7	19	1	282
Maple Creek.....	46	72	12	84	2	30
Walsh.....	47	7	4	9	1	45
Graburn.....	48	5	4	7	1	60
Josephsburg.....	49	3	4	7	1	33
Dunmore.....	50	22	3	25	1	33

ASSINIBOIA,
West Riding
(Division West)

ASSINIBOIA, W. R.

Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite—Rapport sur le plebiscite relatif à la prohibition

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	POLLING DIVISIONS. ARRONDISSEMENTS DE VOTATION.	Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division for and against Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.	Nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation pour et contre la prohibition.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins nuls.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
ASSINIBOIA, West Riding. (Division Ouest). (Continued—Suite).	Seven Persons No. 51 South Medicine Hat (Seat) " 52 North " (Wood) " 53 Little Plume " 54 Saskatchewan Landing " 55 Vermillion Hills " 56 Red Deer " 57 Totals—Total	7 96 25 7 1 1 7	1 55 12 3 2 4 1	8 131 67 10 3 8 8	8 131 67 10 3 8 8	8 3 4	30 4	20	2 4	17 264 173 45 14 7 32	17 264 173 45 14 7 32	9,890	9,890	
		1,204	461	1,665	1,665	30	30	20	20	3,727	3,727	9,890	9,890	
			743											
		Majority for prohibition..												
		Majorité pour la } prohibition..												

Prohibition Plebiscite

SASKATCHEW-
EWAN.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Prince Albert East (East)	No.	1	113	37	150	5	344
" West (West)	1a	2	38	18	56	1	256
Colliston	"	3	40	4	44	1	96
Steep Creek	"	4	16	4	20	1	47
Island Lake	"	5	28	6	34	2	45
Haloro	"	6	16	12	22	2	73
Red Deer Hill	"	7	22	6	31	1	45
Kirkpatrick	"	8	12	3	15	1	95
Willoughby	"	9	8	2	10	1	36
Carlton	"	10	15	23	38	1	96
Duck Lake	"	11	5	12	17	1	119
Rosthern	"	12	10	7	17	1	220
Fish Creek	"	13	6	7	6	1	37
Oster	"	14	26	5	31	1	78
Saskatoon	"	15	6	7	13	1	69
Batoche	"	16	1	15	16	1	70
Bellevue	"	17	7	14	21	1	31
Boucher	"	18	15	4	19	1	56
Birch Hills	"	19	22	10	32	1	52
Kinistino	"	20	5	1	6	1	47
Flett's Springs	"	21	15	2	17	1	31
Stony Creek	"	22	9	3	12	1	64
La Corne	"	23	24	6	30	1	35
Butler	"	24	7	3	9	1	54
Shell Brook	"	25	15	2	19	1	29
Mistawasis	"	26	3	4	6	1	24
Devil's Lake	"	27	2	3	6	1	22
Green Lake	"	28	9	8	15	1	48
Lac La Ronge	"	29	9	4	6	1	18
Cumberland	"	30	3	11	20	1	62
Birch River	"	31	10	8	11	1	11
The Pas	"	32	6	8	18	1	34
Cedar Lake	"	33	5	6	6	1	48
Baljeanne	"	34	24	7	11	1	39
South Battleford (Sud)	"	35	33	16	31	1	69
North " (Nord)	"	36	37	4	49	1	118
Moeta	"	37	2	9	4	1	37
St. Michael's	"	38	2	9	9	1	15
Bresaylor	"	39	2	2	4	1	57
Onton Lake	"	40	3	1	3	1	45
Stony Lake	"	41	3	7	10	1	26
Muskeg Lake	"	42	4	3	3	1	19
Meadow Lake	"	43	1	5	9	1	18
Crooked Lake	"	43	1	9	10	1	42
Totals - Total		611	327	938	4	16	2,877
Majority for prohibition		284					11,150

RECAPITULATION.

NAMES OF PROVINCES. NOMS DES PROVINCES.	Number of Votes cast and accepted in favour of Prohibition.	Number of Votes cast and accepted in opposition to Prohibition.	Majority of Votes cast and accepted in favour of Prohibition.	Majority of Votes cast and accepted in opposition to Prohibition.	Total Number of Votes cast and accepted both in favour and in opposition to Prohibition.	Total Number of Electors in each Province.
	<i>Nombre de votes déposés et acceptés en faveur de la Prohibition.</i>	<i>Nombre de votes déposés et acceptés en opposition à la Prohibition.</i>	<i>Majorité des votes déposés et acceptés en faveur de la Prohibition.</i>	<i>Majorité des votes déposés et acceptés en opposition à la Prohibition.</i>	<i>Nombre total des votes déposés et acceptés en faveur et en opposition à la Prohibition.</i>	<i>Nombre total d'électeurs dans chaque province.</i>
Ontario	154,499	115,275	39,224	.....	269,774	576,784
Quebec	28,582	122,614	.....	.....	151,196	335,678
Nova Scotia (Nouvelle-Ecosse)	34,646	5,402	29,244	.....	40,048	101,492
New Brunswick (Nouveau-Brunswick)	26,911	9,576	17,335	.....	36,487	90,083
Prince Edward Island (Île du Prince-Edouard)	9,461	1,146	8,315	.....	10,607	23,388
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	.....	15,397	49,262
British Columbia (Colombie-Britannique)	5,731	4,756	975	.....	10,487	35,537
Provisional District of (District Provisoire d') Alberta	1,708	1,331	377	.....	3,039	9,522
" " (" ") Assiniboia,	3,919	1,166	2,753	.....	5,085	11,876
" " (" ") Saskatchewan	611	327	284	.....	988	2,877
Totals—Totaux	278,487	264,571	107,948	94,032	543,058	1,236,419
After deducting the majority of votes cast in opposition to Prohibition	}					
Après déduction de la majorité des votes déposés en opposition à la prohibition						
The total majority of votes cast in favour of Prohibition in the whole Dominion is	}					
La majorité totale des votes déposés en faveur de la prohibition dans toute la Puissance est de						
			13,916			

N. B.—After deducting the 1,630 votes which appear as having been cast in favour of Prohibition through clerical errors, and the double vote cast in the city of St. John, N. B., the correct majority of votes cast in favour of Prohibition would be reduced to 12,286.
 N. B.—Après déduction faite des 1,630 voix qui paraissent avoir été données en faveur de la prohibition par le double vote des électeurs de la cité de Saint-Jean, N.-B., et par des erreurs de copistes, la majorité exacte des voix données en faveur de la prohibition serait réduite à 12,286.

CIVIL SERVICE INSURANCE

1897-1898

[29]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 26th July, 1898.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, I have the honour to submit the following statement for the year ending 30th June, 1898 :—

Funds on hand 30th June, 1897.....	\$5,256 72
Premiums received from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898 :	
July.....	\$199 32
August.....	193 22
September.....	193 22
October.....	193 22
November.....	236 32
December.....	193 22
January.....	316 62
February.....	196 16
March.....	192 94
April.....	192 94
May.....	192 94
June.....	197 29
	2,497 41
Interest to 30th June, 1898.....	384 64
	\$8,138 77

During the year four applications were received for \$7,000, one of which for \$2,000 was declined. Three policies were issued for \$5,000. One of these for \$2,000 was surrendered after 8 monthly premiums were paid.

The premiums on the three policies issued are payable as follows :—

2 for \$4,000 payable monthly for 20 years.

1 for \$1,000 payable monthly for life.

Policies in force 1st July, 1897, 36 for \$66,000.

Policies issued during the year, 3 for \$5,000.

Policies surrendered during the year, 1 for \$2,000.

Policies in force 30th June, 1898, 38 for \$ 69,000.

Number of insured lives, 1st July, 1897, 35.

Number of new insurers during the year, 3.

Number of terminations during the year, 1.

Number of insured lives, 30th June, 1898, 37.

Section 15 of the Civil Service Insurance Act is as follows :—

“15. In the event of any person to whom the Civil Service Superannuation Act now applies taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, a deduction at the rate of three per cent per annum shall be made from the salary of such person towards making good the superannuation allowance provided for by the said Act, such deduction to be instead of the deduction now payable under section six of the said Act.”

The above quoted section was applicable to 25 out of the 36 policies in force on 1st July, 1897, and to 3 of the policies issued during the year 1897-98, one of which was surrendered as stated above, so that said section is applicable to 27 out of the 38 policies in force at 30th June, 1898, the amount insured thereby being \$49,000 ; and 11 policies for \$20,000 upon the lives of 10 persons who were appointed to the Civil Service since the Civil Service Insurance Act was passed, make up the total of 38 policies on the lives of 37 persons for \$69,000 as above stated.

Respectfully submitted,

W. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of Insurance.

RETURN

[30]

Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in Civil Service, 1898.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1899.

STATEMENT of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during of Retirement of each person Superannuated or Retired, also whether vacancy

Departments and Names.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Age.	Service.	Added Service.
<i>Audit Office.</i>		8 cts.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
MacDonald, J. C.	3rd Class Clerk	1,000 00	45	19	
Pender, John	Messenger	500 00	64	40	
		1,500 00			
<i>Customs.</i>					
Martin, S. E.	Collector, Windsor, Ont.	1,800 00	58	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Merriman, L. T.	" Stanstead, Que.	1,000 00	66	25	
Williams, J. L.	Clerk and Locker, London, Ont.	750 00	68	18	
Dwyer, M.	Tide Waiter, Halifax, N.S.	500 00	37	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Blackhall, J. G. C.	Sub-collector, Caraquet, N.B.	600 00	71	39	
Richardson, J. F.	Clerk, Halifax, N.S.	800 00	71	30	
Bashford, W. H.	Locker, Halifax, N.S.	650 00	68	26	
Baker, W. C.	2nd Class Clerk, Ottawa.	1,400 00	44	25	
Hanson, G. K.	Sub-collector, Lepreaux, N.B.	400 00	69	28	
Hook, Wm	Collector, Ingersoll, Ont.	700 00	71	23	
Rogers, H. B.	Landing Waiter, Niagara Falls	900 00	70	44	
Jackson, Jas	" "	600 00	76	18	
Lewis, W. P.	Sub-collector, Cardigan, P.E.I.	150 00	67	19	
Smith, Peter	Preventive Officer, St. Armand	600 00	76	19	
Sargent, D	Collector, Barrington, N.S.	650 00	71	30	
Mullins, V	Preventive Officer, South Barrington, N.S.	250 00	44	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jordan, J. A.	Clerk, Montreal	700 00	66	27	
		12,450 00			
<i>Finance.</i>					
Anderson, C. J.	Chief Clerk, Savings Bank Branch	2,400 00	64	40	
<i>Inland Revenue.</i>					
Burrows, Wm.	Gas Inspector, Kingston	400 00	68	18	
Whittiker, Wm.	Assistant Inspector, Weights and Measures, Kingston	600 00	63	18	
Battle, M	Collector, Ottawa	1,600 00	69	38	
		2,600 00			
<i>Interior.</i>					
Grant, A. F.	3rd Class Clerk	910 00	35	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hiam, W. H.	Dominion Lands Agent, Brandon	1,400 00	65	14	
		2,310 00			
<i>Justice.</i>					
Gaudet, Dr. M. H. E.	Surgeon, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	1,500 00	67	11	
<i>Marine and Fisheries.</i>					
Beaton, Angus.	Lightkeeper, Pugwash, N.S.	300 00	73	19	
Purvis, Wm.	" Great Duck Island	500 00	63	21	
Smith, Geo. E.	" Cross Island, N.S.	800 00	78	26	
Desjardins, D.	" Pilgrims, St. Lawrence River	340 00	72	17	
Walsh, Jas.	" Indian Point Pier, P.E.I.	350 00	68	17	
Arcand, F.	" Seven Islands	500 00	67	22	
Munro, E.	" Beaver Harbour, N.B.	500 00	64	23	
Prinyer, John	" Port Pleasant, Ont.	300 00	79	32	
Latimer, Chas.	" Cap La Ronde	300 00	68	24	
		3,890 00			

Superannuations and Retiring Allowances.

the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing Name, Rank, Salary, Service and cause filled by Promotion or New Appointment, and Salary of any New Appointee.

Superannuation Allowance	Gratuity.	Cause of Retirement.	Vacancy filled by	Rate of Pay.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
380 00		Ill-health (Locomotor Ataxia)		\$ cts.
350 00		Age	Temp'y appointment..	18 00 p. month
730 00				
	762 50	Ill-health	Appointment..	1,800 00 p. annum
421 93		Age and to promote efficiency	"	1,000 00 "
270 00		Age and mental and physical inability	"	500 00 "
	463 54	Ill-health	"	500 00 "
420 00		Age and infirmity.	"	400 00 "
480 00		Age and to promote economy	"	500 00 "
338 00		"	"	500 00 "
700 00		Ill-health and to promote efficiency	"	1,100 00 "
224 00		Age and abolition of office.		
322 00		Age and infirmity (physically and mentally incapable)	Acting officer.	700 00 "
630 00		Age and infirmity	"	600 00 "
216 00		"		
57 00		Age and ill-health (paralysis)	Appointment..	150 00 "
228 00		Age and to promote economy	Acting officer.	500 00 "
390 00		Age	Appointment..	650 00 "
	161 45	Abolition of office.		
378 00		Age and infirmity		
5,074 00	1,387 49			
1,680 00		Age and to promote efficiency and economy.	Promotion	1,800 00 p. annum
144 00		Age	Appointment..	400 00 p. annum
216 00		"	"	600 00 "
1,120 00		"	Transfer	1,600 00 "
1,480 00				
	537 15	Illness (cerebral hemorrhage)		
392 00		Age and to promote efficiency	Transfer	1,000 00 p. annum
392 00	537 15			
308 00		Age and infirmity	Appointment..	1,500 00 p. annum
114 00		Age and consequent inability.	Appointment..	250 00 p. annum
210 00		Age and bodily infirmity caused by rupture.	"	500 00 "
239 20		Age and consequent unfitness	"	800 00 "
115 60		Age and feebleness	"	340 00 "
119 00		Age and infirmity.	"	350 00 "
176 00		Age and ill-health.	"	324 00 "
207 00		"	Transfer	500 00 "
192 00		Age " (paralysis)	Appointment..	200 00 "
144 00		Age and ill-health.	"	300 00 "
1,516 80				

STATEMENT of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil

Departments and Names.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Age.	Service.	Added Service.
<i>Post Office.</i>		§ cts.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Watkins, J. L.	3rd Class, Toronto Post Office	800 00	66	23	.....
Spencer, E.	"	800 00	34	14	.....
Egan, John.	1st Class Railway Mail Clerk, Toronto...	960 00	62	30	.....
Jones, Geo.	Railway Mail Clerk, Montreal.....	960 00	62	36	.....
Davison, Robt.	" " Nova Scotia	800 00	64	26	.....
Yates, Geo.	Letter Carrier, Toronto	600 00	62	23	.....
Wright, J. G.	1st Class Railway Mail Clerk, London...	960 00	62	41	.....
Lawrence, G. W.	2nd " " Montreal..	800 00	58	15	.....
Sweetnam, M.	Chief Post Office Inspector	2,800 00	67	46	.....
Hopkirk, J. E.	1st Class Clerk, Kingston.....	1,250 00	48	28	.....
<i>Printing and Stationery.</i>		10,730 00			
Emond, E.	2nd Class Clerk, Ottawa.....	1,300 00	30	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Lefebvre, M.	3rd " "	1,000 00	37	5	.....
<i>Railways and Canals.</i>		2,300 00			
Neil, John.	Lockmaster, Welland Canal	548 00	64	18	.....
Gleason, Jas.	" Cornwall Canal	344 58	55	28	.....
Demare, J. G.	Overseer, Welland Canal	1,260 00	50	27	.....
Pilson, Henry	Lockmaster, Rideau Canal	492 70	59	30	.....
Howarth, Jas.	Locklabourer	340 41	71	30	.....
Lafleur, Olivier	Ferryman, Beauharnois Canal.	322 94	61	32	.....
Brown, R. T.	Mechanical Superintendent, Intercolonial Railway	3,200 00	52	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Pirrette, John.	In office of Collector of Welland Canal Tolls	800 00	65	20	.....
Bradley, A. W.	Locktender, Welland Canal	354 80	54	34	.....
Burrows, Wm.	Collector Canal Tolls, Kingston.....	600 00	69	19	.....
		8,263 43			

Superannuations and Retiring Allowances.

Service during the Year ended 31st December, 1898, &c.—*Continued.*

Superannuation Allowance	Gratuity.	Cause of Retirement.	Vacancy filled by	Rate of Pay.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
368 00		Age, lack of strength and activity.....	Appointment.....	400 00 p. annum
224 00		Ill-health (Fibrosis of lungs).....	"	400 00 "
576 00		Age and ill-health (result of accident).....	Promotion.....	960 00 "
672 00		Age and infirmity (chronic bronchitis) and to promote efficiency and economy.....	"	960 00 "
416 00		Age and ill-health (chronic bronchitis).....	Appointment.....	300 00 "
276 00		Age and ill-health (chronic bronchitis and chronic dyspepsia).....	"	360 00 "
672 00		Age, physically unable to attend to duties.	"	960 00 "
240 00		Bodily infirmity.....		
1,960 00		Age, abolition of office, efficiency and economy.....		
700 00		Abolition of office and ill-health.....		
6,104 00				
	631 94	Office abolished.....		
	416 66	Ill-health, office abolished.....		
	1,048 60			
197 28		Age and ill-health (enlargement of prostate gland).....	Transfer	42 00 p. month
192 97		Accident while on duty unfitting him for duty.....	Appointment.....	1 25 per day.
680 40		Ill-health (ulceration of the bowels).....	"	100 00 p. month
295 62		Ill-health (chronic spasmodic asthma).....	"	1 25 per day.
204 24		Age, physical weakness and infirmity.....	"	1 25 "
206 68		Age and failing health.....	"	38 00 p. month
	1,488 88	To promote efficiency.....	"	2,500 00 a year.
320 00		Age and ill-health (chronic dyspepsia).....	"	700 00 "
241 26		Failing eye sight.....	"	45 00 p. month
228 00		Age.....	Promotion.....	600 00 p. year.
2,566 45	1,488 88			

STATEMENT of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the Year ended 31st December, 1898, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Departments.	Superannuation Allowance.		Gratuity.		Totals.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Audit.....	730	00			730	00
Customs.....	5,074	93	1,387	49	6,462	42
Finance.....	1,680	00			1,680	00
Inland Revenue.....	1,480	00			1,480	00
Interior.....	392	00	537	15	929	15
Justice.....	308	00			308	00
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,516	80			1,516	80
Post Office.....	6,104	00			6,104	00
Printing and Stationery.....			1,048	60	1,048	60
Railways and Canals.....	2,566	45	1,488	88	4,055	33
Totals.....	19,852	18	4,462	12	24,314	30

J. M. COURTNEY.

Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th March, 1899.

RETURN

[46]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 21st April, 1899, for a copy of representations of the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents General of the British colonies respecting the application of Estate Duty to personal property situate in the colonies in 1894.

1. Copy of Memorial from the Representatives of the several Colonies respecting the application of estate duties to personal property situate in the Colonies.
2. Telegram, dated 22nd June, 1894, from Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, to Sir John Thompson, *re* proposed amendment.
3. Telegram, dated 29th June, 1894, from Sir John Thompson to Sir Charles Tupper, objecting to proposed amendment.
4. Letter, dated 30th June, 1894, from the High Commissioner to the Colonial Office, *re* proposed application of estate duties to personal property situate in the Colonies.
5. Letter from High Commissioner to the President of the Privy Council, Canada, with letter from Colonial Office *re* action taken on his communication.
6. Letter from the Colonial Office to the High Commissioner, acknowledging letter of the 30th June, criticising the Finance Bill of 1894.
7. Copy of Imperial Finance Bill of 1894.

1.

COLONIES.

COPY OF A MEMORIAL FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLONIES OF CANADA, NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, RESPECTING THE APPLICATION OF ESTATE DUTY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE COLONIES.

The High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents General to Colonial Office.

(Received 13th June, 1894.)

LONDON, 12th June, 1894.

MY LORD,—We, the representatives in London of the self-governing colonies of Canada, the Cape, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, have the honour to inform you

that we have received instructions from our respective governments to urgently invite the reconsideration by Her Majesty's Government of those provisions of the Finance Bill now before Parliament under which it is proposed to levy estate duty on personal property situate in the colonies of a person domiciled at his decease in the United Kingdom.

2. Our governments take exception to property in the colonies being charged with these death duties, and feel entitled to ask on what principle of constitutional right this is sought to be done. We belong to the Empire, and inasmuch as the Imperial Parliament has granted to us responsible and parliamentary government, with the right to impose taxation on our people to meet the requirements of State, how can the exercise of the proposed interference by the Imperial Parliament be possible without first suspending our respective constitutions? That the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have the effect of imposing taxation on our citizens it is impossible to doubt. It is aimed at properties situated in the colonies, and in a large number of cases those who inherit and who must pay the duties, are British subjects who have been born in the colonies and have lived there all their lives. The question is a simple and clear one, and we do not desire to elaborate it. Is it worth while to press a proposal likely to give offence and create needless irritation, when the gain to the Imperial Exchequer can be of no importance? Such proposals do not tend to promote the unity of the Empire.

3. Independently of the constitutional question to which we have referred, we desire to point out that the proposal to impose a duty in the nature of a probate and administration duty on personal property situate within the colonies is now made for the first time; and further to urge that if, in addition to the death duties levied by the country in which the property is situate, a second duty is imposed by the country in which the deceased owner of the property was domiciled at the time of his death, the total amount of the double duty may in some cases be as much as 20 per cent, or one-fifth of the property involved. In short, it is submitted that it is undesirable that the estate of any British subject, in whatever portion of the Empire his property is located, should be charged with death duty more than once.

4. We are assured, moreover, that the proposal to levy the estate duties on property located in the colonies will be regarded there as a tax, not on British subjects, but on colonial property, and consequently as a serious interference with a field of taxation which they regard as constitutionally their own.

5. Our respective governments also regard with grave concern the fact that the imposition of the proposed duty must seriously impede that free interchange of capital between the mother country and the colonies which is so necessary a factor in the development of the colonies and in the expansion of British trade.

6. We note that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in supporting the proposed duties on colonial property, quoted at some length from a pamphlet issued by the Imperial Federation Defence Committee, in which it was stated that the navy was provided and maintained almost entirely at the cost of the people of the United Kingdom, and he went on to suggest that the colonies would by this tax be made to share the cost of that burden. If the object of the proposed duties on colonial property be, as stated, to enforce a contribution from the colonies for an additional outlay upon the navy, we submit that the colonial governments should first have been invited in a direct manner to contribute towards that outlay. Canada has, at great cost, secured the construction of an inter-oceanic railway, declared by the highest military and naval authorities to be of great value in the defence of the Empire, and is now pledged to an expenditure of £190,000 a year for what the Lords of the Admiralty describe as "Royal Naval Reserve cruisers." As a result of the Colonial Conference held in 1887 the colonial gov-

Estate Duty.

ernments of Australia have contributed to the cost of maintaining a fleet to be specially built and devoted to the protection of British and Australasian trade.

7. Again, without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of levying death duties on property in foreign countries, we feel that we are justified in urging that there is good ground for drawing a distinction in this matter between British colonies and foreign countries, a principle which has been previously adopted, notably in Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885—48 and 49 Vic., cap. 51, sec. 21, which exempted colonial securities from the operation of an increased stamp duty levied upon foreign securities.

8. We need only say, in conclusion, that the communications which we have received show the existence of a strong feeling that the questions at issue should be considered with due recognition of the constitutional, social, and commercial relations between the different members of the Empire.

We have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner for Canada.
SAUL SAMUEL,
Agent General for New South Wales.
JAMES F. GARRICK,
Agent General for Queensland.
W. B. PÉRCEVAL,
Agent General for New Zealand.
MALCOLM FRASER,
Agent General for Western Australia.
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT,
Agent General for Tasmania.
D. GILLIES,
Agent General for Victoria.
T. FRED. WICKSTEED,
By direction, for Agent General for South Australia.
SPENCER TODD,
Acting Agent General for the Cape Colony.

The Most Honourable
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2.

Received Ottawa, 22nd June, 1894.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

(From London to Thompson, Ottawa.)

Death duties Government propose amendment enabling duties collected colonies to be deducted from charges made this country in cases where colonies extend reciprocal treatment.

TUPPER.

3.

OTTAWA, 29th June, 1894.

TUPPER, London :

Council is of opinion that strong opposition should be made to proposed policy of levying death duties on property in Canada even with the amendment proposed.

THOMPSON.

4.

COLONIES (ESTATE DUTY).

LETTER FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA RESPECTING THE APPLICATION OF ESTATE DUTY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE COLONIES.

The High Commissioner for Canada to Colonial Office.

(Received 2nd July, 1894.)

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, 30th June, 1894.

SIR,—Referring to the joint communication of the Agents General and myself to the Marquess of Ripon, dated the 12th instant (C. 7433, June 1894), I have to acquaint you, for the information of His Lordship, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was good enough to receive us on two occasions, when he discussed the subject of the memorial with us; and, as you are aware, subsequently modified the proposals which he had made in the Finance Bill as to the imposition of death duties on property in the colonies belonging to persons domiciled in this country.

While acknowledging the great courtesy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his communications with us, and his evident desire to meet, to some extent, the objections which we had raised, I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the present position of the question.

In due course I sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of Canada, informing him of the modified proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This communication has received the very careful consideration of the Government of Canada, and I have this morning received from Sir John Thompson the following telegram as the result:—

“Council is of opinion that strong opposition should be made to proposed policy of levying death duties on property in Canada even with the amendment proposed.”

I beg, therefore, to again invite the attention of the Marquess of Ripon to what I cannot but consider a very important question. The modifications proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if enacted by the Imperial Parliament, will undoubtedly result in the death duties in all the colonies being increased to the same amount as the proposed estate duties, and, consequently, no revenue will be

Estate Duty.

derived from their operation upon property in the colonies. But while the proposed legislation will thus fail in providing revenue for the Imperial Exchequer, it will be attended with very grave and serious objections from a colonial point of view. In all the colonies where the death duties are now lower than they would be under the proposed Bill the governments, in proposing increased taxes, will no doubt explain that it is forced upon them by the Imperial Act, and the responsibility for this increased taxation will fall upon Her Majesty's Government, with the result of endangering that loyal devotion to British institutions which now exists throughout the colonies.

I greatly fear that a serious question will be raised as to the right of Her Majesty's Government, under the free institutions that have been accorded to the colonies, to enact legislation which will have the effect of imposing taxation upon property situate in the colonies. The right of taxation for the purpose of maintaining the governments and carrying on the development of those great colonies has been held to have been conceded exclusively to the colonial parliaments, and I believe I am safe in saying that no precedent for any taxation of this description can be found to have its origin since responsible government was accorded to the colonies.

Under the proposed Bill, the property of a person acquired in the colonies and situated there will be subjected to a large amount of taxation, which will fall on his heirs, who may never have resided outside the colony, simply because in his declining years the owner became domiciled in this country, where he has contributed to the Imperial Exchequer taxes in respect of the income received from his property in the colony.

So far as Canada is concerned, the case is even stronger than in the other colonies, as, under the Confederation Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1867, the power of imposing taxation of this description was exclusively assigned to the local governments and legislatures of the provinces of the Dominion, for the purpose of enabling them to provide the revenue required to carry on the administration of local affairs. In many of those provinces considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing the necessary amount of revenue for the purpose, and this invasion of a field of taxation thus exclusively assigned to them would result in very serious inconvenience.

I may also mention that a large amount of property which, under ordinary circumstances, might well be spoken of as colonial, is regarded by the authorities as being situate in the United Kingdom, and is already liable to the existing probate or administration duty, even in the case of a deceased owner domiciled in a colony. I refer to such classes of property as the following :—

- (1.) Colonial inscribed stocks transferable only on the books of the Bank of England or any other bank in London.
- (2.) The registered stocks of a British joint stock company, although its funds are invested and its enterprise is carried on in a colony.
- (3.) The registered stocks upon the British register of a colonial company having a register here as well as in the colony.

In these circumstances, I cannot but hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be induced to abandon a proposal which, while it will absolutely fail in its object, is calculated to raise questions of controversy between Her Majesty's Government and the self-governing colonies that on every account are to be deprecated.

I must, therefore, ask the continued good offices in this important matter of the Marquess of Ripon.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

5.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W., 11th July, 1894.

The Right Honourable the President of the Council, Ottawa :

My dear Sir JOHN THOMPSON,—In continuation of previous correspondence respecting the proposed alteration in the death duties in this country, I now beg to transmit, for your information, a copy of the letter I received from the Colonial Office advising me of the action taken on the communication which I addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject on the 30th ultimo.

I remain yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

6.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, S.W., 6th July, 1894.

The High Commissioner for Canada :

SIR,—I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo further criticising the provisions of the Finance Bill now before Parliament so far as they may affect colonial property.

Your letter was laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Buxton, together with the further representations which you made to Mr. Buxton at your interview with him on the 2nd instant, and these were the same day duly considered by him.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

7.

FINANCE ACT, 1894 (57 & 58 Vic., Ch. 30).

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

ESTATE DUTY.

Grant of Estate Duty.

Section.

1. Grant of estate duty.
2. What property is deemed to pass.
3. Exception for transactions for money consideration.
4. Aggregation of property to form one estate for purpose of duty.
5. Settled property.

Estate Duty.

Collection and Recovery of Duty and Value of Property.

Section.

6. Collection and recovery of estate duty.
7. Value of property.
8. Supplemental provisions as to collection, recovery and repayment of and exemption from estate duty.
9. Charge of estate duty on property and facilities for raising it.
10. Appeal from commissioners.

Discharge from and Apportionment of Duty.

11. Release of persons paying estate duty.
12. Commutation of duty on interest in expectancy.
13. Powers to accept composition for death duties.
14. Apportionment of duty.
15. Exemptions from estate duty.

Small Estates.

16. Provision for estates not exceeding £1,000.

Rates of Estate Duty.

17. Scale of rates of estate duty.

Succession Duty.

18. Value of real successions for succession duty.

Local Taxation Grant.

19. Adaptation of law as to probate duty grant.

British Possessions.

20. Exception as to property in British Possessions.

Savings and Definitions.

21. Savings.
22. Definitions.

Application to Scotland.

23. Application of part of Act to Scotland.

Commencement.

24. Commencement of part of Act.

PART II.

CUSTOMS.

25. Duty on tea.
26. Addition to customs duties on special kinds of beer.
27. Addition to customs duty on all other beer.
28. Additional duties of customs on spirits. Alteration of customs duties on certain goods containing spirits.

PART III.

EXCISE.

Section.

- 29. Additional duty of excise on beer.
- 30. Additional excise drawback on beer.
- 31. Additional duty of excise on spirits.
- 32. Additional duties to be added to the price of articles contracted for.

PART IV.

INCOME TAX.

- 33. Grant of duties of income tax.
- 34. Exemption where income does not exceed £160, and abatement where income does not exceed £500.
- 35. Relief in respect of income tax under Schedule A.
- 36. Exemption of income tax in favour of savings banks.
- 37. Assessment of income tax under Schedules (A.) and (B.) and of the inhabited house duties for the year 1894-95.
- 38. Provisions as to duty on dividends, &c., paid prior to the passing of this Act.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Composition for certain Stamp Duties.

- 39. Extension of 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 39, sec. 114.

Exemption of Coupons from Stamp Duty.

- 40. Exemption of coupons.

PART VI.

IMPERIAL AND NAVAL DEFENCE LOANS.

- 41. Alteration of Imperial and Naval Defence Acts.

Short Title.

- 42. Short title.
SCHEDULES.

Estate Duty.

CHAPTER 30.

An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, and to make other provision for the financial arrangements of the year.

[31st July, 1894.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray Your Majesty's public expenses, and making an addition to the public revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto Your Majesty the several duties hereinafter mentioned ; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

ESTATE DUTY.

Grant of Estate Duty.

1.—In the case of every person dying after the commencement of this part of this Act, there shall, save as hereinafter expressly provided, be levied and paid, upon the principal value ascertained as hereinafter provided of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of such person a duty, called "estate duty," at the graduated rates hereinafter mentioned, and the existing duties mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, shall not be levied in respect of property chargeable with such estate duty.

2.—(1.) Property passing on the death of the deceased shall be deemed to include the property following, that is to say :—

- (a.) Property of which the deceased was at the time of his death competent to dispose ;
- (b.) Property in which the deceased or any other person had an interest ceasing on the death of the deceased, to the extent to which a benefit accrues or arises by the cesser of such interest ; but exclusive of property the interest in which of the deceased or other person was only an interest as holder of an office, or recipient of the benefits of a charity, or as a corporation sole ;
- (c.) Property which would be required on the death of the deceased to be included in an account under section thirty-eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, as amended by section eleven of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1889, if those sections were herein enacted and extended to real property as well as personal property, and the words "voluntary" and "voluntarily" and a reference to a "volunteer" were omitted therefrom ; and
- (d.) Any annuity or other interest purchased or provided by the deceased, either by himself alone or in concert or by arrangement with any other person, to the extent of the beneficial interest accruing or arising by survivorship or otherwise on the death of the deceased.

(2.) Property passing on the death of the deceased when situate out of the United Kingdom shall be included only, if, under the law in force before the passing of this Act, legacy or succession duty is payable in respect thereof, or would be so payable but for the relationship of the person to whom it passes.

(3.) Property passing on the death of the deceased shall not be deemed to include property held by the deceased as trustee for another person, under a disposition not made by the deceased, or under a disposition made by the deceased more than twelve months before his death where possession and enjoyment of the property was *bonâ fide* assumed by the beneficiary immediately upon the creation of the trust and thenceforward retained to the entire exclusion of the deceased or of any benefit to him by contract or otherwise.

3.—(1.) Estate duty shall not be payable in respect of property passing on the death of the deceased by reason only of a *bonâ fide* purchase from the person under whose disposition the property passes, nor in respect of the falling into possession of the reversion on any lease for lives, nor in respect of the determination of any annuity for lives, where such purchase was made, or such lease or annuity granted, for full consideration in money or money's worth paid to the vendor or grantor for his own use or benefit, or in the case of a lease for the use or benefit of any person for whom the grantor was a trustee.

(2.) Where any such purchase was made, or lease or annuity granted, for partial consideration in money or money's worth paid to the vendor or grantor for his own use or benefit, or in the case of a lease for the use or benefit of any person for whom the grantor was a trustee, the value of the consideration shall be allowed as a deduction from the value of the property for the purpose of estate duty.

4—For determining the rate of estate duty to be paid on any property passing on the death of the deceased, all property so passing in respect of which estate duty is leviable shall be aggregated so as to form one estate, and the duty shall be levied at the proper graduated rate on the principal value thereof :

Provided that any property so passing, in which the deceased never had an interest, or which under a disposition not made by the deceased passes immediately on the death of the deceased to some person other than the wife or husband or a lineal ancestor or lineal descendant of the deceased, shall not be aggregated with any other property, but shall be an estate by itself, and the estate duty shall be levied at the proper graduated rate on the principal value thereof ; but if any benefit under a disposition not made by the deceased is reserved or given to the wife or husband or a lineal ancestor or lineal descendant of the deceased, such benefit shall be aggregated with property of the deceased for the purpose of determining the rate of estate duty.

5—(1.) Where property in respect of which estate duty is leviable, is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose of the property,—

(a) a further estate duty (called settlement estate duty) on the principal value of the settled property shall be levied at the rate hereinafter specified, except where the only life interest in the property after the death of the deceased is that of a wife or husband of the deceased ; but

(b) during the continuance of the settlement the settlement estate duty shall not be payable more than once.

(2.) If estate duty has already been paid in respect of any settled property since the date of the settlement, the estate duty shall not, nor shall any of the

Estate Duty.

duties mentioned in the fifth paragraph of the first schedule to this Act, be payable in respect thereof, until the death of a person who was at the time of his death or had been at any time during the continuance of the settlement competent to dispose of such property.

(3.) In the case of settled property, where the interest of any person under the settlement fails or determines by reason of his death before it becomes an interest in possession, and subsequent limitations under the settlement continue to subsist, the property shall not be deemed to pass on his death.

(4.) Any person paying the settlement estate duty payable under this section upon property comprised in a settlement, may deduct the amount of the ad valorem stamp duty (if any) charged on the settlement in respect of that property.

(5.) Where any lands or chattels are so settled, whether by Act of Parliament or royal grant, that no one of the persons successively in possession thereof is capable of alienating the same, whether his interest is in law a tenancy for life or a tenancy in tail, the provisions of this Act with respect to settled property shall not apply, and the property passing on the death of any person in possession of the lands and chattels shall be the interest of his successor in the lands and chattels, and such interest shall be valued, for the purpose of estate duty, in like manner as for the purpose of succession duty.

Collection and Recovery of Duty and Value of Property.

6.—(1.) Estate duty shall be a stamp duty, collected and recovered as hereinafter mentioned.

(2.) The executor of the deceased shall pay the estate duty in respect of all personal property (wheresoever situate) of which the deceased was competent to dispose at his death, on delivering the Inland Revenue affidavit, and may pay in like manner the estate duty in respect of any other property passing on such death, which by virtue of any testamentary disposition of the deceased is under the control of the executor, or, in the case of property not under his control, if the persons accountable for the duty in respect thereof request him to make such payment.

(3.) Where the executor does not know the amount or value of any property which has passed on the death, he may state in the Inland Revenue affidavit that such property exists but he does not know the amount of value thereof, and that he undertakes, as soon as the amount and value are ascertained, to bring in an account thereof, and to pay both the duty for which he is or may be liable, and any further duty payable by reason thereof for which he is or may be liable in respect of the other property mentioned in the affidavit.

(4.) Estate duty, so far as not paid by the executor, shall be collected upon an account setting forth the particulars of the property, and delivered to the commissioners within six months after the death by the person accountable for the duty, or within such further time as the commissioners may allow.

(5.) Every estate shall include all income accrued upon the property included therein down to and outstanding at the date of the death of the deceased.

(6.) Interest at the rate of three per cent per annum on the estate duty shall be paid from the date of the death up to the date of the delivery of the Inland Revenue affidavit or account, or the expiration of six months after the death, whichever first happens, and shall form part of the estate duty.

(7.) The duty which is to be collected upon an Inland Revenue affidavit or account shall be due on the delivery thereof, or on the expiration of six months from the death, whichever first happens.

(8.) Provided that the duty due upon an account of real property may, at the option of the person delivering the account, be paid by eight equal yearly instalments, or sixteen half-yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of three per cent

per annum from the date at which the first instalment is due, less income tax, and the first instalment shall be due at the expiration of twelve months from the death, and the interest on the unpaid portion of the duty shall be added to each instalment and paid accordingly ; but the duty for the time being unpaid, with such interest to the date of payment, may be paid at any time, and in case the property is sold, shall be paid on completion of the sale, and if not so paid shall be duty in arrear.

7.—(1.) In determining the value of an estate for the purpose of estate duty allowance shall be made for reasonable funeral expenses and for debts and incumbrances ; but an allowance shall not be made—

- (a) for debts incurred by the deceased, or incumbrances created by a disposition made by the deceased, unless such debts or incumbrances were incurred or created bonâ fide for full consideration in money or money's worth wholly for the deceased's own use and benefit and take effect out of his interest, nor
- (b) for any debt in respect whereof there is a right to reimbursement from any other estate or person, unless such reimbursement cannot be obtained, nor
- (c) more than once for the same debt or incumbrance charged upon different portions of the estate ;

and any debt or incumbrance for which an allowance is made shall be deducted from the value of the land or other subjects of property liable thereto.

(2.) An allowance shall not be made in the first instance for debts due from the deceased to persons resident out of the United Kingdom (unless contracted to be paid in the United Kingdom, or charged on property situate within the United Kingdom), except out of the value of any personal property of the deceased situate out of the United Kingdom in respect of which estate duty is paid ; and there shall be no repayment of estate duty in respect of any such debts, except to the extent to which it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioners, that the personal property of the deceased situate in the foreign country or British possession in which the person to whom such debts are due resides, is insufficient for their payment.

(3.) Where the commissioners are satisfied that any additional expense in administering or in realizing property has been incurred by reason of the property being situate out of the United Kingdom, they may make an allowance from the value of the property on account of such expense not exceeding in any case five per cent on the value of the property.

(4.) Where any property passing on the death of the deceased is situate in a foreign country, and the commissioners are satisfied that by reason of such death any duty is payable in that foreign country in respect of that property, they shall make an allowance of the amount of that duty from the value of the property.

(5.) The principal value of any property shall be estimated to be the price which, in the opinion of the commissioners, such property would fetch if sold in the open market at the time of the death of the deceased :

Provided that, in the case of any agricultural property, where no part of the principal value is due to the expectation of an increased income from such property, the principal value shall not exceed twenty-five times the annual value as assessed under Schedule A. of the Income Tax Acts, after making such deductions as have not been allowed in that assessment and are allowed under the Succession Duty Act, 1853, and making a deduction for expenses of management not exceeding five per cent of the annual value so assessed.

(6.) Where an estate includes an interest in expectancy, estate duty in respect of that interest shall be paid, at the option of the person accountable for the

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duty, either with the duty in respect of the rest of the estate or when the interest falls into possession, and if the duty is not paid with the estate duty in respect of the rest of the estate, then—

- (a) for the purpose of determining the rate of estate duty in respect of the rest of the estate the value of the interest shall be its value at the date of the death of the deceased ; and
 - (b) the rate of estate duty in respect of the interest when it falls into possession shall be calculated according to its value when it falls into possession, together with the value of the rest of the estate as previously ascertained.
- (7.) The value of the benefit accruing or arising from the cesser of an interest ceasing on the death of the deceased shall—
- (a) if the interest extended to the whole income of the property be the principal value of that property ; and
 - (b) if the interest extended to less than the whole income of the property be the principal value of an addition to the property equal to the income to which the interest extended.
- (8.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the value of any property for the purpose of estate duty shall be ascertained by the commissioners in such manner and by such means as they think fit, and, if they authorize a person to inspect any property and report to them the value thereof for the purposes of this Act, the person having the custody or possession of that property shall permit the person so authorized to inspect it at such reasonable times as the commissioners consider necessary.
- (9.) Where the commissioners require a valuation to be made by a person named by them, the reasonable costs of such valuation shall be defrayed by the commissioners.
- (10.) Property passing on any death shall not be aggregated more than once, nor shall estate duty in respect thereof be more than once levied on the same death.

§ —(1.) The existing law and practice relating to any of the duties now leviable on or with reference to death shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and so far as the same are applicable, apply for the purposes of the collection, recovery, and repayment of estate duty, and for the exemption of the property of common seamen, marines or soldiers who are slain or die in the service of Her Majesty, and for the purpose of payment of sums under one hundred pounds without requiring representation, as if such law and practice were in terms made applicable to this part of this Act.

(2.) Sections twelve to fourteen of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1889, and section forty-seven of the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891, shall apply as if estate duty were therein mentioned as well as succession duty, and as if an account were not settled within the meaning of any of the above sections until the time for the payment of the duty on such account has arrived.

(3.) The executor of the deceased shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, specify in appropriate accounts annexed to the Inland Revenue affidavit all the property in respect of which estate duty is payable upon the death of the deceased, and shall be accountable for the estate duty in respect of all personal property wheresoever situate of which the deceased was competent to dispose at his death, but shall not be liable for any duty in excess of the assets which he has received as executor, or might but for his own neglect or default have received.

(4.) Where property passes on the death of the deceased, and his executor is not accountable for the estate duty in respect of such property, every person to whom any property so passes for any beneficial interest in possession, and also, to the extent of the property actually received or disposed of by him, every trustee,

guardian, committee, or other person in whom any interest in the property so passing or the management thereof is at any time vested, and every person in whom the same is vested in possession by alienation or other derivative title shall be accountable for the estate duty on the property, and shall, within the time required by this Act or such later time as the commissioners allow, deliver to the commissioners and verify an account, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the property : Provided that nothing in this section contained shall render a person accountable for duty who acts merely as agent or bailiff for another person in the management of property.

(5.) Every person accountable for estate duty, and every person whom the commissioners believe to have taken possession of or administered any part of the estate in respect of which duty is leviable on the death of the deceased, or of the income of any part of such estate, shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, if required by the commissioners, deliver to them and verify a statement of such particulars together with such evidence as they require relating to any property which they have reason to believe to form part of an estate in respect of which estate duty is leviable on the death of the deceased.

(6.) A person who wilfully fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be liable to pay one hundred pounds, or a sum equal to double the amount of the estate duty, if any, remaining unpaid for which he is accountable, according as the commissioners elect : Provided that the commissioners, or in any proceeding for the recovery of such penalty the court, shall have power to reduce any such penalty.

(7.) Estate duty shall, in the first instance, be calculated at the appropriate rate according to the value of the estate as set forth in the Inland Revenue affidavit or account delivered, but if afterwards it appears that for any reason too little duty has been paid, the additional duty shall, unless a certificate of discharge has been delivered under this Act, be payable, and be treated as duty in arrear.

(8.) The commissioners on application from a person accountable for the duty on any property forming part of an estate shall, where they consider that it can conveniently be done, certify the amount of the valuation accepted by them for any class or description of property forming part of such estate.

(9.) Where the commissioners are satisfied that the estate duty leviable in respect of any property cannot without excessive sacrifice be raised at once, they may allow payment to be postponed for such period, to such extent, and on payment of such interest not exceeding four per cent or any higher interest yielded by the property, and on such terms, as the commissioners think fit.

(10.) Interest on arrears of estate duty shall be paid as if they were arrears of legacy duty.

(11.) If after the expiration of twenty years from a death upon which estate duty became leviable any such duty remains unpaid, the commissioners may, if they think fit, on the application of any person accountable or liable for such duty or interested in the property, remit the payment of such duty or any part thereof or any interest thereon.

(12.) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that too much estate duty has been paid, the excess shall be repaid by them, and in cases where the over-payment was due to over-valuation by the commissioners, with interest at three per cent per annum.

(13.) Where any proceeding for the recovery of estate duty in respect of any property is instituted, the High Court shall have jurisdiction to appoint a receiver of the property and the rents and profits thereof, and to order a sale of the property.

(14.) All affidavits, accounts, certificates, statements, and forms used for the purpose of this part of this Act shall be in such form, and contain such particulars,

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as may be prescribed, and if so required by the commissioners shall be in duplicate, and accounts and statements shall be delivered and verified on oath and by production of books and documents in the manner prescribed, and any person who wilfully fails to comply with the provisions of this enactment shall be liable to the penalty above in this section mentioned.

(15.) No charge shall be made for any certificate given by the commissioners under this Act.

(16.) The estate duty may be collected by means of stamps or such other means as the commissioners prescribe.

(17.) The form of certificate required to be given by the proper officer of the court under section thirty of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, may be varied by a rule of court in such manner as may appear necessary for carrying into effect this Act.

(18.) Nothing in this section shall render liable to or accountable for duty a bonâ fide purchaser for valuable consideration without notice.

9.—(1.) A rateable part of the estate duty on an estate, in proportion to the value of any property which does not pass to the executor as such, shall be a first charge on the property in respect of which duty is leviable ; provided that the property shall not be so chargeable as against a bonâ fide purchaser thereof for valuable consideration without notice.

(2.) On an application submitting in the prescribed form the description of the lands or other subjects of property (whether hereditaments, stocks, funds, shares, or securities), and of the debts and incumbrances allowed by the commissioners in assessing the value of the property for the purposes of estate duty, the commissioners shall grant a certificate of the estate duty paid in respect of the property, and specify the debts and incumbrances so allowed, as well as the lands or other subjects of property.

(3.) Subject to any repayment of estate duty arising from want of title to the land or other subjects of property, or from the existence of any debt or incumbrance thereon for which under this Act an allowance ought to have been but has not been made, or from any other cause, the certificate of the commissioners shall be conclusive evidence that the amount of duty named therein is a first charge on the lands or other subjects of property after the debts and incumbrances allowed as aforesaid : Provided that any such repayment of duty by the commissioners shall be made to the person producing to them the said certificate.

(4.) If the rateable part of the estate duty in respect of any property is paid by the executor, it shall where occasion requires be repaid to him by the trustees or owners of the property, but if the duty is in respect of real property, it may, unless otherwise agreed upon, be repaid by the same instalments and with the same interest as are in this Act mentioned.

(5.) A person authorized or required to pay the estate duty in respect of any property shall, for the purpose of paying the duty, or raising the amount of the duty when already paid, have power, whether the property is or is not vested in him, to raise the amount of such duty and any interest and expenses properly paid or incurred by him in respect thereof, by the sale or mortgage of or a terminable charge on that property or any part thereof.

(6.) A person having a limited interest in any property, who pays the estate duty in respect of that property, shall be entitled to the like charge, as if the estate duty in respect of that property had been raised by means of a mortgage to him.

(7.) Any money arising from the sale of property comprised in a settlement, or held upon trust to lay out upon the trusts of a settlement, and capital money arising under the Settled Land Act, 1882, may be expended in paying any estate duty in respect of property comprised in the settlement and held upon the same trusts.

10.—(1.) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the commissioners with respect to the repayment of any excess of duty paid, or by the amount of duty claimed by the commissioners, whether on the ground of the value of any property or the rate charged or otherwise, may, on payment of, or giving security as hereinafter mentioned for, the duty claimed by the commissioners or such portion of it as is then payable by him, appeal to the High Court within the time and in the manner and on the conditions directed by rules of court, and the amount of duty shall be determined by the High Court, and if the duty as determined is less than that paid to the commissioners the excess shall be repaid.

(2.) No appeal shall be allowed from any order, direction, determination, or decision of the High Court in any appeal under this section except with the leave of the High Court or Court of Appeal.

(3.) The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the court, and the court, where it appears to the court just, may order the commissioners to pay on any excess of duty repaid by them interest at the rate of three per cent per annum for such period as appears to the court just.

(4.) Provided that the High Court, if satisfied that it would impose hardship to require the appellant, as a condition of an appeal, to pay the whole or, as the case may be, any part of the duty claimed by the commissioners or of such portion of it as is then payable by him, may allow an appeal to be brought on payment of no duty, or of such part only of the duty as to the court seems reasonable, and on security to the satisfaction of the court being given for the duty, or so much of the duty as is not so paid, but in such case the court may order interest at the rate of three per cent per annum to be paid on the unpaid duty so far as it becomes payable under the decision of the court.

(5.) Where the value as alleged by the commissioners of the property in respect of which the dispute arises does not exceed ten thousand pounds, the appeal under this section may be to the county court for the county or place in which the appellant resides or the property is situate, and this section shall for the purpose of the appeal apply as if such county court were the High Court.

(6.) The county council of every county or county borough in Great Britain, shall within twelve months after the commencement of this Act, and may thereafter from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of qualified persons to act as valuers for the purposes of this Act in their respective counties, and shall fix a scale of charges for the remuneration of such persons, and the court may refer any question of disputed value under this section to the arbitration of any person so appointed for the county in which the appellant resides or the property is situate; and the costs of any such arbitration shall be part of the costs of the appeal.

Discharge from and Apportionment of Duty.

11.—(1.) The commissioners on being satisfied that the full estate duty has been or will be paid in respect of an estate or any part thereof shall, if required by the person accounting for the duty, give a certificate to that effect, which shall discharge from any further claim for estate duty the property shown by the certificate to form the estate or part thereof as the case may be.

(2.) Where a person accountable for the estate duty in respect of any property passing on a death applies after the lapse of two years from such death to the commissioners, and delivers to them and verifies a full statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of all property passing on such death and the several persons entitled thereto, the commissioners may determine the rate of the estate duty in respect of the property for which the applicant is accountable, and on payment of the duty at that rate, that property and the applicant so far as regards that pro-

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perty shall be discharged from any further claim for estate duty, and the commissioners shall give a certificate of such discharge.

(3.) A certificate of the commissioners under this section shall not discharge any person or property from estate duty in case of fraud or failure to disclose material facts, and shall not affect the rate of duty payable in respect of any property afterwards shown to have passed on the death, and the duty in respect of such property shall be at such rate as would be payable if the value thereof were added to the value of the property in respect of which duty has been already accounted for ;

(4.) Provided nevertheless that a certificate purporting to be a discharge of the whole estate duty payable in respect of any property included in the certificate shall exonerate a bona fide purchaser for valuable consideration without notice from the duty notwithstanding any such fraud or failure.

12.—The commissioners in their discretion, upon application by a person entitled to an interest in expectancy, may commute the estate duty which would or might, but for the commutation, become payable in respect of such interest for a certain sum to be presently paid, and for determining that sum shall cause a present value to be set upon such duty, regard being had to the contingencies affecting the liability to and rate and amount of such duty, and interest being reckoned at three per cent ; and on the receipt of such sum they shall give a certificate of discharge accordingly.

13.—(1.) Where, by reason of the number of deaths on which property has passed or of the complicated nature of the interests of different persons in property which has passed on death, or from any other cause, it is difficult to ascertain exactly the amount of death duties or any of them payable in respect of any property or any interest therein, or so to ascertain the same without undue expense in proportion to the value of the property or interest, the commissioners on the application of any person accountable for any duty thereon, and upon his giving to them all the information in his power respecting the amount of the property and the several interests therein, and other circumstances of the case, may by way of composition for all or any of the death duties payable in respect of the property, or interest, and the various interests therein, or any of them, assess such sum on the value of the property, or interest, as having regard to the circumstances appears proper, and may accept payment of the sum so assessed, in full discharge of all claims for death duties in respect of such property or interest, and shall give a certificate of discharge accordingly ;

(2.) Provided that the certificate shall not discharge any person from any duty in case of fraud or failure to disclose material facts.

(3.) In this section the expression “death duties” means the estate duty under this Act, the duties mentioned in the first schedule to this Act and the legacy and succession duties, and the duty payable on any representation or inventory under any Act in force before the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881.

14.—(1.) In the case of property which does not pass to the executor as such, an amount equal to the proper rateable part of the estate duty may be recovered by the person, who being authorized or required to pay the estate duty in respect of any property has paid such duty, from the person entitled to any sum charged on such property (whether as capital or as an annuity or otherwise), under a disposition not containing any express provision to the contrary.

(2.) Any dispute as to the proportion of estate duty to be borne by any property or person, may be determined upon application by any person interested in manner directed by rules of court, either by the High Court, or where the amount

in dispute is less than fifty pounds, by a county court for the county or place in which the person recovering the same resides, or the property in respect of which the duty is paid is situate.

(3.) Any person from whom a rateable part of estate duty can be recovered under this section shall be bound by the accounts and valuations as settled between the person entitled to recover the same and the commissioners.

15.—(1.) Estate duty shall not be payable in respect of a single annuity not exceeding twenty-five pounds purchased or provided by the deceased, either by himself alone or in concert or arrangement with any other person, for the life of himself and of some other person and the survivor of them, or to arise on his own death in favour of some other person ; and if in any case there is more than one such annuity, the annuity first granted shall be alone entitled to the exemption under this section.

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Treasury to remit the estate duty, or any other duty leviable on or with reference to death, in respect of any such pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art or scientific collections as appear to the Treasury to be of national, scientific, or historic interest, and to be given or bequeathed for national purposes, or to any university, or to any county council or municipal corporation, and no property the duty in respect of which is so remitted shall be aggregated with any other property for the purpose of fixing the rate of estate duty.

(3.) Estate duty shall not be payable in respect of any pension or annuity payable by the Government of British India to the widow or child of any deceased officer of such Government, notwithstanding that the deceased contributed during his lifetime to any fund out of which such pension or annuity is paid.

(4.) Estate duty shall not be payable in respect of any advowson or church patronage which would have been free from succession duty under section twenty-four of the Succession Duty Act, 1853.

Small Estates.

16—(1.) The provisions of sections thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881 (relating to the obtaining of representation to the deceased where the gross value of his personal estate does not exceed three hundred pounds), shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case where the gross value of the property real and personal in respect of which estate duty is payable on the death of the deceased, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the will of the deceased, does not exceed five hundred pounds, and where the gross value does not exceed three hundred pounds the fixed duty shall be thirty shillings, and where the gross value exceeds three hundred pounds and does not exceed five hundred pounds the fixed duty shall be fifty shillings.

(2.) All such property may be comprised in the notice under the said section thirty-three.

(3.) Where the net value of the property, real and personal, in respect of which estate duty is payable on the death of the deceased, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the will of the deceased, does not exceed one thousand pounds, such property, for the purpose of estate duty, shall not be aggregated with any other property, but shall form an estate by itself ; and where the fixed duty or estate duty has been paid upon the principal value of that estate, the settlement estate duty and the legacy and succession duties shall not be payable under the will or intestacy of the deceased in respect of that estate.

(4.) Where representation granted under this section if granted in England extends to property in Ireland, and if granted in Ireland extends to property in

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England, the principal registrar of the Probate Division of the High Court in England or Ireland, as the case may be, shall affix the seal of the court thereto on the same being sent to him for that purpose, with the fee of two shillings and sixpence.

(5.) Where the fixed duty of thirty or fifty shillings is paid within twelve months after the death of the deceased, interest on such duty shall not be payable.

Rates of Estate Duty.

17.—The rates of estate duty shall be according to the following scale :—

Where the Principal Value of the Estate		Estate Duty shall be payable at the Rate per cent of
Exceeds	£ 100 and does not exceed	£ 500
"	500	1,000
"	1,000	10,000
"	10,000	25,000
"	25,000	50,000
"	50,000	75,000
"	75,000	100,000
"	100,000	150,000
"	150,000	250,000
"	250,000	500,000
"	500,000	1,000,000
"	1,000,000	

	One pound.
	Two pounds.
	Three pounds.
	Four pounds.
	Four pounds ten shillings.
	Five pounds.
	Five pounds ten shillings.
	Six pounds.
	Six pounds ten shillings.
	Seven pounds.
	Seven pounds ten shillings.
	Eight pounds.

The rate of the settlement estate duty where the property is settled shall be one per cent.

Provided that for any fractional part of ten pounds over ten pounds or any multiple thereof, the estate duty and the settlement estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent for the full sum of ten pounds.

Succession Duty.

18.—(1.) The value for the purpose of succession duty of a succession to real property arising on the death of a deceased person shall, where the successor is competent to dispose of the property, be the principal value of the property, after deducting the estate duty payable in respect thereof on the said death and the expenses if any properly incurred of raising and paying the same ; and the duty shall be a charge on the property, and shall be payable by the same instalments as are authorized by this Act for estate duty on real property, with interest at the rate of three per cent per annum ; and the first instalment shall be payable and the interest shall begin to run at the expiration of twelve months after the date on which the successor became entitled in possession to his succession or to the receipt of the income and profit thereof ; and after the expiration of the said twelve months the provisions with respect to discount shall not apply.

(2.) The principal value of real property for the purpose of succession duty shall be ascertained in the same manner as it would be ascertained under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of estate duty ; and in the case of any agricultural property where no part of the principal value is due to the expectation of an increased income from such property, the annual value for the purpose of succession duty shall be arrived at in the same manner as under the provisions of this part of this Act for the purpose of estate duty.

Local Taxation Grant.

19—In substitution for the grant out of the probate duties under the Local Government Act, 1888, the probate duty (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, there shall be paid out of the proceeds of the estate duty derived from personal property, such sum as the commissioners, in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury under those Acts, may determine to be an amount equal to one and a half per cent on the net value of such of the property in respect of which estate duty is leviable as would, if this Act had not been passed, have been chargeable with the duty imposed by section twenty-seven of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, on Inland Revenue affidavits, and the first-mentioned Acts shall apply, as if the sum so determined were the probate duty grant or one-half of the proceeds of the sums collected in respect of the probate duties (as the case requires) within the meaning of those Acts.

British Possessions.

20—(1.) Where the commissioners are satisfied, that in a British possession to which this section applies, duty is payable by reason of a death in respect of any property situate in such possession and passing on such death, they shall allow a sum equal to the amount of that duty to be deducted from the estate duty payable in respect of that property on the same death.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall be held to create a charge for estate duty on any property situate in a British possession, while so situate, or to authorize the commissioners to take any proceedings in a British possession for the recovery of any estate duty.

(3.) Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, apply this section to any British possession, where Her Majesty is satisfied that, by the law of such possession, either no duty is leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death, or that the law of such possession as respects any duty so leviable is to the like effect as the foregoing provisions of this section.

(4.) Her Majesty in Council may revoke any such Order, where it appears that the law of the British possession has been so altered that it would not authorize the making of an order under this section.

Savings and Definitions.

21—(1.) Estate duty shall not be payable on the death of a deceased person in respect of personal property settled by a will or disposition made by a person dying before the commencement of this part of this Act, in respect of which property any duty mentioned in paragraphs one and two of the first schedule to this Act, or the duty payable on any representation or inventory under any Act in force before the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, has been paid or is payable, unless in either case the deceased was at the time of his death, or at any time since the will or disposition took effect had been, competent to dispose of the property.

(2.) Where a person died before the commencement of this part of this Act, the duties mentioned in the first schedule to this Act shall continue to be payable in like manner in all respects as if this Act had not passed.

(3.) Where an interest in expectancy in any property has, before the commencement of this part of this Act, been bonâ fide sold or mortgaged for full consideration in money or money's worth, then no other duty on such property shall be payable by the purchaser or mortgagee when the interest falls into possession,

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than would have been payable if this Act had not passed ; and in the case of a mortgage, any higher duty payable by the mortgagor shall rank as a charge subsequent to that of the mortgagee.

(4.) The settlement estate duty of one per cent shall not be payable in respect of property settled by a disposition which has taken effect before the commencement of this part of this Act.

(5.) Where a husband or wife is entitled, either solely or jointly with the other, to the income of any property settled by the other under a disposition which has taken effect before the commencement of this part of this Act, and on his or her death the survivor becomes entitled to the income of the property settled by such survivor, estate duty shall not be payable in respect of that property until the death of the survivor.

- 22.**—(1.) In this part of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
- (a.) The expressions “deceased person” and “the deceased” mean a person dying after the commencement of this part of this Act :
 - (b.) The expression “will” includes any testamentary instrument :
 - (c.) The expression “representation” means probate of a will or letters of administration :
 - (d.) The expression “executor” means the executor or administrator of a deceased person, and includes, as regards any obligation under this part of this Act, any person who takes possession of or intermeddles with the personal property of a deceased person :
 - (e.) The expression “estate duty” means estate duty under this Act :
 - (f.) The expression “property” includes real property and personal property and the proceeds of sale thereof respectively and any money or investment for the time being representing the proceeds of sale :
 - (g.) The expression “agricultural property” means agricultural land pasture and woodland, and also includes such cottages, farm buildings, farm-houses, and mansion-houses (together with the lands occupied therewith) as are of a character appropriate to the property :
 - (h.) The expression “settled property” means property comprised in a settlement :
 - (i.) The expression “settlement” means any instrument, whether relating to real property or personal property, which is a settlement within the meaning of section two of the Settled Land Act, 1882, or if it related to real property would be a settlement within the meaning of that section, and includes a settlement effected by a parol trust :
 - (j.) The expression “interest in expectancy” includes an estate in remainder or reversion and every other future interest whether vested or contingent, but does not include reversions expectant upon the determination of leases :
 - (k.) The expression “incumbrances” includes mortgages and terminable charges :
 - (l.) The expression “property passing on the death” includes property passing either immediately on the death or after any interval, either certainly or contingently, and either originally or by way of substitutive limitation, and the expression “on the death” includes “at a period ascertainable only by reference to the death” :
 - (m.) The expression “the commissioners” means the Commissioners of Inland Revenue :
 - (n.) The expression “Inland Revenue affidavit” means an affidavit made under the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act with the account and schedule annexed thereto :
 - (o.) The expression “prescribed” means prescribed by the commissioners.

(2.) For the purposes of this part of this Act—

- (a.) A person shall be deemed competent to dispose of property if he has such an estate or interest therein or such general power as would, if he were *sui juris*, enable him to dispose of the property, including a tenant in tail whether in possession or not ; and the expression “general power” includes every power or authority enabling the donee or other holder thereof to appoint or dispose of property as he thinks fit, whether exercisable by instrument *inter vivos* or by will, or both, but exclusive of any power exercisable in a fiduciary capacity under a disposition not made by himself, or exercisable as tenant for life under the Settled Land Act, 1882, or as mortgagee :
- (b.) A disposition taking effect out of the interest of the deceased person shall be deemed to have been made by him, whether the concurrence of any other person was or was not required :
- (c.) Money which a person has a general power to charge on property shall be deemed to be property of which he has power to dispose.
- (3.) This part of this Act shall apply to property in which the wife or husband of the deceased takes an estate in dower or by the courtesy or any other like estate, in like manner as it applies to property settled by the will of the deceased.

Application to Scotland.

23.—In the application of this part of this Act to Scotland unless the context otherwise requires—

- (1.) The Court of Session shall be substituted for the High Court :
- (2.) “Sheriff court” shall be substituted for “county court” :
- (3.) “Confirmation” shall be substituted for “representation” :
- (4.) The expression “receiver of the property and of the rents and profits thereof” means a judicial factor upon the property :
- (5.) The expression “Inland Revenue affidavit” means the inventory of the personal estate of a deceased now required by law, and includes an additional inventory :
- (6.) The expression “on delivering the Inland Revenue affidavit” means on exhibiting and recording a duly stamped inventory as provided by section thirty-eight of the Act of the forty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter one hundred and forty-nine :
- (7.) Section thirty-four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, shall be substituted for section thirty-three of that Act, and the Acts referred to in such section thirty-four shall extend to an estate of a gross value not exceeding five hundred pounds, and an application under the said Acts may be made to any commissary clerk, and any commissary clerk shall affix the seal of the court to any representation granted in England or Ireland upon the same being sent to him for that purpose, enclosing a fee of two shillings and sixpence :
- (8.) The expression “personal property” means moveable property :
- (9.) The expression “real property” includes heritable property :
- (10.) The expression “incumbrance” includes any heritable security, or other debt or payment secured upon heritage :
- (11.) The expression “executor” means every person who as executor, nearest of kin, or creditor, or otherwise, intronits with or enters upon the possession or management of any personal property of a deceased person :
- (12.) The property comprised in any special assignation or disposition taking effect on death shall be deemed to pass on death within the meaning of this Act :

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- (13.) The expression "trustee" includes a tutor, curator, and judicial factor :
- (14.) The expression "settled property" shall not include property held under entail :
- (15.) An institute or heir of entail in possession of an entailed estate shall whether *sui juris* or not be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a person competent to dispose of such estate :
- (16.) Where an entailed estate passes on the death of the deceased to an institute or heir of entail, who is not entitled to disentail such estate without either obtaining the consent of one or more subsequent heirs of entail or having the consent of such one or more subsequent heirs valued and dispensed with, settlement estate duty as well as estate duty shall be paid in respect of such estate, but neither estate duty nor settlement estate duty shall be payable again in respect of such estate, until such estate is disentailed, or until an heir of entail to whom it passes on or subsequent to the death of the institute or heir first mentioned, and who is entitled to disentail it without obtaining the consent of any subsequent heir or heirs or having in the consent of any subsequent heir or heirs valued and dispensed with, dies :
- (17.) Where an institute or heir of entail in possession of an entailed estate who is not entitled to disentail such estate without either obtaining the consent of one or more subsequent heirs of entail or having the consent of such one or more subsequent heirs valued and dispensed with, has paid estate duty in respect of such estate, and afterwards disentails such estate, he shall be entitled to deduct from the value in money of the expectancy or interest in such estate of such one or more subsequent heirs, payable by him to them in respect of their consents having been granted or dispensed with, a proper rateable part of the estate duty paid by him as aforesaid :
- (18.) Where any person who pays estate duty on any property, and in whom the property is not vested, is by this Act authorized to raise such duty by the sale or mortgage of that property, or any part thereof, it shall be competent for such person to apply to the Court of Session—
- (a) for an order of sale of the property or part of it, and in the event of the court granting such order, it shall provide for the payment out of the price of the amount of the estate duty which has been paid by such person, and the court shall thereafter make such order as to the disposal of the surplus, if any, of the price, by way of investment or otherwise, as to the court shall seem proper ; the court may in such order specify the time and place at which, the person by whom, and the advertisement or notice after which the sale shall be made, and may ordain the person in whom the property is vested to grant a disposition thereof in favour of the purchaser, and if the person in whom the property is vested refuses or fails to do so, the court shall grant authority to the clerk of the court to execute such disposition, and such disposition so executed shall be as valid as if it had been executed by the person in whom the property is vested ; or
- (b) for an order ordaining the person in whom the property is vested to grant a bond and disposition in security over the property in favour of the person who has paid the estate duty, for the amount of the said duty, and if the person in whom the property is vested refuses, or fails to do so, the court shall grant authority to the clerk of court to execute such a bond and disposition in security, and such bond and disposition in security so executed shall be as valid as if it had been executed by the person in whom the property is vested, and shall be a first charge

upon the property after any debt or incumbrance for which an allowance is directed to be made under this Act in determining the value of the property for the purpose of estate duty ;

Provided also that summary diligence shall not be competent thereupon, and that nothing herein contained shall make the duty to be recovered by the methods of these subsections (a) and (b) recoverable at any earlier time than if it had been recovered by direct action against the person ultimately liable for the duty :

(19.) This part of this Act shall apply to property in which the wife or husband of the deceased takes an estate of terce or courtesy or any other like estate in like manner as it applies to property settled by the will of the deceased.

Commencement.

24—This part of this Act shall come into operation on the expiration of the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in this part of this Act referred to as the commencement of this part of this Act.

PART II.

CUSTOMS.

25.—The duty of customs now payable on tea shall continue to be charged and paid, on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say) :

Tea, the pound Fourpence.

26.—In addition to the duties of customs now payable on beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the duties following (that is to say) :—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every thirty-six gallons of beer where the worts thereof are or were before fermentation of a specific gravity—			
Not exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees	0	2	0
Exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees	0	2	4

This section shall extend to Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer.

27.—In addition to the duties of customs now payable on every description of beer (other than is specified in the last preceding section) imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the duty following (that is to say) :—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every thirty-six gallons where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity—			
One thousand and fifty-five degrees.....	0	0	6

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and there shall be allowed and paid in and for the same period in respect of all such beer a similar addition to the drawback granted on exportation, shipment for use as stores or removal to the Isle of Man, by section four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881. And so, as to both duty and drawback, in proportion for any difference in gravity.

28.—In addition to the duties of customs now payable on spirits imported into Great Britain or Ireland there shall be charged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the duties following (that is to say) :—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every gallon, computed at proof, of spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits) including naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits	0	0	6
For every gallon of perfumed spirits.....	0	0	10
For every gallon of liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested..	0	0	8

And the duties of customs on the articles hereinafter mentioned, being articles of which spirits are a part or ingredient, shall be proportionately increased and there shall accordingly be charged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the duties following (that is to say) :

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Chloral hydrate the pound	0	1	4
Chloroform the pound	0	3	3
Collodion the gallon	1	6	3
Ether, acetic the pound	0	1	11
Ether, butyric the gallon	0	16	5
Ether, sulphuric the gallon	1	7	5
Ethyl, iodide of the gallon	0	14	3

This section shall not affect the continuance after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, of the duties existing prior to this section taking effect.

PART III.

EXCISE.

29.—In addition to the duty of excise now payable in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom there shall be charged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five—

For every thirty-six gallons of worts of a specific gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees the duty of sixpence, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

30.—In addition to the drawback of excise now payable in respect of beer exported from the United Kingdom as merchandise or shipped for use as ship's stores there shall be allowed and paid in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom between the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five—

For every thirty-six gallons of beer of an original gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees the drawback of sixpence,

and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

31.—In addition to the duty of excise now payable for every gallon computed at proof of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the duty of sixpence, and so in proportion for any less quantity.

32.—Where, before the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, any person shall have contracted for the sale of spirits or beer without reference to the duties of excise thereon granted by this Act, it shall be lawful for such person, and he is hereby authorized to receive from the purchaser, and sue for and recover the equivalent in money of the excess of such duties over the duties which would have been payable if this Act had not been passed.

PART IV.

INCOME TAX.

33.—(1.) There shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year which commenced on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Income Tax Act, 1853, the following duties of income tax (that is to say):—

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under schedules (A), (C), (D), or (E) of the said Act the duty of eightpence :

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under schedule (B) of the said Act—

In England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, the duty of threepence.

(2.) All such provisions contained in any Act relating to income tax as were in force on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax hereby granted, so far as the same are consistent with this Act.

34.—The provisions of the Income Tax Acts with respect to the exemption granted to persons whose respective incomes are less than one hundred and fifty pounds a year, shall extend to persons whose respective incomes do not exceed

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one hundred and sixty pounds a year, and in lieu of the relief or abatement from income tax granted by section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, to persons whose respective incomes are less than four hundred pounds a year, the following provisions shall have effect :—

- (1.) Any person who shall be assessed or charged to any of the duties of income tax granted by this Act, or who shall have paid the same either by deduction or otherwise, and who shall claim and prove in the manner prescribed by the Income Tax Acts, that his total income from all sources, although exceeding one hundred and sixty pounds or upwards, does not exceed five hundred pounds, shall be entitled to relief or abatement as follows :—
 - (a.) If the total income of such person does not exceed four hundred pounds, to relief from so much of the said duties assessed upon or paid by him as an assessment or charge upon one hundred and sixty pounds of his income would amount to ; and
 - (b.) If the total income of such person exceeds four hundred pounds, and does not exceed five hundred pounds, to the relief from so much of the said duties assessed upon or paid by him as an assessment or charge upon one hundred pounds of his income would amount to.
- (2.) Where the total joint income of a husband and wife charged to income tax, by way either of assessment or deduction, does not exceed five hundred pounds and, upon any claim under this section, the commissioners for the general purposes of the Acts relating to income tax are satisfied that such total income includes profits of the wife derived from any profession, employment, or vocation chargeable under schedule D, or from any office or employment of profit chargeable under schedule E, they shall deal with such claim as if it were a claim for exemption or relief or abatement, as the case may be, in respect of such profits of the wife, and a separate claim, on the part of the husband, for exemption or relief or abatement in respect of the rest of such total income.

35.—In respect of the income tax hereby imposed under schedule A, where the tax is charged upon annual value estimated otherwise than by relation to profits, the following provisions shall have effect :—

- (a.) In the case of an assessment on lands inclusive of the farmhouse and other buildings (if any), the amount of the assessment shall, for the purposes of collection, be reduced by a sum equal to one-eighth part thereof ; and
- (b.) In the case of an assessment upon any house or building (except a farmhouse or building included with lands in assessment), the amount of the assessment shall, for the purposes of collection, be reduced—
 - (i.) Where the owner is occupier or assessable as landlord, or where a tenant is occupier and the landlord undertook to bear the cost of repairs, by a sum equal to one-sixth part of that amount ; and
 - (ii.) Where a tenant is occupier and undertook to bear the cost of repairs, by such a sum not exceeding one-sixth part of that amount, as may be necessary to reduce it to the amount of rent payable by him.
- (c.) As between the owner and a mortgagee of his property, or any person having a charge thereon or entitled to any ground rent, rent charge, annuity, or other annual sum payable thereout, the owner's right of deduction under the Income Tax Acts in respect of income tax shall be in no wise prejudiced or affected by the relief afforded by this section.

- (d.) Where the amount of the assessment in the case of lands (inclusive of the farmhouse and other buildings) is more than one-eighth, and in the case of any house or building (except a farmhouse or building included with lands in assessment) is more than one-sixth, below the rent after deducting from such rent any outgoing which should by law be deducted in making the assessment, this section shall not apply.

36—(1.) Any penny savings bank, or other bank for savings, whether certified under the Savings Bank Act, 1863, or not, shall be entitled to exemption from income tax chargeable under schedules C and D of the Acts relating to income tax in respect of the income of the funds of the savings bank, so far as it is applied in the payment or credit of interest to any depositor not exceeding the sum of five pounds in the year for which exemption is claimed.

(2.) The exemption shall be claimed, proved, and allowed in the same manner as is prescribed by law in the case of income applicable and applied to charitable purposes.

(3.) Provided that where interest is paid, or dividends or interest are or is credited without deduction of income tax to a depositor in any savings bank whose income exceeds one hundred and sixty pounds a year, such interest, or dividends or interest, as the case may be, shall be accounted for and charged under the third case of schedule D, under which profits of an uncertain annual value are directed to be charged.

37—(1.) The sum charged as the annual value of any property, elsewhere than in the metropolis, as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, in the assessment of income tax thereon for the year which commenced on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, shall be taken as the annual value of such property for the assessment and charge thereon of the duties of income tax hereby granted under schedules A and B.

(2.) The sum charged as the annual value of every inhabited house elsewhere than in the said metropolis made thereon for the year which commenced as respects England on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and as respects Scotland on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, shall be taken as the annual value of the inhabited house for the assessment and charge thereon of the duties on inhabited houses as respects England for the year which commenced on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and as respects Scotland for the year commencing on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(3.) The inspectors or surveyors of taxes shall be the assessors of the said duties of income tax under schedules A and B, and of the said duties on inhabited houses.

38—(1.) Where, in the case of any dividend, interest, or other annual profits or gains due or payable half yearly or quarterly in the course of the said year which commenced on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, any half yearly or quarterly payments shall have been made prior to the passing of this Act, the duty of income tax hereby granted, or so much by relation to such duty as shall not have been charged thereon or deducted therefrom, shall be charged under schedule D in respect of such payments as profits or gains not charged by virtue of any other schedule in conformity with the provision contained in the sixth case of schedule D, in section one hundred of the Income Tax Act, 1842, and the agents entrusted with the payment of the dividends, interest, or other annual profits or gains, shall furnish a list containing the

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names and addresses of the persons to whom payments have been made, and the amount of such payments, to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue upon a requisition in that behalf.

(2.) Where any person liable to pay any rent, interest, annuity, or other annual payment in the course of the said year shall, on making any such payment prior to the passing of this Act, have not made any deduction or have made an insufficient deduction in respect of the duty of income tax hereby granted he shall be authorized to make the deduction or make up the deficiency on the occasion of the next payment in addition to any other deduction which he may by law be authorized to make.

(3.) The charge or deduction of the duty of income tax at a rate not exceeding the rate hereby granted in the case of any payment made in the course of the said year prior to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been a legal charge or deduction.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Composition for certain Stamp Duties.

39.—The provisions contained in section one hundred and fourteen of the Stamp Act, 1891, in reference to the composition for stamp duty chargeable on transfers of certain stocks, shall extend to the stock of any foreign state or government which is inscribed in the books of the Bank of England.

Exemption of Coupons from Stamp Duty.

40.—A coupon for interest on a marketable security as defined by the Stamp Act, 1891, being one of a set of coupons, whether issued with the security or subsequently issued in a sheet, shall not be chargeable with any stamp duty.

PART VI.

IMPERIAL AND NAVAL DEFENCE LOANS.

41.—(1.) All dividends or other moneys received by the Treasury after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in respect of Suez Canal shares shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(2.) The sum by which the aggregate payments made to the Naval Defence Account under section two of the Naval Defence Act, 1889, before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, exceed the authorized expenditure of ten million pounds, or any less sum which on the completion of the contract vessels has been actually expended on those vessels, shall be paid from that account into the Exchequer, and the instalments payable to the said account under the said section shall cease after the said day to be payable.

(3.)—(a.) The old sinking fund and the new sinking fund may, notwithstanding anything in the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, and the Naval Defence Acts, 1889 and 1893, and in addition to any other mode of application, be applied in pay-

ing off all or any part of the loan of two million six hundred thousand pounds borrowed under Part II. of the Imperial Defence Act, 1888 (in this Act referred to as the Imperial Defence Loan), and of the loan of three million one hundred and forty-six thousand pounds borrowed under the Naval Defence Act, 1889 (in this Act referred to as the Naval Defence Loan) ;

(b.) The interest on the Imperial Defence Loan and the Naval Defence Loan, or on such part thereof as is for the time being outstanding, shall, so far as it would, but for this section, come into course of payment out of the moneys provided by Parliament for army services or naval services, be paid out of the permanent annual charge for the national debt, and the Treasury shall, so far as regards any payments already made, make such adjustments as appear to them necessary for carrying into effect this section.

(4.) Nothing in this section, nor any appeal by this section, shall affect the charge on the Consolidated Fund of any loan, so far as the same is required for the purpose of repaying the principal or interest of such loan to the holder of the security for the same.

(5.) The Acts specified in the third schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent and from the dates in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

Short Title.

42.—This Act may be cited as the Finance Act, 1894.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXISTING DUTIES REFERRED TO.

1. The stamp duties imposed by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, on the affidavit to be required and received from the person applying for probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland, or on the inventory to be exhibited and recorded in Scotland.

2. The stamp duties imposed by section 38 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, as amended and extended by section 11 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1889, on the value of personal or movable property to be included in accounts thereby directed to be delivered.

3. The additional succession duties imposed by section 21 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888.

4. The temporary estate duties imposed by sections 5 and 6 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1889.

5. The duty at the rate of one pound per cent which would by virtue of the Acts in force relating to legacy duty or succession duty have been payable under the will or intestacy of the deceased, or under his disposition or any devolution from him under which respectively estate duty has been paid, or under any other disposition under which estate duty has been paid.

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SECOND SCHEDULE.

ACTS REFERRED TO.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Section referred to.
55 Geo. 3. c. 184.	The Stamp Act, 1815.	Section thirty-eight.
56 Geo. 3. c. 56.	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to repeal the several stamp duties" and ends with the words "managing the said duties."	Section one hundred and seventeen.
43 Vic. c. 14.	The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880. . .	Section ten.
44 & 45 Vic. c. 12.	The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881.	Sections twenty-nine and thirty-two.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
51 & 52 Vic. c. 32.	The Imperial Defence Act, 1888.	The whole of Part Two and section eleven, from "The expression Treasury" to "Admiral," from "the expression Suez" to "1876," and from "The expression Exchequer" to the end of the section, as from the passing of this Act.
52 & 53 Vic. c. 8.	The Naval Defence Act, 1889	The whole Act as from the following dates : Section two, from "To provide such money" to "Exchequer," being sub-sections two to five, as from the end of the last financial year before the passing of this Act, and from "the principal of all securities" to the end of the section, being sub-sections six, seven and eight, as from the 31st of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two ; section five, as from the completion of the audit therein mentioned ; and the residue as from the end of the present financial year.
56 & 57 Vic. c. 45.	The Naval Defence Act, 1893.	The whole Act as from the end of the present financial year.

C O P Y

[47]

Of correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Government of Canada on the subject of the Island of Anticosti.

- No. 1. Despatch of Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen, 12th August, 1898, covering certain newspaper extracts with regard to the Island of Anticosti.
 No. 2. Minute of Council, 24th September, 1898.
 No. 3. Despatch of Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, 23rd February, 1899.
 No. 4. Minute of Council, 30th March, 1899, approving report of the Solicitor General.
 No. 5. Report of the Solicitor General, 30th March, 1899.
 No. 6. Despatch of Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, 25th March, 1899, covering letter of the Reverend Edward J. Stobo.
 No. 7. Letter of Reverend Edward J. Stobo, 3rd March, 1899.

No. 1.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, 12th August, 1898.

Governor General,
 &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your government, the accompanying copies of newspaper extracts on the subject of the control exercised by a French subject over the Island of Anticosti.

In Sir H. Strong's despatch No. 276 of the 19th of October, 1896, I have already received a copy of the deed transferring possession of the island to M. Menier, but I shall be glad if you will obtain from your ministers and forward to me at an early date a report on the statements in the press as to the state of affairs which at present exists in the island.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

(From *Daily Mail* Tuesday, 9th, August, 1898.)

THE ANTICOSTI DANGER.

Trouble is brewing in Canada over the Island of Anticosti, lying at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and commanding the highway to the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

About April, 1896, M. Menier, the French "Chocolate King," acquired the island from the Quebec government, in which province it is included, for a merely nominal sum. His plan at the time was stated to be to turn the whole island, which has an area of about 3,500 square miles, into an immense hunting park, where Canadian wild animals might be bred.

M. Menier also expressed a desire to experiment in colonization by bringing out a number of French farmers, etc. This was very pleasing to the then Premier of Quebec,

who little realized what his government had done in bartering away territory to a foreigner. He was shortly, however, to receive a rude awakening.

In May, 1896, a big cargo boat, "La Savoy," arrived at Anticosti, having among its cargo a large number of field guns—presumably to shoot the wild animals with or to assist the settlers.

On 30th, May 1896, a Nova Scotian fishing schooner, when fishing off West Point, Anticosti, was warned off by M. Menier's servants, and was informed that it was M. Menier's desire that no vessel should fish within the three mile limits. If the order to move on was not attended to, force was threatened.

This was practically a declaration on Mr. Menier's part that the island was foreign territory, and must be regarded as such. The incident caused much indignation in Canada at the time, and it was explained that although M. Menier had certain rights over the island, it no longer ceased to be British territory, and he could not prevent fishing around its shores.

The latest development is more interesting still, and shows M. Menier's great desire to advance colonization. The residents of Fox Bay, one of the principal settlements in the island, were, according to mail advices dated the 9th instant, ordered to vacate the place in twenty-four hours.

Some of the people here, it appears, lived there for twenty-five years. Being poor they have appealed to the Canadian government for protection. The Ottawa authorities have, however, shifted the responsibility on the Quebec government, and the people have been told to look to the latter for redress.

The matter stands thus at present, and should be the subject of searching inquiry.

Valuable as the island is from a strategic point of view, it has also a great value for future cable expansion in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. M. Menier's name is associated with many French and anti-British cable undertakings, among these being the so-called first section of the Pacific cable from Queensland to New Caledonia, and the projected cable from San Francisco to Hawaii. Having regard to the future uses to which Anticosti may be put to, telegraphically, care should be taken to preserve British jurisdiction intact.

J. B. WILSON.

* * * * *

A case in point is furnished by the trouble that is now brewing in Canada over the Island of Anticosti. The island in question, which occupies a commanding position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, was acquired from the Quebec government a few years ago by M. Menier, the French chocolate "king." The purchase price was almost nominal, as the island was a wilderness and M. Menier professed to want it chiefly for a hunting estate, where Canadian wild animals might be bred. As an experiment in colonization he proposed to bring out a number of French farmers as settlers; but instead of farmers, the vessel, professedly chartered for the purpose, brought soldiers and field guns, and the island was soon converted into a fortified demesne, over which the purchaser began to exercise sovereign rights. Nova Scotia fishing vessels are now forbidden to fish within the three mile limit of the shore, and the British residents at Fox Bay, one of the principal settlements in the island, have been ordered to vacate the place within twenty-four hours. It is to be hoped that the Dominion government will lose no time in correcting M. Menier's erroneous ideas as to the nationality of the island, and it would be well that millionaires generally should be enlightened as to the limits of the purchasing power of money where political and national interests are involved.

* * * * *

Island of Anticosti.

No. 2.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 24th September, 1898.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, hereto annexed, dated 12th August, 1898, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with copies of newspaper extracts on the subject of the control exercised by M. Menier, a French subject, over the Island of Anticosti. Mr. Chamberlain states that he will be glad if Your Excellency will obtain and forward to him at an early date a report on the statements in the press as to the state of affairs which at present exist on the island.

The Minister of Justice to whom the said despatch and inclosures were referred, states that the necessary inquiries can be conveniently prosecuted, and the information called for obtained by the attorney general of the province of Quebec.

The minister therefore recommends that copies of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch and of the accompanying papers be referred to the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec with a request that he furnish Your Excellency with a report covering the particulars asked for

The committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEF,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd February, 1899.

Governor General,
&c., &c, &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to invite your attention to my despatch, No. 253, of the 12th August, in which I requested your predecessor to obtain from his ministers and forward to me at an early date, a report on the statements which have appeared in the English press as to the state of affairs at present existing on the Island of Anticosti.

2. I shall be glad if your ministers will do what they can to expedite the transmission of this report. The matter formed the subject of a recent question in the House of Commons, and it is desirable that if it should be raised again, I should be in possession of the facts of the case.

. I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 4.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 30th March, 1899.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 23rd February, 1899, from the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain, together with a former despatch dated 12th August, 1898, requesting a report regarding the truth of certain statements which had appeared in the English press on the subject of the control exercised by a French subject over the Island of Anticosti, and respecting the state of affairs at present existing on that island.

The solicitor general submits the annexed report upon the said matter.

The committee concur in the said annexed report, and advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a certified copy of this minute and of the said report to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL,

OTTAWA, 29th March, 1899.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council :

The undersigned, to whom has been referred the despatch dated the twenty-third day of February, 1899, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, requesting His Excellency to obtain from his ministers a report regarding the truth of certain statements which had appeared in the English press on the subject of the control exercised by a French subject over the Island of Anticosti, and respecting the state of affairs at present existing on that island, has the honour to submit the following for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The articles in the English press, to which the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies referred, contain two different statements, the first to the effect that the government of the province of Quebec had made a grant of the Island of Anticosti to a French citizen, Mr. H. E. A. Menier; the second to the effect that Mr. Menier had abused his rights as proprietor of the Island of Anticosti to the prejudice of certain subjects of Her Majesty, who, it is alleged, held vested rights therein. The undersigned will deal separately with each of these statements.

1. The Island of Anticosti was taken possession of in 1535 by Jacques Cartier in the name of the King of France. In 1680 it was granted to Sieur Louis Jolliet, and since thus passing from the public domain more than two hundred years ago, it has never reverted to the Crown. The present proprietor, M. Henri Emile Anatole Menier, obtains his title under the deeds which record the various transfers of the property during that period. The following is a brief summary of this chain of title :

In March, 1680, Jacques Duchesneau, intendant of New France, and M. LeComte de Frontenac, Governor of New France, in the name of the King of France, granted the fief and seigniory of the Island of Anticosti to Sieur Louis Jolliet, in consideration of certain discoveries and explorations which the latter has made on behalf of His Majesty.

In 1701 Sieur Louis Jolliet died, leaving him surviving the following children :

Sons (4) Louis Jolliet,
Francois Jolliet,
Charles Jolliet,
Jean Jolliet.

Daughter (1) Claire Jolliet, married to Joseph Fleury des Chambeault.

Louis Jolliet and Francois Jolliet died unmarried.

18th April, 1725.—As appears by the Act of Foi et Homage of this date Charles Jolliet, Jean Jolliet and Claire Jolliet Fleury de la Gorgendiere, were received in *foi et homage* as joint seigneurs of the Island of Anticosti.

4th December, 1769.—Deed whereby William Grant acquired from Antoine Grise all the right, title and interest of Antoine Belcour de la Fontaine, which the said Grise had acquired by deed from the latter.

1st June, 1772.—Deed whereby Thomas Dunn acquired all the right, title and interest of Dame Marie Bissot, widow of Francois Vederique.

Island of Anticosti.

20th November, 1777.—Deed whereby Thomas Dunn acquired all the right, title and interest of Demoiselle Madeleine de la Fontaine.

21st January, 1779.—Upon this date, at a sale held by the sheriff in pursuance of an adjudication dated the 18th day of May, 1778, upon the suit of the heirs of Joseph Fleury de la Gorgendiere against the heirs of Charles Jolliet, d'Anticosty, nine-twentieths of the Island of Anticosti were sold to William Grant, the husband of Dame Catherine Fleury de la Gorgendiere.

6th August, 1784.—William Grant made a notarial declaration that the above mentioned sale of nine-twentieths of the Island of Anticosti was to be considered as having been made in the proportion of one-half to himself, one quarter to the Honourable Thomas Dunn, and one-quarter to Peter Stuart.

11th November, 1779.—Deed of sale whereby William Grant acquired whatever right, title or claim was possessed by Joseph Marin as heir of his mother, Dame Louise Charlotte Fleury de la Gorgendiere.

1st February, 1781.—Deed of exchange whereby William Grant acquired through Gabriel Elzear Tachereau, whatever right, title or claim which had descended to Louise Therese Fleury de la Gorgendiere, Marquise de Vaudreuil.

17th February, 1784.—Deed of sale whereby the Honourable Thomas Dunn and Peter Stuart acquired the rights of Dame Claire Jolliet de Migan, Dame Marie Genevieve Jolliet de Migan, and Dame Marie Ann Jolliet de Migan.

18th January, 1786.—Deed of Cession from François Joseph Cugnet (who had acquired the rights of François Belcour de la Fontaine by deed of sale, dated 12th October, 1781) to the Honourable Thomas Dunn and Peter Stuart.

12th September, 1789.—The Honourable Thomas Dunn and Peter Stuart having thus acquired nearly, if not all, the remaining interest in the Island of Anticosti, apart from that acquired by the Honourable William Grant for himself and for them at the sheriff's sale on 21st January, 1779, or from that otherwise acquired by the Honourable William Grant for himself alone, an agreement was made on the 12th day of September, 1789, between the Honourable William Grant and the Baroness Dowager de Longueuil, (*nee* de la Gorgendiere), his wife, both their own names and as the representatives of the heirs of Fleury Deschambault, of the first part, the Honourable Thomas Dunn, of the second part and Peter Stuart of the third part, which, after reciting that the parties thereto were joint proprietors, in undetermined shares, of nearly the whole of the fief or seigniorship of the Island of Anticosti, set forth that they thereby agreed to hold the said property in the following shares:—

The Honourable William Grant, one-half.

The Honourable Thomas Dunn, one-quarter.

Peter Stuart, one quarter.

30th July, 1808.—The Honourable William Grant having died leaving no heirs him surviving, one John Richardson was appointed curator to the vacant estate, and as a result of certain proceedings taken against the said estate in a suit intitled Langan *vs.* Richardson, the sheriff of Quebec sold Patrick Langan one undivided one-half of the Island of Anticosti, being the share held therein by the estate of the late William Grant.

Patrick Langan died leaving him surviving as heiresses:—

Charlotte Langan (Mrs. H. G. Forsyth.)

Julia Langan (Mrs. P. Leslie.)

Maria Johnson Langan (Mrs. Kennedy.)

4th July, 1826.—Deed whereby Maria Johnson Langan (Mrs. Kennedy) conveyed to her sister Charlotte Langan (Mrs. H. G. Forsyth) all her right, title and interest in and to the Island of Anticosti.

25th October, 1831.—Charlotte Langan (Forsyth) and Julia Langan (Leslie) received in *foi et homage* as to the following parts of the Island of Anticosti:

Charlotte Langan (Forsyth), two-thirds of one-half.

Julia Langan (Leslie), one-third of one-half.

9th October, 1837.—Peter Stuart died leaving him surviving heirs, and having on 1st May, 1797, made his last will, which is now amongst the archives of the Superior

Court of the province of Quebec. On 9th October, 1837, his heirs were received in *foi et homage* as owners of the seignery of the Island of Anticosti as to the following part :—

Mary Stuart, James T. S. Stuart, W. T. P. Stuart, each one-quarter.

23rd October, 1866.—The Honourable Thomas Dunn died on the 15th April, 1818, leaving heirs him surviving, and having on the 5th August, 1801, made his last will, which is now amongst the archives of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec. On 23rd October, 1866, these heirs were proprietors of the following respective shares of the Island of Anticosti :—

William Hew Dunn, five-sixths of one-fourth.

Ann Catherine Dunn, one-sixth of one-fourth.

23rd January, 1864.—An inspection having been made of the title of the Island of Anticosti, under the terms of the Seignorial Tenure Act, it was ascertained that it was held as follows :—

Heirs of Thomas Dunn, three-twelfths.

Heirs of Peter Stuart, three-twelfths.

H. G. Forsyth, five-twelfths.

Hon. J. Leslie, one-twelfth.

4th January, 1876.—Deed whereby Dame Charlotte Langan (Forsyth) conveyed to the Anticosti Company two-twelfths of the Island of Anticosti.

22nd January, 1881.—Last will of Dame Julian Langan (previously admitted to probate) registered. It bequeathed one-twelfth of the Island of Anticosti to Patrick Leslie, Grace Leslie (Henderson) and Kate Leslie,

11th January, 1881.—Deed whereby Grace Leslie (Henderson) conveyed to George Bury one-third of one-twelfth of the Island of Anticosti.

31st January, 1880.—Deed whereby Dame M. S. Forsyth conveyed to George Murray and Mona M. Lesser four-twelfths of the Island of Anticosti.

16th March, 1881.—Deed whereby the Anticosti Company conveyed to George Bury two-twelfths of the Island of Anticosti.

10th September, 1884.—The above mentioned George Bury, Patrick Leslie, George Murray and Mona Lesser, Dame Kate Leslie, and the Anticosti Company, together with the heirs of Thomas Dunn and the heirs of Peter Stuart, were parties to a forced licitation of the whole property in a suit intituled Bury *vs.* Leslie *et al* brought in the Superior Court of the province of Quebec for the district of Saguenay.

The Island of Anticosti was on 17th June, 1884, sold in the above mentioned suit to Francis William Stockwell, the deed by the prothonotary of the said court being dated the 10th day of September, 1884.

27th August, 1884.—Agreement made between F. W. Stockwell, T. G. Stockwell, and the Right Honourable Charles Mark Allanson Winn, Baron Headley, whereby the parties thereto declared, under the terms therein contained, that one undivided third of the Island of Anticosti should be acquired for the account of the said Baron Headley, and two-thirds thereof for the said F. W. Stockwell.

31st October, 1884.—Deed whereby F. W. Stockwell conveyed to T. G. Stockwell one undivided third of the Island of Anticosti.

16th January, 1885.—Agreement made between Baron Headley, F. W. Stockwell, and T. G. Stockwell, whereby the undivided one-third interest in the Island of Anticosti acquired by Baron Headley under the agreement of 27th August, 1884, was conveyed to T. G. Stockwell.

3rd July, 1888.—Deed whereby F. W. Stockwell and T. G. Stockwell conveyed to the Governor and Company of the Island of Anticosti, Limited, of numbers 9 and 10 Pancras Lane, in the city of London, England, the Island of Anticosti.

16th December, 1895.—Deed whereby, in consideration of payment by the vendee of the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, H. Kendrick, liquidator of the Governor and Company of the Island of Anticosti, Limited, conveyed the Island of Anticosti to Henri Emile Anatole Menier, of number 8 rue Alfred de Vigny, Paris, in the Republic of France.

Island of Anticosti.

It thus appears that M. Menier did not acquire the Island of Anticosti from the government of the province of Quebec, as stated in the article in the English press to which the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies requested His Excellency the Governor General to draw the attention of his ministers. The Island of Anticosti has not formed part of the public domain of Canada or of any province thereof, since it was granted in 1680 by the King of France to Sieur Louis Jolliet, to which grant the present owner, M. Menier, traces his title.

2. M. Menier has never, either by his own acts or by those of his agents, alleged or contended that the Island of Anticosti, was in any respect exempt from the inherent sovereign power which is possessed by the Crown over all land within Her Majesty's dominions. No claim has been made by the proprietor or in his behalf to any immunity from the provincial and federal laws which are applicable to him as well as to any other proprietor in the province of Quebec. It is not considered that the future utility of the Island of Anticosti, either as a position of strategic importance or as a base for cable expansion, is, by reason of its possession by its present proprietor, threatened or imperilled to any greater extent than it has been at any time during the last two hundred years. The island, being private property, is at all times liable to expropriation for military or such other public purposes as to Her Majesty's government may seem advisable.

3. The present proprietor of the Island of Anticosti has not fortified it with field guns or with artillery of any description, nor has he assumed, under any pretence whatever, to prohibit fishing within a limit of three miles of the coast. He has administered it under the laws of the land, as a private estate and placed it under the management of an agent, Mr. Oscar Commettant, to whom he has given the rather pompous though absolutely inoffensive title of Governor of the Island.

4. The present proprietor of the Island of Anticosti promulgated some years ago a number of rules to be observed by his tenants on the island. These regulations have apparently been beneficial to the inhabitants as a whole. The fishery inspector for the province of Quebec, in the course of his annual official report to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, comments at some length upon the great improvement wrought in the island and in the condition of the settlers thereon since it passed into the hands of its present owner. Many buildings have been erected and others are in the course of construction. More land has been put under cultivation. Increased means of communication with the mainland have lessened the price of the necessities of life. Fish and game have been preserved from wholesale destruction.

It appears, however, that some of the regulations regarding the killing of wild animals, the cutting of wood and other matters, were repeatedly violated and ignored by a group of settlers at Fox Bay. The proprietor, therefore, applied through his agent in June, 1898, to the provincial government of the province of Quebec for the assistance of four constables, in order that, without any breach of the peace, the ten offending families might be formally served with notices to quit, and might be removed from the island, to whatever point on the mainland they might designate. The constables, who were conveyed to the island at M. Menier's expense, were ordered to act in the same manner as was usual when they were sent to protect the rights of proprietors in any other part of the province. Soon after the arrival of the constables at Anticosti, the settlers of their own free will, accepted certain terms proposed by the agent of the proprietor, and an agreement embodying these propositions was accordingly signed by the interested parties. The constables, therefore, returned to Quebec. It appears, however, that the agreement referred to, did not effect a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between M. Menier and the Fox Bay settlers. The proprietor, therefore, has taken the ordinary proceedings necessary in order to obtain a judicial finding determining his rights. These actions, which are now pending in the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, in the district of Saguenay, are contested by the Fox Bay settlers. These settlers are poor, and the government of the province of Quebec, in order to have full justice done to them, has retained counsel to act in their behalf, and has undertaken to bear all costs of the defence.

Respectfully submitted,

C. FITZPATRICK,

Solicitor General.

No. 6.

(Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.)

DOWNING STREET, 25th March, 1899.

Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your ministers, copy of a letter from the Rev. E. J. Stobo, of Quebec, respecting the state of affairs on the Island of Anticosti.

2. I trust that, as public attention is being attracted to this matter, no long time will elapse before your ministers are able to furnish me with the report which I requested in my despatch No. 253 of the 12th August last, and again in my despatch No. 30 of the 23rd ult.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 7.

QUEBEC EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE,
QUEBEC, 3rd March, 1899.The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Colonial Secretary, London, G.B.

HON. and DEAR SIR,—Pardon me for addressing a few lines to you anent the Island of Anticosti in Gulf of St. Lawrence, province of Quebec, Canada. There is at Fox Bay, the eastern end of the island, a small Protestant community numbering between sixty and seventy persons, most of whom have been born on the island, the heads of families having settled there in 1872 at the invitation of the "Forsyth Trading Company."

These have been in undisturbed possession for twenty-seven years, and now they are to be expelled from the island, as it has by purchase passed into the hands of M. Menier of Paris, France. He claims sovereign rights as to who shall reside upon the island, land upon or leave the island, and absolute control of all trade and fishery rights. We are contesting his right to expel these people, whose moral probity cannot be disputed, and who are simple-minded, God-fearing persons, and British subjects. The island is claimed by three parties beside Menier, a Paris family of the name Bissot, the heirs of Major General McLean, and a Mr. Forsyth, of the Forsyth Company. M. Menier has bought from a party who has a sheriff's title, but he has got the provincial government to renounce all claim, and is in treaty to buy the province's fishery rights, which by a decision of the Privy Council has just come into its possession.

It is a serious matter to have an alien in possession of such a strategical position right in the mouth of the river, wholly settled by those who submit to an absolutism.

We mean to make him prove his title, and, if he can do so, then to demand compensation for these poor people who are being evicted.

As secretary of the "Alliance" these poor people have applied to me for aid and advice, and I have been appointed treasurer of the legal defence fund. Their case is now in court, and will be decided at the opening of navigation.

The island is one hundred and twenty miles long, and on the average ten miles broad, and up to three years ago the Fox Bay settlers were about the only residents. If the present claimant to proprietorship did not act so arbitrarily no one would make trouble, but he governs not as a British Canadian, but as a Frenchman, and an Ultramontane at that.

Island of Anticosti.

The island's occupation and settlement is worth watching, and the case of these poor British subjects worthy of all the aid that can be rendered them.

I expect to be in London on the 22nd or 23rd of April, and anything addressed to the care of "British and Foreign Bible Society" 146 Queen Victoria street, London, or "Evangelical Alliance," 7 Adam street, Strand, London, will find me.

As one deeply interested in the case, I am at your service to explain it, if necessary.

Our lawyer here is W. H. Davidson, B.A., advocate, Quebec, Que., who is ready to supply you with all the facts, and the blunders already made by the provincial government.

I am, &c.,

Secretary of Auxilliary of British and Foreign Bible Society, and
Evangelical Alliance, and Treasurer of Anticosti Settlers'
Defence Fund, 1 Wolfe St., Quebec, Que.

EDWARD J. STOBO,
Minister of the Gospel.

RETURN

(48)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 18th April, 1898, for copies of all Orders in Council, memorials, correspondence and every other document in connection with the granting of 150,000 acres of public lands in favour of the University of Manitoba, and the transfer and patenting of the same to the University.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 15th June, 1887.

On a memorandum dated 6th June, 1887, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting the annexed regulations adopted by the University of Manitoba relating to the allotment of land to be selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to that university, under the provisions of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, by the 5th section of which it is provided that the grant of land to the University of Manitoba shall be held in trust for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the Dominion Government.

The minister having examined the regulations now submitted recommends that they be approved.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Land Grant Committee at an adjourned meeting of the University Council on the 28th January, 1887.

REGULATIONS UNDER 48 AND 49 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 50, DOMINION STATUTES.

1. After the selection and granting of the lands made under the provisions of statute 2 of chapter 50, 48 and 49 Victoria, the University of Manitoba shall cause to be kept one or more land registers which shall contain a description of the said lands, the quality and character thereof so far as the same can be ascertained from the field notes of the survey and the official maps of the portions of the country where such lands are situate. The land register shall also contain a complete record of all the particulars respecting the management, sales and disposition of such lands.

NOTE.—Only part of this Return has been printed—the part desired by A. A. C. LaRivière, Esq., member for Provencher, Manitoba.

2. The said lands shall be held upon the following trusts :—

The university may at any time, in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of or lease the said lands or any portion thereof and receive the proceeds and income resulting therefrom.

3. The university may apply such portion of said proceeds and income as may be considered proper to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom :

“To purchase a suitable site and to erect thereon university buildings and to furnish the same.

“To invest such portion of said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the objects aforesaid in such securities and on such terms as the council may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and the council may apply the income arising out of the leasing of said lands and from such investments, or any portion thereof, to any of the purposes aforesaid or to any other purpose contemplated by the said Act, chapter 50, 48 and 49 Victoria.”

4. The management of such lands and the proceeds or income arising therefrom shall be under the control of the council of the university, which may appoint all such committees or persons as may be considered necessary for the purpose thereof, and may pay any such persons so appointed if deemed requisite.

J. ROYAL,
Vice Chancellor of the University of Manitoba.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 3rd, January, 1889.

R. SEDGEWICK, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed to inclose herewith an Order in Council bearing date the 15th June, 1887, approving the regulations made by the council of the Manitoba University for the disposal of the land grant to the university, and to request that you will furnish this department with a draft form of the patent to be issued for the endowment lands.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. KINLOCH,
For the Assistant Secretary.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 12th January, 1889.

The SECRETARY,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 3rd inst., Ref. No. 101818, addressed to J. A. M. Aikins, Esq., and which has been handed to me for reply, I am directed by the Lands Committee of the University of Manitoba to say that the university is a body corporate under “The University Act of Manitoba” of the consolidated statutes of Manitoba, 1880, cap. 63. I am further directed to say that the committee have by resolution declared in favour of having one patent issued “for each of the blocks selected in the second registration district.”

I am, sir,
Yours truly,

FRED. C. WADE,
Secretary.

University of Manitoba.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 15th March, 1889.

ROBERT SEDGEWICK, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed to draw your attention to the letter which was addressed to you on the 3rd January last, inclosing a copy of the Order in Council of the 15th June, 1887, approving of the regulations made by the council of the Manitoba University with regard to the land grant to that institution, and to request you to furnish the draft patent you were in that letter asked to prepare, as the Minister of the Interior is very anxious that the patents be issued at once for the lands which the authorities of the university have selected.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. B. DOUGLAS,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 11th March, 1889.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—On my return to Winnipeg I find a letter dated the 7th instant, from the registrar of the council of the University of Manitoba, advising me of the resolution of council adopted on the 6th instant to the following effect:—

“Whereas it appears from the report of the secretary of the land committee that but 172,520 acres remain at the disposal of the university from which to select 108,000 acres of land, if the lands recommended for patent by the land office should be accepted, the Department of the Interior be asked to place 100,000 acres more at the disposal of the university in the districts which have not already been examined by the university land inspectors.

“Resolved that the land committee be authorized to have the land recommended by the government to be patented to the university inspected before patent issue, in order that any not of the quality required may be rejected, and that the Dominion government be requested to allow them this privilege.”

With regard to the first resolution, at present we have under reservation in addition to the lands already recommended for patent in favour of the university, an area of about 200,000 acres from which the university authorities are to be allowed to select the remainder of its grant of 100,000 acres. It seems to me, therefore, and Mr. Pearce agrees with me, that until the examiners have fully reported upon the lands now reserved, it would be unwise to make any further reservation. I may say that we have had several complaints already from settlers desiring to obtain entry for lands held under reservation for this purpose.

I do not know, however, what assurance the minister may have given the delegation representing the university that he met here at the Queen's hotel last year. It is possible that he may be inclined to order the further reservation asked for.

With regard to the lands which I have already recommended for patent, I may say that the list of vacant lands in the Winnipeg district was recommended in toto without being first inspected or accepted by the university authorities. This land is certainly of fair average quality, and on this account I would refuse the application which the university people now make to be allowed to reject any of them which in their opinion are not of that quality. I am quite sure that among the lands they are now rejecting are many quarter sections of fair average quality, and that the lands that they have accepted are above the average, that is of the lands remaining at the disposal of the Crown at the time of the passage of the Act providing for the university grant.

I wish very much that you will discuss this matter with the minister as early as possible, and advise me of the result.

It seems to me that under the statute the right of selection rests with the department, and not with the university, and that under direction of the minister it is competent for me or for any one whom he may appoint for the purpose to select without consulting the university authorities such lands as in the opinion of such officer of the department may be deemed suitable.

Yours very truly,

H. H. SMITH.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 4th July, 1889.

The Secretary,

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Kinloch's letter of the 3rd January last, with which was inclosed a copy of an Order in Council approving the regulations made by the council of the University of Manitoba, with reference to the land grant to the university, and in which I am asked to furnish a draft form of the patent which should be issued for the endowment lands.

I have now the honour to inclose a draft patent which has been prepared in the department and is approved in point of form by the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice directs me to state that he thinks it would be well to send this draft to the university authorities for their approval or for such observations as they may think proper to make with reference to it.

It is believed that the draft embodies in effect the provisions which the university council desires that the patent should contain, though it does not conform precisely to the language of the regulations passed by the council. It also contains certain other provisions considered to be necessary or expedient, and it is right that the council should have an opportunity of seeing, and, if they so desire, discussing these.

The form of patent as finally settled had better, the minister thinks, be submitted to the Governor in Council for approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT SEDGEWICK,

Deputy Minister of Justice.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :

Whereas, in and by chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada intituled "An Act respecting the Province of Manitoba," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that an allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba, a body corporate and politic under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, chapter sixty-three, for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the Dominion Government.

And whereas, the lands herein after mentioned and described the same being Dominion lands within the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, have been selected by the government of our Dominion of Canada to be granted to the said "The University

University of Manitoba.

of Manitoba" (hereinafter sometimes called the said university), in pursuance firstly above mentioned.

And whereas, the said university has framed a basis and scheme under which it is proposed that the said lands shall be held by the said university upon certain trusts which are hereinafter embodied and set forth.

And whereas, the said basis or scheme has been duly approved by our Governor General in Council who has authorized the issue of letters patent granting the said lands to the said university, upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained.

Now know ye that we do by these presents, grant, convey and assign unto the said, The University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns

To have and to hold the said lands unto the said, The University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained saving and

Provided always that the said lands are to be held by the said university, their successors and assigns for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the following trusts and purposes, that is to say :—

1. That the said university, their successors and assigns, may at any time and in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds or incomeresulting therefrom.

2. That the said university, their successors and assigns, may apply such portion of the said proceeds and income as may be considered proper to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom ; to purchase a suitable site or suitable sites for, and to erect thereon university buildings, and to furnish such buildings, and shall invest such portion of the said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the said objects in such securities and on such terms as the said university, their successors or assigns may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and may apply the income arising out of the leasing of the said lands, and from such investments or any portion thereof, to any of the purposes aforesaid or to any purpose contemplated or provided for by the Act of incorporation of the said university ; and may also from time to time with the express sanction and approval of our Governor in Council, but not otherwise, apply any part of such income to any other purpose connected with the work of the university or the objects for which it was created.

Provided always that if at any time hereafter the said university shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a university, or if at any time hereafter the said university shall cease to be constituted as provided by its present Act of incorporation, chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, then and in such case any and all of the said land which may remain unsold shall revert to and become revested in us and our successors as our and their former estate therein ; and all funds in the hands of the said university, their successors and assigns, the proceeds of or which in any way result from the said lease or other disposal of the said lands shall be immediately paid over to us our successors or assigns.

Provided further, and it is hereby made an express condition of this grant that at all times hereafter the said university, their successors and assigns, shall keep or cause to be kept such separate and distinct accounts of the proceeds and income resulting from the sale, lease or other disposal of and of all moneys in any way derived from or arising out of the said lands as shall clearly and readily disclose the amount and nature thereof as well as all dealings therewith, and also that all books, vouchers and papers containing or in any way relating to such account shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person or persons appointed by our Governor in Council to inspect the same.

(Great Seal.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 30th July, 1889.

F. C. WADE, Esq.,

Secretary Land Committee of University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of a draft form of patent which has been furnished by the law officers of the Crown as the form to be used in granting to the Manitoba University the lands which have been allotted to them; and to request you to submit it for the approval of the authorities of the university, and to return it to this department, under cover of a letter containing any suggestions or observations which they may wish to make in regard to it.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. KINLOCH,
for the Assistant Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,

LAND COMMITTEE,

WINNIPEG, 16th July, 1889.

Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY,

Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

HON. SIR,—I have been requested by the land committee to write your department and ascertain what progress is being made in the issuing to the university of patents for the lands selected. It is of supreme importance to the university that these patents should be finally issued before the next meeting of the council in September. The reasons for this can be briefly stated.

1. The provincial government will not assist the institution until it is decided to remodel it and make it a teaching body, and

2. Until the lands are finally patented to the university, the friends of the institution do not care to urge any reform if so doing might have the effect of stirring up any section to attempt to interfere with or divide the land grant.

3. The legislature meets in the opening winter months and are extremely anxious to be then in a position to adopt our new programme and obtain the very substantial assistance that will then, and not till then, be given us.

While urging on behalf of the university the speedy patenting of the lands, I would like to add that I do not refer to those in Winnipeg district. Our examiners are now at work inspecting the latter, and have found a large portion of them to consist of pure bog lands, useless for any purpose. I refer at present to the lands in the other districts. In about ten days we will be able to tell exactly what lands are useless and what are worth accepting in the Winnipeg district as well.

I beg to remain, honourable sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRED. C. WADE,
Secretary Land Committee.

University of Manitoba.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 13th September, 1889.

The Honourable E. DEWDNEY,
Minister of the Interior.

MY DEAR MR. DEWDNEY,—Some time ago I had some correspondence with Archbishop Taché on the subject of conditions which he wishes attached to the grant of land to the University of Manitoba. I answered His Grace that I could not cause any condition to be inserted in the grant, of a special character, without instructions from your department, or from council, and that I could not avail myself of His Grace's letter to explain his wishes in that regard, as the letters were marked "private."

He has accordingly written me the inclosed letter dated August, 1889, supposing probably that he should write to me in continuation of the correspondence which we already had. As the matter is, however, one for you, I send you the letter together with a copy of the draft, which has already been suggested, to your department.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN THOMPSON.

ST. BONIFACE, August, 1889.

The Honourable
Sir JOHN THOMPSON, K.C.M.G., &c.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—As president of St. Boniface College and as one of the representatives of the said college in the council of the University of Manitoba, I beg to submit to you a few considerations in regard to the grant of Dominion lands made to the university under 48, 49 Vic., ch. 50, sec. 2, of the statutes of the Dominion.

A brief sketch of the history of the university, of its foundation and working may assist in explaining the true position our college is placed in, and in better showing my views on the question at issue.

The university was created by an Act of the provincial legislature passed in 1877, and incorporated in the consolidated statutes of Manitoba, ch. 63. Sec. 28 of that Act declares that the incorporated colleges in connection with the university shall be the college of St. Boniface, the St. John college and the Manitoba college, and the other incorporated colleges which may, from time to time, be affiliated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The St. Boniface college is a Roman Catholic institution; the St. John college is connected with the Church of England, and the Manitoba college with the Presbyterian Church.

The above three colleges were in 1877, and remained the only ones connected with the university until 1886, when the Medical college was affiliated, and last year, 1888, the Wesley college was also affiliated.

In the preamble of the Act, establishing the university, it is stated that the university is to be established *on the model of the university of London*. This was inserted advisedly, as it was then intended and clearly understood that the university was to be an examining body and not a teaching body.

Sec. 11 of the said Act enacts that there shall be no professorship or teachership *at present* in the university, the words *at present* in the section may seem to indicate an intention to make the university in the course of time, a teaching body. A few observations may be made in regard to these words.

The bill creating the university, as framed by the Hon. Mr. Royal, then Attorney General of the province, and as discussed and adopted at meetings of the representatives of the three colleges, intended at the time to be connected with the university, and as presented to the House, had not in it those two words. The Hon. Mr. Royal, who had charge of the bill, who put it through the House, and supervised it in com-

mittee of the whole, never saw those words, nor heard them mentioned. When the statute-book appeared, we were greatly surprised to see the said words in it. They must have been added in committee of the whole without the knowledge of the promoter of the bill. But the bill had become law. I may add, however, that these words were never found in the French copy of the statutes.

I enter into these details to show you that we never were consenting parties to have those words in the Act. It was well known at the time that we, the representatives of St. Boniface college and of the Catholic portion of the university in the organization, we could not have joined the other colleges in a teaching university.

The following sentence in the endowment clause 48, 49 Victoria, chapter 50, section 2, "as an endowment to the University of Manitoba for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education" might perhaps, at first sight, be interpreted to apply to a teaching university; but I do not think such was the meaning of the programme or curriculum prepared by the council for the yearly examination on the various subjects, necessitated on the part of the affiliated colleges, who, in fact, have so far constituted the university, the obligation of giving the training required by the university. And in this, the university may be considered as giving proper training in the higher branches of education, within the provisions of the Act.

During the last three or four years, the question of making the university a teaching body by founding chairs in connection therewith, has been submitted and urged in the university council by some representatives of the other colleges. We made known to them our insuperable objection to such proposed scheme, as it was impossible for us to send the pupils of our colleges to be taught by professors over whose teaching we had no control. They understood our reasons; the discussion was conducted in a good spirit on both sides, without any harsh words being uttered. They regretted the difficulty of the situation as to St. Boniface college, but they repeatedly said that it was for them a very important question; that the change would have to come, and that, sooner or later, the legislature would have to be applied to to legislate on the matter.

Now really, we anticipate that the scheme may be forced on us before very long, when we might be compelled to modify, or perhaps sever our connection with the university. We have no idea what form the modification may take or on what terms or conditions the severance may be effected. Whether we shall be permitted to remain in some shape or other, as an independent and separate branch of the university in regard to the teaching of our pupils, or otherwise, we cannot foresee. At all events I think that, as the oldest college in the country, as one of the three colleges with which the university was founded, as one of the colleges which took a very active part in the organization, in framing, as they now exist, its statutes, ordinances, regulations and curriculum, and as being still what may be called a component part of the university, it is not unreasonable to expect, in the event of the modification of the university from its original plan, the St. Boniface college representing all the Roman Catholic population of the country in the matter of superior education, should not be forced into an undesirable position in the university, without some means being derived to protect its right and reasonable claims. I do not wish to ask for any special privilege or favour for the St. Boniface college. But what I desire and that I would suggest is that, in the patent granting to the university the lands allowed by the statutes, some clause or words may be inserted affording a protection to any particular college connected with the university and constituting a part thereof, whose rights and position may be affected or interfered with, in the event of the said university altering its constitution or modifying its original plan. The protection asked to-day by the St. Boniface college will be for the benefit of any of the colleges finding themselves in parallel circumstances.

In a few months or a few years, some one of the other colleges may have interests conflicting with the majority and claim the benefit of the same protecting clause. This would also act as a warning to the university as a body that the right and just claims of any of its constituent parts should not be infringed upon; and it would tend to pro-

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mote and preserve between the different denominational colleges, the harmony and good relations which have so far been prevailing.

Pardon me, Dear Sir, for trespassing so much upon your valuable time. The important interest at stake must be my justification. I have reason to hope that your honourable colleagues in the government, when you will place the matter before them, will see the force and urgency of my request and that the protection asked for will be secured without difficulty.

I have the honour to be, dear sir,
Your most obedient servant

ALEX.,
Arch. of St. Boniface, O.M.I.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1889.

F. C. WADE, Esq.,
Secretary, Land Committee, University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of the Interior, to send you the inclosed copy of a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface to the Minister of Justice, with reference to the grant of lands to the University of Manitoba, under 48-49 Victoria, chapter 50, for the information of the governing body of the university and for any comments thereon which they may wish to offer.

I have the honour, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 19th October, 1889.

HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

HONOURABLE SIR,—*Re* patent to University Lands. Your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface to the Minister of Justice with reference to the grant of lands to the University of Manitoba, under 48-49 Victoria, chapter 50, for the information of the university council and for any comments thereon which they may wish to offer, was duly received and will be placed before the university council in a few days.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. C. WADE,
Secretary Lands Committee.

UNIVERSITY MANITOBA,
WINNIPEG, 6th December, 1889.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour of transmitting to you for information, the enclosed documents *re* lands patent to the university, by the direction of the council of the said university.

I have the honour to be, hon. sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. A. BERNIER,
Registrar.

EXTRACTS from the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the University of Manitoba, held on the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1889.

Mr. Wade then moved, seconded by Mr. W. R. Mulock, that :

Whereas the preamble to the bill to incorporate and establish the University of Manitoba when introduced to the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba contained the statement that the said university was to be established on the model of the University of London.

Whereas the words "at present" were not in paragraph five of the said bill as so introduced.

Whereas the said bill was referred to a committee of the whole House and while before the said committee the said bill was amended by striking out of the preamble the words "on the model of the University of London" and by changing clause 5 in the original bill to clause 10, and by inserting in the said clause after the words "teaching" the words "at present."

Whereas the Hon. Mr. Royal is reported to have stated when moving the second reading of the said bill that the bill provided that thereafter chairs might be attached and endowed and the university might become a teaching body as well as a university for granting degrees and for graduating purposes.

Whereas the said bill as so amended as aforesaid was passed by the said legislature and was in its said amended form assented to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Whereas His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface has written under date of August, 1889, the letter to the Minister of Justice which has been now read, and in such he points out that "in the preamble of the Act establishing the university it is stated that the university is to be established on the model of the university of London, and that this was inserted advisedly as it was then intended and clearly understood that the university was to be an examining body and not a teaching body," and in which letter he also further points out that the "Hon. Mr. Royal, who had charge of the bill also put it through the House and supervised it in committee of the whole, never saw the words 'at present' (also referred to) nor heard them mentioned."

Whereas His Grace in the said letter further states "that I do not wish to ask for any special privilege or favour for St. Boniface College, but what I desire and what I would suggest is that in the patent granting to the university the lands allowed by the statute some clause or word may be inserted affording a protection to any particular college connected with the university and constituting a part thereof whose rights and position may be affected or interfered with in the event of the said university altering its constitution or modifying its original plan."

Whereas the Hon. the Minister of the Interior has sent to this council a copy of the said letter of His Grace and has asked them for any comments thereon which they may wish to offer.

Whereas the draft patent for the said lands submitted for the approval of the said council by the Hon. the Minister of the Interior contains a clause to the following effect that "if at any time hereafter the said university shall cease to be constituted as provided by its present Act of incorporation, chapter 63 of the consolidated statutes of Manitoba."

Now it is resolved that this council having compared the statement of the Archbishop of St. Boniface relating to the original constitution of the Act establishing and incorporating the university of the province of Manitoba with the certificate of the clerk of the legislative assembly and custodian of the statutes of the province of Manitoba and the speech of the Hon. Mr. Royal, cannot but come to the conclusion that the Act of the legislature incorporating the university of Manitoba contemplated the establishment of chairs and professorships in said university in the course of time, and did not provide that it should be founded on the model of the university of London, and that this fact appears to have been known to the Hon. Joseph Royal, and

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are nominated by him on the floor of the legislature of this province at the time * *
* * * * *
the main motion was then put and carried on the following division :

YEAS :

Rev. Prof. Hart, Mr. Goggin, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Wade, Arch. Fortin, Rev. Dr. Sparling, Prof. Kenrick, Hon. Chief Justice Taylor, Dr. Gray, Dr. Corbett, Rev. McBaird, Prof. Laird, Mr. Pitblado, Dr. Jones, Mr. Aikens, Rev. Canon O'Meara, Rev. Dr. Bryce.—17.

NAYS :

The Vice Chancellor, Hon. Mr. Prendergast, Rev. Mr. Cherrier, Rev. Father Lory, Rev. M. Clouthier, Mr. Brophy and T. A. Bernier.—7.
* * * * *

Mr. Mulock then moved, seconded by Mr. Wade :—

That this council do submit that the letters-patent from the Crown for the lands granted by the Dominion government should be issued without any restrictive conditions.

This motion having been put it was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

The Chancellor, Rev. Prof. Hart, Mr. Goggin, Canon Coombs, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Wade, Canon Matheson, Arch. Fortin, Rev. Dr. Sparling, Prof. Henrick, Rev. Dr. King, Rev. A. B. Baird, Hon. Chief Justice Taylor, Dr. Grey, Prof. Laird, Mr. Pitblado, Dr. Jones, Canon O'Meara, Rev. Dr. Bryce, Dean Grisdale.—20.

NAYS :

The Vice Chancellor, Rev. Father Lory, Rev. Mr. Cherrie, Rev. Mr. Clouthier, Hon. Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Brophy, and T. A. Bernier.—7.
(Certified to be a true copy.)

T. A. BERNIER,
Registrar.

ST. BONIFACE, 28th December, 1889.

J. R. HALL, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of the Interior.

SIR,—I herewith inclose for the information of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, a copy of letters I address to the Honourable the Minister of Justice.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX., O. M. I.,
Arch. of St. Boniface.

ST. BONIFACE, 27th December, 1889.

Sir J. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice.

HONOURABLE SIR,—Very likely you have received a copy of the resolutions passed by the majority of the council of the University of Manitoba with the object of making it a teaching body; also the objections taken to my letter addressed to you August last.

Likely you have also received affidavits purporting to refute my assertions with regard to the original intent, at the time, of the founders of the university.

To this I reply that I emphatically maintain that the position I took at outset is exactly the one I mentioned in my letter to you. I myself suggested, that the words "on the model of the university of London" should be inserted in the preamble and the act would contain the clause: "There shall be no professorship or other teachership in the university."

I never knew that the words "at present" had been inserted within the just now cited clause; but after it was too late to remedy the insertion.

I would never have consented that the College of St. Boniface should join and become an integral part of a university in which teaching would be imparted without any control which could protect the students of our college in their religious belief.

As far as I am concerned, and in the face of the resolution adopted by the majority of the council (when sickness prevented me from being pre-ent), I declare that I have nothing to retract from what I have written to you.

His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land, objects to the sentence of my letter which says: "The bill was discussed and adopted at the meetings of the representatives of the three colleges." Naturally His Lordship knows better than I, what was done at St. John's College, and I respectfully accept his version. The opinion I expressed with regard to this was the result of several conversations I had in 1876 and 1877 with His Honour the then Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the Hon. Mr. Morris. It was he who urged upon me the advisability of joining with the two other colleges, to secure a university in Manitoba; giving me to understand that the said two colleges had meetings of their own on the subject. I at first declined the proposition, my unsurmountable objection being in regard to teaching. His Honour insisted, then I told him that I was exceedingly anxious to go as far as possible to meet the views and desires of the other colleges, that having no experience myself in University matters (there being no university in my native land when I left for the missions), I would consult and study the whole subject.

I went to Quebec in 1876, with no other object than to confer with the other bishops and see what I could do to harmonize my great desire of removing any obstacles to the university, with the sacred obligations of my position as spiritual guide of my people. In Quebec, I saw a calendar of the University of London; I studied the principal features of the institution and satisfied myself that I could allow the College of St. Boniface, to join the desired University of Manitoba, provided that the teaching of our students would remain entirely under our control. I returned to Manitoba, informed His Honour of my willingness, insisting that the functions of the university would be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees and to the granting of such degrees. The University of Manitoba was created. The new institution received congratulations from many distinguished personages, it was considered as a marvel of liberality and good will on the part of all those who had contributed to its establishment. Our dear young university has already done a great deal of good, and has been a source of enjoyment to its members. I have no doubt but it would have continued being so, if the principle of its constitution had been preserved. Unfortunately the equilibrium is disturbed; the classical affiliated colleges have lost the security of their autonomy. In the near future their own teaching may be disregarded. The council of the university itself has prepared the loss of its own control; political influences are getting hold of the result of our work and sacrifices for the twelve last years. Nobody knows what can be expected within the twelve next months or after.

In the "whereas" of the resolution, great strength is attached to certain affidavits with regard to the action of Mr. Royal. Surely the statements of the honourable gentleman himself concerning his own action in the matter, has more authority than the statement of others who know less than he does. Therefore I draw your particular attention to the letter Mr. Royal wrote me on the 30th November last of which I annex a copy marked "A." The letter speaks for itself and fully corroborates my own statement.

You may observe in the report of the meeting of the council of the university of the 23rd November, that a motion of Rev. Dr. Bryce to appoint a committee was

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defeated. That motion would have permitted the committee to ascertain what Mr. Royal would say of the affidavit alluded to in the resolutions, and myself could have explained more fully our position, consequently the council, with the help of the new information, might have arrived at a different conclusion. Unfortunately it was otherwise decided and the Roman Catholics being the minority in the council could do nothing but to register their votes against the measure.

It is painful to observe that the liberality of the Canadian government in the granting of lands is causing unpleasantness among the members of our university.

With profound respect,
I remain your obedient servant,

ALEX.,
Archbishop of St. Boniface.

“A.”

MONTREAL, 30th November, 1889.

To His Grace A. TACHE,
Archbishop of St. Boniface,
Manitoba.

MY LORD,—I have just read your Grace's letter to the hon. the Minister of Justice in the *Free Press* of the 23rd instant, also Mr. Wade's resolution adopted by the university Council, and I believe it to be my duty to address Your Grace some remarks suggested to me by these two documents.

1. When the question of a university for Manitoba was first mentioned to me by Hon. Mr. Morris, then Lieutenant-Governor, I agreed with him that unless the institution be made a non-teaching body, it would be impossible to expect to secure the co-operation of all the colleges in existence; and besides it would be necessary to make the organic basis sufficiently broad so as to have these colleges feel that at no time their various interests might be imperilled. Hon. Mr. Morris had been for some time desirous of laying the foundations of a university which would serve for a long time to come the educational requirements not only of Manitoba, but also of the North-west Territories, and he was strongly of the opinion that in order to carry out this scheme, the university should be so organized as to offer its members complete and absolute guarantees. I remember that I consulted Your Grace upon this matter, and I arranged to have several conversations with His Lordship of Rupert's Land. I made a first draft of the bill in French and I afterwards submitted the translation in English to the Lieutenant-Governor, which was slightly modified after some discussion with both Your Grace and the Bishop of Rupert's Land. I finally introduced the bill in the legislative assembly during the session of 1877. * * * I cannot now remember whether it was before or after the introduction of the measure in the assembly that I received the visit of the Rev. Dr. Bryce and Mr. Biggs on behalf of the Manitoba College and the views of these gentlemen were submitted to the legislative council. Be that as it may, I am most positive in stating that, to my knowledge, it was never understood at that time by any one interested in the passage of the measure that the university was ever to become at any period of its existence, a teaching body, and in order that no possible misunderstanding should exist, it was expressly recited in the preamble of the bill that the projected university was organized on the model of the London University, which is a degree conferring body, and that alone.

2. How the words “at present” became to be interlineated in the bill, I am at a loss to know. The principle of the measure, that is the establishment of a purely non-teaching body, was solemnly affirmed by the assembly when it agreed to the second reading of the bill, and by the adoption of its preamble by the committee of the whole; the words “at present” appear to have been added when the measure was committed, but it is a well known rule that a committee of the whole can only deal with the details of a bill. Besides this extraordinary feature of the amendment, I can safely assert that such was the importance attached to the measure that it seems well nigh

impossible that such a material modification should have been made unchallenged or unnoticed by any of those who, in the framing of the bill, had evinced a lively interest.

3. It seems that by the report of the *Free Press*, I am reported as having stated upon the motion for the second reading of the University Bill, that the university might eventually become a teaching body. I have evidently been misrepresented if not misunderstood by the reporter. I may have mentioned to the House the circumstances under which the bill had been prepared; I may have told the assembly about the views held respectively by the three colleges, and the desire expressed by some to provide in the future for the creation of at least chairs which in their opinion no objection might be raised to—but the reporter, in making a very condensed indeed summary of my remarks, certainly got himself mixed up if he reported as mentioned above. I suppose I need not say here that a parliamentary report, if not official, or if not expressly approved at the time by the speaker, is no evidence at all, or at least an evidence of a very lame and questionable nature. As a rule a newspaper gets up its report of the debates of a legislature more with a view to advance, further or promote the cause or the party it supports than to give a full, impartial and correct report of what is said on both sides. Such an impartial and complete report is only to be found in the *Standard*, and yet, who does not know that the reports of the *Standard*, as carefully made as money and ability can make them, are not unusually corrected in the House by members complaining of omissions, mistakes and sometimes grave misrepresentations. That I have not apparently taken any steps to put myself right on this question of being made to have said exactly the opposite of the report, will be easily understood when one bears in mind the amount of work and the multiplicity of cares, which at the time were the lot of an attorney general and leader of the assembly during a session.

I have the honour to be of Your Grace,
The most humble servant,

J. ROYAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 2nd January, 1890.

The Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—The council of the University of Manitoba have drawn the attention of this government to a proposed restriction in the patents of their land grant. I am instructed by the government to enter a protest against the restriction contained in the following clause in said proposed patent—“Provided always that if at any time hereafter the said university shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a university, or if at any time hereafter the said university shall cease to be constituted as provided by its present Act of incorporation, Chap. 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, then and in such case any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and become re-vested in us and our successors, &c., &c.”

It is the portion of said quoted clause which prohibits a change in the constitution of the said university, to which I am instructed to object. The grant of 150,000 acres to the University of Manitoba was part of the settlement made between this government and the Dominion government in 1888. We therefore consider that the Dominion government have no right to restrict the powers of this legislature in dealing with a body like the University of Manitoba, which is entirely the creation of our own legislature. I urge this point strongly as a matter of strict right, and I would also point out that in the interest of the university it would be a most unfortunate provision; the practical effect of such a restriction must be to prevent any change whatever in the university, no matter how clearly experience might show the necessity of some change. The draft patent I understand is only a proposed one, and I feel quite sure when your

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government consider our rights in the matter and also the effect it would have upon the future of the university, you will have no difficulty in striking out the obnoxious clause.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 10th January, 1890.

R. SEDGEWICK, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith, for the consideration of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, a copy of a letter received here from the Honourable Joseph Martin, Provincial Lands Commissioner for Manitoba, protesting against the form of patent proposed to be used in conveying to the University of Manitoba the lands comprised in their land grant. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface has sent to the Minister of the Interior a copy of a letter dated the 27th ultimo, which he has addressed to the Minister of Justice on this subject, and also a copy of a letter from the Hon. Joseph Royal, inclosed therewith.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 10th January, 1890.

His Grace

The Right Reverend ARCHBISHOP TACHE,
St. Boniface, Manitoba.

MY LORD,—I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, inclosing for the information of the Minister of the Interior a copy of your letter of the 27th ultimo, addressed to the Minister of Justice, in regard to the form of patent proposed to be used in conveying to the University of Manitoba the lands comprised in their land grant. The subject is receiving consideration.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
For the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 10th June, 1890.

The Hon. JOSEPH MARTIN,
Provincial Lands Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, protesting against the form of patent proposed to be used in conveying to the University of Manitoba the lands comprised in their land grant; and to say that the matter is receiving consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
For the Secretary.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 27th January, 1890.

Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Re University Lands.

DEAR MR. DEWDNEY,—I understand that the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has forwarded to you a copy of my reply to his letter of the 7th instant, inclosing your ruling limiting the university selection to three sections in a township in those south-western townships in which a greater number of sections has been selected. That being the case I can make this communication brief. On behalf of the university, then, I may say that although when the selection of university lands was first begun last February, it was with the understanding that only two sections were to be selected in a township, the sub-committee understood that that basis had long since been departed from. You will remember that at the interview here in September, for instance, you spoke of giving us a township in Lake Dauphin country. We all believed that it having proved impossible to procure anything like our complete grant of fair average lands at the rate of two sections per township, the government were willing to give us a block of land to close out the grant. Mr. Ruttan, with whom we have carried on the work of selection for nearly a year now, admitted to the commissioner in my presence that he did not understand we were to be limited to two sections per township. Finally I may say that the department by re-opening the townships to the University in which more than two sections had already been selected made it impossible for the Committee to believe that it was the intention to confine the selections to two sections in a township. The townships in which the university is asked to give up lands are 5, 6, 7, 8 in R. 28, and 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 in R. 29. By my letter to the commissioner you will see that all these were re-opened to us for purposes of selections *after* the university had selected more than two sections in almost every one of them. The university incurred great expense in examining the lands in all these townships which were re-opened soon after the interview with you in September here, and after you found it impossible to grant an allotment in the Dauphin District. Under these circumstances it would work a great hardship to the university to be deprived of some thirty thousand acres of the only good land it has been able to obtain besides losing all the expenditure incurred in a selection which it was invited by the government to enter upon in townships where the limit of two or three sections had already been greatly exceeded. I am taking steps to have a meeting of the council called at once and can only ask that you will not allow any of the land selected to be diverted elsewhere in the meantime.

I am yours respectfully,

FRED. C. WADE.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,

WINNIPEG, 18th February, 1890.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

HON. SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the following resolutions which were adopted by the council of the University of Manitoba at a special meeting held on the fourteenth day of February, viz :—

1. "The council of the University of Manitoba having had before it the letter of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, transmitted by Mr. Ruttan, Assistant Secretary of Dominion Lands Commissioner—disallowing the excess over three sections selected by this university in any township, would in view of the facts, first :—that the selection of the excess which it is proposed to disallow, was made in the townships affected with the knowledge of the Dominion Lands Commission at Winnipeg ; second :—that

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large expense has been incurred in connection therewith ; and third :—that great difficulty has been experienced in the past in completing the selection, that still greater may be anticipated in the future in the event of the disallowance being pressed to the extent proposed, most earnestly urge in the interest of an early and satisfactory settlement of the land grant, that the selection made in these circumstances and with such cost, should be allowed to the extent of at least five sections in these townships.”

2. “ Resolved that in view of the approaching summer and the danger that the university would incur by dealing with the lands allotted to it by the Dominion government before said lands are patented to the university, the university council desires to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of issuing to the University at the earliest possible moment patents for all the lands already selected by the university.”

I have the honour to be, hon. sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. A. BERNIER, Registrar.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 22nd July, 1891.

HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Re University Lands.

SIR,—At a mass meeting of the graduates of Manitoba University held in the city hall council chamber on the 3rd June last, at which Mr. D. J. Goggen was Chairman, the following resolution was adopted ;

Moved by J. J. Huggard, seconded by Dr. Ferguson, and resolved.

“ It is desirable that the university should become a teaching body and that as soon as possible.”

Moved by F. C. Wade, seconded by Isaac Pitblado, and resolved :

“ That the patent for the University lands should be issued as soon as possible and without condition.” The meeting was an adjourned one called expressly for the consideration of these questions, and was thoroughly representative. Both resolutions were carried unanimously. I make this communication to you now as it is possible that no copies of the resolutions have been sent you.

I am yours very truly,

F. C. WADE.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 1st August, 1891.

At a meeting of the university council held in the university rooms, on Friday, the 31st July, 1891, for the purpose of discussing matters relative to the obtaining letters patent for the land granted to the university, it was resolved :

“ That this Council reaffirm the resolution 22nd November, 1889, viz : That this Council do submit that the letters patent from the Crown for the lands granted by the Dominion government should be issued without any restrictive conditions, and request the authorities to grant our prayer.”

It was further resolved : That the Chancellor be requested to forward the above to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.

(Certified correct.)

G. J. LAIRD,
Acting Registrar.

HIS LORDSHIP

The Bishop of Rupert's Land, Bishop's Court,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa, 15th August, 1891.

MY DEAR LORD BISHOP,—I duly received your communication of the 4th instant written from Banff, in reference to the land grant to the Manitoba University, and the issue of patents therefor. In reply I beg to inform your lordship that the list of lands to go to the university has been made out and is now being gone over carefully for the last time. I am pleased, therefore, to be able to state that we expect to be in a position to issue these patents at a very early date, and I shall do all in my power agreeably to your lordship's wishes, to see that no further delay takes place in this matter.

Believe me, my dear Lord Bishop,
Yours sincerely,

E. DEWDNEY.

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

WINNIPEG, 26th September, 1891.

Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—Some time ago I wrote to you about the university lands, and received a reply of a favourable kind from you as to the early issue of the patent. The chancellor also received a letter which seemed very favourable, and the university was pleased with your views. May I ask how matters stand at present? Our university progress in Manitoba now seems to depend on the land being transferred as soon as possible. Were this done we might expect to have a building erected and other steps in advance taken. Would it be too much trouble for you to let me know the present position of the patent?

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BRYCE.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY,

WINNIPEG, MAN., 7th November, 1891.

The Hon. E. DEWDNEY,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—The question of the form of the patent for the university lands is not yet settled; the university have passed resolutions, which are in your hands no doubt, to the effect that the patents should be free from conditions.

I gather from what I hear that there is a move on the part of some to request you to issue the patent subject to conditions affecting the college.

Cannot something be done towards settling the question? It is a pity if we have to go through the same difficulties again, but if it cannot be helped I suppose we must. The people will not be satisfied with anything short of a clear patent.

I am, believe me,
Yours truly,

W. REDFORD MULLOCK.

(I write this unofficially.)

University of Manitoba.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1891.

W. R. MULOCK, Esq., Q. C.,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR MR. MULOCK,—Your letter of the 7th instant respecting the Manitoba University lands, came duly to hand. The question of issuing patents for these lands, and the form the patent should take, has just been under discussion in council; and a sub-committee has been asked to report on the matter. They are now looking into it and I am in hopes that in a very short time the question will be disposed of, and I will see that no time is lost in advising you when a decision has been arrived at.

Believe me yours sincerely,
E. DEWDNEY.

BISHOP'S COURT,
WINNIPEG, Man., 6th November, 1891.

The Hon. E. DEWDNEY, M. P.,
Minister of the Interior, &c.

DEAR MR. DEWDNEY,—There was a meeting to-day of the Land Committee and afterwards of the council, when resolutions were passed requesting me to ask what progress was being made in the allotment of the lands to the University and to press for the issuing of the patent, as requested by the university.

The examination and selection of the lands were made at a very considerable cost, and there is an uneasy feeling that lands are being withdrawn and will continue to be withdrawn to the great prejudice of the university, till the government has distinctly set the university lands apart. Many interested in the university feel hurt already at the loss the university has probably already suffered from the delays in the allocation. The range of selection was limited.

I am faithfully yours,
R. RUPERT'S LAND.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 23rd November, 1889.

The Honourable E. DEWDNEY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. DEWDNEY,—I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 19th instant. If there is any possibility of the sub-committee reporting in favour of the patent being issued subject to the condition which is questioned, I think the university authorities ought to know it formally before that conclusion is actually arrived at.

Yours truly,
W. REDFORD MULOCK,
Secretary Land Commission.

DOMINION LANDS COMMISSION,
WINNIPEG, 10th February, 1892.

The Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. DEWDNEY,—I am asked when the patent for the university lands will issue. Can you give me any information on the subject, which I can make public?

Yours truly,
H. H. SMITH.

CHAPTER 35.

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba." Assented to 11th March, 1893.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba, enacts as follows :

1. Paragraph (b) of section 4 of chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :

(b.) Four representatives to be selected by the College of Physicians and Surgeons and three representatives to be selected by the Manitoba Medical College. The elections of such representatives shall take place in such manner as may be prescribed by said Colleges respectively ; the members of the council holding office as representatives of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at present shall remain in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected.

2. Said section 4 of said Act is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph :

(d.) Seven representatives to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, who shall hold office for the term of three years. The member of the executive council for the time being at the head of the Department of Education shall be ex-officio a member of the council.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in council may, after consultation with the Council, or with a Committee thereof, appoint professors and assistant professors to be paid by the Government of the province in the branches of modern languages and mathematics subsequent to the previous year, and in Natural Sciences. It shall not be competent for the Council to abolish any of the chairs so established, and the professors and assistant Professors so appointed shall hold office during pleasure.

4. There shall be no fees charged to students of the university in connection with the Lectures to be delivered by such professors and assistant professors.

5. The allotment of land granted by the Dominion of Canada as an endowment to the University of Manitoba shall not, when vested in the university, be sold, conveyed or disposed of without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

6. The council of the university may enact statutes for the investment and the application of the proceeds of the sales of the said land in the next preceding section mentioned, but such statutes shall only take effect upon approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

7. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,

WINNIPEG, 7th July, 1897.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by the university council to forward to you the inclosed copy of a resolution which was passed at a meeting of the university council held to-day.

The motion was moved by Rev. Principal Sparling, D.D., and seconded by Very Rev. Dean O'Meara, M.A., D.D.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. PITBLADO,
Registrar.

Moved by Rev. Principal Sparling, D.D., seconded by Very Rev. Dean O'Meara, M.A., D.D.

Whereas so early as the year 1878, application was made to the Dominion government by the University of Manitoba for a land grant; and in the following year

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another application was made through the local government and in the next succeeding year a petition to the same effect was sent to the Dominion government, which was favourably responded to by the Premier, Sir John Macdonald; and in the year 1881 and 1882, action was taken by the university to urge the granting of such lands.

Whereas in the year 1885, in what was known as the Better Terms Settlement (48 and 49 Victoria, chapter 50, section 2) it is declared:

“An allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality, shall be selected by the Dominion government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba for its maintenance as a university, capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university, and approved by the Dominion government.”

Whereas on the 28th of January, 1887, the university council unanimously adopted the following:—

Regulations under 48 and 49 Vic., chap. 50 Dom.

1. After the selecting and granting of the lands made under the provisions of section 2 of chap. 50, 48 and 49 Vic., the University of Manitoba shall cause to be kept one or more land registers, which shall contain a description of the said lands, the quality and character thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained from the field notes of the surveys and the official maps of the portions of the country where such lands are situate. The land register shall also contain a complete record of all the particulars respecting the management, sales and disposition of such lands.

2. The said lands shall be held upon the following trusts: The university may at any time, in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds and income resulting therefrom.

3. The university may apply such portions of said proceeds and income as may be considered proper to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom.

4. To purchase a suitable site, and to erect thereon university buildings and to furnish the same.

5. To invest such portions of said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the objects aforesaid in such securities, and on such terms as the council may deem proper and safe, for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and the council may apply the income arising out of the leasing of said lands and from such investments, or any portion thereof, to any of the purposes aforesaid.

6. Or to any other purpose contemplated by the said chap. 50, 48 and 49 Vic.

7. The management of such lands and the proceeds or incomes arising therefrom shall be under the control of the council of the university, which may appoint all such committees or persons as may be considered necessary for the purpose thereof, and may pay any such person so appointed, if deemed requisite.”

And the foregoing basis was approved by Order in Council of the Dominion Government on the 15th June, 1887.

Whereas the local government in 1888 granted \$4,000 for the selection of such lands, and such lands were selected by the Dominion government, and accepted by the university, and are reserved for the use of the university.

Whereas the university is not now permitted to manage or control the said lands in any way or to receive any revenue therefrom.

Whereas the large increase in students in the university, as shown by 350 presenting themselves in arts and 75 in medicine at this year's examination, has led to negotiations between the university and the local government as to providing proper facilities for the work of the university; and the legislature has passed legislation for the advance of certain sums on the security of the land.

And whereas it is absolutely necessary for the furtherance of university education in Manitoba that immediate steps be taken in this matter.

Therefore the university council strongly urges the Dominion government to issue without delay the patent of the aforesaid lands to the University of Manitoba on the terms of the trust set forth and already approved by the Dominion government.

Further the council instructs the registrar to forward copies of this resolution to the Hon. the Minister of Justice and the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa. Carried at a meeting of the university council, held this 6th day of July, 1897.

J. P.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 9th November, 1897.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—In July last, the council of our university made application to the Dominion government to transfer to the university the 100,000 acres of land set aside for the purpose of that body. This was but a reiteration of the wish expressed by them for some time past, and is one that with the lapse of time becomes more and more imperative if higher education is to hold its own in this country. I understand they are again making an effort to get your government to transfer these lands, and I think it very necessary that this should be done at the earliest possible moment. Would you kindly take it up and see if the same could not be carried out at once? I presume you have a copy of the resolution in regard to the matter passed at the meeting in July, but in case it has been mislaid, I inclose you herewith a memo. of same. Trusting you may see your way clear to press upon the government the immediate issue of the patents.

I remain yours truly,

J. H. ASHDOWN.

WINNIPEG, 25th November, 1897.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON, &c.

MY DEAR SIR,—Thinking it might be of service to you in dealing with the question of our university lands, I have received from our members and Mr. Ashdown their opinions about the speedy granting of the lands to the university.

If we do not get these lands before the meeting of the legislature, our arrangement will fall through, and we may not for years succeed in reviving the question. The province is suffering at present in the character of its science teaching.

I am yours truly,

GEORGE BRYCE.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., 11th November, 1897.

Dr. BRYCE, Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—As it is any case desirable to have the university in the public interest, obtain control of its lands, you may put me down as being in favour of the issue of the patent at as early a date as possible.

I remain yours faithfully,

J. G. RUTHERFORD.

Certified as a true copy of an extract from }
letter to Dr. Bryce, written by J. G. }
Rutherford.

J. PITBLADO.

University of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 6th November, 1897.

Dr. BRYCE,
Manitoba College, City.

DEAR DR. BRYCE,—I have carefully considered the resolution adopted on July 17th last, regarding the lands granted to the University of Manitoba and heartily approve of the same. I will do all that lies in my power to further the objects referred to in that resolution.

Yours truly,

R. W. JAMESON.

Certified a true copy.
J. PITBLADO.

WINNIPEG, 30th October, 1897.

DEAR DR. BRYCE,—In thinking over the question of the Manitoba University, I arrived at the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of that body and of the interests of higher education, if the Dominion government would issue with as little delay as possible to the University of Manitoba, the patent to the land grant which was set aside by the said government for the university as a condition of the "better terms" arranged I think in 1885, and I shall be pleased to exert any influence which, as a member of the Dominion House of Commons, I may possess, to secure the speedy issuance of the patent.

Yours faithfully,

R. L. RICHARDSON.

Certified a true copy.
J. PITBLADO.

WINNIPEG, 12th November, 1897.

Rev. DR. BRYCE, Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to the fact that the university lands granted under the "better terms" Act of 1885 have not been handed over to the university. I can see no reason why this long delay should have taken place. The University of Manitoba represents all classes in our province, and desires to utilize these lands for the advancement of higher education. I am entirely in favour of the action taken by the university council in asking that these lands be handed over to it without delay. The interests of higher education are suffering in the province, especially in the departments of science which the university wishes to help. I shall do all in my power to help forward this matter, both by letter and by personal advocacy at Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

JNO. A. MACDONELL,
M.P., Selkirk.

Certified a true copy.
J. PITBLADO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 24th December, 1897.

J. PITBLADO, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Registrar, University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 7th of July last, in the matter of the Dominion grant of lands to the University of Manitoba, I now beg to submit an amended draft form of patent, which has been approved by the Minister of Justice, and to request that you will be good enough to lay the same before the university council for approval.

and if satisfactory to return it here, when steps will be at once taken to prepare the several patents to cover the university grant in question.

It will be observed that the draft now inclosed is similar to the one already submitted to the university council, with the exception of the following words which have been, in accordance with the wishes expressed by your council, eliminated from the clause providing for the reversion of the said grant to the Crown in certain events:—
“Or if at any time hereafter the said university shall cease to be constituted as provided by its present Act of Incorporation, chapter 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba.”

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister.

CANADA.
VICTORIA, &c.,

To all to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting :

WHEREAS in and by Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada intituled “An Act respecting the province of Manitoba” it is amongst other things in effect enacted that an allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba, a body corporate and politic, under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, chapter sixty three, for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose, upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the Dominion government.

AND WHEREAS the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, the same being Dominion lands within the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, have been selected by the government of Our Dominion of Canada, to be granted to the said “The University of Manitoba” (hereinafter sometimes called the said university) in pursuance of the Act firstly above mentioned.

AND WHEREAS the said university has framed a basis or scheme under which it is proposed that the said lands shall be held by the said university upon certain trusts which are hereinafter embodied and set forth.

AND WHEREAS the said basis or scheme has been duly approved by our Governor General in Council who has authorized the issue of letters patent granting the said lands to the said university upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained.

Now know ye that we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, all the parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the

(Description of land.)

To have and hold the said lands unto the said “The University of Manitoba” their successors and assigns for ever for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained, saving and reserving, nevertheless, unto us, our successors and assigns, the free uses, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that now are or may be hereafter found on, or under, or flowing through or upon any part of the said parcel or tract of land; also reserving thereout and therefrom all rights of fishery and fishing and occupation in connection therewith upon, around and adjacent to said lands, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands and using the said land in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved, so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights, provided always that the said lands are to be held by the said university, their successors and

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assigns, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and upon and subject to the following trusts and purposes, that is to say:—

1. That the said University, their successors and assigns may at any time and in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds or income resulting therefrom.

2. That the said university, their successors or assigns, may apply such portion of the said proceeds and income as may be considered proper to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom; to purchase a suitable site or suitable sites for and to erect thereon university buildings and to furnish such buildings and shall invest such portion of the said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the said objects in such securities and on such terms as the said university, their successors or assigns may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and may apply the income arising out of the leasing of the said lands and from such investments or any portion thereof to any of the purposes aforesaid or to any purposes contemplated or provided for by the Act of Incorporation of the said university; and may also from time to time, with the express sanction and approval of our Governor in Council, but not otherwise, apply any part of such income to any other purpose connected with the work of the university or the objects for which it was created.

Provided always that if at any time hereafter the said university shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a university, then and in such case any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and become revested in us and our successors as of our and their former estate therein; and all funds in the hands of the said university, their successors or assigns, the proceeds of, or which in any way result from the sale, lease or other disposal of the said lands, shall be immediately paid over to us, our successors or assigns.

Provided, further, and it is hereby made an express condition of this grant, that at all times hereafter the said university, their successors and assigns shall keep or cause to be kept such separate and distinct accounts of the proceeds and income resulting from the sale, lease, or other disposal of and of all moneys in any way derived from or arising out of the said lands as shall clearly and readily disclose the amount and nature thereof as well as all dealings therewith and also that all books, vouchers and papers containing or in any way relating to such account, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person or persons appointed by our Governor in Council to inspect the same.

(Great Seal.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 24th December, 1897.

PROFESSOR GEORGE BRYCE,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, in the matter of the Manitoba University land grant, I beg to inclose you herewith a copy of my letter, of even date, addressed to Mr. Pitblado, which is accompanied, as you will see, by a draft form of patent for approval by the university council.

Yours truly,

JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 8th February, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to transfer to your department a letter of the 4th inst. from the registrar of the University of Manitoba, inclosing a draft form of patent for university lands.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,
WINNIPEG, 4th February, 1898.

The Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—The draft form of patent for university lands recently submitted by you, has been duly considered by the university council, and I now beg to hand you herewith a form of patent, which was approved by the university council at a meeting held on the 3rd inst. I trust that the amendments made will meet with the approval of the Minister of Justice, and that the patent for the university lands will now issue in due course.

Yours truly,
J. PITBLADO,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

The following is the draft form of patent for the university lands, as approved by the committee appointed at last meeting, which is to be considered at the special meeting of council to be held Thursday, 3rd February, 1898, at 4 p.m.

CANADA.
VICTORIA, &c.,

To all to whom these presents may come,

Greeting :

Whereas in and by chapter 47 of the revised statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting the Province of Manitoba," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that an allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba, a body corporate and politic under the provisions of the consolidated statutes of Manitoba, chapter sixty-three, for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose, upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the Dominion government.

And whereas the lands hereinafter mentioned and described the same being Dominion lands within the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, have been selected by the government of our Dominion of Canada, to be granted to the said "The University of Manitoba" (hereinafter called the said university) in pursuance of the Act firstly above mentioned.

And whereas the said university has framed a basis or scheme under which it is proposed that the said lands shall be held by the said university upon certain trusts which are hereinafter embodied and set forth.

And whereas the said basis or scheme has been duly approved by our Governor General in Council who has authorized the issue of letters patent granting the said

University of Manitoba.

lands to the said university upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained.

Now know ye that we do by these presents, grant, convey and assure unto the said University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, all that parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the

(Description of property.)

To have and to hold the said lands unto the said the University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereafter expressed and contained, saving and reserving, nevertheless, unto us, our successors and assigns, the free uses, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that now are or may be hereafter found on, or under, or flowing through or upon any part of the said parcel or tract of land; also reserving thereout and therefrom all rights of fishery and fishing and occupation in connection therewith, upon, around and adjacent to said lands, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands, and using the said lands in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved, so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights. Provided always that the said lands are to be held by the said university, their successors and assigns for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the following trusts and purposes, that is to say:—

1. That the said university, their successors and assigns, may at any time and in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of, mortgage, pledge, or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds or income resulting therefrom.

2. That the said university, their successors or assigns, may apply such portion of the said proceeds and income as may be considered proper, to pay the expenses of care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom; to purchase a suitable site, or suitable sites, for and to erect thereon university buildings and to furnish such buildings, and shall invest such portion of the said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the said objects, in such securities and on such terms as the said university, their successors or assigns, may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and may apply the income arising out of the leasing of the said lands, and from such investments or any portion thereof to any of the purposes aforesaid or to any purposes contemplated or provided for either by the said chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada or by the Act of Incorporation of the said university, or any acts amending the same.

Provided always, that if at any time hereafter the said university shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a university, then, and in such case, any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and become revested in us and our successors as of our and their former estate therein, subject to any mortgage or pledge which may have been given by the said university; and all funds in the hands of the said university, their successors or assigns, the proceeds of, or which in any way result from the sale, lease, mortgage, pledge or other disposal of the said lands, shall be immediately paid over to us, our successors or assigns.

Provided further, and it is hereby made an express condition of this grant, that at all times hereafter the said university, their successors and assigns, shall keep or cause to be kept such separate and distinct accounts of the proceeds and income resulting from the sale, lease, mortgage, pledge or other disposal of, and of all moneys in any way derived from or arising out of the said lands as shall clearly and readily disclose the amount and nature thereof as well as all dealings therewith, and also that all books, vouchers and papers containing, or in any way relating to such account, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person or persons appointed by our Governor in Council to inspect the same.

(Great Seal.)

The above form of patent was approved at the meeting of the university council held 3rd February, 1898.

J. PITBLADO.

Registrar.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 4th February, 1898.

Re University Land Grant.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SEXTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the university council held yesterday, two reports of committees were submitted. A copy of the minority report is herewith enclosed. The objections of the minority to the report of the majority (which report was accepted by a majority of the council) are, amongst others.

1. That the form of patent as approved by the majority, authorizes the university to mortgage or pledge its endowment. The objection of the minority to this is that the grant of one hundred and fifty thousand acres according to the terms of the statute, was for an endowment to the university—in other words, the creation of a perpetual provision out of the lands for the maintenance of a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education. The minority think that the power to mortgage or pledge would be inconsistent with, and contrary to the spirit and intention of the grant, and if exercised, would be destructive to the perpetual provision for the maintenance of the university out of the lands.

2. Minority think that unless the statute making the grant clearly authorized the right in the university to mortgage or pledge those lands for the purpose of raising money at interest, such power should not be given to a body varying so greatly in divers interest, and likely to vary in its constitution, as the university council.

3. The form of patent as approved by the majority of the council, also provides that the income may be applied to any purpose contemplated by the provincial Act of Incorporation of the university, or any Acts amending the same. The minority of the council think that the purpose of the grant is clearly expressed in the statute making the grant, and that it was not contemplated by the parliament of the Dominion that the legislature of the province of Manitoba should have power by its legislation to authorize the university council to divert the income arising out of the lands to any purposes not contemplated by the statute making the grant. By the terms of the form of the proposed patent adopted by the majority, the legislature of the province of Manitoba would, by Acts amending the University Act, have power to change the purposes of the grant and to apply it to purposes other than those originally intended. Indeed, the present legislature of the province of Manitoba, chapter 35, 60 Victoria, in amending the University Act, indicates to what extent it is possible for the income from the lands to be diverted from its original purpose.

(4.) The minority also think that as the basis of trust agreed upon by the university council in the year 1887, was approved by the Governor General in Council shortly after, that basis of trust should be the one to be incorporated in the patent, and no other, unless such basis of trust is altered by the university council with the assent of the Governor General in Council. The form of the patent as proposed by the minority contains strictly the basis of trust agreed upon by the university council and approved by the Governor General in Council, which does not authorize the university to mortgage or pledge its endowment; nor does it put it in the power of the local legislature from time to time to vary the application of the income arising out of the lands to any other purpose than that contemplated by the Act making the grant.

I asked the registrar of the university this morning if he would, in forwarding the report as passed by the council, notify your department that the university council were not unanimous in their recent action concerning the issue of the patent. He said, however, that it was not customary to do so, and in order that you may be seized of all facts in connection with this matter, I have set forth briefly the contention of the minority on the council; and I inclose also with this, a memorandum showing the division of the council, with the names of those who voted for and against the form of patent sent to you.

Yours truly,

HEBER ARCHIBALD.

University of Manitoba.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

The following is the draft form of patent for the university lands, as submitted by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, which is to be considered at the special meeting of council to be held Friday, 7th January, 1898, at 4 p.m.

CANADA.
Victoria, &c.

To all to whom these presents may come,

Greeting :

Whereas in and by chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled : " An Act respecting the province of Manitoba," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that an allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion government and granted as an endowment to the university of Manitoba, a body corporate and politic, under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, chapter 63, for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose, upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the Dominion government.

And whereas the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, the same being Dominion lands within the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, have been selected by the government of our Dominion of Canada, to be granted to the said the University of Manitoba (hereinafter sometimes called the said university) in pursuance of the Act firstly above mentioned.

And whereas the said university has framed a basis or scheme under which it is proposed that the said lands shall be held by the said university upon certain trusts which are hereinafter embodied and set forth.

And whereas the said basis or scheme has been duly approved by our Governor General in Council, who has authorized the issue of letters patent granting the said lands to the said university upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained.

Now know ye that we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, all that parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the

(Description of property.)

To have and hold the said lands unto the said the University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained ; saving and reserving, nevertheless, unto us, our successors and assigns the free uses, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that now are or may be hereafter found on or under or flowing through or upon any part of the said parcel or tract of land ; also reserving thereout and therefrom all rights of fishery and fishing and occupation in connection therewith, upon, around and adjacent to said lands, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands and using the said lands in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights. Provided always, that the said lands are to be held by the said university, their successors and assigns for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the following trusts and purposes, that is to say :—

1. That the said university, their successors and assigns, may at any time in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper sell and dispose of or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds or income resulting therefrom.

2. That the said university, their successors or assigns, may apply such portion of the said proceeds and income as may be considered proper, to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom ; to purchase a suitable site for and to erect thereon university buildings, and to furnish

such buildings, and shall invest such portion of the said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the said objects, in such securities and on such terms as the said university, their successors or assigns, may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and may apply the income arising out of the leasing of the said lands, and from such investments or any portion thereof to any of the purposes aforesaid or to any purpose contemplated or provided for by the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the 48th and 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, and chapter 50, being chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Provided always, that if at any time hereafter the said university shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its function as a university, then and in such case, any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and shall become revested in us and our successors as of our and their former estate therein; and all funds in the hands of the said university, their successors or assigns, the proceeds of, or, which in any way result from the sale, or disposal or leasing of the said lands, shall be immediately paid over to us, our successors or assigns.

Provided further, and it is hereby made an express condition of this grant, that at all times hereafter the said university, their successors and assigns, shall keep or cause to be kept such separate and distinct accounts of the proceeds and income resulting from the sale, lease or other disposal of, and of all moneys in any way derived from or arising out of the said lands as shall clearly and readily disclose the amount and nature thereof as well as all dealings therewith, and also that all books, vouchers and papers containing, or in any way relating to such accounts, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person or persons appointed by our Governor in Council to inspect the same.

The undersigned members of a committee appointed by the council of the university of Manitoba to consider the form of patent to be used by the Dominion government are unable to concur with the majority of the committee, and beg to report as follows:—

By an Act of the parliament of Canada now embodied in chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, it was enacted that—

“An allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion government and granted as an endowment to the university of Manitoba for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the government.”

Afterwards, in the year 1887, a basis or scheme was framed by the university and shortly thereafter approved by the government, and no alteration of such basis of trust has been made by any agreement between the government and the university council, and it is the intention of the government to make the grant upon that basis of trust as is indicated by the recital in the form of the proposed patent; and as it is apparent from the wording of the Dominion statute that it was not the intention that any person or government should have a right to interfere with or vary the trust agreed upon by the university and the government, and as it is further apparent from the construction of the Dominion statute that it was not the intention of the parliament of Canada that the lands granted should be pledged or mortgaged for the purpose of raising money on which interest would be payable to erect buildings or pay professors, but that it should be an endowment in perpetuity for the purpose of the trust agreed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the committee have no power to settle upon any form of patent that would make it vary from the terms of the basis of trust, and that the form of patent, therefore, should be in the terms of the copy hereto annexed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1898.

HEBER ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
Barrister, Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, with reference to the university land grant, in which you inclose a statement by the

University of Manitoba.

minority and also a copy of the minutes of the proceedings in this matter, and in reply to say that the Minister of the Interior will be pleased to give these matters his consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Assistant Secretary.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 29th March, 1898.

On a memorandum dated 29th March, 1898, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting herewith a copy of the draft form of patent which was approved of at a special meeting of the University of Manitoba which was held at the city of Winnipeg, on the 3rd of February, 1898, as the form of patent to be issued for the land allotted by the Dominion government as an endowment to that university, under the provisions of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and recommending that he be authorized to issue this patent forthwith in accordance with such draft form.

The committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

The following is the draft form of patent for the university lands, as approved by the committee appointed at the last meeting, which is to be considered at the special meeting of the council to be held Thursday, February the 3rd, 1898, at 4 p.m.

CANADA.
VICTORIA, &c.

To all to whom these presents may come,

Greeting :

Whereas in and by chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada entitled "An Act respecting the province of Manitoba" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that an allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba, a body corporate and politic, under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, chapter sixty-three, for its maintenance as a university capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose, upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the Dominion government.

And whereas the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, the same being Dominion lands within the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, have been selected by the government of our Dominion of Canada, to be granted to the said the University of Manitoba, (hereinafter sometimes called the said university) in pursuance of the Act firstly above mentioned.

And whereas the said university has framed a basis or scheme under which it is proposed that the said lands shall be held by the said university upon certain trusts which are hereinafter embodied and set forth.

And whereas the said basis or scheme has been duly approved by our Governor General in Council who has authorized the issue of letters patents granting the said lands to the said university upon and subject to the trust and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained.

Now know ye we do by these present grant, convey and assure unto the said University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, all that parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the

(Description of Property.)

To have and to hold the said lands unto the said the University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns for ever, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained; saving and reserving nevertheless, unto us, our successors and assigns, the free uses passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that now are, or may be hereafter found on, or under, or flowing through or upon any part of the said parcel or tract of land; also reserving thereout and therefrom all rights of fishery and fishing and occupation in connection therewith, upon, around and adjacent to said land, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands, and using the said lands in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved, so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights. Provided always, that the said lands are to be held by the said university, their successors and assigns, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the following trusts and purposes, that is to say:

1. That the said university, their successors and assigns, may at any time and in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of, mortgage, pledge or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds or income resulting therefrom.

2. That the said university, their successors or assigns, may apply such portion of the said proceeds and income as may be considered proper to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands, and of the moneys arising therefrom; to purchase a suitable site, or suitable sites for and to erect thereon university buildings and to furnish such buildings, and shall invest such portion of the said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the said objects, in such securities and on such terms as the said university, their successors or assigns, may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and may apply the income arising out of the leasing of the said lands and from such investments or any portion thereof to any of the purposes aforesaid, or to any purposes contemplated or provided for either by the said chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, or by the Act of Incorporation of the said university, or any acts amending the same.

Provided always, that if at any time hereafter the said university shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a university, then, and in such case, any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and become revested in us and our successors as of our and their former estate therein, subject to any mortgage or pledge which may have been given by the said university; and all funds in the hands of the said university their successors or assigns, the proceeds of, or which in any way result from the sale, lease, mortgage, pledge or other disposal of the said lands shall be immediately paid over to us, our successors or assigns.

Provided further, and it is hereby made an express condition of this grant, that at all times hereafter the said university, their successors and assigns, shall keep or cause to be kept such separate and distinct accounts of the proceeds and income resulting from the sale, lease, mortgage, pledge or other disposal of and of all moneys in any way derived from or arising out of the said lands as shall clearly and readily disclose the amount and nature thereof as well as all dealings therewith, and also that all books, vouchers and papers containing, or in any way relating to such accounts, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person or persons appointed by our Governor in Council to inspect the same.

(Great Seal.)

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE PROPOSED

PACIFIC CABLE

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

Proposed Pacific Cable.

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RETURN

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To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, dated the 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial and Colonial Governments and other parties relative to the proposed Pacific Cable, since the return brought down last session ; also of the report of the Imperial Commission on this subject, if leave has been obtained to publish it.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1899.

JOSEPH POPE, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith a Return to an Address of the House of Commons, of date the 19th ultimo, for

“Copies of all correspondence with the Imperial and Colonial Governments and other parties relative to the proposed ‘Pacific Cable’ since the Return brought down last Session ; also of the Report of the Imperial Commission on this subject, if leave has been obtained to publish it.”

The Return will be complete by adding thereto :—A copy of a letter addressed by Sir Sandford Fleming to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 28th of October, 1898 ; and of a letter covering a memorandum on the subject addressed by Sir Sandford Fleming to yourself, of date the 31st of January last, of neither of which are there copies in this department. *

With reference to the Report of the Imperial Commission referred to, you will observe that under terms of Lord Strathcona’s letter of the 12th of April, the objection to the publication is withdrawn, but it is suggested that if reprinted in Canada, it should be the same as published in London, corrections having been made since first printed, and that a copy would be forwarded as soon as available. No such copy has yet been received at this department, and it is difficult to understand in what respect the Report itself could be corrected, the inference being that the corrections are in the attaches to the Report. Under these circumstances, I hand you herewith a copy of the Report as originally received here, so that should it be considered proper it may be added to the Return in question.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. G. PARMELEE,
Deputy Minister.

* These papers are now added in their proper chronological order.

SINGAPORE AND HONG KONG SECOND CABLE, 1893.

AGREEMENT made the 28th day of October, 1893, between the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, &c., &c., Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the one part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called the company) of the other part.

Whereas it is expedient that the existing telegraphic communication with Hong Kong should be strengthened by the laying of a second submarine telegraph cable between Singapore and Hong Kong without touching at any point not in British territory and connecting at Labuan en route ;

And whereas the company are prepared to provide, lay and work such a cable forthwith at their own cost on the conditions hereinafter expressed. It is hereby agreed as follows :—

Article 1.—The company will at their own cost, and as promptly as possible, provide and lay a submarine telegraph cable connecting Singapore, Labuan and Hong Kong, and will work and maintain the same in good condition (save in cases of *force majeure*) for the term of *twenty-five years* from the date hereof, and upon the same terms and conditions as the existing cables of the company, except so far as these terms and conditions are varied by this agreement in respect of the new cable.

Article 2.—During the term of this agreement all messages on the service of the Imperial Government, or of the Colonial Government of Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, or Labuan, may be sent over any line owned or controlled by the company at one-half the rates paid by the public.

Article 3.—Her Majesty's government will invite the Colonial governments of Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan to provide that the company's repairing steamers and all cables, cable apparatus, telegraphic instruments and materials which are used solely for the purposes of the company in laying, repairing or working the new cable, shall, during the term of this agreement, be exempt from payment of port and light dues at Hong Kong, Singapore and Labuan.

Article 4.—In consideration of the engagements entered into by the company in this agreement, and of the strict fulfilment thereof, Her Majesty's Government undertakes to secure the company against competition to the extent following, that is to say :—

Her Majesty's government will not during the term of this agreement lay, nor grant nor permit to be granted, any concession or authority for laying any new submarine cables connected with Hong Kong, Singapore, or Labuan (whether in competition with the cables of the company or not) unless such new cables should in the opinion of Her Majesty's government be found necessary in the public interest of Great Britain, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, or Labuan, or in the general interests of international telegraphic communication. Provided always, that if it shall be decided that new cables are to be laid the company shall, all things being equal, have the preferential right to the contract or concession for laying the same. Provided that this article shall not prevent the Great Northern Company from repairing, renewing, or replacing any submarine cable connected with Hong Kong, and shall not prejudice or affect the existing rights of that company.

Article 5.—Her Majesty's government shall have the option at any time of cancelling all the foregoing articles of this agreement on giving to the company twelve months' previous notice, and on payment to the company of a sum of £300,000, being the estimated cost of laying such second cable.

Article 6.—Immediately on the payment of the amount provided in the last preceding article the said second cable shall become the property of Her Majesty's Government, and this agreement shall at once cease and determine.

Article 7.—Nothing in this agreement shall affect the right of Her Majesty's government to grant to the government of the Dominion of Canada or of any Colony in Australia permission to lay or cause to be laid a submarine telegraph cable connecting Hong Kong with Canada or with Australia, provided such connection with Canada or

Proposed Pacific Cable.

Australia be completed within five years from the date of this agreement, after which date the exception in this article mentioned shall become null and void.

Article 8.—This agreement, unless sooner determined under Article 5, shall remain in force for the term of twenty-five years from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the said George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, &c., &c., has, to one part of this agreement, set his hand and seal, and the company have, to another part of this agreement, caused their Common Seal to be affixed the day and year above stated.

RIPON.

COLONIAL OFFICE, S. W., 11th November, 1895.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—A proposal was recently made that a deputation of the Agents-General for the Australasian Colonies and the High Commissioner for Canada should wait upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the view of discussing the question of the Pacific cable; but it was arranged at the beginning of September that, having regard to the meeting of Parliament and the consequent pressure of business, the interview should be deferred to a more convenient season.

Since then the position of the matter has been materially affected by the grant by the Hawaiian Government to Col. L. S. Spalding, subject to certain conditions, of an exclusive franchise for 20 years to lay cables for commercial purposes. It is reported that Col. Spalding, on obtaining this concession, entered into negotiations having for their object the continuance to Honolulu of the cable laid by a French association between New Caledonia and Queensland. If this whole project, as contemplated, is carried through, San Francisco or some other point in the United States territory will be placed in direct communication with Australasia, and it need hardly be observed that in that case the position of the British project, from the financial point of view, would be very prejudicially affected.

It seems, therefore, to Mr. Chamberlain, to be highly desirable that no further time should be lost in considering the subject, and that some open step should be taken which will disabuse foreign promoters of the idea that no competition is to be feared from a British line, as recommended last year by the Ottawa Conference.

For this purpose Mr. Chamberlain would suggest that the proposed interview should take place at an early date this month.

If it then appears that there is a sufficient body of opinion in favour of considering the terms on which united action could be taken, Mr. Chamberlain would be glad to co-operate in the appointment of a joint commission, or to lend his assistance in any other way which may seem best.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRANSTON.

17 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S. W., 19th November, 1895.

The Honourable

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL,—The meeting between the agents-general and myself and Mr. Chamberlain, took place to-day as before advised.

I stated to Mr. Chamberlain that my colleagues and myself were very much gratified at the prompt manner in which he had responded to our request that he would receive us in connection with the question of the Pacific cable; that I had invited the agents-general of all the colonies to attend, including the representatives of the Cape and Natal, which colonies, although not directly interested, were warmly in

favour of the project; that all were present except those representing South and Western Australia, who, for reasons with which he was already acquainted, did not propose to assist.

I then read the following letter which I had received from Mr. Playford, agent general for South Australia :

“In reply to yours of the 13th inst., I beg to say that I have written to Mr. Chamberlain, in answer to his of the 11th, informing him that my government have by cable advised me that they are not in favour of the appointment of a commission to consider the Pacific cable question.

Under the circumstances I feel it would be out of place for me to attend a deputation, the object of which my government cannot support.”

I also drew attention to the following statement made by Mr. Playford at the Ottawa conference :

“I told the conference that if this line was required for public and imperial purposes, our government will never in any way stand in the way. I am giving not only my own opinion, but the opinion of my own government, and I believe of the majority of the people of South Australia. If the work is done at all it should be done as a government work.”

I said that the agents-general for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand and myself had all been instructed by our respective governments to urge upon the Secretary of State for the colonies the appointment of a commission on which the Imperial government, Australasia and Canada should be represented for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the best means to be adopted to secure the prompt construction of a cable between Canada and Australasia; that I might call his attention to the fact that my colleagues and myself had pressed in the strongest manner upon the consideration of his predecessor, the Marquis of Ripon, and upon Lord Rosebery, the great importance in connection with this work, of Her Majesty's government promptly taking possession of Necker Island; that Necker Island was in the same category as other islands which had been taken possession of by Her Majesty's government in recent years without any remonstrance on the part of the Hawaiian government; and we had further pointed out that as soon as it became known that we were seriously contemplating the construction of a cable between Canada and Australasia no doubt that island would be taken possession of by some other power. What we had feared had taken place, and the Hawaiian government had formally taken possession of Necker Island—clearly showing that they had not previously done so, and with the unfortunate result that at least half a million pounds sterling had been added to the necessary expenditure for the construction of the cable by the greater distance to Fanning Island, which would now be required to be used in order to obtain the important object of having the cable only touching British territory.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his great interest in the subject, and felt that prompt action was demanded by the movements on the part of foreign countries whose action would seriously affect the support that the cable would otherwise receive. He stated his readiness to promptly appoint a commission, and suggested that it should consist of six members—two to be nominated by the Imperial Government, two by Australasia, and two by Canada.

He intimated the desirability of having two representatives of the Imperial Government, as he wished both the Colonial Office and the Treasury to be represented on the Commission.

He also expressed great satisfaction at the result of the tenders asked for by the Canadian Government having elicited the fact that the contemplated expenditure would not materially exceed a million and a half, and he could not doubt that the return from such an enterprise would to a very large extent cover the expenditure that would be involved.

After some general conversation respecting the terms of reference to the commission, he said that these would be submitted to us in the course of a day or two. It was agreed that we should immediately inform our respective governments what had been decided upon, and he would communicate in like manner with the governors of the various colonies concerned.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

When discussing the terms of reference, Sir Westby Perceval, the agent general for New Zealand, suggested that the question of compensation to the South Australia and Eastern Extension Telegraph Company might arise, but Mr. Chamberlain immediately replied that it would be as well to state at once that Her Majesty's government would not listen to the question of compensation from any source whatever.

After the meeting the agents-general adjourned to my office, where we settled on the terms of the cable communication to our governments as follows:—

“*Re* Pacific cable: Colonial Minister at interview to-day with the representatives of all colonies, except South and West Australia, agreed to appoint commission, but suggested six—two to be nominated by Imperial government, two Australasia, and two Canada. Terms of reference will follow shortly.”

Inclosed you will find the communique that was handed to the press by the Colonial Office.

I feel sure that you will agree with me that under the existing circumstances no good object could be gained by communicating Mr. Fleming's letter of 11th October to the agents-general or to the Colonial Office, and I think we may all congratulate ourselves of having advanced this matter in such a material degree as I have no doubt will result in promptly securing the establishment of this invaluable line of communication.

I beg to quote the telegram dispatched yesterday by the agent-general for New South Wales to the Premier of that colony.

“High Commissioner for Canada and agents-general for Australasian colonies except South Australia and Western Australia had interview with Secretary of State for the colonies to-day relating to Pacific Cable. Mr. Chamberlain agreed to appoint a commission as suggested by colonies. Great Britain, Canada and Australasian colonies each to nominate two commissioners, that is to say six in all. Repeat this joint telegram to other colonial governments, including New Zealand, and communicate here names of colonies' nominees. Prompt action desirable. Terms of reference will be forwarded to you to-morrow will include full inquiry into all details.”

I am, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

(*Memorandum.*)

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The present administration of the Dominion and the Canadian Parliament have during the past year in emphatic terms, declared to the world that “the Canadian Government and people are determined, in all ways, to promote imperial unity.”

Imperial unity will practically remain an impossibility without union by telegraph of the two great divisions of the Empire, Canada and Australasia.

A POTENT FACTOR IN FOSTERING TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The telegraphic connection of the Dominion with the Australian continent and New Zealand would not simply advance the unity and greatness of the Empire, it would promote Canadian interests on the Pacific by developing trade and shipping far beyond any present conceptions. Steam and electricity go hand in hand. Trade and telegraphy are intimately blended, the latter being the most valuable ally of the former in building up and expediting all business. As the means of collecting cargoes for shipment, the telegraph is indispensable—without electric cables across the Atlantic the successful operation of fleets of ocean steamships would be impossible. A cable across the Pacific would be of similar utility, it would successfully promote the interchange of both freight and passenger traffic, it would foster and help to build up a commerce on that ocean, the magnitude of which, at this period, is not deemed possible.

THE DUTY OF CANADA.

The project of the Pacific cable, its bearing on the commercial future of the Dominion, its influence on the well-being of the Empire, with the causes which have delayed its establishment, are set forth in the letter addressed by the undersigned to the Premier, published on 1st January of the present year. Since that date circumstances have arisen which have a material bearing on the subject and which demand the most earnest attention.

Independently of the benefits that will accrue to Canada and Australasia, the cable has distinctive elements of imperial importance; nevertheless the Home Authorities do not see the way to take the initiative in its consummation. On the contrary they ask for a proposal for its attainment from the Australasian Colonies or from Canada. The Australasian Colonies are disunited politically, and much as they require and desire an alternative telegraph route to Great Britain, they are not in a position to submit the proposal suggested. Consequently under these circumstances the duty of taking the initiative step devolves upon Canada, and the question presented is, what fair and reasonable proposal can Canada submit?

THE COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF THE PROJECT.

As we regard the subject in its commercial aspect, we must recognize that the commercial success of the Pacific cable must depend on the business it will command. There is an enormous and constantly increasing cable business between Australasia and Europe, which takes its origin chiefly in the four principal colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand; it is far greater than is actually required to yield a revenue sufficient to pay all charges connected with the establishment and working of the cable. Investigation has demonstrated that less than half this business would meet every charge, including interest and sinking fund to replace capital, and make the undertaking, as a State work, self-supporting.

HOW REMUNERATIVE TRAFFIC CAN BE SECURED.

The land lines within each respective Colony are public property, controlled by the Post Office Departments. The four Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand, would therefore have it in their power to direct traffic over the Pacific cable to the extent required to make it remunerative.

From a business standpoint it is of the first importance that the governments controlling the traffic should be directly interested in the commercial success of the undertaking. It will be obvious, therefore, that in any proposal which Canada may make it would be advisable to stipulate that the four colonies named should have a proprietary interest in the cable, or that they should guarantee the traffic, in ample volume to yield a net revenue sufficient to meet all charges. On this principle the suggested proposals No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, appended, are based.

COST OF THE CABLE.

The tenders received by the Canadian Government in 1894 prove that the Pacific cable can be established at a cost of £1,500,000. Of this sum it is understood, although it has not been definitely settled, that the Home Government may contribute one-third, or £500,000, leaving £1,000,000 to be made up in some form by the Australasian Colonies and Canada.

SUGGESTED PROPOSALS.

Proposal No. 1 suggests that Canada and the four Australasian Colonies should each hold an equal proprietary interest, each sharing alike one-fifth in costs and profits, and that the Imperial government should be invited to advance, on loan, a portion of

Proposed Pacific Cable.

the capital. Possibly this proposal may best be carried out by means of a "Pacific Cable Trust," duly empowered by the several parliaments.

Proposal No. 2 suggests that the four colonies should guarantee the traffic, and that the Imperial Government and Canada together should agree to lay and work the cable.

Proposal No. 3 is much the same as No. 2. It would, however, have the advantage of limiting executive action and responsibility to one government.

Either proposal would, it is believed, lead to the accomplishment of the desired object. Under either plan a liability would be incurred by the Dominion, but all charges being met by revenue the liability would in reality become merely nominal and there would be no charge imposed on the public exchequer.*

HOSTILE PROJECTS.

In the letter of the undersigned to the Premier it is pointed out that a Pacific cable on the Canadian route meets with strenuous opposition from adverse interests, and that two rival projects are pressed forward with vigour. *First*.—The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company propose as a substitute for the Canadian line, a cable from Australia to Great Britain via the Cape of Good Hope. *Second*.—A cable is projected from San Francisco to Australia, and the United States Congress is now strongly appealed to for a large subsidy. The first section is to extend from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence by Tahiti and Samoa to the French penal settlement at New Caledonia. From New Caledonia a cable under the control of the French government is already laid to Queensland.

A CABLE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

In my letter above mentioned I have pointed out that the project of the Eastern Extension Company would be no adequate substitute for the Canadian Pacific cable. With respect to the projected cable from San Francisco it is obvious that as this line would be under the control of the United States and French Governments, little regard would be had to Canadian interests. Controlled by foreign powers such a trans-Pacific cable would fail altogether to supply the want of a British cable from Canada to Australia. We must, however, recognize that the completion of either of these cables, the one by the Cape of Good Hope, or the other by San Francisco, would meet the commercial needs of the Australasian Colonies. But while so acting it would endanger the prospects, if it did not indefinitely postpone the establishment of the Canadian Pacific cable. That there is actual danger of such a consequence will be apparent from information received within the past few days, as follows:—

HONOLULU, 3rd February, 1898.

"The French cruiser 'Duguay Truin' entered port this morning and the usual salutes were exchanged. The Cabinet is bewildered, as the vessel brought a letter informing the government that the French cable from Tahiti, touching at Honolulu, will be immediately laid."

SHALL CANADA BE "SIDE-TRACKED" ?

Does not this intelligence, with the movements in the United States, together with the troubles in Chinese waters, suggest that the time for inaction on our part should end? There seems little doubt that unless Canada moves in the matter and that speedily, France and the United States will shortly carry out the project of a trans-

* A private company proposed some years ago to establish the cable under government subsidies. An Order in Council was passed by the Canadian government (July 19th, 1887) agreeing to pay £7,500 per annum for 25 years, equal to a total payment by Canada of £187,500, without taking account of interest on such payments. The company asked additional subsidies from the Home Government and the Australasian Colonies of £67,500 per annum, making £75,000 for 25 years or in all £1,875,000. The proposal of the company was not accepted by the other governments, so nothing further was done.

Pacific cable and leave the Dominion (what in railway parlance is termed) *side-tracked*. Do we not owe it to our self-interest as well as our self-respect, that the means of communication with our fellow subjects in the southern seas should not fall into foreign hands? Commercially there is not room for two cables across the Pacific for years—our own all-British cable should be first, and would be first if we so determine.

A DECISIVE STEP NECESSARY.

This is indeed a rare opportunity for the Parliament and people of Canada, taking a decisive step—a step which will secure to us in the future our maritime position on the Pacific, and which without cost to the taxpayer will at once extend our trade, and draw the separate parts of the Empire more closely together.

THE GRATITUDE OF THE EMPIRE.

Should the Canadian government see the way to submit to the other governments concerned, a fair and reasonable proposal, it can scarcely fail at this juncture, to be readily accepted, and if accepted it must lead to the satisfactory accomplishment of a great Imperial connecting link of much commercial utility. Even if the proposal be declined, the action taken by our Government would redound no less to the credit of Canada than the tariff action of last year.

The London *Times* points out in a late issue (18th January) that Canada has “shown herself well able to deal with questions of a wider than provincial range” and that by taking the lead in initiating the Pacific cable “she would deserve no less the gratitude than the respect of the Empire.”

SANDFORD FLEMING.

OTTAWA, 19th February, 1898.

SUGGESTED PROPOSAL No. 1.

1. It is proposed that the five governments of Canada, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, or any four of them shall enter into a joint arrangement for establishing an electric cable across the Pacific, sharing equally in costs and profits.

2. That the Imperial government be invited to guarantee, or loan, one-third of the capital, or assist in such manner as the Home Authorities may determine.

3. That the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents-General for the four Australasian Colonies in London, be charged with the duty of ascertaining how best to carry out the proposal and that they enter on their duties so soon as the assent of their respective governments be obtained.

SUGGESTED PROPOSAL No. 2.

It is proposed that the Home Government and Canadian government jointly shall proceed to connect British Columbia with Australia and New Zealand by direct submarine telegraph and shall adopt means to work the same for commercial purposes on the following conditions, viz :—

1. That the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand or any three of them, shall each guarantee that the revenue to be derived from the transmission of messages shall be sufficient to meet all charges, including working expenses, repairs, maintenance, interest and sinking fund to replace capital.

2. That the guaranteeing governments shall determine the rates to be charged for the transmission of messages and shall have the power to lower the rates from time to time as they may deem expedient.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

3. That if by reason of the lowering of rates, or any other cause, the earnings fall short in any one year of the sum required to meet all charges above referred to, the guaranteeing governments shall make good the deficiency.

SUGGESTED PROPOSAL No. 3.

It is proposed that the government of Canada shall establish an electric submarine cable from British Columbia to Australia and New Zealand, touching at Fanning Island, Fiji Island and Norfolk Island and shall take means to work the same for commercial purposes on the following conditions, viz:—

1. That Her Majesty's Home government shall assist in the undertaking by the loan of a considerable portion of the capital, or by guaranteeing the same.

2. That the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand, or any three of them shall each guarantee that the revenue to be derived from the transmission of messages shall be sufficient to meet all charges, including working expenses, repairs, maintenance, interest, and sinking fund to replace capital.

3. That the guaranteeing governments shall determine the rates to be charged for the transmission of messages and shall have the power to lower the rates from time to time as they may deem expedient.

4. That if by reason of the lowering of rates or any other cause, the earnings fall short, in any one year, of the sum required to meet all charges above referred to, the guaranteeing governments shall make good the deficiency.

VICTORIA GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MELBOURNE, 29th March, 1898.

The Right Honourable
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

SIR,—At the instance of the Premier, Sir George Turner, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a resolution adopted at a conference of Premiers held this month at which the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia were represented, with respect to the questions of a Pacific cable, and a cable via the Cape.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MADDEN.

Resolution—Premiers' Conference, March, 1898.

9.—PACIFIC CABLE, AND CABLE VIA CAPE.

Resolved, that if Great Britain and Canada will contribute each one-third of the cost, the four colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania will favourably consider the proposal for a Pacific cable, and the provision of the remaining one-third of the contribution.

Mr. Kingston and Sir John Forrest did not join in this resolution, being disposed to prefer the Cape route, stopping at Perth. It was considered that, in any case, fair consideration should be given to the position of South Australia, in view of the large expenditure by that colony in the past on cable service.

918 K.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,

DOWNING, STREET, 10th May, 1898.

The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.

My LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you for communication to your Ministers, copies of the documents noted below respecting the question of a Pacific cable.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD,
For the Secretary of State.

Date.	Description of Document.
March 29th '98.	The Officer administering the Government of Victoria to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Resolution adopted by Conference of Australian Premiers.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, June 11th, 1898.

The undersigned Minister of Trade and Commerce has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of P. C. Reference No. 918 K., being a copy of a communication from the Colonial Office, of date the 10th ultimo, to His Excellency the Governor General, forwarding a copy of a communication from Government House, Melbourne, Victoria, covering a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Conference of Australian Premiers held in March last, on the subject of "Pacific Cables," and to report having caused the same to be placed on file with other papers in connection with the matter for consideration when an opportune time for such purpose can be found.

17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W., 29th July, 1898.

The Honourable

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.

Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—At the close of the Postal Conference a few days ago, some of the Australian delegates desired to discuss with me the Pacific cable scheme, when I informed them that I had no authority from our government to deal with the matter, but that I should be quite pleased to hear all they desired to say and report the same to the government, and a time has been fixed for an informal and wholly unofficial meeting.

It would seem that all the Australian colonies are not in favour of the construction of the Pacific cable. Amongst others I would judge South Australia, for I have this morning received the inclosed letter from the Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., Agent General for South Australia, which appears to suggest that no Pacific cable is needed.

I inclose his letter to be put on file, together with copy of my acknowledgment to him.

Yours sincerely,

WM. MULOCK.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

OFFICE OF AGENT GENERAL FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
1 Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street, Within,
LONDON, E.C., 28th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Postmaster General for Canada,
17 Victoria Street, S.W.

SIR,—In reference to the question of telegraphic communication with the Australian colonies, I have been requested by the government of South Australia to inform you that at a cost of over £50,000 we have in hand the work of erecting a second wire in the line from Port Darwin to Adelaide, and are duplicating the line at all dangerous crossings.

Both lines will be worked duplex, so that not only will there be greater expedition in transmission of messages, but the possibility of delay from a breakdown will be reduced to a minimum.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. COCKBURN,
Agent General.

17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 29th July, 1898.

The Honourable J. A. COCKBURN, M.D.,
Agent General, South Australia.

SIR,—I have your letter of the 28th instant, stating that you have been requested by the government of South Australia to inform me that at a cost of over £50,000 your government has undertaken the work of erecting a second wire on the line from Port Darwin to Adelaide, and is duplicating the line at all dangerous crossings whereby greater expedition will be secured and, at the same time, the possibility of delay from a breakdown will be reduced to a minimum.

In reply, I would say that I have no instructions from the Canadian government to represent them in connection with the proposed Pacific cable scheme, that matter pertaining to the department of Trade and Commerce, but I shall have much pleasure in transmitting your communication to Sir Richard Cartwright, the minister in charge of that department.

Yours sincerely,
WM. MULOCK.

17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 23rd August, 1898.

The Honourable SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,—With references to previous correspondence on the subject of the Pacific cable project, I now beg to quote for the information of the government a Reuter's telegram from Sydney, dated 21st August, which appeared in the papers of yesterday :—

“At the conference of the premiers of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland which met here to-day it was decided, with reference to the Pacific cable project, to make a definite offer that if Great Britain and Canada would collectively guarantee five-ninths of the cost of laying the cable the premiers would recommend their respective legislatures to contribute one-ninth each, asking New Zealand to contribute the remaining ninth.”

Believe me yours very truly,
STRATHCONA.

VICTORIA OFFICE, 15 VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W., 2nd August, 1898.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the Premier of Victoria by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, together with a copy of the resolution therein referred to relative to the Pacific cable question.

I have also to inform you that I am instructed by my government to place these documents before the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to urge upon him, on behalf of Victoria, that in view of the importance of the issues involved no other project should be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of the establishment of the Pacific cable.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW CLARK.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MELBOURNE, 6th June, 1898.

The Right Honourable,
Sir GEORGE TURNER,

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the President and Council of this Chamber to forward to you copy of a resolution arrived at by the Council at their last meeting on the subject of the long projected Pacific cable.

I am respectfully to say that the terms of a recent press telegram intimate that the committee of the Imperial government, which had been dealing with this matter, had reported unfavourably on the question of a Cable via the Pacific, notwithstanding the strong and general opinions expressed at conferences and by the heads of the colonies most interested and the weighty evidences in favour of the project which this Chamber has been assured were put before the Imperial Committee.

I am further respectfully to suggest that the recent movements of the Foreign Powers in acquiring new stations in the North Pacific and the East generally as well as the significant action of the Russian Authorities in insisting upon partial control of the telegraph lines passing through their territory to Hong Kong furnish new and urgent reasons for adhering to the recognized necessity of an all-British telegraph line to Australia as well as of relieving the colonies from the obvious perils incidental to a great telegraphic monopoly, even if the suggested line via South Africa could be made to touch only on British territory.

My Council therefore trust that your government will again urge these views on the Colonial Office and on the government of the Canadian Dominion.

I have, &c.,

C. HALLETT,
Secretary.

(Copy of the Resolution Adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.)

“That in the opinion of this Council the peril of these Colonies in case of the Empire becoming involved in war has been accentuated by the adverse pronouncement of the Departmental Committee of the Imperial government when reporting on the proposed extension of an all-British telegraph line to Australia. That the activity displayed by other nations in strengthening their military and naval positions in neighbouring seas and connecting them by a net work of cables of which they have exclusive or partial control, furnishes new and demonstrable evidence of the necessity of the long discussed cable across the Pacific, and that it be urgently suggested to the Right Honourable the Premier, that the Colonial Office and the government of the Canadian Dominion should be appealed to with a view to a definite decision in favour of this great work being no longer delayed.”

Proposed Pacific Cable.

17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S. W., 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed by the High Commissioner to transmit to you, herewith, for your information and in continuation of previous correspondence, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, covering communications, with inclosures, from the officer lately administering the government of Queensland, and the Agent General for Victoria, on the subject of the proposed Pacific telegraph cable.

I have the honour, &c,

ARTHUR W. REYNOLDS,
Asst. Secretary for High Commissioner.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, 24th August, 1898.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

MY LORD,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for your information, with reference to previous correspondence respecting the proposed Pacific telegraph cable, copies of a despatch with enclosures on the subject from the officer lately administering the government of Queensland, and of a letter with inclosure from the Agent General for Victoria.

I am, My Lord,
Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRISBANE,
QUEENSLAND, 18th May, 1898.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose for your information copy of a letter from the Honourable the Chief Secretary, transmitting a copy of a resolution on the subject of the proposed Pacific telegraph cable, adopted at the Postal Conference of representatives of the Australasian Colonies held at Hobart in March last.

I have, &c.,

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Governor.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BRISBANE, 11th May, 1898.

The Honourable
Sir S. W. GRIFFITH, G.C.M.G.,
Deputy Governor.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose, herewith, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Resolution on the subject of the proposed Pacific Submarine Telegraph Cable, adopted at the Postal Conference of representatives of the Australasian Colonies held in Hobart in March last, and to request that you will be good enough in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of State, to inform Mr. Chamberlain that this government is strongly impressed with

the importance, as well from a national as from a commercial standpoint, to the Australasian Colonies, of the establishment of a means of telegraphic communication with Great Britain entirely independent of the existing system, and free from foreign control. We are prepared to afford all possible assistance to the project for the construction of a submarine cable across the Pacific cable (ocean) to Canada, and are therefore thoroughly in accord with the opinion expressed by the Postal Conference. I shall feel obliged, accordingly, if you will ask the Secretary of State to urge upon the Imperial government the desirability of taking prompt action with a view to some definite arrangement being concluded between Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the Australasian Colonies, which would ensure the carrying out of the undertaking in question.

I have, &c.,

JAMES R. DICKSON,
For the Chief Secretary.

Resolution adopted at the Postal Conference of representatives of the Australasian Colonies held at Hobart in March, 1898.

“That this Conference re-affirms the opinion that, in the interests of Australasia, the Pacific cable project should be consummated as speedily as practicable and that the Governments of the various Australasian Colonies be requested to represent to the Imperial and Dominion governments the foregoing opinion, together with the proposal of the Premiers as agreed to at their recent Conference held in Melbourne, viz. :—That if Great Britain and Canada would each contribute one-third of the cost, the Colonies would be prepared to contribute the remaining third.”

6th September, 1898.

The Right Honourable
Lord STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London, England.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your Nos. 684-700 of the 23rd and 25th of August, respectively, further in *re* Pacific cable.

I have, &c.,

For Deputy Minister.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT.
WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, 9 VICTORIA, STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W., 28th August, 1898.

The High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herein a copy of a telegram addressed to me to-day by the Honourable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, reporting an agreement arrived at by a recent conference at Sydney of the Premiers of Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales, respecting the proposed Pacific cable.

A copy of the telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL COOPER.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

(Copy of Telegram.)

From the Honourable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales
To the Acting Agent-General for the Colony, London.

SYDNEY, 29th August, 1898.

Pacific Cable. Conference of Premiers, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, just held Sydney. Agreed that if Great Britain and Canada pay five-ninths and New Zealand one-ninth then New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria will contribute one-ninth each.

PREMIER AND COLONIAL TREASURER.

VICTORIA OFFICE, 15 VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W., 29th August, 1898.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies relating to the proposed Pacific cable.

I have, &c.,

AND. CLARK.

15 VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, 29th August, 1898.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have received the following telegram from my government on the subject of the proposed Pacific cable :—

Pacific Cable Conference of Premiers, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, just held Sydney. Agree that if Great Britain and Canada pay five-ninths and New Zealand one-ninth, then New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria will contribute one-ninth each.

I have, &c.,

AND. CLARK.

17 VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W., 6th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,—I beg to confirm the following telegram which I addressed to you on the 1st inst., relative to the proposed Pacific cable :—

“Premier New South Wales cables Agent General that agreed at Conference, Premiers New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria just held Sydney, those colonies will contribute one-ninth each to Pacific cable if Great Britain and Canada pay five-ninths and New Zealand one-ninth.”

I now transmit, for your information, a copy of the letter I received from the Agent General for New South Wales, with its inclosure, on which my message to you was based; together with a letter addressed to me by the Agent General for Victoria, inclosing a communication sent by him to the Colonial Office, from which you will observe that he has been telegraphed by his government in terms identical with the message sent to the Agent General for New South Wales.

I take the opportunity to send you also a cutting of a telegram which appeared in the papers on the 1st inst., in which it is announced that the New Zealand Government are prepared to support the scheme to the extent of *one-eighth* of the cost, and also to invest the Canadian Government with the construction and management of the cable.

Believe me, yours very truly,

STRATHCONA.

P.S.—I also inclose an extract from the *Daily Chronicle* of the 3rd instant, giving the text of a telegram from New York showing what is being done in the United States with the object of establishing cables in the Pacific.

S. M.

Extract from "The Daily Chronicle," September 3rd, 1898.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Duplicate System Arranged.

NEW YORK, Friday.

Important developments in the plans of the Pacific Cable Company have been decided on after a meeting at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. In addition to the lines which are to connect San Francisco, Honolulu, the Ladrões, the Carolines, Manila and Japan, a duplicate system is now arranged for connecting Japan with Sitka and the Aleutian Islands. Surveys will be begun at once. Mr. James A. Scrymser, president of the company, left last night for Japan via Vancouver, to arrange contracts with the Tokio Government. The company hopes that Japan and the United States will both subsidize the scheme.

STREET'S ADVERTISING OFFICES,
30 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., 3rd September, 1898.

(Press Notices.)

"MONEY MARKET REVIEW."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC CABLE.

"A Reuter's telegram from Wellington (New Zealand), dated 31st August, states:

"A select committee of the House of Representatives report that it is desirable to establish cable communication between Australia, New Zealand and England, via the Pacific and Canada. It is recommended that New Zealand should join with the other Australasian colonies upon the basis of a guarantee of four-ninths of the cost of construction and of any annual deficiency, New Zealand's proportion not to exceed one-eighth of the whole. Further, the report recommends that the Canadian government should be entrusted with the construction, administration and maintenance of the cable, on the understanding that the contributing colonies have a right to be represented and vote on matters of policy and management, and that the cable be jointly owned and controlled by the contributing country and colonies.

"The report goes on to say that it is desirable that a conference of representatives of the countries concerned should be held in New Zealand."

Proposed Pacific Cable.

16th September, 1898

The Right Honourable
Lord STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for Canada, &c., &c.,
London, England.

MY LORD,—In the absence of the Honourable the Minister, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 714 of the 6th instant, further in *re* proposed "Pacific cable," and am pleased to note the action taken by New South Wales and New Zealand, which seem to clear the way of some obstruction that has heretofore existed.

I will forward your communication and attaches to the Minister.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. G. PARMELEE.
Deputy Minister.

17 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W., 17th September, 1898.

DEAR SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,—With reference to previous correspondence regarding the Pacific cable project, I beg to inclose for your information a copy of a paper published by the Parliament of Cape of Good Hope, embodying copies of communications that have passed between the government of the colony, the Imperial Government, and the Eastern Telegraph Company, on the subject of a deep sea cable *via* the Cape, with extension to Australia. This will acquaint you with the methods which are being adopted by the Eastern and other interested companies to maintain their present monopoly, and to prevent the possibility of competition arising from a cable across the Pacific.

As you will have gathered from my recent communications, the Australian colonies have now definitely announced their acceptance of the Pacific cable proposals to the extent of four-ninths of the requisite capital, subject to Great Britain and Canada contributing the remainder, and I think it would have the best of good effects if it were possible for the Canadian government to follow this up by making some announcement as to the proportion of expenses for which they would be prepared to become responsible. This, of course, if in accordance with the views of the Dominion government, would, I think, be calculated to bring about a definite consideration of the question by Her Majesty's Government.

I also inclose for your information a paper published by the New Zealand government relating to telegraph cables.

Believe me, &c.,

STRATHCONA.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, QUEBEC, 4th October, 1898.

The Right Honourable LORD STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner, &c., &c., London.

DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—I am in receipt of your No. 729 of the 17th ultimo, further *re* Pacific cable, which I will bring to the attention of my colleagues at the earliest practicable moment, with a view to eliciting an expression of their views on the subject.

I remain, &c.,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

OTTAWA, 1st November, 1898.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose for the information of the government a copy of a letter to the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain on the subject of a State-owned system of electric cables for the Empire.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

(Letter to the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain on the subject of a State-owned System of Electric Cables for the Empire. By Sir Sandford Fleming.)

OTTAWA, 28th October, 1898.

The Right Honourable
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—I had the honour, on 28th December of last year, to address Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting the proposal to establish a state-owned Pacific cable. Circumstances have since arisen which impel me to ask permission to address you on the subject of a state-owned system of cables for the British Empire.

The paper which follows discusses the subject on its merits. I venture to think that the arguments adduced make it clear that such a service is extremely desirable and is fast becoming a necessity. The telegraph is an essential ally of commerce and is indispensable to the full and satisfactory development of trade and shipping. The trans-Pacific steamship lines which have been established are heavily handicapped by the absence of any direct means of telegraphy between the ports with which trade is carried on. The Pacific cable would serve the purposes of trade between Australasia and Canada, but these countries are debarred from establishing independent telegraphic connection with Hong Kong, the terminal port of one of the steamship lines. Under an agreement, dated 28th October, 1893, the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company strengthened its monopoly by having Canada and the southern colonies telegraphically excluded from Hong Kong and forbidden to lay, or assist in laying, any new cable to that port for a period which does not expire until twenty years from the present date.

There remains only one way of gaining telegraphic connection with Hong Kong freed from exacting charges, and that is through the Home government. In granting to the Eastern Extension Company exclusive privileges, Lord Ripon, then Colonial Secretary, reserved to Her Majesty's government the option to take possession of the cable between Singapore, Labuan and Hong Kong, by giving twelve months' notice and paying the company £300,000.

My letter of December last to Sir Wilfrid Laurier (copy inclosed) sets forth the position and the attitude, to Canada and the Australasian colonies, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The proposal submitted in the following paper would undoubtedly interfere with the rich monopoly which that company enjoys, and to some extent, and for some time, diminish its profits; but I venture to hold that no private company, however rich and influential, should be allowed to stand in the way when great Imperial interests are at stake. It must be borne in mind, too, that telegraphy is one of the most astonishing results of science, and that the facilities which it offers, if not shackled by hinderances, may be rendered of greater and greater value to the human race.

The advantages of cable connections and low charges increase with distance in an accelerated ratio. It is impossible, therefore, to set a limit to the commercial, social and political benefits which would result to the Empire from a state-controlled cable

Proposed Pacific Cable.

service reaching every British possession. In the following remarks I have pointed out that the Pacific cable, established as now proposed, will prove to be the key to such a service, and practically its forerunner.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

SANFORD FLEMING.

BRITISH EMPIRE CABLE SERVICE.

The action recently taken in London in adopting the principle of cheap Imperial postage suggests that the time has arrived when the expediency of establishing a complete telegraph cable system throughout the Empire may be considered on its merits. The advantages which will inevitably follow the adoption of a universal penny postage appear to be generally recognized, and I venture to think the public mind will be prepared to entertain favourably another proposal not less important. It is not necessary in the least to undervalue cheap postage or detract from its immense importance in order to show that a cheap telegraph service on a comprehensive scale is easily attainable, and that it would prove an effective means of speedy communication for an Empire such as ours.

The transmission of letters has always been a function of the government; indeed, it has been wisely held throughout the civilized world that the postal service should be controlled by the State. The electric telegraph is a comparatively modern introduction. In the mother country private companies were the first to establish lines of telegraph, but in 1868 it was found to be in the public interest to have them taken over by the State and placed under the Post Office Department.

A Committee of Inquiry had reported to Parliament: "That the telegraph service as managed by companies, (1) maintained excessive charges, (2) occasioned frequent and vexatious delays in the transmission of messages, and inaccuracies in sending them, (3) left a large number of important towns and districts wholly unprovided for, and (4) placed special difficulties in the way of that newspaper press which had in the interest of the public a claim, so just and so obvious, to special facilities." The transfer was effected in 1870. Changes and improvements were immediately made; the telegraph service, previously confined to lines connecting great cities where business was most lucrative, was extended to many towns and districts previously neglected, and, notwithstanding the fact that the charges on messages were greatly reduced, the business developed to such an extent that the receipts progressively increased. Before the transfer it cost about six shillings to send an ordinary message from London to Scotland or Ireland. The rate was reduced to a shilling, and subsequently to six pence (the rate at present charged), and for that sum a telegram can be sent from any one station to any other station within the limits of the United Kingdom, without regard to distance.

It was early discovered by every country in Europe that so efficient a servant to trade and commerce, so important an aid to the State itself, should become a national institution. France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Belgium, each established a State telegraph system, and, as in Great Britain, experience has shown that they have done this, not only with advantage to the various administrative necessities, but with benefit to the public at large.

Such being the unanimous conclusion, is not the application of the principle of State ownership on a larger scale than hitherto attempted a fit subject for inquiry? Is it not desirable and expedient that the whole British Empire should have a State-controlled cable system?

The conditions of the Empire are totally different to what they were some years back. When Her Majesty ascended the throne there was not a single mile of electric telegraph anywhere. There was not an iron ship of any class afloat, and mail steamships were practically unknown. From that period the conditions have been continually changing and the process of growth and development still goes on. True, change has met with resistance from individuals and companies and classes, but resist it who

may, the law of development follows its steady course and continually makes demands on science and skill to meet the ever-changing conditions. We are living in an age of transformation; the spirit of discovery and enterprise, of invention and achievement, has extended and expanded the British Empire from the small islands on the coast of Europe to new territories, continental in extent, in both hemispheres. The development of the mercantile marine has carried the flag of our country over every mile of sea to meridians far distant from the mother land. In these distant territories, communities have established themselves under the protection of that flag. They have drawn riches from the forest, the soil and the mine. They have caused noble cities to spring up, rivalling in the splendour of their streets and buildings the finest cities of the Old World. These young nations, full of hope and vigour, have made progress in every direction; they are imbued with lofty aspirations, and their most ardent desire is to give their energy and strength to the building up of a greater British Empire, on the firm foundation of common interest and common sentiment.

At an earlier period in the world's history it would have been difficult to conceive the possibility of any lasting political union between countries so widely separated by intervening seas. The problem is, however, being solved, not by old methods, but by the application of wise principles of government, aided in a wonderful way by the highest resources of modern science. Steam has made the separating oceans no longer barrier, but rather the medium of union. Electricity has furnished the means by which the British people in all parts of the globe may exchange thought as freely as those within speaking distance. These twin agencies of civilization are pregnant with stupendous possibilities. Already the one, as the prime factor in sea-carriage, has rendered universal penny postage possible. The other has made it equally possible to bring the British people, so widely sundered geographically, within the same neighbourhood telegraphically.

Imperial penny postage will have far-reaching consequences; it is undoubtedly a great onward movement in the career of civilization, and in the development of wider national sympathy and sentiment. But great as are the benefits to follow the adoption of universal cheap postage, the first result, and not the least, will be to make plain that a postal service, however cheap and comprehensive, is in itself insufficient for the increasing daily needs of the now widely-distributed British peoples. It will be seen that in addition to an ocean penny postal service, the circumstances of our world-empire demand a cheap ocean cable service, extending to every possession of Her Majesty.

The carriage of letters at any known speed consumes time, and the length of time consumed depends on the distance traversed. The telegraph, on the other hand, practically annihilates space, and in this one respect has immeasurably the advantage over the ordinary postal service, especially in the case of correspondents who are separated by the greatest distances.

We can as yet but faintly appreciate the extent to which the telegraph may be employed, because its use heretofore has been restricted, on long-distance messages, by almost prohibitory charges. If messages be exchanged between places not far apart, let us say between London and Edinburgh, or Toronto and Montreal, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is inconsiderable. But if the points of connection be far separated, such as London and Melbourne, or Ottawa and Capetown, the comparison between a postal and a telegraph service brings out the distinct value of the latter. In the cases last mentioned, while it would require the lapse of eight or ten weeks to obtain an answer to a letter by post; if the telegraph be employed, a reply may be returned next day, or even the same day.

Existing long-distance cables are little used by the general public; it may be said, not at all except in emergencies. They are used in connection with commerce, the growing needs of which demand more and more the employment of the telegraph, but owing to the high charges exacted its use is limited to business which would suffer by delay. These cables are in the hands of private companies striving chiefly to earn large dividends, and who adopt the policy of charging high rates, in consequence of which trade and commerce is unduly taxed, and its free development retarded. Were the cables owned by the State, large profits would not be the main object, and precisely as

Proposed Pacific Cable.

in the case of the land lines of the United Kingdom, it would be possible to reduce charges so as to remove restrictions on trade, and bring the service within reach of many now debarred from using it.

When the government assumed control of the inland telegraphs of the United Kingdom it was found possible greatly to reduce charges. In 1869, the year before the transfer, less than seven million messages were carried. At the transfer the rate was reduced to one shilling per message; the traffic immediately increased nearly 50 per cent, and continued increasing until, in the tenth year, twenty-nine million messages were transmitted, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £354,060. In another decade the total annual business equalled ninety-four millions, the operations still resulting in a surplus of £251,806 although the charge for a message had been meanwhile reduced from one shilling to six pence. It is indisputable that high charges restrict the utility of sea cables as well as of land lines, while low charges have the opposite effect. A few years ago the tariff of charges between Australia and London was nine shillings and four pence per word. The proposal to establish the Pacific cable and the discussion which followed, led to the cheapening of the rate to four shillings and nine pence per word. In 1890, the year before the rates were lowered, the gross business consisted of 827,278 words. Last year (1897) it had increased to 2,349,901 words. In 1890, with high charges, the revenue was £331,468. In 1897, with reduced charges, the revenue was £567,852, or £236,384 in excess of 1890, when the highest rates were exacted.

The utility of the telegraph may be measured by the time gained over the post, and the success of the telegraph service of the United Kingdom must be accepted as convincing evidence of its utility and value, for the gain in time is, in this case, measured by hours only. Its striking success in this instance may be largely owing to State control, but, whatever the cause, it is obvious that if, under similar conditions, weeks were gained instead of hours, the utility of the telegraph would be proportionately increased and its value as a means of communication correspondingly enhanced. There is another immense advantage, not generally known to the public, which can be claimed for telegraphy: It is the fact, that within certain limitations the actual cost of transmission is but little affected by distance. While the cost of carrying letters is in proportion to the distance traversed, the same rule does not apply to the electric wire. With a properly equipped telegraph system, the actual expenditure incurred in transmitting a message thousands of miles is practically no greater than in sending it ten miles. Obviously, therefore, the principle of "penny postage," that is to say, a low uniform charge for all distances, is applicable even more fully to ocean telegraphy than to the Imperial postal service. With these considerations before us, a moment's reflection leads to the conviction that this wonderful agency—the electric wire—places within our reach, if we have the wisdom to accept it, an ideal means of communication for the world-wide British Empire.

Thirty years ago the British Parliament, for reasons, the soundness of which experience has fully confirmed, determined that the State should assume control of the inland telegraph system of the United Kingdom. To-day there are incomparably stronger reasons for State control being exercised over a cable system for the whole Empire.

The proposal is not altogether new. If the proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1887 be referred to, it will be found that an Imperial telegraph service was foreshadowed in the discussions. To these I would refer, and especially pages 225 to 228, 339 to 341, and 513 to 520. In these discussions the delegates from the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and Canada took part. Again, at the Colonial Conference of 1894 the proposal was set forth in some detail, and the advantages of an all-British system of telegraphy around the globe pointed out. On that point I beg leave to direct attention to the proceedings of the Ottawa Conference, and more particularly to pages 88 to 90, inclusive. Likewise to the proceedings of the second Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and more especially to a letter from the Ottawa delegate (July 1st, 1892) to the President, Sir John Lubbock.

The proposal to complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe has no doubt suggested itself to many persons. Among those who have written on the subject may be mentioned Sir Julius Vogel, at one time Postmaster General of New Zealand; the late

Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of Telegraph for the Canadian government; Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., London; Mr. J. C. Lockley, of Nhill, Australia; and the veteran postal reformer, Mr. Henniker Heaton. At the Cape, Mr. Jan Hendrich Hofmeyer has given the matter his strongest support.

PROJECTED CABLE SYSTEM.

It may be laid down as an essential condition of an Imperial cable service, that none of the lines should touch foreign soil, and that they should be placed so as to avoid shallow seas, more especially those seas in proximity to any country likely at any time to prove unfriendly. In describing generally the route which would best comply with these conditions, I shall commence at Vancouver, for the reason that up to this point telegraphic connection with the Imperial centre in London is already assured, without being dependent on any foreign power. First, we have directed telegraphic connection across the Atlantic by a number of cables, and it is a mere question of cost to lay additional trans-Atlantic cables whenever they are wanted. Secondly, we have a transcontinental telegraph from the Atlantic coast to Vancouver, extending along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and all practical telegraphers will recognize the great advantage of this position. By having the wires hung within sight of passing trains, the telegraph can be frequently inspected with the greatest possible ease, and faults when they occur, can speedily be repaired.

Commencing at Vancouver the cable would cross the Pacific to New Zealand and Australia, from Australia the main line would cross the Indian Ocean to South Africa, from South Africa it would traverse the Atlantic to Canada, where it would connect with the trans-Atlantic lines. Such a system of cables would complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe, and would constitute a base for connecting every one of Her Majesty's possessions and naval coaling stations (Gibraltar and Malta excepted) by the most perfect means of conveying intelligence at our disposal. Moreover, the connection would be formed by a system of all-British deep-sea cables in the position where they would be least vulnerable. This Imperial cable system may be considered in three divisions.

(1.) *Cables in the Pacific Ocean.*

The cable from Vancouver would first find a mid-ocean station at Fanning Island, second at Fiji Islands, third at Norfolk Island; at Norfolk Island it would bifurcate, one branch extending to New Zealand, the other to the eastern coast of Australia.

There are many islands in the Pacific, some under British, others under foreign flags; in course of time these islands could be served by branches as circumstances may require. The land lines of Australia would complete telegraphic connection with the western coast, or it may be deemed expedient to substitute a cable for the land lines over that portion of the interior between Adelaide and King George's Sound.

(2.) *Cables in the Indian Ocean.*

From King George's Sound, or other point in Western Australia, the cable would extend to Cocos Island, thence to Mauritius, and thence to Natal or Capetown, as may be found expedient. Cocos would become an important telegraphic centre; it would be a convenient point for connecting Singapore by a branch cable. Singapore is already in connection with Hong Kong by an all-British cable via Labuan, and Her Majesty's government can take possession by giving 12 months' notice. India could be reached by a branch from Cocos to Colombo or Trincomalee in Ceylon. At Mauritius a connection would be formed with the existing cable to Seychelles, Aden and Bombay.

(3.) *Cables in the Atlantic Ocean.*

In order to avoid the shallow seas along the west coast of Africa, Spain, Portugal and France, it is proposed that the cable should extend from Capetown to Bermuda,

Proposed Pacific Cable.

touching at St. Helena, Ascension and Barbados as mid-ocean stations. At Bermuda a connection would be formed with the existing cable to Halifax, and at that point with the Canadian and trans-Atlantic lines.

Much prominence has been given to a proposal to connect England with the Cape by a line of cable touching at Gibraltar, Sierre Leone or Bathurst, Ascension and St. Helena. I pointed out in my letter of last December to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that there are grave objections to the northern half of that route, as "the cable, of necessity, would be laid for some distance in shallow seas where it would be exposed to injury from various causes, and where, too, the agent of an unfriendly nation or, indeed, an evil-disposed fisherman, would have it in his power to destroy the cable with ease, totally unobserved. For hundreds of miles it would be exposed to such risks."

The route now proposed from Ascension to Great Britain is certainly less direct, but the cable would be much less in jeopardy, and to this may be added, the advantage which would result in bringing the West Indian possessions within the Imperial telegraphic circle.

In order that some estimate may be formed of the cost of such an undertaking, I submit the following approximate distances which each group of cables would require to cover:—

(1.) In the Pacific Ocean, from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand	7,150 knots.
(2.) In the Indian Ocean, from Western Australia to South Africa—	
Main line.....	6,500
Branch to Singapore.....	1,100
" Colombo.....	1,500
	9,100 knots.
(3.) In the Atlantic Ocean, from South Africa to Bermuda....	6,600 "
	22,850 "

The total distance for which new cables would be required (of which 20,250 knots would be in the main line, and 2,600 knots in branches) may be roughly placed at 23,000 knots, and the cost (including the branch to Hong Kong) between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling.

I have long advocated the first division of the proposal,—the establishment of a cable from Canada to Australasia as a state work. I have felt that it would be the forerunner of an all-British telegraph system embracing the whole empire. As a state undertaking I am satisfied that the Pacific cable would be a complete commercial success, and that so soon as it so proved, the cable extension to South Africa and India would follow.

One advantage peculiar to a globe-encircling system of cables will be apparent, each point touched would be in connection with every other point by two routes extending in opposite directions. This feature is of special value, as it practically constitutes a double connection in each case. The projected system of all-British cables with its branches would thus doubly connect the following fortified and garrisoned coaling stations, namely:—Hong-Kong, Singapore, Trincomalee, Colombo, Aden, Capetown, Simons Bay, St. Helena, Ascension, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Bermuda, Halifax, Esquimalt, King George's Sound and Thursday Island. The following "defended ports" would likewise be connected, viz.:—Durban, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Townsville, Auckland, Wellington, Lytteltown and Dunedin.

Would it not be in the interest of a great commercial people to have these and all such points in the outer Empire connected by a means of communication so perfect as the electric telegraph? Is it not a matter which vitally concerns every British community around the globe? Is it not in their common interest that they all should be placed in possession of the speediest medium of conveying intelligence the one to the other, free from the burden of high charges?

That a State owned Pacific cable is the key to the situation, I am firmly convinced. Exhaustive examinations have proved its entire practicability. Its financial aspect has been minutely investigated by business men of the highest rank. The Canadian government appointed Lord Strathcona and the Honourable A. G. Jones for the purpose, than whom there are no men with stronger business insight. Their report is in the possession of the government, and it takes the most favourable view of the project. As a State undertaking it would be self-supporting from the first year of its establishment, and would admit of charges being lowered year by year. That the final outcome of the laying of this cable would be an Imperial telegraph service there can be little doubt. I am satisfied that the Pacific cable would prove to be the entering wedge to remove for ever all monopoly in ocean telegraphy, and free the public from excessive charges; that it would be the initial link in a chain of State cables encircling the globe, with branches ramifying wherever the British Empire extends, and that it would be the means of bringing into momentary electric touch every possession of Her Majesty.

In 1837, Rowland Hill, in advocating uniform penny postage for the United Kingdom, pointed out how desirable it would be to have the same low rates as on inland letters charged on letters passing to and from the colonies. This remarkable man concluded with the memorable words: "There is perhaps scarcely any measure which would tend so effectually to remove the obstacles to emigration, and maintain that sympathy between the colonies and the mother country which is the only sure bond of connection, as the proposed reduction on the postage of colonial letters."

Had Sir Rowland Hill known of the means of instantaneous communication which, since his day, has been placed at our command, he assuredly would have viewed it as the most civilizing agency of the century. He would have seen that while promoting the activities of trade and commerce and improving the well-being of the human race, nothing would more tend to deepen the sympathies of our people and make firm the foundations of the Empire, than the adding to a universal penny postage, the incalculable advantage of a State-controlled ocean telegraph system encircling the globe.

Holding the views which I have ventured to submit, I feel that in the public interest I should greatly err if I failed to seek an opportunity of giving expression to them.

S.F.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF J. S. LARKE, SYDNEY, N.S.W.,
NOVEMBER, 1898.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

A few days ago a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of this city waited on the Hon. Varney Parkes, who has recently been appointed Postmaster General of the colony, to urge action in respect to a Pacific cable. I beg to inclose an official report of the interview. The assertion that Canada had practically broken faith with these colonies in respect to a cable having been made before, I deemed it right to wait upon the Postmaster General to point out that this was an error and that no government of Canada had even agreed to undertake one-third of the responsibility of such a work. I took the liberty of drawing his attention to the fact that at the Ottawa Conference of 1894 an Australian delegate had stated that Australasia, at a postal conference of the colonies held early in that year, had agreed to be responsible for one-half of the charge, leaving but one-half to be divided between Canada and Great Britain. Subsequently Australia, not Canada, proposed that the charges should be borne equally by these colonies and Great Britain. The Sydney Chamber is asking the other Chambers of Commerce of Australasia to press the subject upon their governments as it does not deem that a cable via South Africa to be a substitute for a cable from Canada across the Pacific.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

REPORT of a deputation from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce which waited on the Postmaster General on 13th October, 1898, respecting the Pacific Cable.

PRESENT :

John S. Brunton, President ; M. Gotthelf, Vice-President ; A. F. Robinson, A. W. Meeks, Geo. Wall, J. T. Tillock, G. S. Littlejohn, and H. C. Mitchell, Secretary.

Mr. John S. Brunton said he had the honour to introduce the deputation, on a subject which was well known, and which had been before them for a number of years. It was particularly interesting to him considering he was at the deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London in 1895 which waited on Lord Rosebery on the subject. He represented the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. The reply to that deputation was that the colonies did not know what they would receive till they asked. This had been supported by Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in his remarks in 1897, where he said his government was prepared to help, but waited for the colonies to take the initiative step.

At the Conference of Associated Australasian Chambers of Commerce which met in Sydney, the late Mr. Joseph read a very able paper on the subject, and the following resolution was passed :—

“That this Conference is of opinion that the early establishment of telegraphic communication with the mother country via the Pacific Ocean and the Dominion of Canada, under Imperial control, and passing through British possessions only, is a necessity not only in commercial interests, but for Imperial strategic reasons, and will materially assist not only the great cause of Australian Federation, but will also form a strong bond of union between Great and Greater Britain. Further, that it be a recommendation to the governments of the various colonies represented at this Conference to urge upon the Imperial government to carry out the laying of the Pacific cable at the joint expense of the governments interested, with the least possible delay.”

That resolution covered everything. Mr. Joseph dealt with it from a commercial, social and national standpoint. The matter had perhaps been forced upon the community during the last few months while the Spanish-American war was on, for had Great Britain been drawn into it, no doubt it might have resulted seriously.

No material point had been raised as to the unprofitableness of the undertaking. On the reduced cost of present rates, from 4s. 9d. to the proposed 3s. tariff, meant a saving of 1s. 9d. a word, and a saving of about £190,000 per annum to Australasia. The proportion of cost of interest and maintenance of the cable, say £145,000 per annum, could be divided on a basis which was not for them to advise. They considered that Canada and the United Kingdom would meet the colonies in a fair spirit. It must also be considered that a cheap rate for messages would mean a great increase in social and private messages. The cable was now run on commercial and press lines only. The figures show that in 1893, 1,323,000 words were transmitted to the United Kingdom, and in 1895, 2,327,000—a gain of 1,000,000 in that short space of time.

He understood the amount of the contribution to the Eastern Extension Company was £33,000 per annum, and that one or two thousand pounds more would be the colony's share of the Pacific cable.

They recognized the benefits of the Eastern Extension Company's line, which had been a commercial and profitable undertaking to the company. The proposal to lay a cable to the Cape was not what they required. They wanted a cable on British possessions which would be state owned and practically in their hands, and as it had been shown that no loss would be likely to follow they had no hesitation in recommending the government to take up the question.

The federal feeling which now existed showed that with this particular venture most cordial feelings were shown in the other colonies and New Zealand.

He therefore urged the Postmaster General to bring the matter before the Cabinet at an early date.

Mr. Gotthelf endorsed the remarks of Mr. Brunton and emphasized the fact that for some years past the Chamber of Commerce had been moving in the matter, and that

Mr. Parkes' predecessor was in sympathy with the Pacific cable movement. He thought the time was opportune to again move in the matter, consequently they appealed to Mr. Parkes.

Mr. Meeks said he had attended several deputations and was pleased to say Mr. Parkes' predecessor was very strongly impressed with the necessity of a second cable. Mr. Cook seemed to be in strong sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce. The other colonies looked to New South Wales, but the difficulty was in getting a definite proposition placed before the governments. There had been an indication that if the colonies would take four-ninths of the responsibility, England would probably take three and Canada two. There was some exception to Canada taking so small a share, but it had been pointed out that Canada would not be greatly benefited, inasmuch as a large proportion of their telegraph lines were privately owned. They wanted some definite proposal from the government, and it could then be seen whether they could come to an understanding.

If New Zealand joined, the colonies could easily take a share in the proposition. Of course they understood South Australia must stand by its present line unless it were compensated.

The trade with America and Canada was undoubtedly on the increase, and at the present time the charge for messages was very high, something like 6s. a word, whilst the rate to England was much less.

He would also like to urge, without impressing too strongly on Mr. Parkes, the fact of his predecessor expressing himself in the matter so strongly. At the same time Mr. Cook could not see his way to make the first proposal.

He strongly urged the Postmaster General to consider the important question.

Mr. PARKES.—Gentlemen, this question did not escape me, because when I had been in office about a fortnight I realized it was necessary to come to an understanding in connection with this cable communication. Some years ago the Pacific cable had a rosy aspect, but recent developments (since you waited on Mr. Cook) put things in a different light. It is the imperative duty of the government to obtain the best and cheapest service for their country. I had a consultation with Mr. Read and went into the question. We came to the decision that we must go into the question in a business-like fashion in order to get proper and permanent cable communication with the world on a much cheaper basis.

First, let me tell you that a month ago a message was sent to the British government asking if they would agree to bear a substantial portion of the subsidy to the Pacific cable. No reply has yet been received, and you must see that it is impossible for us to act until we get a reply. I am expecting it from day to day.

The position is that the British government have indicated their disinclination to subsidize the Pacific cable at all, because, from a strategic point of view, and the capabilities of protecting the cable, they could not see that they are in a safe position. They lean entirely to the Eastern Extension Cable proposal.

A commission (in July, 1898) sat to discuss this route, and also took into consideration the other. That commission recommended strongly that the British government should subsidize the route to Gibraltar, Ascension, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Durban, Mauritius, Keeling Islands, and on to Australia, because they would have absolute control. They pointed out also that the Pacific cable would be very difficult to maintain, because of the great length of sections—moreover, they would not have control of the waters through which it ran.

The committee has raised such strong objections that the Agent General advises that he thinks it impossible to break them down. However, we have sent the cable message of which I told you.

As you stated the proportions were Great Britain one-third, Canada two-ninths, but it was very doubtful whether Canada would take two-ninths, and the Australian governments one-ninth each. There were practically only three of the colonies fully in sympathy with the Pacific cable scheme, and they would have to bear, if Great Britain fails to subsidize—say, seven-ninths of the cost. That would mean that instead of paying £13,000, New South Wales would have to pay about £16,000 or £17,000 per annum, which is out of the question.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

I can assure you the government intends to settle the matter at the earliest moment. I cannot tell you all the negotiations that have taken place as they are secret ; but the government will take very good care that you are not left at the mercy of the Eastern Extension Company.

Supposing the Pacific cable were laid and became interrupted at any time, we would then be left at the mercy of the Eastern Extension Company ; whereas, if the British Government constructed the other route, it would in all probability be a duplicate line and the cost would not be nearly so great. All the colonies would join in with it, and the possibilities are that, by pitting one scheme against the other, get a very much cheaper service indeed. That seemed the proper policy of the government to follow.

The difficulties in the way are the ways and means.

As soon as we get a reply from the British government we will be able to advise you and the public what will be the course adopted by the government. That is all I can tell you.

Mr. BRUNTON.—We can see you have the matter in hand, and from your remarks that you intend to make the best deal. As commercial men we expect you to do so.

THE PACIFIC CABLE AND ITS RELATION TO A SYSTEM OF STATE-OWNED CABLES ENCIRCLING THE EMPIRE.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1899.

The Honourable

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—The subject of a Pacific cable, considered as the great initiatory link in a system of State-owned cables encircling the Empire, has recently attracted much attention in Great Britain.

My open letter on this subject to the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies (October 28, 1898), appeared early in December in the Canadian press. A fortnight later it attracted attention in the United Kingdom, and leading articles appeared in the *Times* and other London newspapers. A wide interest was awakened in England, Ireland and Scotland, and with singular unanimity the subject was favourably noticed by the press generally. A list of some of the newspapers and journals in which the subject was considered is appended.

The general testimony of the British press, is, that the Pacific cable, apart, from its inherent merits, would be the direct precursor of a "Round the World" cable system for the Empire ; that as such it would lead to cheap telegraph transmission between every British possession, promote closer union, develop commerce, and confer many social as well as naval and political advantages.

This consensus of opinion adds a new interest to the proposal to connect Canada and Australasia telegraphically, and it becomes important that the government should be placed in possession of every fact relating to it. With that object in view I have prepared the accompanying memorandum on the cost and revenue of the undertaking from the latest and best information obtainable.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

ROUND THE EMPIRE CABLE.

Testimony of the British press.

The following is a list of some of the newspapers and magazines, published in the United Kingdom, in which notices have recently appeared, respecting the establishment of a system of State-owned electric cables for the Empire, and of which the Pacific cable would constitute the initial link :—

- "The Evening Mail," Manchester, Dec. 12, 1898. "The Echo," London, Dec. 13, 1898.
 "The Manchester Guardian," Dec. 13, 1898. "The Canadian Gazette," London, Dec. 15, 1898.
 "The Eastern Morning News," Dec. 14, 1898. "The Newcastle Leader," Dec. 15, 1898.
 "The Yorkshire Herald," Dec. 15, 1898. "The Electrical Review," Dec. 16, 1898.
 "The English Mechanic," Dec. 16, 1898. "The Times," Dec. 16, 1898.
 "The Home News," Dec. 16, 1898. "The Yorkshire Herald," Dec. 16, 1898.
 "The Electrical Engineer," Dec. 16, 1898. "The Pall Mall Gazette," Dec. 17, 1898.
 "The Empire," London, Dec. 17, 1898. "The Outlook," London, Dec. 17, 1898.
 "The Times," Dec. 17, 1898. "The Daily News," London, Dec. 19, 1898.
 "The Yorkshire Post," Dec. 19, 1898. "The Times," London, Dec. 19, 1898.
 "The Dundee Courier," Dec. 19, 1898. "The Daily Mail," Birmingham, Dec. 19, 1898.
 "The Financial News," London, Dec. 20, 1898. "The Daily Graphic," London, Dec. 20, 1898.
 "The Aberdeen Free Press," Dec. 20, 1898. "The Glasgow Record," Dec. 20, 1898.
 "The Daily Mail," London, Dec. 20, 1898. "The Birmingham Gazette," Dec. 20, 1898.
 "The Commerce," London, Dec. 20, 1898. "The Contract Recorder," Dec. 20, 1898.
 "The Financial News," London, Dec. 21, 1898. "The Sheffield Telegraph," Dec. 21, 1898.
 "The Belfast News Letter," Dec. 21, 1898. "The Daily Telegraph," London, Dec. 21, 1898.
 "The Sheffield Telegraph," Dec. 21, 1898. "The Daily Mail," London, Dec. 21, 1898.
 "The Shields Daily Gazette," Dec. 21, 1898. "The Commerce," Dec. 21, 1898.
 "The Glasgow Record," Dec. 22, 1898. "The Liverpool Mercury," Dec. 22, 1898.
 "The Shipping World," Dec. 22, 1898. "The Canadian Gazette," Dec. 22, 1898.
 "The Morning Post," Dec. 23, 1898. "The Lightning," Dec. 22, 1898.
 "The Electrician," Dec. 23, 1898. "The Engineer," Dec. 23, 1898.
 "The Evening News," Dec. 23, 1898. "The Daily Graphic," Dec. 23, 1898.
 "The Glasgow Citizen," Dec. 23, 1898. "The Morning Post," Dec. 23, 1898.
 "The Liverpool Mercury," Dec. 23, 1898. "The Home News," Dec. 23, 1898.
 "The Railway News," Dec. 24, 1898. "The Empire," London, Dec. 24, 1898.
 "The Scotsman," Dec. 24, 1898. "The Citizen," Dec. 24, 1898.
 "The Brighton Herald," Dec. 24, 1898. "The Glasgow Herald," Dec. 24, 1898.
 "The Investors Guardian," Dec. 24, 1898. "The South Africa," Dec. 24, 1898.
 "The Electrical Review," Dec. 24, 1898. "The Outlook," Dec. 24, 1898.
 "The Liverpool Mercury," Dec. 23, 1898. "The Saturday Review," Dec. 24, 1898.
 "The New Age," Dec. 29, 1898. "The Canadian Gazette," Dec. 29, 1898.
 "The Outlook," Dec. 31, 1898. "The Electrical Review," Dec. 30, 1898.
 "The Cambridge Express," Dec. 31, 1898. "The Illustrated News," Dec. 31, 1898.
 "The Imperial Institute Journal," Jan. 1, 1899. "The Britannia," Jan. 1, 1899.
 "Chamber of Commerce Journal," Jan. 1, 1899. "The Morning Post," Jan. 5, 1899.
 "The Times," Jan. 5, 1899. "The Mechanical World," Jan. 6, 1899.
 "The Daily Chronicle," Jan. 6, 1899. "The Invention," Jan. 7, 1899.
 "B. Columbia Review," London, Jan. 7, 1899. "The Canadian Gazette," Jan. 12, 1899.
 "The Dundee Advertiser," Dec. 12, 1898. "The Outlook," Jan. 28, 1899.

(Memorandum.)

COST, ANNUAL CHARGES AND REVENUE.—THE PACIFIC CABLE.

COST.

A careful and exhaustive inquiry was made by the Imperial Cable Committee which met in London in 1896, Lord Selborne, Chairman, the Canadian representatives being Lord Strathcona and Hon. A. G. Jones.

The committee had before them the tenders received by the Canadian government in 1894; they examined the managers of various cable construction firms and they took a large amount of technical evidence. After a thorough investigation the committee came to the conclusion that a cable of a serviceable type could be manufactured, shipped, laid and guaranteed for £1,500,000 and that it would be possible to secure another type of cable, one capable of transmitting fifty per cent more traffic for £1,800,000.

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One of the most substantial construction firms offered to furnish and lay the cable of the first mentioned type for £1,517,000, and of the second type for £1,880,000 ; and this offer not only included the erection at each station of suitable buildings with duplicate sets of all proper instruments, but also the cost of maintaining the cables for three years. It is probable, the report states, that another firm would offer similar terms.

The report of the Imperial Committee is dated January 5th, 1897 ; in this document all particulars will be found. The committee did not think it necessary to include maintenance for three years in the original cost of the cable ; they considered six months sufficient. In their estimates which follow, £35,000 is included for six months' maintenance, £80,000 for the purchase of two repairing ships and £78,000 as a margin of capital to cover possible contingencies :

Minimum cost (first type of cable).....	£1,500,000
Maximum cost (second type of cable).....	£1,800,000

ANNUAL CHARGES.

The Imperial Committee took a large amount of evidence bearing on the cost of working, maintenance and repairs. They considered it necessary to make provision of capital by sinking fund for replacing the cable after a term of years. They likewise under this heading took into account interest on capital, the rate of which to a great extent must depend on the conditions under which the capital is raised. They append four estimates of total annual charges, varying according to the type of cable and the rate of interest, as follows :—

Interest.	Capital.	Total Annual Charges.
1—2½ per cent	£1,500,000	£144,887
2—2½ “	1,500,000	147,561
3—2½ “	1,800,000	155,464
4—2½ “	1,800,000	158,673

The annual charges of every description may therefore be placed at :—

Minimum.....	£144,887.
Maximum.....	158,673.

REVENUE.

In the report of the Imperial Committee under the sub-heading “Recommendation and Summary” (page 9) they allude to this branch of the subject in these words : “Taking the total annual expenditure at £144,887 and the increase of business at 10 per cent per annum on 750,000 words in 1896, a Pacific cable would, if it came into actual work on the 1st of January, 1900, earn £178,437 in its first year of working if the rate obtained by it per word were 3s. 3d., thus leaving a credit balance on the first year's working of £33,550. If the rate per word were reduced to 2s., in the year 1900 it would earn £109,807 ; in 1901, £120,788 ; in 1902, £132,867, and in 1903, £146,153 ; it would thus become a paying concern during the fourth year of working.”

In reference to the above it may only be remarked :

(1) The committee repeatedly explain that in estimating revenue “they must be actuated by extreme caution,” and as an evidence of the caution exercised they base the estimate on the Pacific cable securing scarcely more than one-third the gross Australian-European traffic, and they include nothing for Australasia-American traffic.

(2) Notwithstanding the great caution of the committee, their estimate goes to show that even at the reduced rate of 2s. a word, (as the new line would not be open for business before 1902,) annual charges would be covered by earnings in the second year—viz., in 1903.

In the special report of Lord Strathcona and Mr. A. G. Jones (12th January, 1897), a more liberal view is taken. They submit two estimates (pages 13 and 14), in both of which it is shown that there would be in the year 1902 a surplus of revenue over all charges, and in every following year the surplus would go on increasing.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION.

It is two years since the Imperial Committee reported, and it may be well to consider the subject of revenue in the light of information acquired since that date.

The latest returns of telegraph business between Australasia and Europe appear in the printed proceeding of the Postal and Telegraph Conference held at Hobart in April, 1898. These returns are given on the authority of Sir Charles Todd, Postmaster General of South Australia, who has always been a consistent opponent of the Pacific cable. In Table 4, page 58, we find as follows:—

The gross traffic in 1889 consisted of 793,917 words,
 “ “ 1890 “ 827,278 “

The rates then charged were 9s. 4d. per word. The rates were reduced on May 1st, 1891, to 4s. and on January 1st, 1893, raised to 4s. 9d. per word, the latter rate has not since been changed.

Under the new rates, according to the same authority, the gross annual traffic has been as follows:—

In 1892 the number of words transmitted were.....	1,275,191
1893 “ “ “	1,303,336
1894 “ “ “	1,381,400
1895 “ “ “	1,450,446
1896 “ “ “	2,110,917
1897 “ “ “	2,349,901

It is not probable that the Pacific cable will be completed much within three years from the present date. Assuming that it will come into working condition by the first of January, 1902, the questions to be considered are: (1) What will be the gross traffic for 1902, and (2) what proportion of it will be secured by the new line?

However much opinion may differ on both questions, with respect to first it is obvious from the returns quoted that there is a great development of telegraph traffic steadily going on, and that this development is greatly accelerated by a reduction of rates. In the last year of the 9s. 4d. per word tariff, 1890, the gross business consisted of 827,278 words, the reduction at once had the effect of increasing the business fifty per cent. Even under the conditions of a uniform tariff, there is evidence of great vitality. From 1893 to 1897 the tariff of charges remained at 4s. 9d. per word and the business grew from 1,303,336 words to 2,349,901 words in these four years.

We may fairly infer from these facts that in the year 1902, even if the tariff of charges remains unchanged, there will be a large increase in telegraph business, and that with the new line established and the charges on messages reduced the increase would be still greater. If more than a million words were added to the traffic in the four years from 1893 to 1897, under precisely the same conditions the increase in five years from 1897 to 1902 would be a million and a quarter words. That is to say if the tariff of charges on messages remains unchanged at 4s. 9d. per word, and the same condition of growth continues, the gross Australia-European traffic will in 1902 be, in round figures, 3,600,000 words.

It may of course be said that there is no absolute certainty that the gross telegraphic traffic will be as stated, there is however reasonable probability, and there is more than a probability that if the rates be lowered as proposed, telegraphic intercourse will be stimulated and a much increased business will follow. There are indeed good grounds for the belief that with the tariff lowered from 4s. 9d. to 3s. per word the gross telegraph business in 1902 will not be less than 4,000,000 words. It is advisable, however, in forming estimates to be well on the safe side; we may with perfect safety then take 3,600,000 words, as the probable business within the year 1902 when the Pacific cable may be opened.

With respect to the second question, what proportion of the gross traffic will fall to the share of the Pacific cable? The following reasons will make plain that the new

Proposed Pacific Cable.

line will obtain a full share, certainly not less than one-half the whole number of words transmitted.

1. The Pacific cable would undoubtedly give a better service to the public than the existing line. On this point it will only be necessary to quote from a Return to Parliament (No. 94) to an address dated April 18th, 1898 (see foot note, page 32), as follows:—

“In reference to the remarks of Sir Julius Vogel in the above letter, the undersigned deems it proper to point out that it is the *manual* as distinguished from the *automatic* repetitions which cause delay and increase the chances of error in the transmission of messages. The repeating stations on the overland route through Canada are *automatic*, and in a comparison they should not be taken into account. By the Eastern route there are *ten manual* repeating stations intervening between Great Britain and Australia, viz.: at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexander, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Penang, Singapore and Java. By the Pacific route there would be only *five manual* repeating stations, viz.: at Canso, Vancouver, Fanning Island, Fiji and Norfolk Island. With but half the number of such repeating stations, naturally the tendency to greater accuracy and speed in transmission and generally to a better service by the new route would be increased.”

2. The Australasian governments being at the chief sources of traffic and possessing control of all the land lines, would not only have it in their power to throw business over the Pacific cable, but as joint-owners would be directly interested in so doing. The Pacific cable would become the “normal route” for all telegrams from these Colonies to North and South America, to Great Britain, Germany, France, Scandinavia, Belgium and Holland. By the term “normal route” it is understood that unless telegrams are specially directed by the sender to follow some other route, they follow the “normal route.” This circumstance would give to the Pacific cable an enormous advantage in securing business, as experience proves that a very large proportion of traffic is handed in by the public without any indication of route. With respect to messages from Europe to Australasia, it will be obvious that every Atlantic cable company with their offices in every city in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, would be interested in collecting return traffic for the Pacific cable.

In view of the facts submitted, it is a reasonable and perfectly safe prediction that there will be a gross telegraphic traffic in the year 1902 of not less than 3,600,000 words, and that of this business the Pacific cable will obtain fully one-half, or 1,800,000 words.

The transmission of 1,800,000 words at 2s. per word would yield a revenue of £180,000 to meet annual charges of every description. The maximum charges have been placed at £158,673, and there would remain a surplus of £21,327. But this surplus would result from the Australasia-European business alone. To this must be added the Australasia-American business, the whole of which would pass over the Pacific cable. By a return to the New Zealand house of representatives of date 30th August, 1898 (page 128), it appears that the Australasia-American business for the year 1897 consisted of 87,033 words, the cost of which at present rates would average 6s. per word. It is impossible to say how much the gross business of 1902 will exceed that of 1897 when the rates will be reduced to 2s. per word. Nothing can be more certain than that in six years from 1897 there will be a great advance, that with charges on messages lowered to less than *one-third* present rates, the trans-Pacific traffic will eventually develop to large proportions, and that it will all go to swell out the profits of the Pacific cable.

The estimates submitted are extremely moderate. They go to show beyond all question that the Pacific cable, from the first year of its establishment as a government undertaking, will prove a complete commercial success. Moreover the growth of traffic stimulated by the reduction of rates will so improve business that the net surplus revenue will go on increasing every succeeding year, and will thus admit of the further lowering of rates from time to time.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., 10th April, 1899.

LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.

DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—An official letter is being sent to you stating that the report of the Pacific cable Committee with the accompanying papers is about to be published in this country, and that, therefore, there is no objection to the report being published in Canada.

The papers annexed to the report have undergone certain corrections since they were first printed, and will therefore, as published, differ in some details from the copies which were supplied to the members of the committee and to the Colonial governments.

It is desirable therefore that if the report is to be reprinted in Canada, your government should be notified that the version to be published is that which will be given to Parliament, not that of the uncorrected copy at present in their possession; and I should be much obliged if you would kindly mention this point in communicating with your government.

It is expected that the Parliamentary Paper will be out in about a fortnight.

Believe me, &c.,

SELBORNE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSAL FOR LAYING A TELEGRAPH CABLE BETWEEN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AND THE COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

1. The committee have the honour to report that, having been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 2nd of June last, they held their first meeting on the 5th of that month; but that owing to unavoidable delays they were unable to begin the examination of witnesses till the 12th of November.

2. The committee desire to express their obligations to Mr. Sandford Fleming, whose long labours on the subject of a Pacific cable have thrown much light upon the project and materially facilitated the task of the committee, and to all the gentlemen who have been so good as to give evidence, and whose answers range over the whole ground comprised in the reference to the committee.

3. The committee have carefully considered these answers and other materials bearing on the subject, which have been laid before them, and have had the honour to report as follows upon the questions submitted to them.

4. The committee consider that the most convenient course will be for them to deal with the points submitted to them in the same order as is laid down in the instrument of appointment.

I. PRACTICABILITY.

5. No one disputes the practicability of the project from a technical point of view, although the depth, probably in places over 3,000 fathoms, is as great as that in which any cable has hitherto been laid. The committee consider that a preliminary survey is indispensable, principally for the purpose of ascertaining, before the cable is laid, and of avoiding, while it is being laid, any serious inequalities in the bed of the ocean which might cause "suspension," and in course of time, fractures of the cable. Such a survey could, however, be made while the cable is being manufactured; it could be made by the contractors under the supervision of an officer appointed for the purpose by the owners of the cable; and the necessary provision for it, with all proper conditions, could be contained in the contract. The present information with regard to the route is sufficient for the purpose of estimating the expense of the cable, and it may be assumed that the further survey recommended would not lead to any material variation in the tenders.

6. Further, it will be necessary that a careful examination be made of the various islands to be presently mentioned, with a view to ascertaining the best spots available for landing stations.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

II. ROUTE.

7. The committee recommend that the route should be from Vancouver via Fanning or Palmyra Island, Fiji and Norfolk Island, with branches from last named station to Queensland and New Zealand. No doubt there would be a decided advantage in taking the cable via the Hawaiian Islands, instead of via Fanning or Palmyra Island, as the section would, in that case, be shorter and therefore less costly for the same speed, or faster for the same cost, and some traffic would, if no line is laid from California, be obtained from Honolulu. But this route would involve a departure from the principle of using only British territory for landing stations, and as this principle has been formally endorsed by the Canadian and Australasian governments at the conferences at Ottawa and Sydney, the committee consider that it should be adhered to, and that a departure from it would be a material change in the character of the scheme which was approved at those conferences.

8. The length of the cable over the route recommended would be, allowing 10 per cent for "slack" actually used, about 7,986 nautical miles, viz. :—

Vancouver to Fanning Island 3,561, or a little less from Vancouver to Palmyra Island.

Fanning Island to Fiji, 2,093, or a little less from Palmyra Island to Fiji ;

Fiji to Norfolk Island, 961.

Norfolk Island to New Zealand, 537.

Norfolk Island to Queensland, 834.

9. The Pacific cable as a means of communication between Australasia and Europe would be, of course, dependent of the land lines across America and on the trans-Atlantic cables ; and it would be necessary for it to have some working arrangement with them. Such arrangements are universal in the case of sub-marine cable companies, which must obviously make terms with the land lines by which their traffic is received or forwarded. The only telegraph line which at present runs from the eastern sea-board to Vancouver, is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This company is in connection at Canso in Nova Scotia with the Commercial Cable Company, which possesses three cables from Great Britain to Canso ; and the nature of the arrangement between them is shown in the telegraphic correspondence contained in the appendix to this report. The Commercial Cable Company is an American company, but all the landing stations are on British territory. It is stated that the other trans-Atlantic cable companies, whether British or foreign, are in connection and alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is also an American company.

10. The Western Union at present effects its junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph lines at Montreal, but it is highly probable that were a Pacific cable laid from Vancouver to Australia it would (if it does not already possess such a connection) make its own connection with Vancouver through the United States territory as far as British Columbia.

11. The effect of this position of affairs is that the choice of routes would lie between an American cable company having its stations exclusively on British soil and in connection with a land system passing over British territory and controlled by a British company, and cable companies which, whether British or American, and which, whether possessing stations on British or American soil, are in connection with a land system controlled by an American company, and possibly passing through the greater part of its length over American territory.

III. COST.

12. The cost of laying the cable depends mainly on the materials used in it ; and as the quality of these can be tested, the question is practically one of quantity. The outer coverings are much the same in all specifications, according to the conditions of the case, but the conductor of copper and the insulator of gutta-percha vary in quantity in proportion to the speed of transmission required, and, therefore, the question of cost practically depends upon them, the heavier the cable in these respects the greater being the speed

and the cost. With regard to all the sections, except the long one from Vancouver to Fanning Island, opinions as to the composition of the cable do not much vary, and as the speed of the whole line is limited, for through traffic, to that of the longest section it will only be necessary to go into particulars with regard to that section.

13. On this branch of their inquiry, the committee have taken a large amount of technical evidence from electrical experts. This evidence has been in some important respects conflicting, and the committee have been obliged to form their own conclusions, weighing one authority against another.

14. The principal points which the committee have had to consider, are :—

1. The weight per nautical mile of the core best suited for the purposes of the long section.

2. The theoretical speed of transmission obtainable from a given core over a given distance.

3. The deductions which have to be made from the theoretical speed of transmission to arrive at the actual practical speed in "paying" letters.

4. The number of hours per diem during which a cable can be worked for commercial purposes.

THE CORE.—15. The cores recommended to the committee varied from 500 lbs. copper and 320 lbs. gutta-percha (Mr. Siemens) to 800 lbs. copper and 550 lbs. gutta-percha (Mr. Preece, of the General Post Office), but the committee have decided to select for detailed consideration from between those limits, two types, which have been recommended from different points of view.

16. The first would contain 552 lbs. copper and 368 lbs. gutta-percha, and was that recommended to the India-rubber, Gutta-percha and Telegraph Works Company by Lord Kelvin in November, 1895.

17. The committee do not consider that it would be wise economy to lay down a cable of any lighter type than this. The speed of transmission would be reduced to too low a figure.

18. The second would contain 650 lbs. copper and 400 lbs. gutta-percha, and is that which was adopted for the cable laid by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in 1894. There is a serious mechanical difficulty in handling cable of very heavy weight at great depths, and the committee are of opinion that it would not be prudent in any case to lay a cable of a heavier core than this over the long section.

SPEED, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.—19. It is, however, in connection with the speed obtainable from a given cable over a given distance, that the opinions of the experts have differed most materially.

20. For instance, Dr. A. Muirhead gave it as his opinion that a cable of 552 lbs. copper and 368 lbs. gutta-percha over the long section would, with experienced operators and by the use of the automatic curb method of transmission, give a speed of 80 letters per minute; and, similarly, for a cable of 650 lbs. copper and 400 lbs. gutta-percha, 95 letters per minute.

21. Mr. Preece, on the other hand, stated that the same core as that last-named, over the same distance, and by the same process, would give a speed of not quite 63 letters per minute.

22. For the same cable Mr. M. H. Gray, Mr. Lucas, speaking for himself and for the late Admiral Sir George Richards, and the representatives of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, estimated a speed of 70 letters per minute.

23. On the other hand, Mr. Siemens estimated the same speed of 70 letters per minute for a cable of 500 lbs. copper and 320 lbs. gutta-percha, while, for a cable of 800 lbs. copper and 550 lbs. gutta-percha, Mr. Preece estimated a speed of 85 letters per minute.

24. Lord Kelvin wrote to the committee that in his opinion they might reckon on getting 60 letters per minute, and that possibly they might get 80 letters per minute out of a cable composed of a core of 552 lbs. copper and 368 lbs. gutta-percha over the long section.

In all cases the speed given was the theoretical speed for simplex working.

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25. On the question of the deductions which have to be made to reduce the theoretical to the practical speed, the divergence of opinion was not less remarkable.

26. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that much depends upon the system on which a line is worked. Thus, in the case of the trans-Atlantic lines where the competition is very keen and the hours of business comparatively limited, and where the regulations of the International Telegraphic Convention do not apply, it has been found possible to reduce the non paying traffic to about 16 per cent.

27. On the other hand, on the Eastern lines the proportion is much higher because the reserve power of the lines is very great, and, therefore, there is more margin for non-paying traffic, the working hours are practically longer, and the regulations of the International Convention have to be followed. Mr. Preece estimated that a theoretical speed of nearly 63 letters per minute for the core of 650 lbs. copper and 400 lbs. gutta-percha would be reduced in practical working to 28 paying letters per minute. Mr. Lucas stated that a theoretical speed of 70 letters per minute for the same core was equivalent to four or five paying words a minute. Mr. Lamb, of the General Post Office, said a deduction of 55 per cent must be made from the theoretical to find the practical speed of a given cable. Mr. Ward, Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, calculated that a total allowance of 16 per cent, should be made for "dead" traffic; Mr. Carson, of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, 15 per cent; and Mr. Gray, of the India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, about 17 per cent. Mr. T. B. Finch, Director in Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India and having charge of the telegraphs from Karachi up the Persian Gulf and through Persia, stated that the average number of service indications which have to be forwarded with a message of 12 paying words of a length of eight letters each would on the average be equivalent to 10 letters. Furthermore, he stated that the unavoidable use of the lines under his charge for administrative purposes would amount to less than 5 per cent of the whole traffic. His estimate, therefore, of the total unavoidable "dead" traffic amounts to about 17 per cent.

By the theoretical speed of a cable the committee understand the maximum number of words which can be transmitted in a minute, so that an experienced operator can certainly and easily read them. The practical speed is the proportion of that maximum number which remains after certain deductions have been made for the transmission of words for which no revenue is received and for loss of time.

28. The committee ascertained that these deductions were made on account of—

1. Service indications and prefixes, such as station of origin, number of message, time, date, &c.
2. Repetitions, errors in transmission, corrections.
3. Necessary intervals between the messages, time lost by clerks, &c.
4. Administrative messages connected with the traffic.

There are, of course, other administrative messages which must necessarily be sent on the business of the line, but these could, in most cases, be left for periods when there was no traffic for transmission.

29. It must also be borne in mind, in considering this question, that though the speed of a cable is usually stated as being a certain number of words per minute, these words are "reputed" words of five letters each. In actual practice a word averages eight letters, the increase being due to the use of code words and to the omission of many conjunctions and prepositions when messages are sent "in clear."

30. The so-called "words," however, which have to be added to each message as service indications and prefixes do not consist generally of more than two or three letters each.

31. After weighing all the evidence carefully, the committee are of opinion that a deduction of 33 per cent from the theoretical speed is amply sufficient to give the practical speed, or the paying traffic.

32. This estimate is a cautious one.

33. There is no apparent reason why, with good management, the "dead" traffic on a Pacific cable should not be kept much nearer to the level which obtains on the Atlantic than to that which obtains on the Eastern lines. In addition, however, must

be taken into consideration unavoidable losses of time in each working hour, and the fact that the use of code words (usually long ones) is increasing.

34. It has also been stated in evidence that possibly a Pacific cable would have to comply with the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention, but in the case of a line touching only British territory this necessity may perhaps be avoided.

35. The estimate of 33 per cent has been arrived at with the desire to include an allowance for every possible deduction from the earning power of the cable.

If the experience of the Atlantic cable companies can be relied on the percentage would be considerably reduced.

NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS PER DIEM.—36. In this matter, again, the expert evidence was somewhat conflicting, but the committee consider that an estimate of 18 hours per diem during which the cable could be worked, would be a moderate one. A very small allowance for duplex working has been made in this calculation.

37. Duplex working is the system under which the same cable is made to transmit messages from both ends at the same time. It can be applied so as to add about 80 per cent to the traffic sent by simplex working. But full advantage can only be taken of this system when the business hours are substantially the same at both ends of the cable. This, for instance, is the case between, say, London and Lisbon: as between London and New York, where the difference in point of time is about five hours, duplex is only regularly available for the few hours which may be considered part of the working day in both places: while as between this country and the east of Australia, where the difference is about ten hours, so that night here is almost synchronous with day there, duplex working would only be resorted to to a small extent.

38. The conclusion the committee have arrived at is that the core of 552 lbs. copper and 368 lbs. gutta-percha might reasonably be expected to give 40 paying letters a minute.

39. The core of 650 lbs. of copper and 400 lbs. gutta-percha similarly would give 48 paying letters per minute.

40. To get the carrying capacity of these cables in a year the above numbers of letters should be multiplied by 60 (minutes to the hour); then by 18 (working hours per day; then by 300 (working days in a year). The totals on this basis would be:—

At 40 paying letters, or 5 paying words.....	1,620,000 words.
At 48 " " " or 6 "	1,944,000 "

41. Thus the lowest of these totals considerably exceeds the whole of the Australasian traffic in any year except 1895.

COST OF LAYING.—42. The India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company has offered to lay the whole cable over the route recommended, with the first above-mentioned types for the long section, for the sum of £1,517,000, this sum including the erection at each station of a suitable dwelling-house and operating room, with duplicate sets of all proper instruments; also the use of two cable-repairing ships, with the cost of maintaining them as well as the cables themselves for three years.

43. This estimate included an allowance for 10 per cent slack.

44. The allowance of slack is, in the opinion of the committee, a reasonable one for actual laying, but they are of opinion that another 10 per cent should be manufactured, which would be properly chargeable to the repair and maintenance fund to be hereinafter mentioned.

45. The condition as to maintenance for three years was laid down by the Canadian government in inviting tenders, but though there is some convenience in thus having maintenance guaranteed for the first three years, the committee consider that such a period is unnecessarily long as a test of the original condition of the cable when laid, without being long enough to prove its durability while under water; and they would recommend that the contractors should be required to maintain the cable for six

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months. With this modification the price would presumably be paid in approximately the following manner :—

	£
	1,517,000
Deduct cost of maintenance for three years; this was put at £40,000 a year for the two ships, and £30,000 a year for the cable used.....	210,000
	£ 1,307,000
Add for maintenance for six months at the same rate...	35,000
Add for purchase of two repairing ships.....	80,000
	£ 1,422,000

or in round numbers, and leaving a margin of £78,000 for miscellaneous expenses payable out of capital, £1,500,000.

46. It seems probable that another firm would offer similar terms.

47. As regards the probable cost of a cable of the second of the above types, the information laid before the committee is to the following effect :—

48. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company estimated that the price for such a cable from Vancouver to New Zealand via Honolulu would be £1,870,000; this sum including the cost of five stations, estimated at £37,000. This distance (without slack) would be 6,352 nautical miles, and the longest span (Vancouver to Honolulu) 2,325. The route recommended is (without slack) 7,186, and the long section is about 3,200. The price of this type, therefore, on the basis of the above estimate, would considerably exceed £2,000,000.

49. The India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company stated, in reply to a question from the Canadian government, that their price for a 15 word per minute cable would be £1,672,000; and for 18 words £1,880,000; but specifications for these cables have not been given.

50. The representatives of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company estimated the cost of the cable, with a core of 650 lbs. of copper and 400 lbs. of gutta-percha between Vancouver and Fanning Island, allowing 15 per cent or more for slack, and including the cost of erecting stations and supplying apparatus, at about £1,650,000. The Henley Telegraph Works Company tendered for a cable of this type, with completely equipped and furnished stations and cable huts for £1,492,000.

51. Mr. Preece also estimated that a cable of a heavier core over the section to Fanning Island (800 lbs. copper and 550 lbs. gutta-percha), would cost a little over £2,000,000. It seems therefore possible that a cable of the dimensions under consideration might be had for £1,800,000. It would not be prudent to put the whole capital required for such a cable at less.

WORKING EXPENSES—52. The annual working expenses at the stations on the line may, the committee consider, be put at £17,000, having due regard to their position and the cost of living.

53. For the central management £5,000 is allowed, making a total for annual working expenses of £22,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.—54. With regard to the maintenance and repairs, it is of course impossible to forecast what interruptions would occur in any year and what expenditure would be incurred in restoring communication. It may, however, be remarked that repairs of a cable are the substitution of new material for old; so that in course of time the whole of a cable might be replaced; and this circumstances affords some guide as to the annual sum which should be set apart, on the principle of providing, not merely for the cost of annual repairs, in case of the interruption, but for the entire replacement of the cable, so far as might be found necessary, within some definite period. Thus the replacement of the cable would be completed in 40 years by laying 200 miles of cable a year; and taking the cost of cable, in round figures at £200 a mile, this process would, on that basis, be effected by devoting £40,000 a year to this purpose. It is not suggested that it would be necessary to replace every part of the cable in such

a period, or that such a sum would be expended each year on repairs; but the fact that the sum named would not only meet current repairs but would in 40 years be equivalent to the replacement of the whole cable, indicates, in the opinion of the committee, that it is as great a provision as need be made under this head. To it, however, should be added the fixed expenses of two repairing vessels, which may be put at £30,000, making £70,000 in all.

55. It should be added that the evidence clearly shows that the great depth of the Pacific will be a favourable factor in determining the life of the cable, while it will be an unfavourable influence on the facility and cost of the necessary repairs.

56. The provision suggested would therefore, it is estimated, in the shape partly of new cable and partly of unexpended balances, perpetually maintain the value of the cable as an asset.

TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE.—57. To the expenses of working and maintaining the cable must be added the annual charge for interest, and provision for replacing the capital at the end of a certain period.

58. Having regard to the character of the work, the committee think that a period of 50 years might reasonably be allowed for the latter purpose.

59. The rate of interest to be assumed must depend to a great extent on the conditions under which the capital is raised; and we have therefore thought it better to append four estimates of the total annual charge which must be provided for, varying according to the type of cable selected and the rate of interest.

60. In each case the sinking fund is calculated to replace the capital in 50 years.

	With a capital of £1,500,000.		With a capital of £1,800,000.	
	Interest at 2½ per cent.	Interest at 2½ per cent.	Interest at 2½ per cent.	Interest at 2½ per cent.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest.....	41,250	37,500	49,500	45,000
Sinking fund.....	14,311	15,387	17,173	18,464
Working expenses.....	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Maintenance.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Total.....	147,561	144,887	158,673	155,464

61. The Agent General for South Australia, under instructions from his government, placed before the committee the claim of that government to be compensated for the loss which they will sustain by the diversion of traffic from the line of telegraph which they erected across the continent of Australia, and over which a considerable proportion of the traffic now passes.

62. A somewhat similar claim may be put forward by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in the event of a cable being laid across the Pacific with government assistance. No question of compensation has been referred to the committee, and they therefore abstain from expressing any opinion upon the equity of any such claim.

63. The government of India, whose position is in many respects similar to that of South Australia, have intimated that they do not propose to make any such claim.

IV. REVENUE.

64. The revenue depends on the amount of traffic obtained, and there are no certain data by which this can be calculated. The representatives of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and Mr. Lamb, of the General Post Office, estimated that on the total traffic of 1897 the amount which would be diverted to the new cable would be 672,297 and 620,000 words respectively. Mr. Sandford Fleming, for the reasons given

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in his evidence, put it at one-half the existing traffic. The committee having considered all the evidence bearing on the subject, and feeling that they must in such a matter be actuated by extreme caution, select 750,000 words (which are between a third and a half) as a basis of calculation for the year 1896. They further consider that the estimate may assume an annual increase of this traffic at a rate of 10 per cent. In 1875 the amount of the Australasian telegraphic traffic was 235,160 words; in 1885 this had risen to 537,355 words; and in 1895 to 1,860,423 words. Thus, the estimated rate of increase is considerably below the ascertained average increase of recent years; but special caution is advisable in drawing an inference from this, as the increase has lately been out of proportion to the increase of business, so far as shown by imports and exports, thus probably indicating a change of habit in transacting commercial business, which must have some limit, and further, the rather special circumstances of the Western Australia gold discoveries must be taken into account. There are no materials for estimating the probable increase in the American-Australasian traffic, which is at present very small, but it is likely that with a Pacific cable it would substantially develop. A little local traffic in the Pacific may also be counted upon.

65. These circumstances appear to the committee to show the moderation of their estimate, but they have not failed to bear in mind the fact that the Eastern Telegraph Companies possess an old-established business, with wide connections, and that if any prolonged breakdown occurred on a Pacific cable, great injury might (in the absence of a duplicate cable) be inflicted on its business. On the other hand, the Atlantic Cable Companies in England would be interested in collecting traffic for a Pacific cable.

66. The amount of the through rate would depend on the terms made with the trans-Atlantic Companies and the American land-lines, but the committee have been informed that a shilling rate could be obtained from Great Britain to Vancouver.

67. Taking, however, the existing rate to Australia of 4s. 9d. a word as a basis, and assuming that the existing rate of 1s. 6d. from London to Vancouver is maintained, a Pacific cable would be able to secure 3s. 6d. a word. On an estimated traffic of 750,000 words in 1896, this would amount to £121,875. If the tariff were reduced so as to admit of a Pacific cable retaining 2s. a word, the revenue would be £75,000, and at 1s. 6d. a word, £56,250. This calculation is based on the assumption that each word pays the full rate. No reduction is made for government or press telegrams, because allowance for this consideration has been made by the committee in arriving at the above estimate of the total traffic, and after reckoning that similar proportions of press and government telegrams would be carried by a Pacific cable, and at similarly reduced rates to those now transmitted by the eastern route. According to the returns of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for 1895, the press words were about 10 per cent of the whole, and the government words about 2 per cent.

68. The committee have only to add, with reference to the financial question, that the cable would be a competitive line and would have to be managed accordingly. While they have felt themselves bound, as they have remarked, to show extreme caution in their estimates, they consider that the question of expenditure, and still more the question whether a business approximating more to the capacity of the cable could be obtained, would largely depend, as would similar questions in all industrial enterprises, on the energy and care shown by the management.

69. The evidence has clearly shown that the best management and the adoption of the most improved methods can get much more paying work out of a cable than inferior management and the use of older methods.

RECOMMENDATION AND SUMMARY.—70. In consideration of the traffic estimated for the cable, and of the opinion expressed below, that a duplicate cable should be laid at the earliest possible moment, the committee have arrived at the conclusion that a core over a long section from Vancouver to Fanning Island of 552 lbs. copper and 368 lbs. gutta-percha will be sufficient. On the assumption that this recommendation is adopted, and in taking the total annual expenditure at £144,887 and the increase of business at 10 per cent per annum on 750,000 words in 1896, a Pacific cable would, if it came into actual work on the first of January, 1900, earn £178,437 in its first year of working if the rate obtained by it per word were 3s. 3d., thus leaving a credit balance on the

first year's working of £33,550. If the rate per word were reduced to 2s., in the year 1900 it would earn £109,807; in 1901, £120,788; in 1902, £132,867, and in 1903, £146,153; it would thus become a paying concern during the fourth year of working.

V. OWNERSHIP.

71. The committee are of opinion that the cable should be owned and worked by the governments interested.

72. In arriving at this conclusion they do not underrate the importance of allowing all commercial undertakings to be carried out, whenever possible, by private enterprise unassisted by government. But in the present case there seems to be no probability that private capital will be forthcoming for the purpose of laying a Pacific cable without a larger subsidy than the governments interested in the project would be prepared to grant.

73. If the government assistance, in some form or other, is necessary, the committee think that a scheme under which the cable would be constructed and owned by the governments interested is much to be preferred to a private company working under a government subsidy.

VI. MANAGEMENT.

74. The committee are of opinion that the general direction should be in the hands of a manager in London, under the control of a small board, on which the associated governments would be represented. The manager would be in communication with the telegraph authorities of the respective governments with regard to matters of local administration. The details could be arranged without difficulty by the governments interested.

VII. CONTRACT.

75. The contract would in the main follow the ordinary forms, specimens of which are shown in the appendix. Provision should be made for a preliminary survey under the supervision of an officer appointed by the governments, and for the maintenance of the cable by the contractor for six months, as recommended above. The cable in shallow water should be protected by brass taping against marine insects. The details of the specification would present no difficulty when the type for the long section has been fixed upon, as there is not much difference between the present modes of constructing submarine cables.

DUPLICATION.—76. The committee have only to add that it would, in their opinion, be necessary to lay a duplicate cable, and that if a deviation from an all-British route were permissible in the case of a duplicate cable, and if the circumstances of the time permitted of it, such a cable might advantageously follow a somewhat different route, via Honolulu. Most cables on important routes have been duplicated, but generally in the first instance they have been laid singly, and the duplication has followed when the success of the undertaking warranted a fresh outlay of capital.

77. There can no doubt, however, that the duplication should be effected at the earliest convenient opportunity. Cables have usually been duplicated to protect and preserve their business in case of interruptions, even when there have been no competing lines ready to profit by their breakdowns. Duplication would be, therefore the more necessary in case of a new line, which would be laid in competition with an existing undertaking.

78. If a second cable were laid along the same route as the first, the annual expenditure entailed by it might be reckoned at £37,000 less than that of the first, as the additional working expenses would certainly not exceed £15,000, and there would be no additional standing charges for repairing ships. If a second cable were laid via Honolulu, not only would there be the above mentioned reduction in annual expenditure of £37,000, but also a very material reduction in the charges for interest and sinking fund, as the capital required would be less.

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79. In the event, therefore, of a second cable being laid along the route recommended for the first, and on the assumption that the tariff were reduced to 2s. a word, and that such a reduction brought no increase of business beyond the 10 per cent per annum already estimated, the total annual receipts from the two cables would exceed the total annual expenditure upon them in the tenth year from the commencement of the work of the first cable in 1900. If a second cable were laid along the cheaper route, or if the tariff were not reduced to 2s. a word, or if the annual increase of business exceeded 10 per cent, the period during which the total annual expenditure exceeded the total annual receipts would be proportionately shortened.

80. Moreover, the financial position of the cables would be a very strong one.

81. The custom of the owners of cables is to put by such a sum of money every year as will enable their cables to be kept in continual repair and the old cable entirely replaced by a new cable within a certain number of years. This they consider to be a sufficient provision for the replacement of their capital. The committee have, however, suggested that in the case of a Pacific cable there should be what practically amounts to a double replacement of capital. They have recommended that a sufficient sum should be set aside for annual maintenance to ensure the complete renewal of the cable within 40 years, so that at the end of that time the associated governments should either be in possession of a new cable or, if the old cable had not been wholly renewed, of a reserve fund sufficient to replace such part of the original cable as still existed. And, further, they have provided for the complete extinction of the original loan at the end of 50 years. These facts must be borne in mind in considering the financial prospects of the cable.

82. The committee cannot conclude this report without expressing their strong sense of the value of the services rendered to them by their secretary, Mr. W. H. Mercer. It has been mainly owing to his exertions that they have been enabled to carry through their work evenly and promptly since their regular sittings first commenced.

SELBORNE, *Chairman.*
DONALD A. SMITH.
A. G. JONES.
SAUL SAMUEL.
D. GILLIES.
GEO. H. MURRAY.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 5th January, 1897.

W. H. MERCER, *Secretary.*

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS ON THE
IMPERIAL COMMITTEE TO THE MINISTER OF TRADE
AND COMMERCE.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 12th January, 1897.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We beg to refer you to the letters from Sir Donald Smith and Sir Mackenzie Bowell to the Premier, dated the 10th and 17th July last, respecting the preliminary meetings of the Pacific Cable Committee, which were adjourned on the 8th July until 26th October. The date of the reassembling of the committee was subsequently postponed for a few days.

In the meantime a change was made in the representation of Canada on the committee, and we were appointed members of the committee by the following Order in Council, approved by His Excellency on the 13th November :—

“The committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, advise that the Honourable Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G., and the Honourable Alfred Gilpin Jones, of Halifax, be appointed commissioners to represent the Dominion of Canada as the conference to be held in London on the 9th November instant in reference to the subject of a Pacific Ocean Telegraph Cable, and that Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., be appointed to accompany the said commissioners as expert adviser.

“The committee further advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this minute to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

The appointments in question having been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the committee reassembled on the 12th November last under the presidency of the Right Honourable the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary of State, and continued its sittings at frequent intervals until the signature of its report (a preliminary copy of which is inclosed) on the 5th instant.

The questions referred to the committee by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for their consideration, embraced the following points :—

- “1. Is the laying of such a cable practicable from a technical point of view ?
- “2. If so, what route should be selected for the cable ?
- “3. What would be the cost (a) of laying, (b) of maintaining the cable, and (c) of the annual working expenses ?
- “4. What revenue will arise from the traffic which may be expected to pass over the cable ?
- “5. Should the cable be owned and worked by government, or by a subsidized private company ?
- “6. If the cable were to be national property, what would be the proper method of management and administration ?
- “7. What should be the form of contract offered to a contractor for its construction ?

“It is desired that the report should embody the views of the committee upon any subsidiary questions of a practical nature which may arise during the investigation.

“Should the report of the committee, after it has been submitted to Her Majesty's government, render such a course advisable, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself will be prepared to discuss with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada and of the Australasian colonies the financial side of the question in its bearing upon the interests of the governments concerned.”

Proposed Pacific Cable.

The committee at once proceeded to obtain the evidence of some of the leading authorities upon each branch of the inquiry. The report deals at length with the various matters, and it will only be necessary for us to supplement it with a few additional observations.

Reference to the printed reports of our proceedings will show that such recognized authorities as Lord Kelvin (who, as Professor Thomson, was associated with the laying of the first Atlantic cable) and Dr. Muirhead, agree with the well-known electricians, Messrs. Gray and Siemens, and the Trans-Atlantic Cable Managers, Messrs. Carson and Ward, as to the practicability of the undertaking, and as to the weight and capacity of the cable recommended. They appear to be of the opinion that a cable of the weight proposed—say 552 pounds of copper and 368 pounds of gutta-percha—would be capable of transmitting ten words, and probably twelve words, of eight letters, per minute. We therefore urged that the evidence justified the committee in coming to the conclusion that the proposed cable would be capable of transmitting a larger number of words per minute than has been adopted in the report.

Any opinions submitted as to the probabilities of revenue must be in the nature of estimates. The actual results must largely depend upon the percentage of the present and prospective business which might be sent over the proposed cable. We have had the advantage of valuable assistance on these points from Mr. Fleming, who, as expert adviser, has given us the benefit of his own investigations, extending over a number of years, and has also taken the trouble to obtain information on the subject from some of the chief houses interested in the Australian trade. Mr. Fleming's inquiries show clearly that an annual increase of fifteen per cent is generally regarded as a very moderate estimate. It certainly does not seem excessive when taken in conjunction with the fact that the average increase, for the past five years, is shown by the official returns to have been 27 per cent.

The percentage of traffic which might be diverted to the proposed cable has been variously estimated, and any one with a knowledge of the circumstances may form an opinion upon that branch of the subject. The Eastern Extension Company estimate it at one-third. Others not equally interested, including Australasian merchants, seem to favour one-half as the probable proportion.

Our own view was to accept a mean between one-third and one-half, which, on the total number of words for 1895 would have given 811,820 as the figures for that year. The majority of the committee, however, decided to adopt an estimate of 750,000 words.

Assuming that the cable would not be in operation before 1900, and adding the estimated increase of 10 per cent per annum from 1895 to that date, the prospect of its early earning capabilities appears to be very favourable. The working results on that basis are indicated by the following figures:—

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Annual Charges.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1900.....	£130,744	£144,886	£14,142	.....
1901.....	143,818	144,886	1,068	.....
1902.....	158,200	144,886	.....	£13,314
1903.....	174,020	144,886	.....	29,134
1904.....	191,422	144,886	.....	46,536
1905.....	210,564	144,886	.....	65,678
Total			£15,210	<u>£154,662</u>
Surplus in five years.....				£139,452

If the cable should secure a mean between the various estimates of one-third and one-half of the traffic (exclusive of the entire American traffic upon which the new cable might safely rely), and estimating the annual increase at 12½ per cent—the mean

between 10 per cent and 15 per cent—the results would be still more satisfactory, as will appear from the following figures :—

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Annual Charges.	Surplus.
1900	£146,000	£144,886	£ 1,114
1901	164,275	144,886	19,389
1902	184,809	144,886	39,923
1903	212,900	144,886	68,014
1904	239,512	144,886	94,626
1905	269,451	144,886	124,565
Surplus in five years			£347,631

The question of the division of responsibility was not referred to the committee, being left for discussion at a later date between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain, and the representatives of the Dominion of Canada and Australasia.

The committee consider that the estimate for laying the cable is amply sufficient to cover all the expenses ; and that the same remark applies to the estimate for the sinking fund on a 50 years' basis (which we all agreed as preferable to a shorter period) and for the working expenses and repairs.

The report of the committee deals at length with all the different branches of the inquiry referred to them by the Secretary of State. An official copy of the report as signed will follow in a few days. In due course we shall be in a position to transmit the evidence taken by the committee, which is now being printed. It is understood by the committee, and desired by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the report and evidence is not to be made public either in the United Kingdom or in the colonies, until it has been presented to the Imperial Parliament, which, of course, equally applies to this letter.

In conclusion, we desire to express our great appreciation of the patience, courtesy and ability shown by the Right Honourable the Earl of Selborne, chairman of the committee, throughout the course of their investigations and deliberations.

We are, sir,
Your obedient servants,

DONALD A. SMITH,
A. G. JONES.

REPORT ON THE IMPERIAL CABLE COMMITTEE BY SANDFORD
FLEMING TO THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE.

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1897.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—On the 21st October last I had the honour to be officially notified by you of my appointment, by Order in Council, associated with Sir Donald A. Smith and the Hon. Alfred G. Jones, to represent the Canadian government at the Pacific Cable Conference to meet in London at an early date. Leaving Ottawa the following day I was able to report myself at the Colonial Office on the 3rd November.

Before the Imperial Cable Committee could be called together a difficulty presented itself. In accordance with the original design of the Secretary of State for the Colonies it had been determined that there should be two representatives for Canada, two on the part of the Australasian colonies, and two for the Home government. As it was held to be expedient to adhere to this arrangement it became necessary to reduce the number of the Canadian representatives.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

Recognizing the importance of the Dominion being represented on the Imperial Committee by the High Commissioner and an ex-Minister of the Crown of the status of Mr. Alfred Jones, I expressed my willingness to retire. On Wednesday, November 7th, I wrote the Secretary of the Committee to that effect and requested him to inform the Chairman, Lord Selborne, that as Mr. Laurier, the premier, had been good enough specially to ask me to assist in the business of the committee, I was prepared to meet his wishes and those of the committee itself as far as I was able and as might be considered expedient.

On November 9th, I learned by telegraph from Ottawa that the Order in Council appointing me one of the Canadian representatives in conjunction with Sir Donald A. Smith and Hon. A. G. Jones, had been cancelled and that a new order had been passed appointing these two gentlemen to serve on the committee and myself to act as Expert Adviser.

On November 10th, I received a note from the Secretary of the Committee in reply to my letter of the 7th conveying, on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Selborne, an expression of their thanks, asking me to attend the first regular meeting of the committee.

The committee met to receive evidence on the 12th November, I appeared as the first witness, when I submitted my views as they are set forth in Statement No. 1 appended (page 18). My examinations continued throughout the sitting as will appear in the printed proceedings.

The investigation was continued from week to week until the middle of December. At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, I placed in the hands of the Canadian representatives on December 16th a "note" reviewing the evidence and furnishing additional information which I considered would be useful to the committee. Had I been recalled, I would have embraced the opportunity of submitting this additional information as part of my evidence, for the reason that the facts presented throw light on points of importance and remove doubts as to the weight which should be attached to the testimony of some of the witnesses.

I beg leave to refer you to my "note" of December 16th, which I append, and ask you to consider it part of this report. (See Statement No. 2, page 41.)

With your permission I will briefly summarize the results of the investigation.

1. All doubts as to the practicability of laying an electric cable from the western coast of Canada to the Australasian Colonies, touching only on islands in the possession of Great Britain, is now entirely set at rest. The best authorities known were examined and not one of them expressed the least misgiving on this point.

2. It has been definitely ascertained that the total cost of a cable of the type recommended would be less than one and a half million pounds sterling (£1,500,000).

3. The evidence goes to show that the annual charges, including interest on capital allowance for maintenance and renewal; sinking fund to provide for the replacement of capital in fifty years, together with all ordinary working expenses would not exceed the following amounts :

Interest at 2½ per cent.	£ 37,500
Maintenance and renewal.....	70,000
Sinking fund	15,386
Working expenses	22,114
Total annual charges	£145,000

4. With respect to the earning capability of a cable of the Lord Kelvin type, this is fully discussed in my "note" of December 16th. All the best evidence establishes that, worked with modern transmitting and receiving apparatus precisely as the Atlantic cables are now worked, the Pacific cable would be capable of transmitting 12 paying words per minute, at this rate the cable fully employed for eighteen hours a day and 300 days in a year would transmit 3,888,000 paying words in 12 months. More over this is not the full capacity of the cable as there would be nothing to prevent it being worked 24 hours each day if business required. It is obvious therefore that the cable

proposed to be laid would have ample capacity for transmitting a full share of the business for a considerable number of years to come. The whole telegraph traffic between Australasia and Europe in 1895 did not exceed 1,948,369 words and it is not claimed that more than one-half of the whole would be diverted to the new route. The returns for 1896 have not yet been received.

5. The revenue cannot be definitely ascertained, we have however in the existing business, and in statistics respecting its continual growth, excellent data for forming fairly reliable estimates. The government returns indicate a remarkable vitality in telegraphy between these distant colonies and Great Britain. Notwithstanding the very high charges exacted from 1875 to 1890, never less than $9/4$ per word, the number of words transmitted increased within each period of five years 11 per cent per annum, and during the whole fifteen years the growth was equal to an annual average of 16.8 per cent. Since 1890 the tariff has been lowered from $9/4$ to $4/9$ per word and the average yearly increase for each of the five years ending with 1895 has been 27 per cent. While it is not to be expected that this extraordinary growth will be continued indefinitely, there can be no reasonable doubt that a still further reduction in charges on messages, consequent on the completion of the Pacific cable, will stimulate telegraphy and tend further to increase traffic for some time to come. I have already on various occasions, presented my own views and calculations respecting the probable volume of business in future years. I need not repeat them here, I shall however submit carefully prepared estimates based on the opinion of others. In each case it will be assumed that the cable will be in working order by the beginning of the year 1900 and the estimates will indicate the possible earnings for six years from that date. The gross earnings will be reckoned at the rate of two shillings a word and from which will be deducted an expenditure of £145,000 annually, the sum considered sufficient to include all charges.

¶ In estimate No. 1, it is assumed that of the 1,948,369 words transmitted in 1895, the share of the Pacific cable would be 750,000 words or $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the whole, and that there would be an increase of traffic averaging 10 per cent each year.

ESTIMATE No. 1.

Year.	Gross earnings.	Annual charges.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1900.....	£120,788	£145,000	£24,212	.....
1901.....	132,866	145,000	12,134	.....
1902.....	146,153	145,000	.....	£1,153
1903.....	160,768	145,000	.....	15,768
1904.....	176,845	145,000	.....	31,845
1905.....	194,529	145,000	.....	49,295
Totals.....			£36,346	£98,295
Net surplus by end of 1905.....				£61,949

In estimate No. 2, it is assumed that of the whole number of words transmitted in 1895 (1,948,639), the share of the Pacific cable would be 811,932 words or about $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, being the mean between one-third and one-half of the traffic, and that the annual increase will average $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the mean between 10 per cent and 15 per cent.

ESTIMATE No. 2.

Year.	Gross earnings.	Annual charges.	Surplus.
1900.....	£146,414	£145,000	£ 1,414
1901.....	164,715	145,000	19,715
1902.....	185,304	145,000	40,304
1903.....	208,470	145,000	63,470
1904.....	234,725	145,000	89,725
1905.....	264,066	145,000	119,066
Net surplus by end of 1905.....			£333,694

Proposed Pacific Cable.

When in London I deemed it important to obtain from leading Australians information bearing on the question of revenue. The steps taken are set forth in my note of December 16th (page 41), and the information obtained is given in the appended paper (page 46), in which also will be found a list of the gentlemen who were good enough to favour me with their opinions. The following estimate (No. 3) is based on the opinions generally expressed, viz., that the Pacific cable will obtain fifty per cent of the whole business and that telegraph traffic will increase annually at the average rate of 15 per cent.

ESTIMATE No. 3.

Year.	Gross earnings.	Annual charges.	Surplus.
1900.....	£195,960	£145,000	£ 50,960
1901.....	225,354	145,000	80,354
1902.....	259,157	145,000	114,157
1903.....	298,031	145,000	153,031
1904.....	342,735	145,000	197,735
1905.....	394,144	145,000	249,144

Net surplus by end of 1905..... £845,381

The calculations are made on the assumption that the cable will be completed and in operation by the beginning of 1900. Each of the three estimates shows a net surplus by the end of 1905 as follows :

Estimate No. 1 net surplus earning by end of 1905.....	£ 61,949
Estimate No. 2 “ “ 	333,694
Estimate No. 3 “ “ 	845,381

The data on which No. 1 is based has been taken with excessive caution and I feel warranted in saying that the estimate itself may be regarded as a minimum estimate. No. 2 must be held to be an extremely moderate estimate. No. 3 is based on the general opinion of many gentlemen of high standing, the heads of great mercantile firms, and others familiar with Australasian trade and prospects. Such opinions must undoubtedly carry with them great weight. According to estimates Nos. 2 and 3 the earnings of the Pacific cable for transmitting European-Australasian telegraph traffic would yield a surplus from the first year of its operation.

In addition to a share of the Australasian-European business, the Pacific cable will be in a position to obtain all the traffic between Australasia, Canada and the United States.

There is no data to admit of any proper estimate being formed of the trans-Pacific new traffic, but it is not improbable that with a direct cable and low rates it will rapidly develop, and in a few years assume substantial proportions.

In concluding this summary of the results of the recent investigation, I feel fully justified in saying that the estimates of revenue establish beyond all doubt that the Pacific cable if laid as a national undertaking under government control will be more than self supporting.

The sums which form a charge on gross earnings in each case provide, it may be said, for a double replacement of capital. The allowance for maintenance ensures the complete renewal of the cable in addition to meeting the cost of current expenses, and the sinking fund provides for the extinction of the original loan when it matures. All surplus earnings may therefore be regarded as profit, but as the national object to be attained in establishing the cable is not to realize dividends, the policy of the contributing governments, when profits accumulate, will probably be to lower the tariff of charges, and by this policy confer additional benefits on trade and commerce.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

NOTE.—The papers appearing on pages 52 to 85 in the edition for distribution in 1899 are omitted here, as they can be found in Sessional Paper No. 94 (1898), pages 5 to 36, inclusive.

MY DEAR LAURIER,—I inclose you a copy of a cable I have just received from Lord Strathcona.
Yours faithfully,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

(*Copy of Translation.*)

LONDON, 12th April, 1899.

The Honourable

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

Colonial Office informs me no longer any objection publication Pacific cable report, and will be issued here as Parliamentary Paper in about fortnight. If paper reprinted in Canada it should be same as published here as corrections made since first printed. Copy will be forwarded immediately available. Colonial Office add publication not to be taken to imply acceptance scheme by Her Majesty's government.

DOMINION.

17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W., 12th April, 1899.

The Honourable

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,—I beg to confirm the following cablegram which I sent you to-day :—

“ Colonial Office inform me no longer any objection publication Pacific cable report and will be issued here as Parliamentary Paper in about fortnight. If paper reprinted in Canada it should be same as published here as corrections made since first printed. Copy will be forwarded immediately available. Colonial Office add publication not to be taken to imply acceptance scheme by Her Majesty's government.”

With this is inclosed, for your information, a copy of the official communication I received from the Colonial Office, together with a copy of a private note from Lord Selborne, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on which my message was based.

I will not fail to send you copies of the report as published here as soon as ever it is out.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

STRATHCONA.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, S.W., 10th April, 1898.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

MY LORD,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that the report of the Pacific Cable Committee is about to be published in this country, and that therefore there is no longer any objection to the report being published in Canada.

2. I am, however, to make it clear to you for the information of your government, that publication of the report must not be taken to imply any acceptance by Her Majesty's government of the scheme which forms its subject.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

RESOLUTIONS NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA INTRODUCED
BY THE PREMIER.

21st April, 1899

That for the purpose of establishing direct submarine telegraphic communication between Canada and Australasia it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with such of the Governments of the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Australasian possessions as desire to share in the undertaking for the purpose on their behalf of securing the construction, acquisition, laying, maintenance, and operation of a cable between Canada and Australasia on the following conditions :—

(a.) That a Board of Commissioners be created by or under the legislative authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom with all powers requisite for the purpose aforesaid.

(b.) That the proposed cable and all its branches, additions or extensions, and all property, real or personal at any time acquired for the purpose of the undertaking, shall vest and continue vested in such Board in trust to carry out such undertaking for the benefit of the respective Governments sharing in the undertaking and in proportion to their respective interests therein.

(c.) That for the purpose of obtaining money wherewith to carry out the undertaking, the Board may issue debentures for such sums, payable at such dates not being less than _____ years, nor more than _____ years from the respective dates of issue, and bearing such rate of interest, and payable at such place as the Board may determine, but the total amount of the principal money of such debentures at any time outstanding shall not exceed £ _____ sterling.

(d.) That subject to the cost of operation, maintenance, management, and the setting apart of such proper sinking fund as the Board may deem advisable wherewith to provide for renewals, the said principal moneys and interest shall be a first charge on all the said property, real and personal, and earnings of the undertaking.

(e.) That the cable shall be laid between Canada and Australasia *via* the Pacific Ocean, and may be in sections, but all points of its landing shall be on British territory.

(f.) That the Commissioners shall have full power to administer the affairs of the Board and the carrying on of the undertaking in trust for the benefit of said Governments.

(g.) That the total number of Commissioners and the nature of their tenure of office shall from time to time be determined by the said Governments, and each Government, having regard to such total number, shall be entitled to appoint to such Board, as near as may be, as many members thereof as represent the relative liability of such appointing Government as guarantor, as hereinafter mentioned, and to fill vacancies, as same occur from time to time.

(h.) That the respective Governments joining in such agreement shall be interested in the profits and losses of the undertaking in proportion to the amount of their liability as aforesaid.

(i.) That the Governor in Council is hereby authorized on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, to guarantee payment of five-eighteenth parts of the said total principal money of said debentures, limited as aforesaid and interest as aforesaid on said five-eighteenth parts.

(Code Telegram.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO LORD MINTO

26th April, 1899.

Referring to your telegram of 24th April, Her Majesty's government, anxious to show sympathy with Canadian and Australasian governments by assisting Pacific cable scheme, but cannot agree to take active part in laying or working line. Are accordingly willing to make contract with those Governments by which they assist setting up financially in every respect as if it were an enterprise of a private company on these conditions :

Firstly. That Canadian and Australasian governments undertake to construct line and to provide yearly any further sum necessary for efficient maintenance and working.

Secondly. That subsidy runs for twenty years from opening of line to traffic as long as it is open—allowing reasonable time for repairs when communication interrupted.

Thirdly. That in accordance with specifications and samples to be approved by treasury and to satisfaction of officer appointed by treasury for this purpose, cable is constructed, submerged in proper order and equipped with proper stations and officers at places approved by treasury and effectively worked by sufficient staff of efficient officers—being British subjects.

Fourthly. Messages from Imperial government to be transmitted in priority of all others; rates not to exceed half those payable from general public.

Fifthly. That all rates charged to public, whether for messages to or from or between intermediate stations or for through messages between this country, Australia and New Zealand are approved by Treasury.

Sixthly. Annual returns duly certified and audited to be rendered to treasury as soon as possible after anniversary of opening, showing net traffic receipts for messages sent over line, deducting payments for further transmission by other lines; also expense incurred, including interest of sinking fund and maintenance of repairs and working.

On examination of account treasury will pay to person chosen by Colonial governments five-eighths of deficit not exceeding £20,000 per annum.

Seventhly. Cable to be worked in accordance with International Telegraph Convention, 1875.

Despatch follows by mail.

CHAMBERLAIN.

OTTAWA, 5th May, 1899.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the government a communication of this date, addressed to the British people, setting forth the present position of the Pacific cable movement.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

THE PACIFIC CABLE MOVEMENT—ITS PRESENT POSITION.

OTTAWA, 5th May, 1899.

TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE—

Within the last few days it has been stated that the Home government has not responded to the proposals of Canada, Australia and New Zealand respecting the establishment of the Pacific cable, in the way that the governments and the people of these countries had reason to expect, in consequence of which a feeling of disappointment and surprise is on all sides expressed.

It had been arranged that the Pacific cable should be established as a national work, the governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand being joint partners with the Imperial government.

This arrangement has been slowly developed. It has been generally favoured by all the governments for some time. The Home government has frequently been asked to take the initiative in carrying it into effect, but the Colonial Secretary has always insisted that Canada and the Australasian Colonies should take primary action by determining what proportion of the cost of the undertaking each would be willing to contribute.

It has been a matter of much difficulty to reach an agreement on this point, and the difficulty has been enhanced by the great intervening distances and the character of the means of communication, in consequence of which much delay has arisen. At length, however, conclusions have been

Proposed Pacific Cable.

arrived at. On 20th August last the Australasian Colonies finally agreed to contribute eight-eighths of the cost, and last month Canada finally undertook to contribute five-eighteenths, making thirteen-eighteenths in all, thus leaving only five-eighteenths to be assumed by the Home government.

It appears that the Home government although it has not absolutely declined to enter into the partnership and assume the remaining five-eighteenths share of the liability, has merely offered to bear five-eighteenths of any loss of revenue (not exceeding £20,000) which may result from operating the cable, provided priority be given to Imperial government messages and that they be transmitted at half ordinary rates.

As this proposal at the eleventh hour, taken by itself, involves an entire change in the well known plan upon which Australia, New Zealand and Canada have been proceeding in their negotiations for more than two years; and moreover, is in itself of no value in securing the establishment of so important a national work, it is impossible to believe that it is the full or the final judgment of Her Majesty's Home government for the following reasons, viz. :—

1. It would always be regarded as a recession on the part of the mother country from a common understanding with Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
2. It would always be regarded as an attempt to retard the expansion and cripple the commerce of the Empire in the interest of a few rich monopolists.
3. It would always be regarded by the people of Canada, Australia and New Zealand as an unjustifiable and discourteous act to them.
4. Its effect would be far-reaching and its immediate effect would be a fatal blow to the scheme for establishing a system of state-owned British cables encircling the globe.
5. It would be a very grave retrograde step in the Imperial movement which aims to draw closer the bonds between the mother country and her daughter lands.

Some of the grounds for these reasons may be stated as follows :—

The principle of joint government ownership was referred to at length at the Ottawa Conference, where Lord Jersey represented the Home government (see page 67 of the proceedings appended to Lord Jersey's report). Lord Jersey in his report alluded to state ownership (page 15), and said that the matter of joint ownership was "left undecided, and indeed must remain so till the two main points of route and cost are settled. Once they are arranged definite agreements become possible." Both these points were shortly afterwards settled. The question of route was settled by sending a special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands to obtain a landing station. A landing on any one of the islands was refused, and there remained only one route for the cable to follow. The second point was settled by the Canadian government taking steps, as authorized by the Conference, to ascertain the cost. Both points were thus settled before the end of 1894. Up to that date there was some divergence of opinion as to the best means of establishing the cable: whether by a subsidized company, or a state work to be jointly owned and controlled by the several governments, but there was no difference of opinion afterwards.

The Canadian government gave notice, by public advertisement in London and elsewhere, that they were prepared to receive proposals in several forms. The result showed beyond all question that the principle of state ownership was the true principle for establishing this particular work in the interests of the British people.

In 1895 the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents General for the Australasian Colonies were charged by their respective governments to represent to the Colonial Secretary the importance attached to the Pacific cable, and to ask that an Imperial commission be appointed to promote it. The Colonial Secretary (Mr. Chamberlain) constituted an Imperial Cable Committee, which sat in London in 1896 and reported on 5th January, 1897. The report of this committee has been published only a few days ago, but some information respecting the decisions and recommendations of the committee were given to the public directly after it was signed. Among other things published in January, 1897, it was stated in the London, Canadian and colonial press that the principle of state ownership was favoured. The full text of the report was sent confidentially to each respective government, and its whole contents has of course been known to them for more than two years. In short, ever since the cable committee made their investigation the principle of state ownership has

been accepted, and it has been understood that the Pacific cable should be jointly owned by the Home government, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in proportions to be determined. The only question remaining unsettled was the precise share to be assumed by each.

To determine the last question has been a matter of great difficulty and it has caused much delay. The Australasian governments have had several conferences among themselves, and when at last they agreed, on 20th August, 1898, to bear eight-eighteenths of the whole liability it was with the distinct condition that the Imperial and Canadian governments would together contribute the remaining five-ninths of the capital required. The Canadian government has done her part by accepting without cavil the principle of state ownership, and by undertaking to contribute as large a share of the capital as the Imperial government. The Australasian Colonies and Canada have together agreed to bear thirteen-eighteenths of the liability, leaving only five-eighteenths for Great Britain to assume. In view of all the circumstances narrated it may reasonably be expected that this matter will be reconsidered and that Her Majesty's home authorities will yet see their way to complete the partnership arrangement which Canada and Australia and New Zealand are so desirous of having consummated, in their own interests and in the interests of the whole empire.

There is no denying the fact that the British communities on both sides of the Pacific Ocean have a determined enemy in the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. In his published letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of December 28th, 1897, the writer pointed out the exact position of that company. Fearing competition and a reduction in the high charge exacted, its attitude has always been hostile to the Pacific cable. On every occasion during the past twelve years it has thrown obstacles in the way of connecting Canada and Australasia telegraphically, and has frequently employed subtle means to accomplish its ends. One such attempt was exposed at the last meeting of the Canadian Senate (April 28th) when the Secretary of State and the leader of the opposition were of one mind in denouncing it. On that occasion the Minister of Justice used these words:—

“I apprehend that for a hundred years there has been nothing more seriously done under Imperial authority affecting colonial interests than the attempt to create a monopoly and restrain and cripple the commercial growth of this country.”

The case alluded to is but a single illustration of the means taken by that company to defeat the aspirations of Canada and Australasia. When the history of the conflict between these countries and the monopoly comes to be written it will be found that the case recently unveiled does not stand alone, that there are a number of other cases equally extraordinary.

The monopoly's present design is to delay the British Pacific cable until their own adverse scheme be sufficiently advanced. There is evidence to show that the Eastern Extension Company is in alliance with a company organized in the United States to lay a cable from San Francisco to Manilla. This company did not succeed before Congress rose in getting the subsidy it sought, but it succeeded in defeating the government measure to establish a cable to Manilla under the United States Post Office Department. Having done so there is a strong probability that it will obtain all it wants when Congress again meets. With a cable stretched from San Francisco to Manilla and there connected with the Eastern Extension cables, the two companies will practically become one concern. If before then the British Pacific cable has made no progress there will be small hope for it afterwards.

Obviously the Eastern Extension Company has much to gain by delay and they will secure ample delay for their purpose if the Home Government now departs from the plan upon which Australia, New Zealand and Canada have acted with the full knowledge of the Colonial Office. But we must refuse to believe that Her Majesty's government will, without any previous intimation, withdraw from the arrangement, and make an offer practically of no value, the first effect of which would be the defeat of the British Pacific Cable project. The offer is, that, for certain stipulated advantages the treasury in London will pay five-eighteenths of any deficiency in earnings. What does this mean? It is not a subsidy of £20,000, as stated in the press, or of any sum. If we refer to the reports of the Canadian Commissioners, Lord Strathcona and Honourable A. G. Jones, of January 12th, 1897, we find that in the year 1902, if the cable be then laid, and it could not possibly be laid sooner, there would be an actual profit ranging from £13,000 to £40,000. If we turn to the report of the cable committee of which Lord Selborne was chairman, there would be no deficiency in revenue if the present charges are maintained, and even if they be lowered fully thirty-three per cent the

Proposed Pacific Cable.

deficiency would only be £12,000 in 1902, while there would be no deficiency in 1903 or in any subsequent year. The offer then is that under a certain contingency the treasury may be called upon to pay five-eighteenths of £12,000 for one year only, and for this possible payment the Imperial government could claim priority of transmission and half price on all messages for an indefinite number of years.

In December last the press of Great Britain was ringing the praises of a proposal to establish a state-owned system of electric cables for the Empire. It is recognized that a British Pacific cable is the key and the only key to such a system. Without a telegraph connecting Canada and Australasia the greater scheme is impossible.

“The general testimony of the British press, is, that the Pacific cable apart from its inherent merits, would be the direct precursor of a ‘Round the World’ cable system for the Empire; that as such it would lead to cheap telegraph transmission between every British possession, promote closer union, develop commerce, and confer many social as well as naval and political advantages.”

If these are objects worth having there must be nothing done, or left undone which will cause further delay; it is therefore with gratification we read in this evening’s newspapers the following condensed telegram:—

“Fearing that Great Britain’s departure from the original proposal would delay and thus defeat the Pacific cable, British Columbia offers to contribute two-eighteenths of the cost, in addition to Canada’s five-eighteenths.”

It is a mistake to suppose that a Pacific cable is greatly required by Canada for purely Canadian purposes. While it is necessary to Australasians and their correspondents in the United Kingdom have an alternative line in order that correspondence may be facilitated and never interrupted, it is not so indispensable to the Dominion. It must be recognized by all, that Canada is mainly moved, not by local or narrow selfish considerations but by her zeal for Imperial unity.

The joint ownership of the cable by Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, would be a unique co-partnership unparalleled in history—it would be an object lesson to the modern world. To throw this co-partnership overboard at the last moment would be a momentous step backward in the movement which we had hoped would bring into permanent alliance, Great Britain and her great self-governing daughter nations in both hemispheres.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

VICTORIA, B.C., 5th May, 1899.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
Ottawa.

This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with Pacific cable scheme. It regards the enterprise as of vast importance and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure her proper share of Pacific commerce which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is the enterprise of moment to British Columbia, the Dominion gateway to the Pacific. On these grounds, this government feels justified in assisting in the realization of the scheme beyond what is involved in its provincial share of Dominion responsibility. This Government, therefore, will assume for the province one-ninth share of cost of cable on arrangement similar to those with Australian Colonies. Hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of Dominion government the consummation of this Imperial enterprise may be achieved.

F. CARTER COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MULOCK IN REFERENCE TO THE PROBABLE REVENUE OF THE PACIFIC CABLE, ETC.

10th May, 1899.

The undersigned can state with absolute certainty that no estimate of revenue yet made, that he has seen, includes any allowance for Asiatic business passing over the Pacific cable.

The estimates of the Pacific cable committee, Lord Selborne, chairman; those of the Canadian commissioners, Lord Strathcona and Hon. A. G. Jones, and the writer's own estimates are all based upon the existing business between Australasia and Europe. They do not even include, which they might very properly do, a considerable allowance for cable business which will most certainly be developed between Australasia and North America.

The exclusive landing rights at Hong Kong, which have been granted to the Eastern Extension Company, will, it is true, prevent Canada or Australasia establishing a branch cable to Hong Kong for twenty years. The home government can, however, as provided in the agreement of October 28th, 1893, by giving twelve months' notice, and paying the Eastern Extension Company £300,000, take possession of the cable from Singapore to Labuan and Hong Kong, and a further expenditure of, possibly £300,000, would connect that cable with the Pacific cable, and give Canada access through Australasia to the great trade centres of Asia. This telegraphic access can, however, only be secured through the home government in the manner described.

With respect to the probable revenue of the Pacific cable. The two great sources of telegraphic business are the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies. In the course of a few years, after the laying of the cable, Canada and the United States will become a third source of traffic; but for the present we may only consider the two first mentioned. It is obvious that all trans-Atlantic cable companies would be interested in sending messages by the Pacific route, and not by the Eastern Extension route as every message from Great Britain passing by the Pacific would first have to cross the Atlantic. As a consequence the offices of the Atlantic cable companies, throughout the United Kingdom, would practically become collecting stations for the business of the Pacific cable.

Again in Australia and New Zealand, as all the land telegraph lines are owned by the governments, and the post offices throughout the colonies are used as telegraph offices, each one of them would practically become an agency for the Pacific cable, and it would be in the power of the several governments, to a very large extent, to determine the route by which messages would be transmitted to Great Britain.

In view of these facts there can be no doubt whatever that the Pacific cable as a state work, owned by the Governments as proposed, would obtain a full share of all the Australia-European telegraph business. The undersigned obtained the written opinion of many Australian houses on this point. He would refer to parliamentary return of last session, No. 94, on page 29 to 32 will be found the names of twenty-four of the best known mercantile firms of London, and their replies to questions placed before them. The general opinion of these merchants of the highest position, and no men are better qualified to judge, is that the Pacific cable would be of immense public service; that it would be quite reasonable to count on the new line obtaining one-half the total business; and that it would be safe to reckon on the business continuing to increase at an average rate of fifteen per cent per annum.

The estimate, based on this opinion, is that the revenue of the Pacific cable, after meeting all charges for working, renewal fund, interest, sinking fund to replace capital, etc., would leave a surplus profit as follows:—

In 1902, the first year	£114,157
In 1903, " second "	153,031
In 1904, " third "	197,735
In 1905, " fourth "	249,144

Proposed Pacific Cable.

The Pacific Cable Committee, who state in their report, that "they must in such a matter be actuated by extreme caution" assumed that much less than half the traffic would pass over the new line. They assumed, in fact, that what is equal to 38½ per cent or little more than one-third the total Australian-European business would find its way by the Pacific cable, and that 61½ per cent would continue to pass by the old route. Moreover they assume that the increase of traffic, whatever it has been in the past, would be limited, hereafter, to a rate of ten per cent per annum. Taking this cautious conclusion as a basis, they pointed out that if the charges on messages be maintained at 3s. and 3d. per word, there would be a large surplus profit on the first year's working, and if the rate per word were reduced to 2s. there would be a small deficiency in the year 1902, of about £12,000, but in 1903 it "would become a paying concern."

While Lord Strathcona and Mr. Jones attached their names to the report of the committee in acknowledgment of their general assent, they deemed it their duty to point out in a special report forwarded at the same time to the Canadian government, that they took a somewhat different view from the committee as a whole, on the matter of probable revenue. These gentlemen saw no reason, under the circumstances, why a larger share of the traffic should not pass over the Pacific cable than that assumed by the committee. They do not go so far as to assume that the Pacific cable would obtain one-half the business, they adopt a perfectly safe mean between one-third and one-half, leaving for the Eastern Company seven-twelfths of the whole business. On this basis they furnish two estimates, dependent on the annual increase being 10 per cent or 12½ per cent. Their estimates go to show that the traffic would be sufficient to meet all charges and leave surplus profits as follows:—

In 1902, from	£13,314	to	£ 39,923
In 1903 "	29,134	"	68,014
In 1904 "	46,536	"	94,626
In 1905 "	65,678	"	124,565

These estimates of Lord Strathcona and Hon. Mr. Jones are "exclusive of the entire North American traffic upon which the new cable might safely rely."

SANFORD FLEMING.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A CABLE ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

(Received at Ottawa 15th May, 1899)'

No. 1.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA TO COLONIAL OFFICE

(Received September 3rd, 1898.)

VICTORIA OFFICE, 15 VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.,
29th August, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have received the following telegram from my government on the subject of the proposed Pacific cable:—

“Pacific cable. Conference of Premiers, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, just held Sydney, agree that if Great Britain and Canada pay five-ninths and New Zealand one-ninth, then New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria will contribute one-ninth each.”

I have, &c.,

AND. CLARKE.

No. 2.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW ZEALAND TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received November 16, 1898.)

WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, 13 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 14th November, 1898.

SIR,—I am directed by the Agent-General to inform you that he has received a cablegram from his government stating that they are prepared to join the other colonies in guaranteeing one-ninth of the cost of laying the Pacific cable, subject to the terms and conditions given in the inclosed New Zealand Public Accounts Committee's Report.

I am, &c.,

WALTER KENNAWAY

(Enclosure in No. 2.)

REPORT.

The Public Accounts Committee, to whom was referred the question of establishing a Pacific cable service, has the honour to report that, in the opinion of the committee:—

1. It is desirable that telegraphic communication between England and New Zealand via Canada and the Pacific, should be established.

2. The colony of New Zealand should agree to join with such of the Australian colonies as are prepared to do likewise upon the basis of a guarantee of four-ninths of the cost of construction and annual deficiency (if any) by such colonies, New Zealand's proportion of the guarantee not to exceed in any case one-eighth of the whole cost.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

3. For the purpose of working the cable, it is desirable that a central authority should be empowered, on behalf of the contributing countries, to carry out the laying and working of a cable across the Pacific.

4. The maximum rates for ordinary messages between New Zealand and the United Kingdom should be 3s. per word; for government messages, 2s. per word; for press messages, 1s. per word and 6s. per hundred words (*sic*).

5. The construction, control, and maintenance of the cable should be entrusted to the Canadian government, upon the understanding that each contributing colony shall have the right to be represented and to vote upon all matters appertaining to policy, acceptance of tenders, or anything material in the management of the cable.

6. The contributing country and colonies should jointly own and control the cable.

7. It is desirable that, with a view of furthering the establishment of a Pacific cable service, a conference of representatives from the several countries concerned should be held in New Zealand at an early date.

August 30, 1898.

W. J. M. LARNACH,
Chairman.

No. 3.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received December 23, 1898.)

17 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W., 22nd December, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to quote, for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, the following cable message, which has reached me this morning from Lord Strathcona:—

“Please convey following to Mr. Chamberlain. Am authorized by Secretary State inform Mr. Chamberlain that Canadian government will gladly join Imperial government in contributing each one-half of five-ninths for Pacific cable, provided Australian Colonies and New Zealand together contribute remaining four-ninths, and hope will be proceeded with without undue delay. Formal official information will follow from Ottawa.”*

I shall be glad if I can be placed in a position to cable to Canada at an early date that Her Majesty's government are prepared to concur in this proposal.

I am, &c.,

J. G. COLMER,
Secretary.

*None received.

No. 4.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO THE AGENTS-GENERAL FOR THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

DOWNING STREET, 28th April, 1899.

SIR, MY LORD,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to convey to you the decision at which Her Majesty's government have arrived as to the form and extent of the assistance which they are prepared to give to the scheme for connecting Canada with Australasia by a direct submarine cable across the Pacific.

I am to remind you that in the various communications which have been from time to time addressed to the Colonial governments on this subject, Her Majesty's government have never concealed their opinion that the construction of a Pacific cable is a

matter of much greater importance to Australasia and Canada than to the United Kingdom; and they would not have themselves been disposed to recommend Parliament to aid it but for their desire to afford the support and assistance of the mother country to her great self-governing colonies in a project the success of which cannot fail to promote Imperial unity.

For this reason they consider that the responsibility for constructing and working the cable should be borne by the governments of Canada and Australasia, to whom any profits which may hereafter accrue from the undertaking would consequently fall; and that the aid to be given by the United Kingdom should take the form of an annual subsidy, which has hitherto been adopted by parliament in promoting the establishment of important lines of telegraphic communication between different parts of the Empire.

In considering the question Her Majesty's government have had regard to the report of the committee of 1897. The estimates of initial cost and annual expenses put forward by that committee were £1,500,000 for original cost, and £144,900 for total annual expenses. Against this it was anticipated, on the basis of the latest returns available, that the traffic receipts in the first year would amount to £132,000, leaving a deficit of £12,900, diminishing annually until it ceases altogether at the end of the third year.

It is not, however, possible to act with certainty on these estimates, for the prices of materials have risen since they were made, and in other respects the cost of establishing the cable may possibly exceed the estimate of the committee.

Her Majesty's government have accordingly decided to offer, for a period not exceeding twenty years, an annual subsidy, calculated on the basis shown below, not exceeding a maximum limit of £20,000 in any year, on the following conditions:—

1. That the Canadian and Australasian governments undertake to construct the line, and to provide in each year any further sum that may be necessary for its efficient maintenance and working.

2. That the subsidy runs only from the opening of the cable for traffic, and so long as it is so open, with the allowance of a reasonable time for repairs in the event of interruption of communication.

3. That the cable is, in accordance with a specification and samples to be approved by the treasury and to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the treasury for that purpose, constructed, submerged in proper working order, and established with proper stations and offices at such places as the treasury may approve, and effectually worked with a sufficient staff of proper and efficient officers, being British subjects.

4. That messages of the Imperial government are transmitted in priority to all other messages at rates not exceeding one-half of those charged to the general public.

5. That all rates charged to the general public, whether for messages to, from, or between intermediate stations, or for through messages between this country, Australia, and New Zealand, are approved by the treasury.

6. That an account, duly certified and audited, is rendered annually to the treasury as soon as possible after the anniversary of the opening of the cable showing—

(a.) The net traffic receipts in the past year for messages sent over the line after the deduction of money paid out for the further transmission of messages on other lines.

(b.) The expenses incurred in the same year, including interest, sinking fund, maintenance and repairs, and working expenses.

The treasury will cause this account to be duly examined, and will pay over to such person as the associated governments of Canada and the Australasian Colonies may nominate in their behalf, five-eighteenthths of the amount by which the net receipts shown by this account, after examination, shall fall short of the amount of the expenses, subject to the maximum limit named above.

7. That the cable is worked in accordance with the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg of the 10th (22nd) July, 1875, and the regulations in force for the time being thereunder.

Proposed Pacific Cable.

Her Majesty's government trust that the liberal arrangement proposed will meet the views of the colonies, and that it will be accepted as a proof of their cordial desire to co-operate with the Colonial governments in any undertaking of general concern, even though the colonial interest in the matter may be more direct and apparent than that of this country.

* I am to add that the substance of the above was communicated by telegram to the Governor General of Canada on the 26th inst.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

* To High Commissioner only.

OTTAWA, 15th May, 1899.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to-day received from London the correspondence relating to the Pacific cable, presented to the Imperial parliament early this month.

This correspondence confirms the views previously formed that the home government misapprehends the facts and, therefore, may be asked to reconsider the decision reached.

In August last the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand offered to contribute each two-eighteenths of the cost of the Pacific cable on the express condition that the United Kingdom and Canada would together contribute the remaining ten-eighteenths.

In December last the home government was informed that Canada would share equally with the United Kingdom in contributing the remaining ten-eighteenths.

This offer has not been accepted.

Instead of agreeing to co-operate with Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the form and to the extent expected, a counter offer is made.

In the letter from the Colonial Office of 28th April, 1899, now published, the offer of the home government is to pay at the end of each year after the cable is in full operation, five-eighteenths of any shortage in earnings.

This offer of financial assistance is made subject to seven conditions several of which are extremely objectionable.

In the memorandum for the information of the Hon. Mr. Mulock, of the 10th instant, I pointed out that the estimates of Lord Strathcona and the Hon. A. G. Jones, and other estimates, prepared with the utmost care and caution, indicate that in the event of the Pacific cable being established as proposed, no deficiency would arise in operating the cable. If these estimates be well founded, the Canadian and Australian people will not, I apprehend, regard the offer now made by the home government as generous and satisfactory.

While it is admitted in the letter of 28th April, that the project cannot fail to promote Imperial unity, it is stated that "the construction of a Pacific cable is a matter of much greater importance to Australasia and Canada than to the United Kingdom."

It is well known to commercial men that telegraphy is an important ally of trade and shipping. All experience goes to show that the volume of trade and of postal matter passing between any two countries are the best indices of the value of telegraphic communication as a means of facilitating intercourse.

Inquiry at the Department of Trade and Commerce brings out these facts, viz.:—The mean annual aggregate trade between the United Kingdom and Australasia for the three years, 1895, 1896 and 1897 amounted to £53,168,642, while the mean annual aggregate trade between Canada and Australasia for the same years was (\$949,450) about £190,000.

It is further learned on inquiry at the Post Office Department, that the number of letters passing annually between the United Kingdom and Australasia is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000, while the letters passing between Canada and Australasia are about 90,000 per annum.

Thus it appears that the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Australasia is some seventy fold the Canadian correspondence, while the trade between Australasia and the mother country is no less than two hundred and seventy times greater than with the Dominion.

I respectfully submit that it is only necessary to point out these facts in order to modify the opinion of the home government, and remove the impression, that commercially, the United Kingdom is less interested than Canada in the Pacific cable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

RETURN

[51b.]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 29th May, 1899, for copies of all Orders in Council and correspondence connected with and relating to the offer of the Government of British Columbia, made in 1899, respecting the Pacific Cable.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

(*Telegram.*)

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

VICTORIA, B.C., 5th May, 1899.

This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with Pacific cable scheme. It regards the enterprise as of vast importance and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure her proper share of Pacific commerce which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is the enterprise of moment to British Columbia, the dominion gateway to the Pacific. On these grounds, this government feels justified in assisting in the realization of the scheme beyond what is involved in its provincial share of dominion responsibility. This government, therefore, will assume for the province one-ninth share of cost of cable on arrangement similar to those with Australian colonies. Hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of dominion government, the consummation of this imperial enterprise may be achieved.

F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIA, 6th May, 1899.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I sent you last evening the following telegram: "This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with Pacific cable scheme. It regards the enterprise as of vast imperial importance and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure her proper share of Pacific commerce, which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is scheme of moment to British Columbia, the dominion gateway to the Pacific.

On these grounds this government feels justified in assisting in the realization of the enterprise beyond what is involved in its provincial share of dominion responsibility.

This government, therefore, will assume for the province one-ninth share of cost of cable on arrangements similar to those with Australian colonies, hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of dominion government the consumation of this imperial enterprise may be achieved."

I have now the pleasure of confirming the above telegram by stating that this government will be prepared to assume the responsibility for one-ninth share of the cost of the cable on the same terms and under the same arrangements in respect to the control and management of the enterprise as have been proposed by the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand.

This government, of course, realizes that as that of a province of the Dominion it will have to bear its share, with the governments of the other provinces, of any responsibility incurred by the Dominion in regard to the enterprise. It also recognises the fact that, in making this offer, it departs somewhat from the course which a provincial government would generally follow in regard to a federal enterprise.

But in the opinion of this government there are sound reasons for its adoption of the course which has been intimated to you. As the province which abuts on the Pacific ocean, British Columbia is most directly and chiefly interested in any scheme the object of which is to foster and develop commerce with all communities bordering on that ocean. It has sometimes seemed that the federal parliament did not fully grasp the potentialities of this Pacific commerce and of the events which are now transpiring, destined, as this government believes, to have an immense influence on the policies and fortunes of the great powers of the world.

This government, therefore, viewed with much satisfaction the decision taken by your government a few weeks ago to propose to assume one-half of the five-ninths of the cost of the cable, provided the imperial government did the same, which, with the contributions of the four Australian governments, would have provided the requisite sum and assured the early completion of the enterprise.

It has been, therefore, with the deepest regret that this government observed that a check had been sustained by the refusal of the imperial government to meet your government's proposal.

With the aim of strengthening the hands of your government, and of inducing the imperial government to reconsider its decision, this government decided to assume that share of responsibility in the enterprise of which my telegram informed you, and it will await with anxiety your reply that your efforts have been successful and that at last the negotiations of several years have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Although, as this government understands from the despatches which have appeared in the newspapers, the imperial government is prepared to make an annual contribution to any deficiency which may occur in the earnings of the cable to meet the expenditure for maintenance, operation in interest on capital, of a larger sum than would be its share if it became the owner of five-eighteenth in the enterprise, this government considers it is of the greatest importance that the imperial government should be a co-partner in the scheme, whether to the extent proposed or to a smaller one.

It is of great moment that the necessary capital should be obtained on the most favourable terms and to this end it is essential that an imperial guarantee should be given, jointly with that of the various colonial governments. As this government is in ignorance of the actual situation beyond what has been disclosed by press reports (which may or may not be accurate) it is unable to discuss the subject more fully. But it would suggest that even should the imperial government decline to accept any share of ultimate risk for the capital invested in the enterprise, it might be induced to give its guarantee to the subscribers to the capital, provided that the colonial governments entered into a joint indemnity to it against any financial loss from the giving of such guarantee.

I am, dear Sir Wilfrid,
Faithfully Yours,

F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

The Pacific Cable.

OTTAWA, 13th May, 1899.

The Hon. F. CARTER-COTTON,
Treasury Department,
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR MR. CARTER-COTTON,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 6th instant, repeating and confirming your message of the preceding day. You are probably aware, by this time, that on the receipt of your telegram, I caused it at once to be communicated to the press both here and in England; there is nothing more to do at present in the matter of the Pacific cable. We have strongly represented to the imperial authorities, that any deviation from the terms laid down by the imperial committee, would be prejudicial to the success of the scheme. We still hope that the action of the imperial government will be reconsidered.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Mr. Carter-Cotton,
Your very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIA, 20th May, 1899.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 13th instant.

I hope that the imperial government will see fit to reconsider its decision as to the terms on which it will assist the Pacific cable enterprise so as to bring its method of participation in the project into harmony with that proposed by other governments interested in the matter.

In any case I trust that you will introduce a bill at this session of parliament authorizing your government to take action within certain prescribed lines, so that any delay on the part of the imperial government in modifying their proposals will not necessarily prevent any action being taken until the dominion parliament meets again.

I am, dear Sir Wilfrid,
Yours faithfully,

F. CARTER-COTTON.

RETURN

[52]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting the enforcement of Coasting Laws of Canada on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA, B.C., 18th July, 1887.

W. G. PARMELEE, Esq.,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conversation the other day, I now submit to you the cause of complaint.

At present all merchandise from Eastern Canadian provinces in transitu through the United States to British Columbia is carried from the terminus of American railroads to destination by American registered vessels, whilst goods from Eastern States in transitu to Pacific Coast States via the Canadian Pacific Railway are not allowed to be carried to destination by vessels of Canadian register. I may state the same rule applies for all freight east bound.

Goods from British Columbia to Eastern Canada being freighted to railroad terminus by American registered vessels would not be a grievance if Canadian vessels were allowed the same privileges to Sound ports and Portland, Oregon and vice versa.

We certainly should be placed upon equal terms in this business as American registered vessels. We are as well prepared to perform this business as our American cousins. Trusting that you will give this matter due consideration, and inform me of the results.

Yours truly,
JNO. IRVING.

VICTORIA, B.C., 7th Sept., 1889.

Hon. CHAS. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

American steamers arranging to carry salmon direct from canneries on Fraser River. Please advise collector to define port of New Westminster so that canneries down the river will not be included in the port and thus protect our steamers here.

E. G. PRIOR, M.P.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 9th Sept., 1889.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Ottawa.

American steamers should not be allowed to load salmon at canneries on Fraser River, but confined to the port of entry in order to protect Canadian vessels.

J. A. MARA.

OTTAWA, 10th September, 1889.

Collector of Customs,
New Westminster, B.C.

Should cause foreign vessels to act within requirements of law in taking cargo and all other respects at your port.

J. JOHNSON.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION Co., LTD.,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th September, 1889.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to call your attention to the fact that foreign vessels are being permitted to call at the different canneries on the mouth of the Fraser River, and take aboard from the canneries salmon shipments destined to foreign ports.

There are some fifteen or twenty canneries situated on the mouth of the Fraser River, and it would appear that foreign steamers are allowed the same privileges to call at such canneries as are enjoyed by Canadian vessels in Canadian waters. If foreign vessels are allowed to go direct to the canneries and take on salmon, it brings Canadian steamers into direct competition with them, which is very discouraging to Canadian ship owners, as I take it, that such a policy is not in accord with the intentions of the present government, whose object is rather to protect and foster home industries whenever possible, and in the present instance, Canadian vessels are needlessly brought into competition with foreign steamers. It is not even probable that steamers flying the Canadian flag would be allowed the privilege to call at the canneries situated on the Columbia River by entering and clearing at the nearest port to the canneries.

I therefore beg to suggest that the port of New Westminster be defined, so that the canneries down the river are not included in such port, and that instructions to that effect be issued to the collector of customs at New Westminster. At the present time a steamer flying the American flag, or any other foreign vessel, is permitted to enter and clear at the port of New Westminster and then proceeds to one or more of the canneries on the Fraser River for salmon. If this were forbidden, it would secure to our steamers the haul on the salmon from the canneries to the port of New Westminster, and foreign vessels would only be allowed to take salmon from the port itself.

It is a matter of much concern to Canadian shipowners on this coast that this question be investigated, and I would ask that you will be kind enough to give it that prompt attention which has already on previous occasions been characteristic of your administration in office, as the salmon shipments are now being made in large quantities, and if the measure asked for is to be of use to us this season, action must be taken at once.

I have the honour, sir,
To remain your obedient servant,
JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

Across the head of this letter is the following note:

Ack. and say this letter with a former communication from Mr. Prior on the same subject has been transferred to Customs Department, and transfer accordingly.
C.H.T. Sept. 14th, 1889. Done, Sept. 14th, 1889.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 14th September, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transfer herewith a letter received from Mr. John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company calling attention to the fact that foreign vessels are being permitted to call at the different canneries on the Fraser River and take aboard from the canneries salmon shipments destined to foreign ports.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN HARDIE,
For Deputy Minister of Marine.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th September, 1889.

W. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of 14th instant, respecting the practice of foreign vessels taking cargoes of fish from the canneries on the Fraser River, B.C.

I have already telegraphed the collector of customs at New Westminster on this subject requesting him to enforce the law with reference to foreign vessels entering the Fraser River, and will now send the file to him for inquiry and report. As soon as I have his reply, I will have a better understanding of the matter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 11th September, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, 10th inst., *in re* foreign vessels taking cargo at this port strictly in accordance with the requirements of the law, and beg to submit for your approval, my interpretation of such requirements, as contained in the various circulars issued by the department on this question.

According to departmental circular No. 373 of 14th August, 1886, the provisions of O.C. of 17th April, 1883, "Coasting Regulations," does not apply to any shipping belonging to the United States.

A section of said circular No. 373 says, "foreign vessels or boats must not be allowed to go from place to place in Canadian waters for the purpose of making up or seeking a cargo."

This section must have been repealed by section 2 of O.C., 10th November, 1886, as this section allows foreign vessels to take cargo at more than one place in Canadian waters.

The section immediately following this in circular 373 says "the collector of a port may assign to such vessels a landing berth at any one place within the limits of his jurisdiction, but must not allow vessels to go from place to place in order to fill up or take in her cargo."

The latter part of this section I take to mean, that foreign vessels must not be allowed to go from wharf to wharf in the same port to take in cargo.

The words "a landing berth at any one place" I take to mean, that such vessel must land her entire cargo at such assigned landing place, but I do not hold that she must of necessity take in her cargo at this assigned landing place, but that I can as collector of the port, assign her a place where she must take in the whole of her cargo without moving to any other place, therefore separate places for discharging and taking in cargo, may be permitted, always under the supervision of a proper officer.

In this same connection, for the purpose of loading merchandise for export, I have always considered the area embraced between Port Hammond and the mouth of the Fraser River to be the port of New Westminster.

If I am in error in any of my interpretations as above given will you kindly point out my error in order that I may govern myself accordingly.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. S. CLUTE.

(Copy of Telegrams.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, 18th September, 1889.

Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

American ship "Lakme" wishes to proceed to Skeena River and load canned salmon for Astoria, clearing either at Port Simpson or Victoria going out. Will you wire permission to collector at New Westminster?

B. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

OTTAWA, 18th September, 1889.

B. CAMPBELL,
New Westminster, B.C.

Collector has been instructed to act according to law, and I cannot interfere.

J. JOHNSON.

19th September, 1889.

Mr. JOHNSON,—Your message of yesterday to B. Campbell is undelivered, as party had left town before your message was received.

NEW WESTMINSTER OFFICE,
C.P.R. Telegraph Co.

OTTAWA, 19th September, 1889.

Collector of Customs,
New Westminster, B.C.

Letter eleventh received but requires consideration. It is alleged you allow foreign vessels to enter and clear and afterwards proceed to one or more canneries for salmon. If so, you are certainly wrong. Clearance should never be granted until cargo fully complete and outward report filed.

J. JOHNSON.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th September, 1889.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

On behalf Canadian shipowners I protest against allowing "Lakme" clear for Skeena River, there being no town or village on the river, the only marks of civilization are isolated canneries. Hope Customs Department will see way clear to refuse permission, as it is virtually coasting and infringing on our trade and just rights.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 19th September, 1889.

J. H. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

Telegram received. Your information is entirely false. Please wire me address of informer.

JNO. S. CLUTE.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 19th September, 1889.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Complaints are being made of American vessels doing coasting business in British Columbia, one steamer arrived from Port Townsend, landed cargo on Fraser River, and now proceeding to Skeena to load salmon for Astoria.

E. DEWDNEY.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

Memo. for Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The question at issue in this case is, can a foreign vessel enter and report at a port of entry, such as New Westminster, discharge her cargo and then proceed to a distant point which may be within the survey of the collector or otherwise, and load with canned salmon or other goods for a foreign port. See letter from manager Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. of 7th inst., and several telegrams from other parties.

REFERENCES.

Customs Act as published by department, sections 22, 23 and following sections *re* entering port and reporting inwards.

Sections 97, 98 and 99, also 101, reports outwards and clearance.

Section 245, clauses (c) and (d), power of Governor in Council.

Coasting regulations, page 47, in *re* foreign trading vessels. Customs Orders in Council.

Customs Act. Section 140, collector may put officer on board, &c.

Council is of opinion that if the destined point is in the survey or port of the collector the foreign vessel may pick up goods in that port, &c., but an officer should accompany vessel, and all regulations regarding clearance, &c., should be obeyed.

21st September, 1889.

C. H. T.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th September, 1889.

E. G. PRIOR, Esq., M.P.
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call your attention to an article which appeared in the *Victoria Times* of September the 16th, which states that the steamer "Lakme" arrived in Westminster with a cargo of freight for the Ross McLaren Lumbering Co., and that she will clear for Skeena River to load salmon. (The paragraph in question is attached.)

It seems pretty hard lines when American vessels are allowed to go to any port of British Columbia to load or unload cargo, and from there proceed to another port in British Columbia. By the item referred to, it would seem that the steamer "Lakme" is allowed to clear from Westminster for Skeena River for a shipment of salmon. Skeena River is not a port of entry and there is not even a town at that point. The only habitations consist of canneries isolated from each other, with the exception of Essington, where there are two canneries together. If an American vessel is allowed to clear at Westminster and proceed to a point in British Columbia some 500 miles away, and call at the different canneries for freight it seems to me that Canadian shipowners might as well give up trying to increase their business, or else if they wish to stay in the business, they will require to own American vessels for self protection.

I wish you would kindly write a letter to the department explaining the position of affairs, and at the same time, in the interests of Canadian shipowners in this province get the department to do away with Port Simpson as a port of entry, as it is of no benefit whatever to either Canadian merchants or shipowners, but it is of great advantage to American vessels sailing between Washington Territory and Alaska—as it gives them an opportunity of competing with us, while we have no means whatever to compete with them.

Port Simpson was made a port of entry upon the representations of Captain Wm. Moore, at the time when the Cassiar Mines were in the height of their prosperity. Previous to this time Fort Wrangel was a port of entry, and Canadian vessels could go to Fort Wrangel and transfer their cargoes to river steamers for the Cassiar Mines. In order to give the American steamers the monopoly of this trade, the United States government did away with Fort Wrangel as a port of entry, thereby forcing Canadian vessels to proceed to Sitka (some three or four hundred miles further on), before they could enter and clear. The river boat, being of too light a construction to go to Sitka, on account of the very rough water intervening between Fort Wrangel and Sitka, caused the Canadian steamers to lose this trade, and it was then thought that by having a port of entry at Port Simpson, the river steamers could clear at that point and clear direct up the Stikine River, without touching at Fort Wrangel, the Stikine River being one of the treaty rivers. This however was never put into effect, as a steamer suitable for the voyage from Port Simpson to the Stikine River, was entirely unsuitable for the Stikine River, and since that time Port Simpson is only used as a convenience to American steamers as I have already stated.

Yours truly,

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

(Clipping from *New Westminster "Times."*)

Special to the *Times*.—The steamer "Lakme" arrived in port to-day from Port Townsend with fire brick and clay for the McLaren Ross Lumbering Company. When the cargo is unloaded the "Lakme" will clear for Skeena River to load salmon for Astoria.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 18th September, 1889.

Hon. CHAS. H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose a letter just received from Captain Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., in regard to an item appearing in the *Times* which I inclose, which states that the American steamer "Lakme" has cleared from one British Columbia port for another. As this is highly prejudicial to Canadian shipping interests, I trust you will at once give the matter your earnest consideration and accede to Captain Irving's requests if possible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ED. GAWLER PRIOR.

NOTE.—Transferred to Customs Department. C.H.T., 25th Sept., 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 25th September, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the minister, to transfer, herewith to your department a letter received from E. G. Prior, Esq., M.P., covering a communication from Capt. John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., with reference to American vessels clearing from one port in British Columbia to another port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HARDIE,
For Deputy Minister of Marine.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION Co., MANAGER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 21st September, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa, Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 7th instant addressed to the Minister of Marine, (which I am informed should have been addressed to you and which has been transferred to your department,) I now beg to call your attention to the fact that American steamers are even now attempting to virtually do the coasting trade of this province,—the case in point being an attempt of an American steamer, the "Lakme" to clear from Nanaimo to Skeena River for the purpose of loading salmon to carry to a foreign port. Before going to a foreign port from Skeena River, she would necessarily have to call at a port of entry for clearance. The distance from Nanaimo or Vancouver to Skeena River is about 400 miles, and the fact of a vessel going from either of these ports to Skeena River, and returning from Skeena River to Nanaimo or Vancouver for clearance, with a cargo of salmon, would be nothing less than coasting. Skeena River embraces a very considerable area, and as Skeena River proper, it is very indefinite. There is not even a town or a village on any point on Skeena River,—the only marks of civilization consisting of canneries isolated from each other, with the exception of Port Essington, where there are two canneries together. Even if a vessel were allowed to go to Skeena River it would necessitate her coasting to the different canneries in order to secure her cargo. The trade for Canadian vessels on the western coast of British Columbia for some years past has been very limited, and continues so even under the present circumstances. To allow American vessels to call at the different canneries along the coast would take away a greater portion of the only traffic Canadian vessels now command

besides compelling a cutting of rates through this unfair competition. I am pleased to state that this protest meets with the approval of the principal commercial people here, and is only objected to by one or two who have no patriotism, love of country, or evidently any sympathy with the national policy of our country. Indeed the facilities now sought by those interested in the "Lakme's" proposed voyage are, as of course you are aware, entirely denied us on the American side.

I would also call your attention to the fact that while British Columbia has no less than five ports of entry at which foreign vessels can enter, Washington Territory with a greater seaboard than British Columbia, has only one port of entry.

I also beg your consideration and attention to Port Simpson as a port of entry, it being of no advantage whatever to Canadian vessels, but is of material advantage to American vessels plying between Washington Territory and Alaska, as it gives them opportunities of competing with us, without giving us like advantages of competing with them in any way whatever.

Port Simpson was only made a port of entry for the purpose of allowing Canadian steamers to compete with American vessels for the trade of Cassiar on the head waters of the Stikine River. Previous to that time, Fort Wrangel, at the mouth of the Skeena River, was a port of entry, and Canadian vessels carried the bulk of this trade, and American shipowners in order to get a monopoly of the business induced the American government to cancel Wrangel as a port of entry, thereby forcing Canadian vessels to proceed 500 miles further north and west to Sitka, which was the only other port of entry. The Canadian vessels were compelled to go this extra 500 miles to enter, then they were allowed to proceed to Fort Wrangel, discharge their cargo, and return again to Sitka to clear, thus compelling Canadian steamers to travel between 1,500 and 2,000 miles uselessly and at a great waste of time, with the result that it drove the Canadian vessels out of this trade both on the river and on the coast. The only steamer now plying on the Stikine River is an American steamer, while no Canadian vessel whatever plies to Alaska. I may state that Port Simpson was not utilized for the purpose for which it was made a port of entry, as it was found that a steamer built to ply between Port Simpson and Stikine River was of too slight a construction for the trip between Port Simpson and the Stikine, and consequently Port Simpson as a port of entry was not utilized in any way by Canadian vessels. As the mines of Cassiar are virtually worked out, I would, therefore, ask in the interests of Canada and Canadian shipowners, that it would be of great advantage if Port Simpson were cancelled as a port of entry by the department.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN IRVING,

Manager.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION Co., LTD.,

MANAGER'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 25th September, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—Notwithstanding our protest, we note that American vessels are still allowed the privilege of loading at way-side places on the Fraser River (after having cleared at New Westminster), to the great loss and detriment of Canadian shipowners in these waters.

The collector of customs at New Westminster not only allows foreign vessels this privilege, but he grants privileges to American vessels which not even their own government would allow them—much less allowing same to British bottoms—as the collector at New Westminster allows American vessels to clear at his port (and in the last instance I believe directly for a foreign port), and then to proceed to the various landings on the Fraser River and take on cargo for a foreign port. I understand that

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

not even a special landing-waiter is detailed off to watch the loading of the ship, to guard against any possible smuggling which might be carried on. My information on this point, however, may not be accurate.

I desire to remind you that even American vessels are not allowed to do the same thing by the American government. For example, take an American vessel arriving at Port Townsend, from San Francisco or Victoria, wishing to proceed to Seattle, Tacoma or any other Puget Sound port and thence to Vancouver, such a vessel cannot get a clearance from Port Townsend until she has called at her Puget Sound ports and has returned to Port Townsend to clear direct for Vancouver, B.C. If she called at any port between Port Townsend and Vancouver, B.C., in American territory for the purpose of landing passengers or freight, or transacting any business whatever, she would be liable to a very heavy penalty. But in British Columbia it would appear from recent events that American vessels can obtain such facilities, even under the authority of Canadian customs officers, as lately evidenced in the case of SS. "Michigan," which, after clearing at New Westminster for a foreign port, took on the bulk of her cargo after having left the port of entry.

The owners of the vessels whom I represent do by far the greater amount of the coasting business in British Columbian waters at the present time. In fact, there is only one other steamer engaged in the coasting trade on this coast, and if the present circumstances are allowed to exist I must say I do not see much encouragement for improving the service for the coasting trade of this province. The company I represent have had to transfer a quarter of a million dollars into an American vessel for their protection, owing to the present protective laws of the United States, and the clemency and liberality of the Canadian laws to foreign vessels.

If it would have any influence on the merits of this case, I could get a petition from over two-thirds of the most influential business men of the country, but I have considered that such would be of little value, as I have always been led to believe that it is the policy of the present Conservative government to protect Canadian interests in accordance with the laws which have been passed therefor.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 1st October, 1889.

Hon. W. HAMLEY,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a serious infraction of the customs laws and regulations of Canada by the American steamer "Lakme," in having loaded a cargo of salmon at Skeena River, and having carried passengers from that point to Victoria, and landing the passengers at that point, and I understand without even reporting herself to the customs authorities at Victoria. Besides this being a serious violation of the Dominion custom laws, it is interfering with the coasting trade of Canadian vessels, and if it is not taken notice of, will simply amount to a precedent for future operations by American steamers.

Yours truly,

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
 MANAGER'S OFFICE,
 VICTORIA, B.C., 1st October, 1889.

The Honourable the Minister of Customs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose you a copy of a complaint sent to the Honourable the Collector of Customs at Victoria, and I consider the complaint as affecting very seriously Canadian shipowners, as offering a precedent for future operations, unless the government take immediate action as an example that our rights cannot be infringed upon with impunity.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
 Your obedient servant,

JOHN IRVING,
 Manager.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
 MANAGER'S OFFICE,
 VICTORIA, B.C., 7th Sept, 1889.

Hon. E. DEWDNEY,
 Minister of the Interior,
 At New Westminster, B.C.

SIR,—I understand that the steamer "Michigan," chartered by the O.R. & N. Co., has been permitted to enter and clear at the port of New Westminster, and then proceed to one or more canneries on the Fraser River. Such a privilege would not be accorded to any of our steamers on the Columbia River, and as a direct result, we are obliged to compete with a foreign vessel without the opportunity being accorded us of going on to their ground to secure freight. American steamers are being allowed the same privileges as are enjoyed by Canadian vessels in Canadian waters.

I am anxious to have the port of New Westminster defined so that the canneries situated on the Fraser shall not be included in the port, and that the collector be instructed by the department accordingly. If this were done our steamers would get the lighterage on the salmon from the canneries to New Westminster, and foreign vessels will only be allowed to take salmon from the port itself.

As you are at the present time at New Westminster and therefore on the ground, I venture to ask for your kind assistance, although I am aware that the matter is not one appertaining to your department. It is of great importance to us that the question of defining the port of New Westminster be done at once, if we are to obtain any benefit from the order this season. You are aware that shipments of salmon are beginning to be made in large quantities now from the different canneries, and I will esteem it as a great favour and kind consideration if you will interest yourself in the matter so that it may be pushed through as speedily as possible.

Yours very truly,
 JOHN IRVING.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY THE MASTER OF A VESSEL, WITH TWO
 SURETIES, UNDER COASTING REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Know all men by these presents that we (1).....are held and firmly bound unto Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, in the sum of five hundred dollars of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to our said lady, the Queen, her heirs and successors for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and every of us, and the heirs, executors and administrators of us, and

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

each of us, jointly and severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this day of in the year of Her Majesty's reign, and in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas the above bounden (2) master of the (3) of (4) (5) tons burthen, British registered and wholly owned by British subjects, has taken out a license to carry goods, always subject to entry or clearance, conformably with the coasting regulations of this Dominion.

Now the conditions of the above written obligation is such that if the said (2) or any other person in charge of the said vessel do at all times comply with the said license, during the term for which issued, and with the conditions of the coasting regulations of this Dominion (which are printed hereon), then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

. (L.S.)
. (L.S.)
. (L.S.)

Sealed and delivered in presence of

- (1.) Name and master of the two sureties.
- (2.) Name of master.
- (3.) Name of vessel.
- (4.) Port where registered.
- (5.) Gross tonnage.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
TUESDAY, 17th day of April, 1883.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 13th and 125th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 10 and intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the customs."

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada be and the same are hereby adopted and established.

COASTING REGULATIONS.

1. Vessels and boats employed in the transport of goods or passengers from one port or place to another port or place within the limits of the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed to be engaged in the coasting trade and shall be subject to the regulations governing the same.

2. None but British registered vessels and boats wholly owned by British subjects and such other vessels or boats as may be owned by the subjects of countries included in any treaty with Great Britain by which the coasting trade is mutually conceded, can lawfully be engaged in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada, and the names of such vessels or boats and the names of their port of registry shall be distinctly painted on the stern of the said vessels or boats.

3. Such vessels and boats may, without being subject to entry or clearance, as required by law, for vessels trading between ports in the Dominion of Canada, as well as with foreign ports, carry goods the produce of Canada, or goods duty free, or goods

duty paid, or passengers from any ports or places in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to any other ports or places in the said several provinces, provided always that the owners or masters of such vessels or boats shall take out a license for the year or part of the year, always terminable on the 30th day of June, for that purpose, from a collector of customs in Canada, and that the owners or masters in taking out the said license shall enter into bonds of \$500 conditioned that such vessels or boats shall not be employed in the foreign trade, unless as hereinafter provided, and provided also that the master of every such vessel or boat shall report inwards and outwards on entering or leaving a port, on the forms hereinafter prescribed.

4. The master of any such vessel or boat shall produce his license to any officer of customs, whenever the same shall be demanded, and answer all questions put to him, and such officer of customs shall be at liberty to go on board any such coasting vessel when he may deem proper, and if he should find any dutiable goods therein which had not been entered at the customs, or any prohibited or smuggled goods, or if any goods had been unladen therefrom before the master had reported to a customs officer, the goods and vessel shall be forfeited, and the master shall incur the penalty of \$100.

5. Before any coasting vessel or boat shall depart from any port of lading in any one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada for any other port in the said Dominion, a report with a duplicate thereof, in the form or to the effect following, and signed by the master, shall be delivered to the collector or some officer of customs who shall retain the duplicate and return the original report dated and signed by him, and such report shall be the clearance of the vessel or boat for the voyage, except for goods under bond, or goods liable to excise or internal revenue duty which shall require the entries and warrants for landing to be signed by the proper officers as required by law, and if any report be false, the master who signed it shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

REPORT INWARDS.

COASTWISE for a registered coasting vessel or boat arriving at one port from another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of	Port of registry.....
Name of vessel	Registered tonnage..... tons.
Master's name.....	Where from.....

I, the undersigned, master of the above described vessel, do solemnly declare that I have not touched at any foreign port, nor have I taken on board, nor landed, nor put off of said vessel any goods liable to customs duty, or other revenue impost, since leaving the above named port of departure.

..... day of, 188 Master.
 Collector of Customs.

REPORT OUTWARDS.

COASTWISE for a registered coasting vessel or boat proceeding from one port to another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of.....	Port of registry.....
Name of vessel	Registered tonnage..... tons.
Master's name.....	Whither bound.....

I, the undersigned, master of the above named vessel, do solemnly swear that I am bound for, and will proceed directly to the port of and that I will not, during said voyage, touch at any foreign port, nor take on board, nor land, nor put off

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

of said vessel any goods liable to customs duty, or other revenue impost, before arriving at the above named port of destination.

..... day of , 188 Master.

..... Collector of Customs.

6. Vessels and boats employed in the coasting trade that shall not have taken out a license for carrying goods, shall report inwards and outwards at the nearest port to their place of arrival or destination, and require clearances whenever they depart from any port or place within the Dominion of Canada, and in default of their so reporting the vessel and cargo, the master shall in such cases be subject to the penalty of \$100 for departing and arriving without due entry inwards or outwards, as the case may be. Provided that when a vessel shall sail from any place where there is no custom house or officer of customs, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this regulation that the master or owner of such vessel do, as soon afterwards as possible, forward to the nearest custom house a similar report in duplicate, or lodge the same at the first port at which he shall touch where there is a custom house officer.

7. Goods under a removal bond from one Canadian port to another Canadian port may be carried in any British registered vessel or boat trading coastwise, with a proper license, upon such goods being properly entered in the report outwards and clearance, in duplicate, the collector at the port from which such goods are removed being required to forward by mail, to the collector of the port for which the goods are destined all the particulars and description of the goods so forwarded, and the packages shall be properly marked in red as now provided, but no goods under bond shall be carried in any coasting vessel or boat without being so reported and cleared.

8. No coasting vessel or boat shall touch at any foreign port unless forced by unavoidable circumstances or thereunto authorized by a collector or proper officer of customs, and the master of any coasting vessel or boat which has touched at any foreign port shall declare the same in writing under his own hand to the collector or proper officer of customs at the port or place in Canada where his vessel or boat afterwards first arrives, under a penalty of \$100.

9. If any goods are unshipped from any vessel or boat arriving coastwise, or unshipped or water borne to be shipped, to be carried coastwise on Sundays or holidays, or unless in the presence or with the authority of the proper officer of customs, or unless at such times and places as shall be appointed and approved by him for that purpose; the same shall be forfeited and the master of the vessel or boat shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

10. Officers of customs may board any coasting vessel or boat in any port or place, and at any period of the voyage search her, and examine all goods on board, and demand all the documents which ought to be on board; and the collector may require such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

11. No fishing boat or boats used in ferrying under fifteen tons burthen, shall, except by special license or permission, carry any goods from a foreign country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of ferry boats) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

12. No goods can be carried in any coasting vessel or boat, except such as are laden to be so carried at some port or place in Canada, and no goods shall be taken into or put out of any coasting vessel or boat while on her voyage by river, lake or sea.

13. The report inwards and outwards coastwise required by these regulations may, in the case of any steam vessel carrying a purser, be signed by such purser, with the like effect in all respects, and subject to the like penalty on the purser, and the like forfeiture of the goods—in case of any untrue statement or violation of customs law—as if the report was signed by the master; and the word master, for the purposes of these regulations, shall be construed as including the purser of any steam vessel; but nothing herein contained shall preclude the collector or officer of customs from calling upon the master of any steam vessel to answer all such questions concerning the vessel, passengers, cargo and crew, as might be lawfully demanded of him, if the report had been made by him, or to exempt the master from the penalties imposed by these regula-

tions for failure to answer any such question, or for answering untruly, or to prevent the master from making such report, if he shall see fit so to do.

14. The foregoing regulations are also to govern the coasting trade of the province of British Columbia so far only as relates to vessels trading or making voyages between the several ports in that province.

15. The coasting regulations, dated the 28th July, 1868, and 31st May, 1870, and all regulations heretofore existing in the Dominion of Canada in reference to coasting in any of the said provinces, are hereby repealed.

PRIVY COUNCIL, OTTAWA, 17th April, 1883.

I hereby certify that the foregoing regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion have been this day approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 17th September, 1889.

FRANK BARNARD, Esq., M.P.,
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call your attention to the attached article clipped from the *Victoria Times*, dated 16th September, which states that the steamer "Lakme" arrived in Westminster with a cargo of freight for the Ross McLaren Lumbering Company, and that she will clear for the Skeena River to load salmon.

It seems pretty hard lines when American vessels are allowed to go to any port of British Columbia to load or unload cargo, and proceed to another port of British Columbia for a cargo. By the item referred to, it would seem that the steamer "Lakme" is allowed to clear from Westminster for Skeena River for a shipment of salmon. Skeena River is not a port of entry, and there is not even a town at that point. The only habitations consist of canneries isolated from each other, with the exception of Essington, where there are two canneries together. If an American steamer is allowed to clear at Westminster and proceed to a point in British Columbia—some 600 miles away—and call at the different canneries for freight, it seems to me that Canadian shipowners might as well give up trying to increase their business, or else if they wished to stay in the business, they will require to own American vessels for self protection.

I wish you would kindly write a letter to the department explaining the position of affairs, and in the meantime in the interests of Canadian shipowners in this province, get the department to do away with Fort Simpson as a port of entry, as it is of no benefit whatever to either Canadian merchants or ship owners, but it is of great advantage to American vessels sailing between Washington Territory and Alaska, as it gives them an opportunity of competing with us, while we have no means whatever to compete with them.

Port Simpson was made a port of entry upon the representations of Captain Wm. Moore, at the time when the Cassiar mines were in the height of their prosperity. Previous to this Fort Wrangel was made a port of entry, and Canadian vessels could go to Fort Wrangel and transfer their cargoes to river steamers for the Cassiar mines. In order to give the American steamers the monopoly of this trade, the United States government did away with Fort Wrangel as a port of entry, thereby forcing Canadian vessels to proceed to Sitka (some 300 or 400 miles further on) before they could enter and clear. The river boats being of too light a construction to go to Sitka, on account of the very rough water intervening between Fort Wrangel and Sitka caused the Canadian steamers to lose this trade, and it was then thought that by having a port of entry at Port Simpson, the river steamers could clear at that point and proceed direct

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

up the Stikine River without touching at Fort Wrangel, the Stikine River being one of the treaty rivers. This, however, was never put into effect, as a steamer suitable for the voyage from Port Simpson to the Stikine River was entirely unsuited for the Stikine River, and since that time Port Simpson is only used as a convenience by the American steamers, as I have already stated.

Washington Territory has only one port of entry, and one sub-port, although it possesses a seaboard twice the size of that of British Columbia.

Yours truly,

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

(Clipping from "Times.")

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 16. —The steamer "Lakme" arrived in port to-day from Port Townsend with fire brick and clay for the McLaren-Ross Lumbering Co. When the cargo is unloaded the "Lakme" will clear for Skeena River to load salmon for Astoria.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 7th October, 1889.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs.

My DEAR BOWELL,—I inclose you the letters received from Captain Irving respecting the coasting matter which I spoke to you about. I think it would be well if you would write Captain Irving a letter on the subject and say I have brought the matter before you on my arrival. It would do good just at this time.

I also inclose you copy of the regulations which your son handed to me when we talked the matter over at Vancouver.

Believe me, my dear Bowell,

Yours very sincerely,

E. DEWDNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, 15th October, 1889.

JOHN IRVING, Esq.,
Manager, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—In connection with your letter of the 17th inst., addressed to Mr. Barnard, M.P., and by him transferred to this department, I am instructed by the hon. the Minister of Customs to inclose to you a copy of the recent instructions sent to the customs ports in British Columbia, respecting the coasting matter, being the subject of your letter above referred to.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE,
VICTORIA, 18th October, 1889.

The Honourable the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—By direction of the president and council of the British Columbia Board of Trade, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the board by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, having reference to certain alleged infractions by United States vessels of the Canadian shipping laws.

I further have the honour to hand you copy of a minute prepared by the board in connection with the above matter, as also one of a resolution relating to the desirability of doing away with Port Simpson as a port of entry, the utility of the place in such respect having, in the opinion of the board, ceased to exist, and its retention as such being calculated to encourage and facilitate the infractions of the law as complained of in the letter above referred to.

The board trusts that the matter may receive early and careful consideration at the hands of the government.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yours faithfully,

W. MONTEITH,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The following memorandum from the Minister to the Commissioner appears on this letter,—
“Abolish outport of Port Simpson.”

Minutes of British Columbia Board of Trade.

14th October, 1889.

The board having taken up a communication from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, dated the 27th September, ulto., relative to alleged infraction of Canadian coasting laws, is of opinion that the subject matter in question should be laid before the hon. the Minister of Customs, with a copy of the communication referred to, and that the minister be respectfully asked to give the same his careful and prompt consideration in order that the existing coasting regulations be firmly and impartially administered; that no facilities be afforded foreign shipping which are not in accordance therewith, having in view that no such facilities are extended to Canadian coasters under foreign regulations.

And this board would further point out that freight from eastern Canadian points is constantly brought to this port by foreign steamers and distributed to different ports on the Canadian coast by said steamers.

The board would also direct the attention of the hon. the Minister of Customs to circular No. 116, (see Treasury Department, Washington, July 24th, 1885,) addressed to collectors and officers of customs of the United States.

RESOLUTION,

“That the hon. the Minister of Customs be asked to consider whether it is desirable to retain the port of Fort Simpson as a port of entry, as this board is of the opinion that the necessity for a port of entry at that point has ceased, for Canadian bottoms, while it affords foreign shipping facilities to seriously interfere with the carrying trade properly belonging to Canadian vessels.”

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION Co.,

MANAGER'S OFFICE.

VICTORIA, B. C., 27th September, 1889.

R. WARD, Esq.,
President of the Board of Trade,
Victoria, B. C.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to call the attention of the Board of Trade of British Columbia to the fact that American vessels are being allowed facilities for loading cargo at all ports in British Columbia, which are foreign to existing customs regulations for shipping at such ports; and I refer specially to the case of the SS. "Michigan" on more than one recent occasion.

There is no doubt that the manner in which the collector of customs at New Westminster, in permitting American vessels to load cargo at points other than a port of entry, is a direct violation of the coasting laws of Canada, and as a representative of the owners of the vessels engaged in carrying most of the traffic between the various ports of British Columbia, I desire to state that by granting such privileges to foreign bottoms, those legitimately engaged in bona fide Canadian carrying trade are subjected to serious loss and injury thereby.

I may inform you that the trade of British Columbia is very limited at the best and if American vessels are allowed such privileges as are accorded to them by the collector at New Westminster, the value of Canadian vessels engaged in coasting must necessarily be depreciated. I could point out two recent instances, where an American steamer has entered and cleared at New Westminster, and after having cleared, has been permitted to call at the various canneries on the Fraser River, and take in the bulk of her cargo for a foreign port.

I would call your attention to the fact, that such facilities are not even allowed to American vessels in their own waters. For instance,—an American vessel arriving at Port Townsend is not allowed to clear from Port Townsend for Vancouver and then proceed to Seattle, Tacoma or any other port on Puget Sound, and return from same to Vancouver. After entering, she could go to any port, as to as many as she pleased in Washington Territory (being an American register), but before she could proceed to Vancouver, she must return to Port Townsend for her clearance. In the case mentioned of the collector at New Westminster, in permitting an American steamer to load at way landings on the Fraser River, the collector might at least order such steamer to return to the port of entry before granting a clearance to a foreign port.

I trust that you and your board will take this matter up in the interests of the province generally, as without protection, we cannot hope to place and maintain first class steamers for the coasting trade of British Columbia.

I also desire to call your attention to Port Simpson as a port of entry. At the present time it is of no benefit to the province, though it can at any time be used by American vessels to the great injury of Canadian vessels.

I trust that representations by the board will be made to the Minister of Customs at your next meeting as will result in doing away with Port Simpson as a port of entry until at least such time as it will be of benefit to the commerce of the country.

In giving the above your consideration I would ask you to compare the facilities offered by the Dominion to shippers of all nationalities, in having no less than four ports of entry within a radius of 40 miles, with the two American territories, one (Alaska) to the north, and the other (Washington Territory) to the south of British Columbia. In Alaska there is but one port of entry—Sitka—to which all foreign vessels must proceed. In Washington Territory there is only one port of entry, and one sub-port—two in all,—the sub-port at Roche Harbour being virtually no port at all and in fact was only opened for the purpose of allowing the farmers of San Juan Island and Orcas Island direct communication to Victoria, in order that they might get their produce in to Victoria, without the circuitous route via Port Townsend, and enable them to compete with Canadian farmers on Vancouver Island, and more particularly to the injury of the farmers on the mainland, who have to send their produce from 40 to 100 miles further.

With the above explanation, I trust that your honourable body will see the necessity of aiding and protecting the legitimate carrying trade of the country against unfair competition by foreign steamers.

Dear sir, yours truly,

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

P. S.—Since writing the inclosed letter I learn that the SS. "Lakme" has been allowed by the customs officials the privilege of taking salmon from the canneries on the Skeena River. As you are no doubt aware there is not even the semblance of a village at Skeena, and the nearest port of entry to Skeena is Port Simpson which is distant about 50 miles.

Should this be legal there is virtually no protection whatever to Canadian vessels for any trade in the country, for if a vessel is allowed to proceed to the canneries on the Skeena River, and canneries on the Fraser River, she certainly must be allowed to go to any other canneries along the coast, or even to call at any settlement along the coast, or at any settlement on any one of the rivers, and there certainly cannot be any distinction or difference with the exception of the class of freight she would probably call for.

J. I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 25th September, 1889.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. PRIOR, M.P.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant inclosing a communication addressed to you by Captain Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company.

As his letter relates to the coasting trade and customs regulations affecting it, I have transferred it together with your own to the Customs Department.

I may remark, however, that this question was recently considered in council, so far as it affects the right of an American vessel to pick up cargo at a Canadian port or at different points within the legal limit of that port, and it was ascertained that this is permissible under our laws under proper customs surveillance. Instructions I believe to this effect have been given to collectors in British Columbia from the Customs Department here.

I am yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION Co., LTD.,

MANAGER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 3rd October, 1889.

Lieut.-COL. E. G. PRIOR, M.P.,
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the letter of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the 25th of September addressed to you, and which you have kindly allowed me to peruse. In the interest of Canadian shipowners will you be kind enough to ask for a definition of what constitutes the different points within the legal limit of a Canadian port, and with your influence, and as a representative of the people and the interests of Canadian shipowners in this district, to define the legal limit of the different ports, so that it will not come into competition with the local traffic?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 4th October, 1889.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to thank you for your letter of the 25th September last.

I showed same to Capt. Irving, the manager of the C.P. Navigation Co., and he sent me the inclosed letter.

Will you please give me the definition he asks for ?

There is a great deal of feeling here about this matter and I am anxious to have it settled satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ED. GAWLER PRIOR.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1889.

The Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith, by direction of the Minister of Marine, and with his compliments a letter received from Mr. Prior, M.P., inclosing a letter from Mr. John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, at Victoria, B.C., and I am to request that you will be good enough to give Col. Prior the information required.

A copy of a letter addressed by the Minister of Marine to Mr. Prior on the 25th ultimo is also inclosed.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

KAMLOOPS, 12th October, 1889.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR BOWELL,—I inclose copy of resolution passed by the Board of Trade, Victoria, re coasting regulations and the closing of Port Simpson as a port of entry. I was requested some time ago to bring the latter resolution before you, but I declined to do so until the Board of Trade first took action in the matter. It does appear as if the port at present affords great facilities to the Americans at the expense of our own ship-owners.

I will be glad if you will give this matter your early attention.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. MARA.

RESOLUTION.

The board having taken up a communication from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, dated the 27th September, ulto., relative to alleged infractions of Canadian coasting laws, is of opinion that the subject matter in question should be laid before the hon. the Minister of Customs, with a copy of the communication referred to, and that the minister be respectfully asked to give the same his prompt and careful consideration in order that the existing coasting regulations be firmly and impartially administered; that no facilities be afforded foreign shipping which are not in accordance

therewith, having in view that no such facilities are extended to Canadian coasters under foreign regulations.

And this board would further point out that freight from eastern Canadian points is constantly brought to this port by foreign steamers and distributed to different ports on the Canadian coast by said steamers.

The board would also direct the attention of the hon. Minister of Customs to circular No. 116, (see Treasury Department, Washington, July 24th, 1885,) addressed to collectors and officers of customs of the United States.

RESOLUTION.

That the hon. the Minister of Customs be asked to consider whether it is desirable to retain the port of Port Simpson as a port of entry, as this board is of the opinion that the necessity for a port of entry at that point has ceased for Canadian bottoms, while it affords foreign shipping facilities to seriously interfere with the carrying trade properly belonging to Canadian vessels.

(Copy of Telegrams.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 28th October, 1889.

The Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Recent order respecting conveyance of Canadian goods on Pacific coast calculated to disturb trade. Board of Trade requests suspension of order until other shipping arrangements can be made.

D. ROBSON,
Secretary Board of Trade.

VICTORIA, B.C., 30th October, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Apparent misunderstanding by your government regarding recommendations of British Columbia Board Trade respecting American steamers coasting in this province. Board is of opinion until regular lines of Canadian steamers are established between American and Canadian ports on this coast that permission be asked from the Minister of Customs to allow foreign steamers to carry Canadian goods coming through the United States in bond from their port of shipment in United States to one port of destination in this province. Board respectfully urges this suggestion.

ROBT. WARD,
President.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 25th October, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In the absence of Captain Irving, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 15th instant, inclosing a copy of the recent instructions sent to the collectors in British Columbia, respecting the coasting matter.

Your favour with the said inclosed copy will be laid before Capt. Irving immediately on his return.

Yours truly,

J. W. VINCENT,
Asst. Manager.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 23rd November, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Again troubling you in reference to foreign vessels loading salmon at canneries on the Fraser River within the port of New Westminster, if the collector (acting under section 140, chapter 32, 49 Victoria and Amending acts) allows a foreign vessel to proceed to a cannery to load, I contend that the vessel should return to the port to clear, or if that is not necessary, that the captain of the vessel should return to the customs house, after he has finished loading for the purpose of obtaining his clearance. I understand that it is the custom of the collector of New Westminster to place an officer on board under section 140, giving him the necessary papers for clearance, which are handed to the captain at the outport after the vessel is loaded, not by the collector or in the proper office, but by an officer who in all probability would be a special officer appointed for the occasion.

This procedure without doubt is irregular, and I do not think that it occurs in any other port in Canada or in the United States. My experience has been in all ports that I have entered and cleared from, that I had to go to the custom house for the purpose of clearing, after having received my cargo.

Your ruling in this matter is kindly asked for.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

(Copy of Telegram.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 29th November, 1889.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

Anxiously awaiting reply to our telegram of the twenty-second. Effect of order already seriously felt. Fifteen to twenty cars bond freight en route when order was enforced. Now lying at Tacoma. Impossible to let them, relaying order which reaches far beyond what Board of Trade represented or asked. Universal feeling of hostility to government's action. Immediate reply by wire requested.

E. G. PRIOR.
THOMAS EARLE.

Telegrams sent to Messrs. Prior and Earle. Instructions to Young by Minister, November 30, 1889. (Not on file.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 14th November, 1889.

ROBERT WARD, Esq.,
President of the Board of Trade,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your telegram of the 30th October, expressing the opinion that there is a "misunderstanding by the government regarding recommendations of British Columbia Board of Trade respecting American steamers coasting in the province of British Columbia.

It is to be regretted that there should be any misunderstanding upon this very important question, but if such exists, I venture the opinion that it is not on the part of this department or of the government, as the documents before me clearly establish.

On the 8th October, 1889, the secretary of the British Columbia Board of Trade forwarded to this department a letter under the seal of the corporation, in which he states that, "by direction of the president and council of the British Columbia Board of Trade, he transmits a copy of a letter addressed to the board by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (Limited), having reference to certain alleged infractions by United States vessels of the Canadian shipping laws." The secretary also incloses "a copy of a minute prepared by the said board in connection with the above matter," and a resolution asking the government to abolish Port Simpson as a port of entry, on the ground that its continuance as a port of entry "affords foreign shipping facilities to seriously interfere with the carrying trade properly belonging to Canadian vessels."

On reference to the resolution passed by the "council of the British Columbia Board of Trade," forwarded to this department by its secretary, W. Monteith, Esq., I find that it prays, "that the Minister of Customs be respectfully asked to give the complaint of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (Limited), dated the 27th September, 1889, relative to alleged infractions of Canadian coasting laws, his careful and prompt consideration in order that the existing coasting regulations be firmly and impartially administered; that no facilities be afforded foreign shipping which are not in accordance therewith, having in view that no such facilities are extended to Canadian coasters under foreign regulations."

After making this emphatic request to have the coasting laws of the Dominion "firmly and impartially administered" without any reservation, the board, in order to give force and power to its request "further points out that freight from eastern Canadian points is constantly brought to the port of Victoria by foreign steamers, and distributed to different ports on the Canadian coast by said steamers."

The board "also directs the attention of the hon. the Minister of Customs to circular No. 116 of the Treasury Department, Washington, of July 24, 1885, addressed to collectors and officers of customs of the United States," for the purpose, I doubt not, of impressing upon the mind of the minister the action taken by the Treasury Department at Washington, when dealing with a question similar to the one now under consideration.

When the order of October 15th, 1889, was issued by the Customs Department at Ottawa, as suggested by the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade, enforcing the coasting laws, and thereby restricting the privileges enjoyed in the past by American vessels, the department had in view the two circulars issued by Mr. Secretary Manning of 2nd July, 1885, and of 24th July, 1885, which had the effect of preventing vessels of Canadian register from participating in a trade on the great lakes in Ontario, and on the seaboard of the Pacific Ocean, which was and had been enjoyed by United States vessels on the Pacific coast until the issue of said order.

Then follows in the letter of the secretary of your board a resolution passed by the board asking for the abolition of Port Simpson, for the reasons hereinbefore pointed out.

With these requests from the council of your board of trade, supplemented by telegrams and letters from members representing British Columbian constituencies in the Parliament of Canada, and from others interested in Canadian shipping, to accede thereto and to protect, so far as the coasting laws of the Dominion would permit, Canadian shipping interests, all of them sent to the department, I doubt not, in good faith, it cannot fairly be alleged that the department misunderstood the requests and demands made by the British Columbian Board of Trade in this particular.

I desire to add, that the propriety of enforcing the full observance of the provisions of the coasting laws of Canada by foreign vessels on the shores of the Pacific has, in consideration of the interests of Canadian shipowners, been for some time under the consideration of the department, but fearing that a prompt and vigorous enforcement thereof to the extent asked by the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade, might interfere in some way with the trade of the province of British Columbia, (until greater home facilities were afforded for the carrying of goods and merchandise) the department hesitated to issue orders bringing into operation the full provisions of the coasting laws on the Pacific coast.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

Having, however, now had its attention again drawn to the subject by those interested in shipping in British Columbia, supported by so important and influential a body of commercial men as those who compose the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade, the department felt justified in believing that the time had come when the coasting laws of the Dominion might be enforced with advantage to the shipping interests of the western portion of the Dominion and without detriment to the trade of any portion of the country.

Pertinent to this subject, and for the information of your board, I desire to point out that the government of Canada has always been prepared to extend to the United States the fullest measure of reciprocity in coasting and wrecking in all parts of the Dominion, whenever that country is prepared to concede the same privileges to Canada, but until this is done, the department is in accord with the opinion of the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade "that no facilities be afforded foreign shipping which are not in accordance with the laws, having in view that no such facilities are extended to Canadian coasters under foreign regulations."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MACKENZIE BOWELL,

Minister of Customs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 25th November, 1889.

The Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs, &c., &c.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 14th instant, and to express the thanks of this board for the very full and careful consideration which you have devoted to the matter of coasting, recently submitted to you.

It is to be much regretted that the board in asking for an impartial administration of the coasting laws, (do you remark, without reservations) did not more clearly emphasize the complaint which emanated from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and which the board considered had special reference to the cases of the American steamers "Michigan" and "Lakme," in carrying cargo between various different points on our coast, and which were cited as infractions of the coasting laws.

With reference, however, to regular daily (American) steamers bringing Canadian bonded goods to British Columbia from Puget Sound, State of Washington, U.S.A., our local coasting trade is not jeopardised thereby, seeing that said steamers merely make the final "haul" of said Canadian bonded goods to *one Canadian port only*, no British steamer being at present available for the purpose; indeed this privilege has been already reciprocated by the United States authorities permitting one of our local steamers to carry American bonded goods from the port of Vancouver to one port of entry in the United States.

To the port of Victoria particularly these facilities form a most important and valuable connection in the conduct of a considerable traffic in freight, passengers and mails, and to cut off these facilities at the present time would be inflicting a most disastrous blow to our commerce, while in no way conserving the shipping interests as they at present exist, and I cannot too strongly impress upon your department the serious results which must follow in the event of the full provisions of the coasting laws being enforced, and which the board sincerely trusts will be suspended in so far as they relate to cases other than actual coasting between different Canadian ports by foreign steamers.

Confirming my telegrams to you on this point dated 22nd instant, and to which I await your reply.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT WARD,

President.

(Copies of Telegrams.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd November, 1889.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

Referring recent Order in Council relative coasting, board trade's reference to department had special object of regulating cases such as quoted in connection with steamers "Michigan" and "Lakme" distributing goods different ports; not with daily steamers Northern Pacific Railway from Puget Sound bringing bonded goods and delivered at one port only British Columbia. Under existing circumstances impossible secure British steamers for this business and enforcement of order would most seriously affect our trade and daily communications with neighbouring territory. Strongly urge suspension of order. Kindly wire reply.

E. G. PRIOR,
THOS. EARLE.

VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd November, 1889.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

Letter received, please suspend order pending board's reply by mail. Unreserved enforcement would prove very disastrous our commercial interest. Reply by wire respectfully asked.

ROBT. WARD,
President.

VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd December, 1889.

Hon. Minister of Customs.

Kindly grant same concessions steamer "Premier" Tacoma to Vancouver handling Canadian bonded goods as allowed Victoria. Please reply.

JOHN IRVING.

VICTORIA, B.C., 3rd December, 1889.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

Telegram sent Minister of Customs to-night in regard to recent order *re* coasting. Please give same your attention, order must be cancelled without delay.

E. G. PRIOR,
THOS. EARLE.

VICTORIA, B.C., 3rd December, 1889.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Ottawa.

The exceptional case quoted of Canadian steamer allowed carry bonded freight from Vancouver should be explained. Suggest you ask Van Horne obtain by wire from Brown at Vancouver.

GEO. H. YOUNG.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 3rd December, 1889.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Your telegram of thirtieth received. Although Government may have some grounds for interpreting board's request as they do, still board never intended it to refer to Canadian goods coming through States and delivered at one British port only. Your interpretation is directly antagonistic to our trade. Impossible for British vessels to be put on the route at present with profit. Our constituents unanimously demand cancellation of order at once in which demand we fully concur in the interests of provincial trade. Immediate action by Government necessary. Immediate reply by wire requested.

E. G. PRIOR,
THOS. EARLE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 9th December, 1889.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Please wire reply our telegram third instant, immediate reply very important to us.

E. G. PRIOR,
THOS. EARLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,

MANAGER'S OFFICE.,

VICTORIA, B. C., 7th December, 1889.

(Private.)

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Confirming my telegram to you dated the 2nd instant as follows :—

“Kindly grant same concessions to steamer “Premier” Tacoma to Vancouver handling Canadian bonded goods as allowed Victoria. Please reply.”
And with further reference to the above message :—

I beg to request that the same concessions be allowed to our steamer “Premier” for the privilege of handling Canadian bonded goods as have been granted to steamers plying between Puget Sound and Victoria. We do not wish to infringe on the laws as they now are, now has this company asked for any change or modification in the recent order issued by Commissioner Johnson, and we would much prefer to see them carried out impartially and without prejudice. At the same time if the order has been suspended, I think that the “Premier” should have the same privileges accorded her as have been given to American steamers running to Victoria from Puget Sound.

I would also inform you that the earnings and expenses of the “Premier” are to a great extent distributed in Canada, and were it not for the restrictions of the customs regulations in the United States which compel us to run an American vessel on the route between Puget Sound and Vancouver, B.C., we would use a Canadian steamer for that work. If the suspension of the order issued by Commissioner Johnson on the 11th October ultimo is only temporary, I do not wish to trouble you, as it is publicly reported that the suspension of the order is only in favour of Canadian bonded goods passing through Duluth prior to 23rd November, ulto.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

VICTORIA, B.C., 7th December, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the statements, as promised in a previous letter, of the Canadian free goods that have been entered at the ports of Victoria and Vancouver, during the periods named.

The report for the port of New Westminster has been delayed, I suppose on account of the illness of Peter Grant, who has been very ill for some time.

From these returns you will be able to judge as to the necessity of allowing the special permission as given on the 30th ultimo to lapse or to be continued.

My letter of permission was so worded, as to justify the department in only allowing it to last until the 21st instant. Should you wish the permission to be continued indefinitely, I would be glad to receive a hint to that effect.

The volume of trade is such, as I think that now the railway company should ask for an officer to be stationed at Tacoma, to witness the transfer of the freight from the sealed cars to the steamer, and the signing of the steamers' manifests.

As it is now the goods that come here in transit from Eastern Canada, and that are allowed free entry as being Canadian free goods, are so allowed to pass, on what is far from being satisfactory proof; the special car manifests do not always arrive, and if they did, they do not bear all the signatures they should, as we have no officer west of Duluth on the one route and west of Minnesota Transfer on the other.

The seals placed at Duluth or the Minnesota Transfer are broken by any person at Tacoma, and the goods loaded on the steamer without the inspection or signature of an officer as required by the Order in Council. Fraud is therefore possible or error is very apt to arise.

I have thought that if you decided to allow the special permission to continue in force, now would be a good time to notify the railway, that unless by a certain date they had an officer at Tacoma, to break the seals and witness the transfer of this freight from cars to steamer, we would have to decline to recognize as Canadian goods any of the freight so called.

This action might at first raise the same objection here that it did at first in Winnipeg, but I am sure that as soon as the consignees felt the benefit of the new arrangement, they would, as they now do in Winnipeg, recognize the wisdom of the action taken.

On this point I would also wish to be guided or to have a hint as to your wish.

I can then take the matter up on my own responsibility, and give my reasons for acting by reference to the practice elsewhere, the law on the subject, and the benefit that will arise to the consignees by its being carried out.

The additional protection to the revenue is not a side of the question that I need mention in this community, but as a matter of fact it should be considered as necessary.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of ports, &c., &c.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

IMPORTED FROM EASTERN CANADA.

PORT OF VICTORIA.

From 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.

July, 1888	\$ 14,707 00
August, "	9,177 00
September, "	8,568 00
October, "	18,987 00
November, "	12,237 00
December, "	14,183 00
January, 1889	22,666 00
February, "	12,936 00
March, "	14,940 00
April, "	12,630 00
May, "	11,646 00
June, "	12,655 00
Total	\$ 165,332 00
July, 1889	27,103 00
August, "	21,742 00
September, "	26,602 00
Total	\$ 75,447 00
October, 1889	21,894 00
November, "	12,688 00
Total	\$ 34,582 00

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

Statement showing value and classification of Canadian goods in transit through the United States arriving at this port by steamer direct from Tacoma or via Victoria from 1st July to 30th November, 1889.

Groceries, including provisions	\$2,877
Tobacco	93
Paper, wrapping, bags, etc	476
China and porcelain	114
Boots and shoes	340
Dry goods	784
Glass, window	822
Total	\$5,506

J. M. BOWELL,
Collector.

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

Statement showing value and classification of Canadian goods in transit through the United States arriving at this port direct from Tacoma by steamer or via Victoria during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889.

Groceries, including provisions	\$ 4,749
Spirits	6,666
Machinery, including tools	127
Hardware	599
Rope	573
Furniture	1,381

Total..... \$14,095

J. M. BOWELL,
Collector.

VICTORIA, B.C., 7th December, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith an extract from the report inwards of the steamer "Olympian" of the 6th instant, that shows the Canadian goods that had passed in transit through the United States, and came to this port under the special permission of that date.

As you will see, it comprises about three car-load lots.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,

Inspector of ports, &c., &c.

EXTRACT from manifest of steamer "Olympian," December 6th, 1889, of goods in transitu through the United States, via Northern Pacific Railway:—

E. S. Scoullar & Co., 135 bundles iron pipe and 138 lengths iron pipe; W. J. Wilson, 1 case; Turner, B. & Co., 4 cases; Langley & Co., 9 packages (18 cases) E. goods; Rithet & Co., 1 case C. goods; Boucherat & Co., 3 cases; E. S. Scoullar & Co., 128 bundles iron pipe and 133 lengths iron pipe.

VICTORIA, B.C., 7th December, 1889.

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that yesterday I received verbal application from the late agent of the Ontario, Richelieu and Navigation Company, now the agent of the Union Pacific Railway Company, for permission to allow an American steamer to bring in from the port of Tacoma, 3 car-loads of machinery, that had passed in transit through the United States from Western Canada, and which were for a mill at Chemanus on the Island of Vancouver; and to allow the same steamer to pass after reporting here, and partially unloading here, to Chemanus with the machinery.

As the special permission given for the temporary handling of this kind of freight was only written to include the port of Victoria, I would only allow the machinery to be brought here by the American steamer; from here to destination, I informed the agent it would have to be sent by local vessel.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,

Inspector of ports, &c.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 9th December, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the return from the port of New Westminster, of the Canadian free goods brought into that port for the periods named, by United States steamers from Tacoma; the goods having been sent in transit through the United States by the Northern Pacific Railway.

This return along with the returns sent the other day from Vancouver and Victoria, will give you the business that will be effected by a strict enforcement of clause 1 of the order of the 11th October.

I have just received your letter of the 2nd instant, with instructions to report on this entire question.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of ports, &c.

Statement showing values and description of goods from Eastern Canada passed through the Custom House at New Westminster from 1st July, 1888, to 30th November, 1889, by United States steamers.

For year ended 30th June, 1889 :—

Wrapping paper.....	\$ 63 00	
Groceries.....	68 00	
Total.....		\$ 131 00

From 1st July, 1889, to 30th November, 1889 :—

Wrapping paper.....	\$273 00	
Groceries.....	612 00	
Rope.....	914 00	
Drugs.....	149 00	
Hardware.....	669 00	
Dry goods.....	450 00	
Plated ware.....	128 00	
Paints.....	96 00	
Boots and shoes.....	557 00	
Total.....		\$3,848 00
Grand total.....		\$3,979 00

JNO. S. CLUTE,
Collector.

VANCOUVER, 6th December, 1889.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Your telegram *re* privileges given Canadian vessels to carry Canadian bonded goods from American Sound ports to Canadian ports received.

I have seen all the owners of vessels here but they all say that they have never attempted to do this class of business.

The United States vice consul here informs me that in his opinion a Canadian bottom cannot go to Seattle or Tacoma or other Sound points and load cargo without

first getting special permission from Washington; that a Canadian bottom, if she requires to load such goods as you refer to would have to have them brought to Port Townsend from Tacoma or Seattle and transhipped at that port, that being the last port where our vessels are allowed to trade on the Sound.

A case occurred here a day or two ago where a Canadian tow-boat wanted to go to one of the Sound points (either Seattle or Tacoma) and tow a vessel to New Westminster to load lumber,—this was refused.

I have sent your telegram to Young at Victoria, asking him to get what information he can from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, on this subject, who own about all the cargo and passenger vessels in this province.

I hope you will not rescind the last orders *re* coasting regulations as they are the best issued in the way of protecting Canadian institutions on this coast.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BOWELL,
Collector.

VICTORIA, B.C., 5th December, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith an extract taken this morning from the report inwards of the United States steamer "Olympian," which report is dated the 4th of December.

This is the first trip of any of the steamers of the line that have brought in Canadian goods from Tacoma, since the special permission was given to them last Saturday night.

At that time it was claimed that there was at Tacoma and in the vicinity, some twenty-seven car loads of this freight for this port, and the detention of which was a great hardship to the merchants here.

The fact is, that when the steamer left Tacoma on the morning of the 4th instant, she brought all the freight that was then at hand for transportation, amounting as you will see to the estimated amount of sixty tons and which was contained in either six or seven cars.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Ports.

From manifest of steamer Olympian from Tacoma, 4th December, 1889. Goods in transitu from eastern provinces via Northern Pacific Railway.

Turner, Beeton & Co., 6 bundles leather; M. W. Waitt & Co., 1 iron safe; Hy. Young & Co., 3 cases woollens; D. Spencer, 2 cases woollens; D. Spencer, 2 cases woollens; D. Spencer, 5 cases dry goods; Jas. E. Sully, 1 car wagons; Turner, Beeton & Co., 50 barrels whisky; Turner, Beeton & Co., 50 barrels whisky; Turner, Beeton & Co., 1 case flannels; Turner, Beeton & Co., 7 cases boots and shoes; Turner, Beeton & Co., 11 cases merchandise; R. P. Rithet, 450 cases cotton goods; D. H. Ross & Co., 10 cases champagne; Jno. Weiler, 15 packages merchandise; Mrs. Mugrudge, 1 grinding machine; McQuade & Son, 120 coils rope; Mrs. Jeffrey, 1 case clothing; C. J. Robson, 2 packages merchandise. T. J. Trapp & Co., 16 coils rope; D. H. Ross & Co., 12 cases cottons; Fred Norris, 23 trunks. Estimated 60 tons.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 4th December, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour in explanation of my telegram of yesterday, on the subject of information to be obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway officer at Vancouver, in reference to the use of the steamer "Maude" in taking one load of machinery from Vancouver to Port Townsend, to report,—

The facts are about as follows :—

Mr. George A. Brown the general freight and passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the coast, and the collector at Port Townsend are friends.

When this machinery arrived at Vancouver, in transit for the States, Brown thought that he would try and see if he could, as a special case, obtain the permission to allow the "Maude" to take it to Townsend.

He (Brown) accordingly wired the collector at Townsend asking him for his special permission in a very lengthy message, as I understand it, putting it before the collector as a courtesy in exchange for the courtesy then allowed to American steamers to carry like freight from Tacoma to ports on our side of the line.

In reply, Mr. Brown received, somewhat to his surprise, the permission he had asked for ; and he then informed his chief in Montreal of the fact by wire.

His chief in Montreal knowing the United States law on the subject, was afraid to venture at first, being afraid that the steamer and cargo would be seized for an infraction of the United States coasting laws ; but on an assurance that Mr. Brown held the collector's consent in black and white, he at last consented to try it.

The same permission has not again been asked for, and there the matter rests, so it is hardly fair to quote it as an example of the greater liberality of the United States in the administration of their laws, or to so make reference to it as to lead people to think that it is a matter of practice or something that happens frequently.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Ports, &c., &c.

30th December, 1889.

J. S. CLUTE, Esq.,
Customs Inspector, New Westminster, B.C.

Governor of British Columbia states that he understands British steamer "Danube" is engaged in the carriage of American goods from Vancouver, B.C., to Portland, Oregon, which have been transhipped in bond from eastern points in United States over Canadian Pacific Railway. Ascertain if "Danube" has permission to do this and from whom.

M. BOWELL.

(Copy of Telegram.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st January, 1890.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

British steamer "Danube" has never carried any American bonded goods coming over Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver to any port in the United States. This is positive.

J. S. CLUTE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
MONTREAL, 12th December, 1889.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BOWELL,—I owe you an apology for the delay in replying to your note about the Victoria agitation against your recent order as to American bottoms.

The papers got astray somewhere and I have just got the inclosed from Mr. Olds, which I trust will afford the desired information.

Faithfully yours,

W. C. VAN HORNE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
MONTREAL, 12th December, 1889.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Esq.,
President.

DEAR SIR,—I do not understand Mr. Irving's position as related in the *Colonist*.

Mr. Irving invoked our aid in getting a stop put to the steamer "Michigan" doing a coasting trade. This we did, and it would seem that both Mr. Irving and the Victoria Board of Trade would have liked the Customs Department to have stopped here, and to have left the Puget Sound boats undisturbed, although, assuming Canadian vessels may carry American bonded freight to one United States port, it is difficult to understand why the C. P. N. Co. went to the expense of building a vessel in San Francisco at a cost of \$130,000 for the express purpose of complying with the late Secretary Manning's circular requiring that Inter-State freight must be transported in American vessels to and from Puget Sound ports.

What is said about permission to Canadian vessels to carry United States bonded freight is misleading, there is a great difference between freight in bond from a foreign country destined for entry at a United States port, and United States "States to States" freight carried through Canada in bond. Secretary Manning's order does not affect the former, but it prohibits the carriage of the latter in Canadian bottoms. The Victoria people have probably not distinguished between these cases.

In only one case, so far as I know, has "States to States" been carried in connection with our line in a Canadian bottom, and that was in the case of a locomotive and some cars which we carried to Vancouver for a railway on Puget Sound about two years ago. There was no American bottom to be had that could carry these, and after great delay and difficulty special permission was obtained to forward them in a Canadian vessel. We have never repeated the attempt to forward "States to States" freight in a Canadian bottom, and therefore it may truthfully be said that permission has not been denied us, but unless in some very special case, such as I have described, it is certain that permission would be denied us if we asked for it.

Turner, Beeton & Co., who are the chief agitators against Mr. Bowell's order, are practically the agents of the N. P. R. at Victoria, which accounts for their attitude.

Yours truly,

GEO. OLDS,
General Traffic Manager.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

MONTREAL, 4th December, 1889.

JNO. IRVING, Victoria.

Minister Customs has received statement from Victoria Board of Trade to the effect that a Canadian steamer is permitted to carry bonded American goods from Vancouver to one port of entry in United States. Has your company or any others in Victoria so far as you know had such permits from the United States customs authorities? Answer quick.

GEO. OLDS.

SEATTLE, 5th December, 1889.

GEO. OLDS.

"Maude" made special trip Vancouver to Townsend with load rails, one motor, one passenger car. Customs arrangements were made by Brown. This was only trip I know of. See my confidential letter to Gordon, M.P. for Nanaimo.

JOHN IRVING.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
PORT OF VANCOUVER, 20th September, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Inclosed please find a letter from Mr. D. E. Brown, assistant general freight and passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, asking for information *re* coasting regulations.

As I understand Mr. Brown, he wishes to know if under the coasting regulations the SS. "Michigan," an American bottom, can take a car-load of Canadian goods consigned from a point in Eastern Canada to a merchant in Vancouver via Union Pacific Railway to Portland on board at Portland and land portion of same at Victoria, portion at Nanaimo, portion at Vancouver and the balance at New Westminster, clearing from each port.

Mr. Brown claims that these goods are all cleared out at Portland for Vancouver, but in transit are manifested on Canadian forms on the above mentioned points, also that before this steamer was put on, all these goods were distributed from Vancouver or Victoria by Canadian bottoms.

I might state that all goods manifested on this port are landed here,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BOWELL,
Collector.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 19th September, 1889.

J. M. BOWELL, Esq.,
Collector of Customs,
Vancouver, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I understand that the American steamer "Michigan" a short time ago brought in a car-load of eggs consigned to Mr. Clark, Vancouver, and distributed these eggs for him, some at Victoria, some at Nanaimo, some at New Westminster, and the balance at Vancouver. Would you kindly look up your records and advise me if my information is correct and also whether an American ship, under our present coasting laws, is permitted to carry Canadian freight from the port it is consigned, say Vancouver, to any other British port.

Is this not a service that should be performed by a Canadian bottom? I am also informed that this same steamer has undertaken to deliver a portion of a car-load of sugar that is consigned to Vancouver at New Westminster. They may, of course, attempt to state that it is not unloaded at Vancouver, and I would like to know if an American bottom is permitted to do this business. This is a matter that not only seriously affects the revenue of this company, but also all Canadian steamers doing business along our coast and from the sparsity of our population, I should judge that they require all the encouragement in the way of coast business that can be given them.

When I get your ruling on this matter, I wish to take it up with our people at Montreal, and I would like before doing so to be able to state that so far as your jurisdiction is concerned that you will insist on all freight consigned to Vancouver to be landed at this port and that an American bottom will not be allowed to transport it any further, whether for a money consideration or otherwise.

Yours truly,

D. E. BROWN,
Assistant General Freight Agent.

OTTAWA, 11th October, 1889.

To the Collector of Customs,
Port of Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Honourable the Minister of Customs to forward for your guidance, the following instructions in addition to the general coasting regulations, and to request your close attention thereto in dealing with vessels, the owners or masters of which may wish to pursue any of the irregular courses indicated therein.

1. When goods are transported in bond over United States railways in transitu from a Canadian port, and destined to another Canadian port in the province of British Columbia, but intended to be transhipped at a United States port on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and to be carried thence by vessel to their destination, such carrying may be permitted to be done by any vessel having a Canadian register, or being a registered vessel of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any foreign country which has acquired the right to the coasting trade of Canada, but by none other.

2. Vessels of foreign register of countries which have not acquired the right to the coasting trade of Canada shall not be permitted to carry goods or passengers from a port or out-port in British Columbia to any other place in the same province not being a port of entry, whether such goods or passengers have been taken on board at a foreign port or not, and no such vessel shall be allowed to remove from her first mooring or anchorage within the port at which she first arrives to any other point within such port except under special permit of the collector of customs, and with an officer on board as required by section 140 of the Customs Act.

3. Vessels having a Canadian register, and vessels of foreign countries which have acquired the right to the coasting trade of Canada, and vessels registered in Great Britain and Ireland, shall not leave a port of entry, with or without passengers or goods, and proceed to any place in British Columbia not being a port of entry, without special permit of the collector, and on such conditions as he may find necessary for security of the revenue.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 23rd November, 1889.

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to apply herewith for a decision as to the extent of the meaning of the words "in transit" as used in the letter of the 11th of October in clause 1, bearing on the carrying of goods "in transit" through the United States.

Mr. Milne and I have talked the matter over and have held different views as regards the interpretation of part of the order.

I held, perhaps wrongly, that goods from the United Kingdom or other foreign country landed at Montreal and destined to pass by Grand Trunk and connections to this province "in transit" through the States, would not come under the order; and that all goods passing from one port in Canada in transit through the States, already duty paid or manufactured in Canada, and covered by a special car manifest as free goods (Form A No. 11) were the only goods covered by the order.

Mr. Milne takes a larger view of the order and thinks that it covers all goods, once landed in Canada, either entered in the east or for entry here.

The matter may not become a matter of public argument or arise in practice at all, but I thought it wise to be instructed in case it should arise.

I hear this morning that a steamer is to be put on to run under our flag and under our registry to connect with the railway (Northern Pacific) for the carrying of these goods; as yet I have not this information from a positive or reliable source.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,

Inspector of Ports, &c., &c.

OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1889.

GEO. H. YOUNG, Esq.,
Inspector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which you ask for decision as to the extent of the meaning of the words "in transit" in connection with recent instructions *re* coasting in British Columbia.

You are quite right in your interpretation as regards goods from a foreign country and passing through Canada by rail to rail connections in the United States, and so on to British Columbia *via* Puget Sound. The instructions cannot cover a case of this kind as under the Washington Treaty such transit is provided for.

The "in transit" in which United States vessels cannot be permitted to participate is simply on goods coming from one portion of Canada passing through the United States to another portion of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. PARMELEE,

Assistant Commissioner.

(Telegram.)

30th November, 1889.

To E. G. Prior, Esq., M.P.,
Victoria, B.C.

If difficulties have arisen they are the result of compliance with board's demands. Order does not go one step beyond what board asked. Americans enforce same regulations on lakes in Ontario. Am informed that British vessel is to be put on the route. Have no desire to dissarrange trade, but if law be not enforced British vessels will never be used. Have telegraphed inspector how to act.

M. BOWELL.

30th November, 1889.

To GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

If loss will occur to importers you may give special permission to United States steamers to bring Canadian goods brought by American railways to Sound ports to Victoria. Permission not to be considered permanent.

M. BOWELL.

(Telegram from New Westminster, B.C.)

3rd December, 1889.

To J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

Victoria newspapers state clause one letter of instructions 11th October, suspended until twenty-first instant. Is this correct.

J. S. CLUTE.

(Telegram.)

4th December, 1889.

To Collector of Customs,
New Westminster, B.C.

Instructions have been sent Young. Consult him.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Assistant Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 30th November, 1889.

The Hon. THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date (at 6.10 p.m.) in reference to the allowing as a special case the United States steamers hitherto engaged in that trade, to bring into this port the Canadian goods in transit, providing I thought that importers would suffer loss if the permission was refused.

Immediately on receipt of the order I hunted up Mr. Milne and consulted him, and together we saw the agent of the steamer company (the O. R. & N. Co.) and satisfied ourselves that as yet no contract was closed for the use of a Canadian steamer to carry the 100 tons of that freight that was now at Tacoma.

We then consulted together and decided to act as we understood the telegram, and in consequence I wrote the letter, of which a copy is attached, and handed at 7.45 p.m. to Mr. Cooper to whom it is addressed.

My reason for extending the operation of the special permission to the 21st of December, was to allow of all the freight that might come in, under special car manifests dated since the 23rd of November, to pass; and so hinder any feeling that might arise.

I trust that in acting as I have done I have your approval, and the granting of the 21 days' grace, for goods already in transit, was not exceeding the power you intended me to exercise.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Ports, &c., &c.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

VICTORIA, B.C., 30th November, 1889.

GEORGE A. COOPER Esq.,
Agent O. R. N. Company,
Victoria.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have just received telegraphic instructions from the Honourable the Minister of Customs, under which I am empowered to give special permission to the United States steamers that carry Canadian goods brought by the Northern Pacific Railway to Tacoma, to bring in to the port of Victoria such freight of that description as may now be at Tacoma.

And also to allow the same steamers to bring into the port of Victoria such freight of that description as may have passed Duluth and Port Huron before the 23rd instant; it is also part of this special permission that freight so allowed to come in by the steamers named must arrive here on or before the "1st of December, 1889."

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Ports, &c.

VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd December, 1889.

The Hon. THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, in further reference to the report of Saturday night, the 30th ultimo, in reference to my action on your telegraphed order of the same date, to inclose herewith a copy of my letter of instructions to the collector at Victoria.

I trust that this letter will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Ports.

VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd December, 1889.

The Hon. W. HAMLEY,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at 6.10 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, Saturday last, I received a telegram from the Honourable the Minister of Customs, by which I was empowered to grant special permission for the landing ex-United States steamers, of such Canadian goods as might be in transit through the States, from eastern Canada to this port.

In accordance with that authority at 7.45 p.m. the same evening I handed Mr. Cooper of the O. R. & N. Co., a letter, a copy of which I inclose for your information.

I have the honour to request that you will see that the terms of that letter are put in force at once, and that the special permission therein granted remains in force until the date mentioned in that letter.

When I gave Mr. Cooper the letter, as I wished it not to be made public until you had received official intimation from me of the action taken, I had him promise me that he would not give it to the press until I consented.

To my surprise, I see that the *Colonist* of yesterday morning contains a very correct extract from that letter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Ports.

(Telegram from Victoria, B. C.)

4th December, 1889.

To the Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

First part letter 26th November anticipated. Please see letter of 20th to Parmelee favourable.

GEO. H. YOUNG.

(Telegram from Victoria, B.C.)

9th December, 1889.

To Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

In answer letter 2 instant Milne and I report not trade pay continued use of Canadian steamer and suggest you order me by wire extend my letter of permission to 30th June next and inform Prior and Earle this will meet case.

GEO. H. YOUNG.

(Telegram from Victoria B.C.)

19th December, 1889.

To Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa,

When Northern Pacific asks for officer Tacoma suggest Robertson sent from Duluth. New man sent Duluth in spring; friction there. Please send flag, bible and bound tariff here mail.

GEO. H. YOUNG.

(Telegram.)

20th December, 1889.

GEO. H. YOUNG, Esq.,
Inspector of Customs,
Victoria, B. C.

Will attend to suggestion *re*-Duluth when time arrives. Allow trade to go on. Full instructions sent yesterday. See Northern about man for Tacoma. If bonded goods are sent by steamer down Columbia from Portland to British Columbia a man will be wanted at that point.

M. BOWELL.

OTTAWA, 19th December, 1889.

GEORGE H. YOUNG, Esq.,
Inspector of Ports,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—Referring to the order recently issued to the collectors at ports in British Columbia with reference to enforcing a strict compliance with coasting regulations.

I am instructed by the Hon. the Minister of Customs to advise that, in consequence of strong representations made to him on the subject, and interested parties in which it is shown that by reason of the want of sufficient or proper British or Canadian vessels

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

to do the work, the strict enforcement of the coasting regulations would inflict great injury to the trade on the Pacific coast—at the same time asking either a modification of the orders issued, or that the same be suspended.

Under these circumstances he directs that you instruct the various collectors throughout the province that the orders so issued may be allowed to rest in abeyance until further instructions, and that the same privileges allowed in the past be, until further orders, allowed to continue.

In order, however, to facilitate the proper transit of goods from Eastern Canada across the United States by railway, under the usual transit car manifests, and their subsequent transshipment at Sound ports to vessels either Canadian or United States, the Northern Pacific Railway will be required to pay for the services of a customs officer to be stationed at the transfer point in the same manner as is done at Duluth, Minnesota Transfer and Chicago.

The arranging and carrying out the details will be left to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. G. PARMELEE,
Asst. Commissioner.

(Private.)

OTTAWA, 19th December, 1889.

MY DEAR YOUNG,—Referring to the official communication sent you to-day in reference to the suspension of the orders recently issued *re* coasting on the Pacific coast.

I am desired by the Minister to privately call your attention to the paragraph requiring the Northern Pacific Railway to furnish an officer to be stationed at the transfer point, as is done at Duluth, &c., and to state that he would like to have you insist upon this if possible, yet at the same time if you fail to succeed on this point, the remainder of the instructions are to be carried out, and the orders recently issued with reference to coasting be allowed to rest in abeyance until further instructions.

Yours truly,

W. G. PARMELEE.

Nanaimo "Free Press," Monday, 9th December, 1889.

THAT OBNOXIOUS ORDER.

The greatest blunder, among a very large number, made by the misnamed British Columbia Board of Trade at Victoria, was demanding the strict enforcement of the Dominion coasting laws in British Columbia waters. Not only did the demand return like a boomerang and strike the Victorians straight between the eyes in regard to their eastern bonded shipments via the Northern Pacific Railway, but has actually had the effect of closing down for the present the prosecution of a very promising industry. We allude to the fact that the American steamer chartered to carry granite from the Nelson Island Granite Quarry has had to be withdrawn from the trade owing to the ill-advised and hasty action of the Victoria yecept British Columbia Board of Trade. Under the coasting laws of the Dominion an American steamer is not allowed to go to Nelson Island to load because there is no port of entry or outport located there. At the present time there is no suitable British or Canadian steamer available, and as a consequence the work at the quarry has come to a decided standstill. The ill-effects of the demand for the rigid enforcement of the coasting laws are becoming daily apparent and show the wisdom of the Dominion Government in allowing such liberal latitude to British Columbia in regard to the enforcement of the revenue and coasting laws. Like a fond parent the Federal Government knew what was best for us, better than their

children as represented by the Victoria Board of Trade. In a great many instances it has been found that the Dominion laws could not be literally and strictly applied to this province without inflicting grave injury to commercial industries, and they were "honoured in the breach" much to the benefit of British Columbians. But the people of the Capital as represented by their board of trade, thinking they were being injured in one particular by this concession made a demand for its removal, and on getting their demand promptly complied with can now see the great injury they have done not alone to themselves, but to the entire province. Finding themselves smarting under the blow of the boomerang they are stirring heaven and earth through the electric wire to retrieve the injury they have caused, but the parent is inexorable and replies: "My sons, I have given you exactly what you asked for, and still you are not satisfied. I am not inclined to recall the gift I gave you at your own request, on your own seeking. Like dutiful sons you must abide by the consequences of your rash and ill-advised requests. I have done fully a parent's duty in the premises, and you must be satisfied."

(Telegram.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., 19th December, 1889.

To Hon. Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

At special general meeting of Vancouver Board of Trade held to-day, the following resolution was unanimously carried: That this board respectfully urge on the Honourable Minister of Customs the importance of enforcing the order in council respecting the carrying of Canadian bonded goods in Canadian bottoms as of vital necessity to the best interests of Canadian shipping, and involving as it does the commercial progress of the whole Province of British Columbia; and this board is able to assure the Honourable Minister of Customs that there are sufficient Canadian ships available to carry all these goods.

RICHARD H. ALEXANDER,
President.

VICTORIA, B. C., 23rd December, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the letter sent by me on Saturday last (the 21st ultimo) in obedience to your telegram received by me that morning, to the agents of the two roads concerned.

The Northern Pacific is concerned in such traffic as may be delivered at Sand Point or Tacoma, and the Union Pacific in the freight transhipped at Portland.

I trust this letter will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,
Inspector of Ports.

VICTORIA, B. C., 21st December, 1889.

This is a copy of a letter sent to agents of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railways at Victoria, B. C.

G. H. Y.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have just been instructed by the Honourable the Minister of Customs to allow the transportation of Canadian goods from ports on the Sound to be resumed by the steamers of United States register lately engaged in that trade.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

In this connection I would also inform you that it will now be necessary for your company, through the general manager, to apply to me by wire or letter (at an early date) for the appointment of Canadian customs officers to be stationed in the interest of your roads at all such points west of Duluth and Minnesota Transfer as you may wish to break our seal at, or transfer Canadian goods from car to car or from car to vessel.

This letter will also require to contain a guarantee to me of the payment of the officer's travelling expenses from his home to his destination, and of his salary at the rate of \$3.00 per diem.

Should the officer's services be required before 8 a.m., or after 6 p.m., he will be entitled to charge 50c an hour for his overtime, in addition to the \$3.00 above mentioned.

The officers will be paid their salaries from Ottawa and your company will refund the amount, \$3.00 per diem, to department by monthly drafts, made to the order of the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa. The "overtime account" will be settled for by the company through the inspector of ports in British Columbia, whose address is New Westminster, B. C.

The necessity for this action, is that under our law and regulations, Canadian goods passing "in transit" through the United States can only be allowed "free entry" again into Canada on its being established that the goods while "in transit" were protected by Canadian customs seals, and that these seals were not broken except in the presence of a Canadian customs officer.

These regulations are almost identical with those enforced by the United States Treasury in its dealings with like cases.

As soon as the officers are asked for I will supply you with copies of their instructions so that your company may see at a glance what is required, desk room, desks (locked), stationery, seals and seal press, and books will have to be supplied by your company.

The officer so stationed in the interest of your company will be responsible to and take orders from inspectors of ports of the Canadian customs only.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,

Inspector of Ports.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL, 28th December, 1889.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Ottawa.

Reported that customs order respecting transportation of Canadian goods in American bottoms on Pacific coast has been modified. Will you kindly let me know to what extent? Shall be glad if you can write me to-day.

C. DRINKWATER.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 28th December, 1889.

C. DRINKWATER,
Montreal.

Instructions have been sent to allow recent orders *re* coasting by American vessels on Pacific coast to remain in abeyance till further orders. Practically "As you were."

W. G. PARMELEE.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL, 30th December, 1889.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Ottawa.

Does it mean that American vessels will be permitted to do a coasting trade in the Fraser, for instance, or does suspension of order only apply to vessels between American terminal points and Victoria and Vancouver?

C. DRINKWATER.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1889.

C. DRINKWATER,
Montreal.

Does not give American vessels privilege of coasting between local points, but to carry Canadian shipments from railway terminal points on Sound to ports in British Columbia.

W. G. PARMELEE.

(Telegram.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 6th January, 1890.

Hon. M. BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Northern have applied for officer at Tacoma. Received application yesterday morning. Have wired Robertson to come to Tacoma and meet me there for orders and bring all Duluth papers with him. Have wired Northern to furnish him with transportation. Hope satisfactory to you.

GEO. H. YOUNG.

(Telegram.)

7th January, 1890.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Merchants Hotel,
Duluth.

Report for duty to inspector Young, Tacoma. Ask transportation from Northern

W. G. PARMELEE.

VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE.

R. H. ALEXANDER,
*President.*H. T. CAPERLEY,
*Vice-President.*A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Secretary.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 17th January, 1890.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—By direction of the president and council of this board, I have to acknowledge your communication of the 19th ult., and to express their satisfaction that the matter referred to will be thoroughly inquired into, and now beg to forward their views at

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

greater length than could be done in a telegram and trust that they will meet with your consideration. They are as follows:—

1. That the commercial progress of British Columbia depends to a great extent upon the increase of her mercantile marine and that the first step towards this is affording ship and steamboat owners the fullest measure of protection by the rigid enforcement of all coasting regulations.

2. That there are now in this province a number of steamers not regularly employed, any one of which is of sufficient tonnage to transport all bonded freight coming to Victoria via Sound ports of United States, viz.: the "Sardonyx" and "Maude" owned by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, at whose instance the first representations were made, and the "Rainbow," as well as the "Amelia" which has been laid up for some time for want of employment.

3. That the Union Steamship Company of this city is just being established for the purpose of purchasing, owning and running steamers in the waters of British Columbia, &c., a letter received from them is hereunto attached.

4. That the insistence of the United States authorities on this very regulation, as regards American bonded goods passing through Canada and destined for another point in the United States, prevents Canadian vessels carrying such freight, thus compelling the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to arrange with American vessels for the transport of such freight. "The "Premier" a vessel practically owned by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company of British Columbia, having been specially built in the United States and kept under that flag to do that trade between Vancouver and the Sound ports, and further that were it not for this regulation on the part of the United States, a Canadian line of steamers might and should be established between British Columbia and San Francisco, instead of an American one which now enjoys a subsidy from the Canadian Government of \$17,000 per annum.

5. That there are now both a British steamer the "Danube" and an American steamer the "Michigan" plying between Portland, Oregon and British Columbia, and should the coasting regulations with respect to Canadian bonded goods not be enforced, such goods will no doubt be carried by the American to the exclusion of the British steamer now in the service.

6. That by statement in the Victoria press, an arrangement had already been made with the steamer "Rainbow" for carrying of Canadian bonded goods, in the event of the order being enforced, thus proving the falsity of the statement that no Canadian vessels were available.

7. That in view of the foregoing it is the opinion of this board, that Canadian shipowners are entitled to the fullest possible protection, as they are discriminated against by the enforcement of a similar regulation on the part of the United States, and that foreign lines of railways competing for the conveyance of goods from one point in the Dominion of Canada to another, in justice to our national highway on which so much Canadian money has been spent, should by the enforcement of the order be compelled to make arrangements with Canadian vessels, similar to what has been done by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the conveyance of American bonded goods.

8. That the relaxation of the coasting regulations is calculated to foster the increase of the number of United States vessels plying between British Columbia and the United States and to discourage Canadian owners from entering into that trade.

9. That the view held by many in Victoria that the enforcement of the regulations would lead to the discontinuance of the present line of United States steamers plying between there and Puget Sound, is in our opinion, incorrect, as those steamers now enjoy a subsidy of \$8,000 from the Dominion Government for the service, and from the fact that the quantity of goods of this description carried by them is not of sufficient importance as compared with their other traffic in freight and passengers to cause their withdrawal, and we would point out that another line is shortly to be established, vessels for which are already on their way from New York.

10. That we desire to point out that the request on the part of the Victoria board for the enforcement of the coasting regulations, was for the purpose of checking a system which was held by them to be inimical to the interests of ship-owners there, and that the New Westminster Board of Trade was averse to the enforcement of these regulations on the ground that such action interfered with the commercial privileges as enjoyed by that community; when, however, it was found that certain other portions of the regulations were considered inconvenient to Victoria an outcry was immediately raised, and a demand, not for the abrogation of the order in its entirety, but for that portion which did not suit Victoria, and we would respectfully protest against the interests of the whole province being made subservient to the selfish views of a single community.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,

Secretary.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 13 CORDOVA STREET, 20th January, 1890.

WM. CARGILL,
Secretary the Board of Trade,
Vancouver.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the directors of the above company to respectfully urge the consideration of your board to the proposed cancellation of that portion of the Order in Council having reference to the carrying of Canadian bonded goods by American ships and the injustice and hardship that will be caused thereby to local owners. The statement that sufficient Canadian tonnage cannot be procured is incorrect, as there are steamers quite ready and competent to carry out the work.

Our company here has just been floated with a capital of \$500,000. The proprietary shows a strong local support, and we are fully prepared to put on superior boats from time to time, as trade develops, and have already made arrangements for the purchase of steamers.

Any attempt therefore to hamper endeavours to build up a Canadian trade should surely be strongly deprecated, and it is submitted, that it should be the object of our legislators in every way to encourage and support local industries.

The future of this and similar Canadian companies must be, as you are aware, largely dependent on the encouragement and support given to them by the Canadian people and government.

The whole of Canadian shipping interests suffer if they are left unprotected by legislation, specially so as the United States of America, our near neighbours, protect their shipping by the most stringent regulations. The great reason for there not being at this time a Canadian line of steamers trading between Vancouver and the Sound ports and San Francisco exists in the fact that American shipping is allowed certain privileges by their local laws that are denied to Canadian shipping interests. It is always difficult in building up satisfactory shipping business, and doubly so does it become if the government regulations are unfavourable to them. With the large sea-board British Columbia has, and its trade interests being so largely connected with the United States of America and the trans-continental lines of railway to the Pacific Slope, the shipping of Vancouver must eventually be one of the most important industries of the place.

The promoters of the Union Steamship Company of British Columbia, Ltd., are alone desirous of building up the shipping interests here and feel that as long as the Order in Council is not enforced that they will meet with serious obstacles and difficulties.

The promoters feel that they are indebted to your board for the position you have taken in this matter and earnestly hope that your endeavours will be successful in obtaining a recognition of Canadian rights and thus prevent the continuance of the palpable

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

injustice that is now being inflicted on all western Canadian shipping interests, by allowing American ships to carry Canadian bonded goods, while Canadian ships are prevented from carrying American bonded goods,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A. ST. HAMERSLEY,
Chairman of Directors, U.S.S. Co., Ltd.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, (LIMITED).

Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.

Capital.....\$500,000

In shares of \$5.00.

Payable as follows :—50 cents on application, \$1.50 allotment and balance by calls not exceeding \$1.00 per share at intervals of not less than three months.

Bankers :—Bank of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Solicitors :—Messrs Drake, Jackson & Co., Vancouver, B.C.

European Agent :—E. G. Buchanan, Leith.

Secretary pro tem :—W. Cargill, Accountant, Vancouver.

Provisional Directors :—C. D. Rand, Real Estate Agent; Capt. McPhaiden, Manager Burrard Inlet Ferry Co; Capt. H. Staiker, Captain S.S. "Senator"; Capt. Webster; James Orr, M.P.P.; D. Cartmel, Retired Fleet Engineer, R.N.; A. St. G. Hamersley, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple; W. D. Creighton, Merchant; F. C. Cotton, President San Juan Line Company; J. D. Townley, Esq.; Page Ponsford, Merchant; E. Penzer, Coal Merchant.

The above provisional directors were appointed at a general meeting of the shareholders held on the 16th of November, 1889.

The permanent board of directors will be elected at general meeting of the shareholders to be held in the city of Vancouver on the 18th day of February, 1890, at a time and place of which due notice will be given, who will have the management of the business of the company.

The above company is formed to acquire, carry on, and extend the business known as the Burrard Inlet Ferry Company, as a going concern, and to own steamships, lighters and vessels, for mail, passenger and freight traffic, in the waters of British Columbia or elsewhere.

The Burrard Inlet Ferry Company is the only steamship company owned in the city of Vancouver, B.C., which is situated on the shores of Burrard Inlet, being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the home port in Canada of the China and Japan mail steamers, and shortly probably of the Australian Colonies.

Vancouver, B.C., in 1886, contained less than 1,000 inhabitants; in June, 1889, the population exceeded 10,000. Large business blocks and public buildings are being erected; land is rapidly increasing in value; new industries are being started, and the progress of the city is beyond doubt.

It is estimated there are at present between two and three thousand people employed in logging, mining and various pursuits near the shores of the waters of British Columbia to the north of Vancouver. They are without regular communication other than occasional steamers that are employed in towing logs from the various logging camps to the different saw-mills, and there is no regular communication with the north part of Vancouver Island.

From the geographical position of Vancouver it will be seen people are constantly arriving from the east and west. The tourist travel, which is now very considerable, must rapidly increase. The want of a steamer adapted for this purpose, and excursions among the grand scenery of the north is felt during the summer months. At present

the S.S. "Senator" now running the Moodyville Ferry, is the only steamer owned in Vancouver employed in any regular passenger route, and carrying the mails.

As soon as suitable steamers are available it is expected the Postal Department will grant other subsidies for carrying mails to the newly settled districts. Such steamers will also be in demand for pleasure parties, etc.

There is steady employment for good power steamers in all kinds of towing, most of the building material being conveyed by water carriage. The entire coal supply for Vancouver is towed in lighters from Nanaimo, a distance of 35 miles. Lime stone is towed from Texada Island, a distance of 60 miles, to the San Juan Lime Kiln on Burrard Inlet. Logging camps are distributed all along the coast of the Straits of Georgia for a distance of 150 miles. Towing booms of logs from these camps to the various saw-mills, also ships in and out to load lumber, is a highly remunerative business.

The coast fishing industries are creating considerable interest, and as they are developed should prove a source of revenue to the company in the fish carrying trade. Passengers, freight and supplies to and from the northern salmon canneries will be within the scope of the operations of the company, and regular communication with Vancouver Island.

British Columbia supports a large mining population; there are always numerous prospectors working on the coast, which will give considerable employment to the steamers of this company.

The increase of shipping to the port of Vancouver is best illustrated by the report of the collector of customs for the year ending the 30th June, 1889:—

FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS.

	1888.	1889.
Total vessels cleared	271	297

COASTING.

	1888.	1889.
Steamers	466	751
Sailing vessels	25	63

According to the international law of shipping the coastal trade can only be carried on by British or Canadian vessels.

The Burrard Inlet Ferry Company's sole reason for disposal is their having spent the entire accumulated profits in increasing the plant and they find it still inadequate to meet the demand; the population of Vancouver having increased tenfold since they started business.

The company's property at present consists of three steamers known as the S.S. "Skidegate," S.S. "Leonora," S.S. "Senator," together with seven cargo lighters, and water lighter fitted with steam pumps, also all the requisite gear and plant used in connection therewith, all of which with occasional chartered vessels, are now actively employed.

The price fixed by the vendors for the goodwill, business, steamers, lighters, gear and plant complete as a going concern, and the profits earned by the Burrard Inlet Co., since 1st July, 1890, together with the existing contracts, which are guaranteed remunerative, also three years' postal mail contract between Vancouver and Moodyville is offered by the vendors to the company for the sum of \$22,500, payable as follows:—\$20,000 in three instalments, one-third cash, one-third in three months and one-third in six months from date of delivery, on incorporation of the company, and \$2,500 in fully paid up shares. These shares will not rank for dividend until a dividend of 20 per cent has been paid in any one year, on the remaining capital thereafter the shares will rank equally.

After providing for the payment of the purchase money the balance of capital will be devoted to increase the number of steamers suitable for the trade to meet the present requirements and for further developing the business.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

The whole plant of the company has been valued by Capt. H. A. Mellon, as annexed :—

REPORT on Valuation of Plant, by Captain H. A. Mellon, Marine Surveyor to record of American and foreign shipping, San Francisco and New York Board of Underwriters.

I hereby certify that I have surveyed and estimated the value of floating plant known as the "Burrard Inlet Ferry Company," Vancouver, B.C.

S.S. "Skidegate"	\$ 5,000	Insured \$ 2,000
S.S. "Leonora"	4,000	Insured 2,000
S.S. "Senator"	4,000	
Lighter (scow) No. 1	1,000	
" " " 2	1,000	
" " " 3	900	
" " " 4	850	
" " " 5	700	
" " " 6	800	
" " " 7	800	
Water lighter (scow) with steam pump.	800	
Two spare boilers, 2 spare propellers, staging, gangways, etc., etc.	150	
	\$20,000	

I find the above mentioned are in good repair and working order.

H. A. MELLON,
Marine Surveyor.

Vancouver, B. C., 23rd August, 1889.

VICTORIA, B.C., 30th January, 1890.

The Honourable M. BOWELL, M.P.,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, in answer to your several letters, on the subject of the availability and fitness of the Canadian steamers, as registered in the offices in this province, for carrying the trade, on Puget Sound and the San Juan de Fuca Straits, of freight received at the terminal port of the Northern Pacific Railway at the southern end of the Sound; to report as follows :—

1st. The delay in the forwarding of this report has been caused by the illness of the collector and registrar of shipping at New Westminster, from whom I have been waiting for reports from his books of registration, in reference to the steamers available in his part of the province.

I have also been delayed by a promised answer in writing, that was promised to the collector at Vancouver by one of the United States customs and consular officers, in reference to their law on the points raised, and as to whether the law might be modified by the action of an individual collector.

2nd. I have now received from New Westminster the report that there are no steamers available on the books of that registration office for this trade.

3rd. The answer from the United States customs has not been as yet received, I presume because of the absence of the collector of the South Sound collection district in Washington.

On his return I will call on him and ascertain exactly the position of their law and regulations on the case in point.

4th. The registration district of Victoria is then the only place left in which to look for such steamers as may be available and suitable for this work; this I have done,

and along with Collector Milne I have consulted the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company and Captain J. D. Warren the manager of the steamer "Boscowitz."

5th. From neither of these parties could I obtain an assurance that it was their desire or intention to put on a steamer should the trade of carrying Canadian free goods be reserved for them, as being of Canadian registry. The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company were very careful in their answers to my questions, and no information as to their policy, desires or intentions was obtainable.

Captain J. D. Warren was also guarded in his answers and had at present no steamer available for this particular trade.

6th. The steamer "Boscowitz" represented by Captain J. D. Warren is a screw steamer used for freight and passenger trade on the Victoria, Skeena and Naas route; in the summer time she leaves here about twice a month and in the winter she, as a rule, lays up until March. She is not fast, being of only 12 horse-power nominal; she is of 239 tons registered tonnage.

The steamers of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company that are at all suitable are as follows:—

1st. The "Yosemite," 1,054 tons, 153 horse-power nominal. She is not considered suitable for the exposed route that has to be taken by the steamers going to Tacoma or Port Townsend.

2nd. The "Princess Louise," 544 tons, 75 horse-power. She is a good sea boat and in that way suitable. She is used on the New Westminster route.

3rd. The "Maude," 93 tons, 13 horse-power nominal. Not suitable for the route or the trade, either in power or capacity.

4th. The "Sardonyx," 311 tons, 86 horse-power nominal. She is a good sea boat and has good fair freight capacity and is now used on the Victoria, East Coast, Skeena and Fort Simpson route.

5th. The "Islander," 478 tons, 280 horse-power nominal. She is a very fine steamer with very good passenger and freight capacity and is employed on the route between Victoria and Vancouver.

The fact is then established that there is steamer capacity available for the work of transporting this Canadian free freight from the terminal station of the railway to Victoria, by a slight re-arrangement of routes and dates of sailing.

And should it be desirable to leave these as they are at present, the addition of another steamer to the fleet would meet all the requirements of this freight traffic.

In saying this I take it for granted that the foreign steamers would still remain on the route, and carry their share (at least) of all foreign goods imported and of the passengers carried to and fro.

The question that now arises is as to the amount of this freight that offers, the rates at which it is carried, and if the amount and the rate paid would pay a steamer to take up the trade as a matter of business.

To this query I feel that I must report that the trade in the transportation of this bonded freight alone, would not pay at present prices for the employment of a suitable steamer of Canadian registration.

I say this in view of the fact that the very large amount of local freight and passengers, that are carried by the foreign steamers between Tacoma and Seattle and Port Townsend, and which assists them to make low rates for this particular freight that is under consideration; this local business or coasting trade as between United States interior cities would not be available for steamers of Canadian register and their receipt would all depend on the share of through business that they may be able to obtain from their competitors, sailing under United States registry, and the revenue to be derived from the freight collected on the goods from Eastern Canada.

For these reasons I am glad that you saw fit to allow the carrying of this particular freight for a further period by the steamers of United States registry.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. YOUNG,

Inspector of Ports, &c., &c.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 16th November, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 4th instant, inclosing a copy of the report of the collector of customs at Victoria to the department in answer to my complaint made against the "Lakme."

With further reference to this matter, I inclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Hamley (his neglect to reply to same being the subject matter of my complaint to the department) and also a cutting from the *Victoria Times* of 5th October last, containing my letter published in that paper in its issue of that date.

Mr. Hamley's statement in reference to his sending me Mr. Turner's letter, as well as his statement in the postscript of his letter to the department "No passengers were landed by the "Lakme" on her way out—the pilot landed and the stevedore—sent ashore in a boat two miles from Victoria"—are not in accordance with the facts. I certainly saw Mr. Turner's letter in an informal way, and had every reason to believe that it reached me in a surreptitious manner without Mr. Hamley's knowledge. Under any circumstances, Mr. Turner's letter to Mr. Hamley was no reply to my complaint, and if Mr. Hamley sent it to me, he should have done so in an official and proper manner, and not in the underhand way in which it was done.

The statement contained in Mr. Turner's letter "that no Canadian vessels were available at the time" can only be called under the circumstances an unmitigated falsehood, and there is only one conclusion to be arrived at—that Mr. Hamley made a bungling attempt to place me in a false position in order to shield his friend Mr. Turner, and for a gentleman of Mr. Hamley's position as a public official such conduct is to say the least very unbecoming, and is deserving of the strictest criticism.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

HON. MR. TURNER AND HOME INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the *Times* :

SIR,—The Hon. Mr. Turner's actions as a private individual should be consistent with the position he occupies as a public servant, or, as the *Times* very pertinently stated, he should resign.

The Hon. Mr. Turner was elected by the citizens to guard and protect their interests and to use the honourable position intrusted to him to advance the general welfare of the country to the best of his ability, for which he receives a tidy sum, paid indirectly by the public to remunerate him for the loss of time and attention to the important duties of his office.

How well he earns it and how consistently he endeavours to repay the confidence reposed in him I leave the public to judge. If it is by supporting and diverting all the trade from this country to American shipping he certainly is accomplishing his object with marked success.

Messrs. T. B. & Co's. statement that the arrangement they made for their salmon freight, is a very small hole for the Hon. Mr. Turner to crawl out of, in fact too small for him to squeeze through. It is quite possible that the "Lakme" was the only American vessel they could get for this purpose, but I challenge them to prove that they made the slightest effort or inquiry as to whether the service could have been performed by a Canadian vessel. I am fully aware that at least one company was in a position to have delivered sixteen thousand or more cases of salmon from Skeena River to San Francisco by the 7th of October.

It would be interesting to know what effort, if any, the Hon. Mr. Turner made to secure the services of a local steamer, thereby retaining their earnings in the province.

The "Lakme" laid at anchor within a mile of the outer wharf for two hours or more and landed Mr. Stapelton and Wm. Beynow, who came direct from Skeena River on her, also the purser, who after attending to his affairs in Victoria, returned on board, when the vessel proceeded on her voyage, without having reported at the customs-house—an infraction of the coasting laws.

Messrs. T. B. & Co. state the "Lakme" case as follows:—"She enters at Fort Simpson from a foreign port, loads at the canneries and clears at Fort Simpson again for a foreign port." In an innocent sort of way, Messrs. T. B. & Co. would have it understood that the "Lakme" went to Fort Simpson, entered, and then under the eye of the law and with proper surveillance proceeded to the different canneries, loaded, returned to Fort Simpson and cleared for a foreign port.

The facts are as follows:—The "Lakme" called at Fort Simpson, and the fact of her calling was noted on her American clearance by an official of the Hudson's Bay Co. She then proceeded to the various canneries with passengers, and having loaded came on direct to Victoria without returning to Fort Simpson—further infractions of the law and most unfair as affecting the interests of Canadian coasters, so much so that it will doubtless receive prompt action at the hands of the customs authorities.

JOHN IRVING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,

MANAGER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 1st October, 1889.

Hon. W. HAMLEY,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a serious infraction of the customs laws and regulations of Canada by the American steamer "Lakme," in having loaded a cargo of salmon at Skeena River, and in having carried passengers from that point to Victoria, and I understand without even reporting herself to the customs authorities at Victoria. Besides this being a serious violation of the Dominion customs laws, it is interfering with the coasting trade of Canadian vessels, and if it is not taken notice of, will simply amount to a precedent for future operations by American steamers.

Yours truly,

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

OTTAWA, 4th November, 1889.

Hon. W. HAMLEY,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ulto., reporting on the complaint of Mr. Irving; in reference thereto, I am instructed by the Hon. the Minister of Customs to inform you that you had no authority to permit American vessels to coast in British Columbia, and that in future it must not be permitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
VICTORIA, 12th November, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In your letter of the 4th instant you say, referring to the case of the "Lakme": "I am instructed by the Hon. the Minister of Customs to inform you that you had not authority to permit American vessels to coast in British Columbia." In my letter of the 24th ultimo I stated that the "Lakme" had never entered at this port—had never been in our harbour, and that I had never any control over the vessel or her movements.

I can only say in addition to this, that if permission was given her to coast, it was not given by me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. HAMLEY.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
VICTORIA, 24th October, 1889.

MR. JOHNSON,—I received a letter from Captain Irving complaining that Mr. Turner had employed an American vessel "Lakme" to bring down salmon from his cannery on the coast of British Columbia. I sent immediately for Mr. Turner who came to the customs house and explained that he was greatly pressed for time under his contract to deliver his salmon and that he had chartered the "Lakme," no Canadian vessel being available at the time. I asked him to put this in writing, which he did, and I sent his letter for Captain Irving to read, thinking that the best reply I could make to him. I thought the matter as far as I was concerned had ended there, as I had nothing further from Captain Irving, and he knew perfectly well that the "Lakme" had never entered at Victoria—she had never been in our harbour, and I had no control over this vessel or her movements. Captain Irving is out of town or I would see him and satisfy him without any trouble, I am sure.

W. HAMLEY.

No packages were landed off the "Lakme" on her way out. The pilot landed and the stevedore—sent ashore in a boat two miles from Victoria.

W. HAMLEY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th October, 1889.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to my favour of the 1st instant, inclosing a copy of my complaint to the collector of customs at Victoria, B.C., after waiting patiently for a reply from him, it now seems apparent that my written complaint is to be ignored.

I consider that as the representative of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, who own four-fifths of the Canadian coasting steamers of this coast, that I am at least entitled to an acknowledgment of my complaint, and I consider it the duty of the collector to investigate the matter, and allow me the opportunity of giving the evidence I have to produce in substantiation of my complaint.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

VICTORIA, B. C., 10th July, 1889.

Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a letter received by me from Captain John Irving, the manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, in reference to an alleged infringement of the customs laws of Canada by the American S.S. "Lakme."

If Captain Irving's complaint is in keeping with the facts of the case, and I firmly believe it is, it seems to me that this is a case in which you will at once interfere and put a stop to any recurrence of the same. Hoping you will take this matter under your immediate consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. PRIOR.

(Telegram.)

VICTORIA, B. C., 20th December, 1894.

To Hon. N. CLARKE WALLACE.

Two American vessels coal laden from Nanaimo to San Francisco put back here leaking, forced to discharge. Does it violate coasting regulations if coal sold here for consumption?

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 21st December, 1894.

To A. R. MILNE,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B. C.

It is violation of coasting laws and if coal is not reloaded and taken to destination and discharge unavoidable, I would consider circumstances mitigating and not enforce full penalty.

N. CLARKE WALLACE.

CUSTOMS, CANADA.

VICTORIA, B. C., 25th January, 1895.

Hon. N. CLARKE WALLACE,
Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 20th ultimo I had the honour to forward you a telegram to the following effect, viz:—

"Two American vessels coal laden from Nanaimo to San Francisco put back here leaking, forced to discharge. Does it violate coasting regulations if coal sold here for consumption?"

And in reply I received the following, viz:—

"It is violation of coasting laws and if coal is not reloaded and taken to destination and discharge unavoidable, I would consider circumstances mitigating and not enforce full penalty."

In compliance with your direction, I imposed a penalty of \$400 on the American barque "Detroit" for an infraction of the coasting regulations.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

I have to-day in the usual manner sent to the acting commissioner of customs, seizure report, port number 187, therein reciting the particulars of the detention and payment of the penalty, which in due course will be placed before you.

The circumstances were that the American barque "Detroit" loaded a cargo of coal, 1,985 tons, at the port of Nanaimo, B.C., destined for San Francisco, proceeding from the first named port direct to sea, and when outside of Cape Flattery or entrance to Straits of Fuca, was overtaken by severe gales, sprung a leak, re-entered the straits coming to this port leaking badly.

Permission was asked and granted by me, to allow the vessel to discharge for the purpose of ascertaining the damage, the result being that the barque was found to be unfit to reload her cargo of coal safely, and the master and agents here decided to sell the cargo, and were informed by so doing, that such would be a violation of the coasting laws, and subject the master or owner to a penalty of \$400.

The penalty has been paid by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., of this city, agents of the owner, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

I would beg to say that the agents wish me to express their desire that you would be pleased to give this case your most favourable and early consideration under the circumstances.

The other vessel named the "Portland" discharged sufficient cargo to effect repairs, going into the dry dock here, afterwards reloading cargo, and proceeded to San Francisco, her destination.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

OTTAWA, 13th February, 1895.

A. R. MILNE, Esq.,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

MY DEAR SIR,—I carefully observe what you say in your letter of the 25th ulto. re seizure No. 187 of your port—the United States barque "Detroit," from Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

In order to arrive at a settlement of this seizure I shall require to know what the usual rate of freight, per boat, is between Nanaimo and Victoria. Also leaving aside all question of damage, and considering only the question of transfer of the cargo of coal, what amount of profit was derived as a result of the carriage of such coal simply from Nanaimo to Victoria. How much does it sell for at Victoria, as compared with the price at Nanaimo, and the average per ton?

I am faithfully yours,
N. CLARKE WALLACE.

CUSTOMS, CANADA,
VICTORIA, B.C., 25th January, 1895.

THOS. J. WATTERS, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith seizure report port No. 187, being for the detention for the barque "Detroit," an American vessel of 1,438 tons register which had loaded a cargo of coal 1,985 tons, at the port of Nanaimo, B.C., destined for San Francisco, U.S.A., and which sprung a leak to the south and westward of Cape Flattery on the Pacific ocean.

The vessel re-entered the straits of Fuca, and this being the nearest port as well as having a dry dock and other conveniences for repairs, returned leaking badly, and asked permission to discharge for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage, and to make such necessary repairs as would enable her to complete the voyage.

Permission was granted by me under those circumstances to discharge only, and it was afterwards found that the vessel was unfit to reload her cargo, and the master and agents concluded to sell the cargo.

I informed the master and agents that it was contrary to the coasting regulations of this Dominion, and to satisfy them, I wired the Honourable the Controller, to which he replied on the 21st December last, "that such was a violation of the coasting laws."

The penalty of \$400 was imposed by me under Order in Council, chapter 21, section 3, "Foreign trading vessels."

Under the circumstances I would recommend this case for the most favourable consideration of the Honourable the Controller of Customs.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th February, 1895.

N. CLARKE WALLACE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We acknowledge receipt of a letter from your department dated the 8th instant, in reference to a fine imposed upon the American barque "Detroit," which vessel put into this port in distress and landed a cargo of coal which had been shipped at Nanaimo for San Francisco but which on account of the condition of the vessel had to be discharged at this port, and was sold by the underwriters. The circumstances, we understand, have been fully set out by the collector of customs at this port, and we have but little to add to what he has no doubt informed you of, beyond calling your attention to the special circumstances, and asking you in the interests of this port to make the fine merely a nominal one.

It is, as you are no doubt aware, something which is liable to occur at any time, and if it becomes known that these vessels, when returning from sea in a disabled or damaged condition with cargo from a British Columbia port, are to be subjected to a heavy fine, they will instead of using this port, proceed to one of the other ports in Washington, and thus deprive the tradesmen and others here of the advantages which the large expenditure of money for discharging the cargo and repairing the vessel entails.

We have besides facilities here for repairing vessels, and the Dominion Government dock would be deprived of the opportunity of earning a revenue from such vessels, which we think you will admit adds additional grounds for your being lenient in matters of this kind, and we hope you will see fit to take the view of the collector of customs here, and reduce the fine to a merely nominal amount to cover the law, without making it such as would be liable to operate against the interests of this port, and of the commerce of this country.

Asking your kind consideration in the circumstances stated.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

R. P. RITHET & CO., (LTD.),
R. P. RITHET, President.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

CUSTOMS, CANADA,

VICTORIA, B.C., 7th March, 1895.

Hon. N. CLARKE WALLACE,
Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, *re* seizure No. 187 of this port—with reference to the settlement of the penalty imposed upon the United States barque “Detroit,” for whom Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., are the agents, and who paid the penalty for the infraction of the coasting regulations.

I beg to say that I have carefully observed what you have stated in your letter, and have made due and diligent inquiry as to the particulars you require to enable you to arrive at a settlement of this matter.

From the best information I can obtain the present freight rate for coal by the cargo, from Nanaimo to Victoria, is 75 cents per ton. The amount of profit on the freight derived as a result of the carriage of such coal, simply from Nanaimo to Victoria, would have been that amount had the coal been sold at the usual advertised rate of \$7 per ton. This cargo of coal, however, has been sold for \$6 per ton, being \$1 less than the “combine’s” price.

I have here to state that during the last six months the two Nanaimo collieries that formerly had several agents here, retailing their coal for consumption at this port withdrew the sale of coal to all agents, and each of these collieries established one agency of their own, with the mutual understanding that the coal should be sold at \$7 per ton, for consumption in this city and for cash.

I have ascertained by direct information that the price of Wellington coal by cargo is \$3.50 per ton, and the price for the Vancouver Coal Company’s coal for domestic use to the agent here is \$4 per ton on board at Nanaimo.

This cargo of 1,985 tons, ex “Detroit,” was Wellington coal, and I would summarize the cost as follows:—

The price at Nanaimo (Wellington) by cargo, per ton	\$3 50
Freight from Nanaimo to Victoria, per ton	0 75
Wharfage at Victoria, per ton	0 25
Sacking, sorting and delivering, per ton	1 00
Expense of salesman and clerk to date, per ton, say	0 15
	<hr/>
	\$5 65

This coal was landed here on the 20th of December last, and there is at present on the wharf about one-fourth of the quantity remaining unsold, and part of which may be carried over until next fall.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

CUSTOMS, CANADA,

21st June, 1895.

F. E. KILVERT, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a communication received from Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., merchants, etc., of this city, with reference to the penalty of \$400 imposed on the American barque “Detroit” on the 24th of January last, and which was paid by them as agents of the vessel.

I beg to say that the circumstances of the case were all presented in seizure report No. 187 of this port.

It would appear by the inclosed letter to me, that the agents of this vessel are very desirous that the Honourable the Controller would render an early decision.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

VICTORIA, B.C., 21st June, 1895.

A. R. MILNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria.

SIR,—On the 8th February last the commissioner of customs notified us that you had reported to him the seizure of the “Detroit” on 24th January for an infraction of the customs law. He further notified us that any evidence we might present within thirty days in rebuttal of the charge preferred would be duly considered, and submitted to the Controller for his consideration.

The facts of the case having been already presented to the department through you, we did not consider it necessary to go into the question again, but we did think it advisable, in the interest of maritime commerce on this coast, to write the commissioner, on the 19th February, with a view to reducing the penalty imposed to a merely nominal amount.

We have not yet been favoured with a reply of any kind to our letter, a copy of which is inclosed for your information. We therefore beg that you will take the matter up with your department, and use your influence to have it settled as soon as possible.

As pointed out in our letter to the commissioner, the general question is of considerable importance to this and other ports in the province, which must be our excuse for inviting your assistance.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

R. P. RITHET & CO. (LTD.),
R. P. RITHET, President.

VICTORIA, B.C., 6th August, 1895.

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ulto., in reference to the seizure of the United States barque “Detroit” on the 24th January last. We are much obliged for your information conveyed of a remission of part of the amount originally deposited, and

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

R. P. RITHET & CO. (LTD.),
R. P. RITHET, President.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

Copy of Seizure Decision—*Re.* File No. 14057.

“In this case the United States barque “Detroit” was seized for having taken on board a quantity of coal at Nanaino, destined for San Francisco, and landed the same at Victoria, B.C., in violation of the coasting regulations.

“No sufficient evidence having been submitted by or on behalf of the parties in rebuttal of the charge, but considering the special circumstances of the case,—the undersigned would recommend that the seizure be released on payment of a nominal fine of \$100, such sum to be retained from the amount deposited as forfeited to the Crown and the balance of the deposit remitted.

S. W. McMICHAEL,
Acting Commissioner.

15th July, 1895.

Decision approved by Controller of Customs, 15th July, 1895.

(Clipping from the *Ottawa Journal*, 15th December, 1897.)

PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING DYEAS AS A SUB-PORT OF ENTRY FOR KLONDIKE SUPPLIES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE ASK THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO MAKE
REPRESENTATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

VICTORIA, B.C., 15th December, 1897.

The following telegram was sent to the Dominion Government by the British Columbia Board of Trade last night :

“At a special meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

“Whereas the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle have combined to force their government to close Dyea as a sub-port of entry, resolved that the Dominion Government be asked to make representations at Washington protesting against such closing of Dyea and in the event of the negotiations proving unsuccessful this Board of Trade urges upon the Dominion Government to close the custom-house at Tagish Lake and prevent importation goods and outfits via Lynn canal routes.

“In view of the great importance of this question the favour of the earliest information of any decision is requested.”

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 15th December.

Senator Perkins of California and Senator Wilson of Washington have had a consultation with Secretary Gage, in which they recommend that the sub-port of entry of Dyea be abolished. They presented numerous papers and petitions to this effect which represented that Dyea as a sub-port now furnishes advantages to persons from British Columbia which are not given to United States citizens going through the passes and to the Klondike. British subjects now ship goods to Dyea in bond and they are passed on to the North-west Territory unhampered by customs of any kind. United States citizens, the petitions say, meet with annoyances as soon as they reach the lakes in British North-west Territory. Secretary Gage said he would investigate the whole matter and would also ask the commerce committee of the Senate to make a thorough inquiry.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LTD.,)
MANAGER'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 15th December, 1897.

Hon. WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I sent you yesterday a copy of the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* and also a Victoria paper containing an editorial on the question of closing Dyea as a sub-port of entry.

I would like to call your attention to the very great injustice such a proceeding would be to Canadian ship-owners, and to ask if the Dominion Government intend to take any steps to protect the interests of ship-owners, both in this matter and in the matter of American steamers plying in the Canadian portions of the Yukon River.

Canadian boats have to observe the customs regulations very closely, while in many cases American vessels are allowed to break our Canadian laws without even a protest.

Canadian ship-owners are placed in a very bad position by such a state of affairs, and as one who is heavily interested in shipping and transportation, I would like to know what stand the government is going to take.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 26th December, 1897.

JOHN IRVING, Esq.,
Manager, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant to the Honourable the Minister of Customs, respecting the closing of Dyea as a sub-port of entry, and the navigation of the Yukon.

The minister will give your representations his best attention, with the view of carrying out the law.

The department is not at present aware of any violations of the coasting laws by American vessels on the Yukon.

No intimation has been received from official sources as to the closing of Dyea as a sub-port of entry, and such action is not anticipated, so far as I know.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.CUSTOMS, CANADA,
VICTORIA, B.C., 10th November, 1897.JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a letter received from Captain John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Ltd in reference to the carrying of Canadian goods and passengers from one Canadian Port to another, except in British ships.

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

I beg to state that the inquiry made by Captain Irving is whether goods shipped at Montreal to Vancouver, thence to St. Michaels, Alaska, thence to Fort Cudahy, or other British port in the North-west Territory and on voyage passing outside the limits of Canada, can legally be carried by an American steamer contrary to the provisions of chapter 83; section 2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

American vessels proceeding from San Francisco to American ports on Puget Sound, U.S.A., passing outside the limits of the United States en voyage are considered by the United States law to be voyaging coastwise; the Canadian tug boats have been fined on more than one occasion for towing vessels which they have taken hold of from twenty to thirty miles outside on the Pacific Ocean to American ports on Puget Sound.

The American laws will not permit any foreign ship to carry goods from one American port to another, even if a portion of the voyage is outside of the United States.

It has been so for many years that American goods landed at this port from a port in the United States can only go forward to their destination on an American bottom.

The company of which Captain Irving is manager have several vessels in the coast trade in British Columbia, and his company is now building a stern-wheel steamer at St. Michaels to be ready for the trade next season on the Yukon, and wishes to be instructed if the customs will insist that no goods will be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships, even if part of the voyage is outside of the limits of Canada and the goods are transferred at a foreign port.

Chapter 83, section 2, R.S.C., is not quite clear, and apparently only refers to goods and passengers in Canada being carried from one port to another, nor does chapter 21, section 3 of the coasting regulations seem any clearer.

I would therefore submit Captain Irving's letter for the consideration of the Honourable the Minister.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 6th November, 1897.

A. R. MILNE, Esq.,
Collector of Customs,
City.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly inform me under what regulations, statute or Order in Council I can find the following information.

There is a law which prohibits an American vessel from carrying Canadian merchandise from an American port to a Canadian port whilst in transit from one Canadian port to another Canadian port by rail through the United States in bond.

A similar law prevails in the United States as instanced in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They take American merchandise from New York and other eastern points for California but cannot ship it from their western terminus to San Francisco except in United States vessels.

Yours truly,

JOHN IRVING,

OTTAWA, 19th November, 1897.

A. R. MILNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with inclosed communication from Captain John Irving of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (Limited).

In reply I beg to state that I am not aware of any law which prohibits an American vessel from carrying Canadian merchandise from an American port to a Canadian port whilst in transit from one Canadian port to another Canadian port by rail through the United States in bond.

I do not find any regulations at all (by Order in Council) for carrying goods *in bond by water* from the United States.

I understand it is the practice to carry goods corded and sealed to some points in British Columbia in this way, and without an Order in Council to the contrary, the regulations respecting foreign trading vessels would seem to apply. Section 1 of these regulations, reads as follows:—

“Foreign vessels may transport cargo and passengers from a foreign port and land the same at two or more Canadian ports, clearing from each in succession until all of said cargo and passengers are landed.”

The customs officer attending to the “cording and sealing” in the case above mentioned, is usually paid by the transportation company and I suppose he would be directed by the department not to cord and seal any goods except for carriage on “British or Canadian” bottoms, and in this way, goods brought into Canada without being so corded and sealed would become liable to duty.

Such directions, however, if given, I think, should be authorized by the Governor in Council.

The following inquiry is made in your letter,—“I beg to say that the inquiry made by Captain Irving is whether goods shipped at Montreal to Vancouver, thence to St. Michaels, Alaska, thence to Forth Cudahy, or other British port in the North-west Territory, and en voyage passing outside the limits of Canada, can legally be carried by an American steamer contrary to the provisions of chapter 83, section 2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.”

Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes does not prohibit an American vessel from carrying goods from a port in the United States to a port in Canada.

I understand that goods cannot be carried from Vancouver to Fort Cudahy in the same vessel—transhipment at St. Michaels being necessary.

Section 2 of the regulations respecting foreign trading vessels, provides as follows:—

“Foreign vessels may take cargo and passengers from two or more Canadian ports and transport the same to a foreign port, clearing from each in succession, but taking final clearance for such foreign port at the last Canadian port which they enter on such voyage.”

Under this regulation, an American vessel would be entitled to carry goods from Vancouver to St. Michaels and another American vessel, I think, might carry the same goods from St. Michaels to Fort Cudahy.

A question would, however, arise as to the collection of customs duties on such goods, on arrival at Fort Cudahy.

The class of vessels (if any) to which this privilege might be extended and the conditions of transit should, in my opinion, be determined by the Governor in Council.

There are no regulations by Order in Council on this subject, so far as I am aware.

Article 468 of the Regulations issued by the United States Treasury Department, respecting certain merchandise in transit from one part of the United States to another, partly by land and water routes outside of the United States, provides as follows:—

“Merchandise in transit from port or place within the territory of the United States to another by a route a part of which is by land carriage through the Dominion of Canada, and a part by the great lakes and the rivers connecting the same, or by the

Enforcement of Coasting Laws.

River St. Lawrence, may be transported by water in American vessels only from ports on the northern frontier of the United States to ports on the Canadian frontier, at the termini of railway transportation, to points on the northern frontier of the United States. The compensation of the officers stationed in Canada to supervise these transshipments must be reimbursed to the government by the transportation companies interested.

“If the goods are subject to duty they must be shipped under the ordinary transportation entry and bond, and if the character of the goods will admit of it, must be duly corded and sealed.”

The solution of the question raised by Captain Irving is not clear until it is known what facilities will be afforded for the transfer of goods at St. Michaels for Fort Cudahy without payment of United States customs duties on goods so transferred.

Correspondence in regard to this matter is now being carried on, and you will be advised when there is a practical conclusion reached.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD.
Commissioner.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
MANAGER'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 30th December, 1897.

Hon. WM. PATERSON,
Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to call your attention to phase of coasting trade now carried on by United States vessels between British ports on this coast, under a system absolutely prohibited in United States ports to British vessels.

Canadian freight from Victoria, B.C., has been carried to Glenora, B.C., (near Telegraph Creek) by United States vessels, a transshipment taking place at Fort Wrangel, a port on United States coast of Alaska.

The “Alaskan” is the name of the United States vessel which has taken these goods from Fort Wrangel to Glenora, while boats of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, all American registered vessels, carry them from Victoria to Fort Wrangel. I refer you to section 2 of chapter 83 (R.S. Canada) an Act respecting the coasting trade of Canada, and to section 4 of said Act.

The responsibility for the enforcement of our Act seems to rest wholly with your department, but your officers at these ports, Victoria and Glenora, apparently think our Act does not apply to the shipments in question.

No such evasion of the principle of coasting laws is permitted in the United States, and the competition is consequently most unequal for our vessels on this coast. I do not believe a similar state of affairs is allowed anywhere on the Atlantic coast.

Should, however, by any possibility, the letter of our coasting Act, allow this overriding of the undoubted object of all such legislation and of the spirit of our Act, which prohibits foreign vessels carrying goods “by water from one port in Canada to another,” I hope you will see fit to have an amendment submitted to Parliament, which will remove all doubt as to the effect of the legislation now on the statute book.

Owing to the importance of the interests involved, I trust you will promptly take the opinion of your department's legal advisers as to your present powers to protect our coasting trade, and that, in the event of further legislation being required, it may be speedily obtained at the next session of Parliament.

Should your authority be ample already, and you are ready to institute proceedings for the penalties incurred as contemplated by the Act, I shall be happy to furnish you with specific information respecting United States vessels on the route referred to.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. IRVING,

Manager.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 20th January, 1898.

JOHN IRVING, Esq.,

Manager Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box K., Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the carrying of Canadian freight by United States vessel from Victoria, B.C., to Wrangel, Alaska, where it is transferred and carried by another United States steamer to Glenora, B.C.

It is not clear that such carrying is in contravention of the Canadian coasting laws and regulations. There may, however, be a question as to the collection of duty on arrival at Glenora, unless the goods are transhipped at Wrangel in the presence of a Canadian customs officer.

The conditions under which transhipment at Wrangel is to be regulated are not yet settled, but it is expected that definite regulations will soon be issued.

The representations contained in your letter are being considered by the Hon. the Minister of Customs.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

Through Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

RETURN

(57)

In answer to an ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th April, instant, calling for a statement showing the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1898, to date.

Also the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the same road for the similar months of the preceding year.

The gross working expenses and earnings of the Intercolonial Railway each month from the 1st of July, 1898, to 1st of March, 1899, were :—

	Working expenses.	Earnings.
July	\$321,615 86	\$318,373 44
August	311,876 23	329,615 31
September	331,681 58	351,315 62
October	304,514 76	344,117 02
November	278,524 60	306,173 23
December	298,905 47	285,004 94
January	292,324 47	243,373 26
February	282,320 81	244,155 05

For the same period in the previous year the working expenses and earnings were :—

	Working expenses.	Earnings.
July	\$280,745 73	\$280,213 72
August	290,479 65	263,593 25
September	270,242 96	294,125 71
October	268,266 58	280,799 01
November	234,759 23	249,723 90
December	241,461 99	232,821 77
January	234,581 31	188,275 15
February	227,127 64	186,909 33

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

Ottawa, 19th April, 1899.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, ONT., 9th May, 1899.

(Memo. for the Honourable A. G. Blair.)

I send you herewith a copy of information asked for by Mr. Foster, which I understand, you have already laid on the Table of the House. I have added the month of March to each year.

L. K. JONES.

The gross working expenses and earnings of the Intercolonial Railway each month from the 1st of July, 1898, to 1st of March, 1899, were:—

	Working expenses.	Earnings.
July.....	\$321,615 86	\$318,373 44
August.....	311,876 23	329,615 31
September.....	331,681 58	351,315 62
October.....	304,514 76	344,117 02
November.....	278,524 60	306,173 23
December.....	298,905 47	285,004 94
January.....	292,324 47	243,373 26
February.....	282,320 81	244,155 05
March.....	288,941 18	303,394 40

For the same period in the previous year the working expenses and earnings were:—

	Working expenses.	Earnings.
July.....	280,745 73	280,213 72
August.....	290,479 65	263,593 25
September.....	270,242 96	294,125 71
October.....	268,266 58	280,799 01
November.....	234,759 23	249,723 90
December.....	241,461 99	232,821 77
January.....	234,581 31	188,275 15
February.....	227,127 64	186,909 33
March.....	263,937 26	269,973 00

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

Ottawa, 19th April, 1899.

RETURN

[57a]

In answer to an ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 24th April, 1899, calling for a statement showing the total amount of revenue collected by the Government (a) from passenger traffic; (b) from freight traffic at the stations, freight agencies along the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Chaudière to Montreal, both included, (1) from the 30th day of June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of March, 1899, exclusive; (2) from the 1st day of March, 1899, inclusive, to the first day of April, 1899, exclusive.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT showing cash collections on the Extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Chaudière to Montreal for Passengers and Freight, both included.

1st. From 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to 1st day of March, 1899, exclusive.

Passenger Collections.	Freight Collections.	Total.
\$71,714.73	\$178,803.04	\$250,517.77

2nd. From 1st day of March, 1899, inclusive, to the 1st day of April, 1899, exclusive.

Passenger Collections.	Freight Collections.	Total.
\$6,174.73	\$31,994.31	\$38,169.04

RETURN

[576]

In answer to an ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 18th April, 1898, calling for a statement of expenditure out of income made for permanent improvements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works for ordinary maintenance and renewals, on account of the Inter-colonial Railway from 30th June, 1891, to 1st of July, 1897.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Expenditure out of Income for Improvements in the Mechanical Department from 1st July, 1891 to 30th June, 1897.

	YEARS.							Summary.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
11 new locomotives at cost.....								
If replaced by same kind as before.....								
Betterment, 11 locomotives at.....	4		5	2				
	12,000 00		15,000 00	6,000 00			33,000 00	
29 locomotives "rebuilt" at average cost each for betterment.....				8	10	11		
Betterments or improvements on 104 locomotives.....	600 00	2,302 00	2,940 00	20,000 00	25,000 00	27,500 00	72,500 00	
11 new passenger and baggage cars at cost.....				2,020 00	1,020 00	680 00	3,562 00	
Replacing old style at.....								115,062 00
Betterment 11 at.....			2	9				
			3,084 00	13,878 00			16,962 00	
Betterment or improvements to 11 sleeping coaches.....								
do do 10 passenger coaches.....		1,000 00	678 70	4,863 90	6,702 35	5,255 05	17,500 00	
do do express, baggage and postal.....		1,000 00		4,000 00		1,000 00	5,000 00	
19 snow and wing ploughs and haulers rebuilt and improved.....								
370 box cars, new, 40,000 lbs. capacity at.....		4,000 00	1,400 00	8,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	24,400 00	
Replacing same number, of 20,000 lbs. capacity at.....							2,000 00	
370 at.....								41,462 00
Changing 9 refrigerator cars into refrigerator cold storage cars.....								
402 flat cars, new, 40,000 lbs. capacity at.....								
Replacing same number, 20,000 lbs. capacity at.....								
402 at.....				100	193	109		
				13,000 00	25,090 00	14,170 00	52,260 00	

Intercolonial Railway.

Improvements to 487 freight cars.....	80	73	63	108	163	25,811 00	
Automatic vertical plane, M.C.B. couplers—	4,240 00	3,889 00	3,339 00	5,724 00	8,689 00		
1756 sets cost.....							
1756 sets I. C. R. couplers.....							
Extra cost of improved couplers.....		1,624 00	3,640 00	3,889 00	3,038 00	12,201 00	
\$ 12,201 00							
New tools and improvements in work shops.....		6,300 00	645 00	2,630 00	830 00		177,822 00
Improvements in water supply for locomotives.....	815 00	12,087 00	6,208 00	1,000 00	269 81		10,405 00
do locomotive turn tables.....	500 00	750 00					24,668 81
Totals.....	13,415 00	80,107 70	89,968 90	85,565 35	84,281 86		1,250 00
Grand total.....							370,669 81

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1891, to 1st July, 1892.

Class of Work.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Ballasting.....	Additional ballast on certain parts of the line originally ballasted with sand and clayey gravel.....	22,409 12
Buildings and platforms.	New buildings or additions and improvements to old, including water closets and water supplies to stations.....	18,122 89
Bridges.....	Difference in cost between iron and wood. Difference in cost between standard and original floors, strengthening old bridges.....	27,040 17
Culverts.. ..	Improvements to masonry culverts between Halifax and Truro, and between River du Loup and Lévis.....	4,400 00
Fencing.. ..	Difference in cost between wood and wire fences and new fences where none existed previously.....	20,966 25
Land and land damages.....	Additional for stations, loading platforms, water supplies, snow fences, &c.....	2,997 95
Rails and fastenings.....	Difference in cost between 56 lb. rails and 67 lb. rails.....	29,232 95
Sidings.....	New sidings and extensions of old ones, grading and ties, &c.	14,475 74
Trestles	Renewing trestles at Halifax and Richmond with Georgia pine instead of hemlock as originally built, difference in cost.....	4,420 00
Miscellaneous	Additional track scales, signals, pile driver, sewers and dredging at St. John.....	6,190 78
	Total additions or betterment.....	150,254 90

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1891, to 1st July, 1892.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old Work.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ballasting.</i>				
Additional ballast on certain parts of line.	22,409 12		22,409 12	22,409 12
<i>Buildings and Platforms.</i>				
Halifax, covered gangway from freight shed to immi- grant shed.	70 20		70 20	
Richmond, additional to coal shed.	1,486 24		1,486 24	
Fairville, new flag station.	90 00		90 00	
Dewars " "	90 00		90 00	
Rockingham, platform extended 50 feet.	25 00		25 00	
Richardson, platform at, extended.	20 00		20 00	
Bedford, platform extended 50 feet.	25 00		25 00	
McKay's siding, new flag station.	90 00		90 00	
Alton, new cattle guards where none existed before.	55 00		55 00	
Truro, new tool house for section men.	135 00		135 00	
" improvements in water closets at station.	144 50		144 50	
Campbell's Siding, new tool house for section men.	50 00		50 00	
Chisholme's Siding, new loading platform.	85 00		85 00	
" " new flag station.	55 00		55 00	
Landsbury Siding, new loading platform.	118 00		118 00	
Trenton, new passenger and freight station.	1,644 00		1,644 00	
Antigonish, passenger platform extended 80 feet.	40 00		40 00	
Pugwash, new freight shed at.	388 60		388 60	
Henderson's Siding, new freight platform, 30 by 7 ft.	20 00		20 00	
Ross Road, new freight platform, 30 by 7 ft.	20 00		20 00	
Atkinson Siding, new flag station.	90 00	45 00	45 00	
Trenton, new two-stall water closet at.	36 00		36 00	
Amherst, improvements in station heating appliances.	2,000 00		2,000 00	
Meadow Brook, new flag station and loading platform.	190 00		190 00	
Moncton, new electric light station.	3,413 60		3,413 60	
" new oil warehouse.	1,350 00		1,350 00	
" new w. closets in machine shop.	500 00		500 00	
Memramcook, new freight shed and alteration in stn.	525 00		525 00	
Saunders' Crossing, new flag station and platform.	145 77		145 77	
Moncton, improvement Government Houses, furnace and electric light.	400 00		400 00	
Hampton, passenger platform extended 100 feet.	45 37		45 37	
St. John, building for sheltering cabmen.	697 00		697 00	
" screen for top of ticket office in station.	35 00		35 00	
Charlo, new dwelling apartments to station.	1,095 00		1,095 00	
Flat Lands, new addition to station.	50 00		50 00	
Mill Stream, new addition to station.	50 00		50 00	
Birch Ridge, passenger platform extended 50 feet.	20 00		20 00	
Campbellton, new water closet in station and engine house.	254 40		254 40	
Rivière du Loup, new water closet in station.	218 14		218 14	
Lévis, improvements in water closets.	400 00		400 00	16,121 82
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Merrigonish, new prot. truss, 160 foot span, Suther- land River.	11,000 00	4,000 00	7,000 00	
Antigonish, new plate girder, 75 foot girders, Brook.	3,167 00	1,500 00	1,667 00	
Fort Lawrence, new Warren girder, 100 foot span, Musquash River.	4,000 00	2,250 00	1,750 00	
Carried forward.				38,530 94

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1892, to 1st July, 1893.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old Work.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				38,530 94
<i>Bridges—Concluded.</i>				
Standards, floors on bridges, 1,602 lin. feet at \$5.00 (old at \$2.00).....	8,010 00	3,204 00	4,806 00	
Beam bridges, old rail girder, 137 lin. feet.....	1,370 00	274 00	1,096 00	
Bridges between Rivière du Loup and Lévis strength- ened and improved.....	8,086 17		8,086 17	
Lateral bracing added to present iron bridges.....	1,400 00		1,400 00	25,805 17
<i>Overhead Bridges.</i>				
Charlo, old rail bridge, 86 ft. clear span.....	1,685 00	450 00	1,235 00	1,235 00
<i>Culverts.</i>				
Improvements to masonry, culverts between Halifax and Truro.....	1,800 00		1,800 00	
Improvements to masonry, culverts between Rivière du Loup and Lévis.....	2,600 00		2,600 00	4,400 00
<i>Land.</i>				
Lansburg Siding, land for loading platform.....	147 45		147 45	
Anagance, land for ballast pit (legal expenses).....	91 10		91 10	
Chisholmes, land for loading platform.....	40 00		40 00	
Dalhousie Branch, land for snow fences.....	150 00		150 00	
" " " " (legal expenses).....	75 00		75 00	
Jacquet River, right of way for pipe line.....	50 00		50 00	
Trois Pistoles, right to lay pipes from reservoirs.....	32 00		32 00	
Calhouns, right to lay pipes and land for.....	414 38		414 38	
St. Eloi Station, land for station purposes.....	104 92		104 92	
Newcastle, land damages at wharf.....	1,500 00		1,500 00	
St. Arsène, land for ballast pit.....	117 70		117 70	
St. Luce " ".....	80 40		80 40	
Trois Pistoles, land for reservoir.....	110 00		110 00	
St. Anacet, land for station purposes.....	50 00		50 00	
Bayfield Road, right for a well at station.....	35 00		35 00	2,997 95
<i>Fencing.</i>				
Difference in cost between wood and wire and new fence where none existed previously.....	26,326 25	5,360 00	20,966 25	20,966 25
<i>Pile Drivers.</i>				
One patent steam pile driver, complete.....	600 00		600 00	600 00
<i>Rails and Fastenings.</i>				
436 miles of line laid with 67-lb. rails in place of 56-lb., difference in cost.....	29,232 00		29,232 00	29,232 00
<i>Signals.</i>				
New electric signals and semaphores.....	906 35		906 35	906 35
Carried forward.....				124,673 66

Intercolonial Railway..

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1891, to 1st July, 1892.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old Work.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				124,673 66
<i>Sidings.</i>				
New siding and extension of old.....	14,475 74		14,475 74	14,475 74
<i>Track Scales.</i>				
New additional track scales and extensions of old....	2,500 00		2,500 00	2,500 00
<i>Sewers.</i>				
New clay pipe sewer from tank for station and engine house.....	771 20		771 20	771 20
<i>Water Supply for Stations.</i>				
Putting wells and pumps at stations where none existed.....	304 50		304 50	
Putting in gravitation supply in Oxford Jct., Aulac and Dalhousie.....	1,696 57		1,696 57	2,001 07
Dredging at St. John.....	1,413 23		1,413 23	1,413 23
<i>Trestles.</i>				
Renewing coal trestle on wharfs at Halifax and Richmond in hard pine instead of hemlock, as before.	7,800 00	3,380 00	4,420 00	4,420 00
Grand total.....				150,254 90

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1892, to 1st July, 1893.

Class of Work.	Description.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Buildings and platforms.	New buildings, or additions and improvements to old, including water closets	2,153 00
Bridges.	Difference in cost between iron and wood. Difference in cost between standard and original floors strengthening old bridges	16,216 65
Culverts.	Improvements to masonry culverts	2,200 00
Land	Additions for stations and legal expenses	395 00
Fencing	Difference in cost between wood and wire fences and new fences where none existed	10,318 40
Rails and fastenings	Difference in cost between 56-lb. rails and 67-lb. rails	19,277 35
Sidings	New sidings and extensions of old, grading, ties, &c.	5,528 93
Tie plates.	New tie plates	9,133 21
Wharves	Extensions of old wharves	700 00
Miscellaneous	Cattle, pens and siding at Point du Chêne	200 00
	Total	66,122 54

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1892, to 1st July, 1893.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Cost of Renewing Works as originally Built.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Buildings and Platforms.</i>				
Lansdown, loading platform.....	118 00		118 00	
Hawkesbury "	90 00		90 00	
Sussex "	100 00		100 00	
Acadeville Station, building.....	675 00	50 00	625 00	
Cedar Hall, addition to station.....	900 00		900 00	
Hampton, water closet.....	180 00		180 00	
Lake View, platform.....	40 00		40 00	
Rivière du Loup, water closet machine shop.....	100 00		100 00	2,153 00
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Dewar's Mill, new plate girder 84½ foot span.....	3,600 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Bridges at Rivière du Loup and Lévis, strengthening.....	2,600 00		2,600 00	
Lateral bracing in other bridges.....	1,288 00		1,288 00	
Barney's River, new plate girder and iron trestle.....	3,100 00	1,450 00	1,650 00	
Robinson Meadow, filling in land, legal and other expenses.....	8,732 65	5,000 00	3,732 65	
Leper Brook Bridge, abutments and excavation.....	2,031 00		2,031 00	
Standard floors or iron bridges, 900 lineal feet.....	4,500 00	1,800 00	2,700 00	
Yankie Grant Brook, bridge seats.....	75 00		75 00	
Sutherland River Bridge, stringer rests.....	20 00		20 00	
Old rail girders, 40 feet, \$8 betterment.....	320 00		320 00	16,216 65
<i>* Culverts.</i>				
Improvements to masonry culverts.....	2,200 00		2,200 00	2,200 00
<i>Land.</i>				
Talbot, furnishing light for farm crossing.....	100 00		100 00	
Boulay land, legal expenses.....	10 00		10 00	
Bic, land for station.....	260 00		260 00	
" legal expenses for land.....	25 00		25 00	395 00
<i>Fencing.</i>				
Everett woven wire and barded wire—				
7,716 rods, at a betterment of 50c. per rod.....	3,358 00		3,358 00	
" " 40c. "	6,960 40		6,960 40	10,318 40
<i>Rails and fastenings.</i>				
30·52 miles of line laid with 67-lb. rails in place of 56-lb. rails, at a betterment of.....	19,277 35		19,277 35	19,277 35
<i>Sidings.</i>				
1·1 mile new siding and extension of old, at \$5,026·30 per mile.....	5,528 93		5,528 93	5,528 93
<i>Tie Plates.</i>				
Tie plates.....	9,133 21		9,133 21	9,133 21
Carried forward.....				65,222 54

*Many culverts between Halifax and Truro and between Rivière du Loup and Hadlow were originally built of small stone laid in lime mortar. These have been replaced with a superior class of masonry, consisting of large stones laid in cement and mortar.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1891, to 1st July, 1892.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Cost of Renewing Works as originally Built.	Improvement or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				65,222 54
<i>Wharves.</i>				
Pointe du Chêne, steamboat wharf extension.....	700 00		700 00	700 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Pointe du Chêne, cattle pen and siding.	200 00		200 00	200 00
Grand Total.....				66,122 54

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1893, to 1st July, 1894.

Class of Work.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts
Buildings and platforms.....	New buildings and additions or improvements to old.....	6,332 00
Bridges.....	Difference in cost between wood and iron bridges.....	2,968 77
Wharves and cribwork.....	New and extension of old.	3,115 00
Land, &c.	Additional land for stations.....	4,067 36
Culverts.....	New.....	350 00
Tie plates.....	".....	7,539 99
Signals.....	".....	280 00
Turntables.....	Addition to old.....	200 00
Rails.....	Difference in cost between 56-lb. rails and 67-lb. rails.....	13,834 26
Sidings.....	Additional.....	11,309 17
Fencing.....	New barb and woven wire in place of old pole and board fence.	5,760 00
Water supplies at stations...	Additional.....	75 20
Miscellaneous.....	Scales, block pavement.....	1,571 80
	Total.....	57,403 55

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT OF Additions or Betterments from July 1st, 1893 to July 1st, 1894.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
<i>Buildings and Platforms.</i>				
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Beaver Brook, sectionman's house.....	775	00	775	00
Metapedia, addition to station.....	899	00	899	00
Bayfield " ".....	221	00	221	00
Truro, water closets in restaurant.....	83	00	83	00
" " waitingroom.....	275	00	275	00
Graham's Siding, flag station.....	90	00	90	00
Sydney, trackmaster's office at.....	329	00	329	00
Trenton, plumbing at.....	60	21	60	21
Mulgrave, water closets at \$209 and \$6.....	215	00	215	00
Moncton, water closets in restaurant.....	69	00	69	00
Ross, road station and water closet.....	1,190	00	1,190	00
Tatamagouche, plumbing and sewer.....	102	56	102	56
Metapedia, water for.....	174	30	174	30
St. John, pipe-fitting in freight shed.....	47	91	47	91
Moncton, water closet for mechanical department.....	69	00	69	00
St. John, asphalt flooring train shed.....	549	00	274	50
Merrignonish, kitchen addition.....	50	00	50	00
Riedmont " ".....	50	00	50	00
Scotch Hill, freight shed.....	200	00	200	00
Anslow, loading platform (150 ft. long).....	200	00	200	00
Rockland, fitting up additional room.....	50	00	50	00
Hampton, water closet at.....	86	67	86	67
Torryburn, small loading platform.....	60	00	60	00
New Castle, platform (40 ft. x 9 ft.).....	30	00	30	00
Truro, addition to engine house.....	100	00	100	00
Elmsdale, loading platform extended 150 ft.....	200	00	200	00
Bedford, platform extended 50 ft.....	40	00	40	00
Window, sashes (outside).....	140	85	140	85
Stewiacke, loading platform extended 200 ft.....	250	00	250	00
				6,332 00
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Antigonish Bridge, \$5,897 (over West River) R.N.S. expenses, \$71.77.....	5,968	77	2,968	77
		3,000 00		2,968 77
				2,968 77
<i>Wharves and Cribwork.</i>				
C. B. Railway, 1,200 ft. of new crib.....	2,740	00	2,740	00
Mulgrave, cribwork, 175 ft.....	375	00	375	00
				3,115 00
<i>Land, &c.</i>				
Mitchell property, legal services, \$119.74; land, \$3,500.....	3,619	74	3,619	74
Pepper land, legal services.....	50	43	50	43
Fraser lot " ".....	34	00	34	00
Pass Road Station, land for legal services, \$38.75; land, \$13.44.....	52	19	52	19
Little Métis, water supply land for \$50, \$25 and \$1.....	76	00	76	00
St. Flavie, land for water supply.....	50	00	50	00
M. Poirier, farm crossing.....	25	00	25	00
M. & J. McNeil, C. B. Railway, farm crossing.....	30	00	30	00
C. Campbell, farm crossing.....	20	00	20	00
Boulay, land deed, legal.....	10	00	10	00
J. M. McPherson, damage to land.....	35	00	35	00
D. P. McDonald, land and damages, C. B. Railway..	65	00	65	00
				4,067 36
Carried forward.....				16,483 13

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Addition or Betterment from July 1st, 1893 to July 1st, 1894.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				16,483 13
<i>Culverts.</i>				
Near Shubenacadia, stone box culvert.....	350 00		350 00	350 00
<i>Tie Plates.</i>				
Tie plates.....	7,539 99		7,539 99	7,539 99
<i>Signals.</i>				
2 semaphores at Rockland and Ferrona Junction....	280 00		280 00	280 00
<i>Turntables.</i>				
St. John, Sussex and Ste. Flavie, lengthened and strengthened.....	200 00		200 00	200 00
<i>Rails.</i>				
27 miles of old rails replaced by 67 lb. rails at better- ment of 512 per mile.....	13,834 26		13,834 26	13,834 26
<i>Sidings.</i>				
2½ miles additional at \$5,026.30 per mile.....	11,309 17		11,309 17	11,309 17
<i>Fencing.</i>				
110 miles new barb wire and woven wire in place of old pole:—				
6,400 rods at a betterment of 40c. per rod.....	2,560 00	} 5,760 00	5,760 00	5,760 00
12,800 rods board fence, 6,400 rods at a better- ment of 50c. per rod.....	3,200 00			
<i>Water Supply at Stations.</i>				
Montmagny, pipe and laying.....	42 30		42 30	
Trois Pistoles, water supply, legal services.....	17 90		17 90	
Orangedale, digging and walling hill, J. E. McFarlane	15 00		15 00	75 20
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Sydney, scales at.....	761 80	190 00	571 80	
St. John, cedar block pavement to freight shed ...	1,000 00		1,000 00	1,571 80
Grand total.....				57,403 55

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from July 1st, 1894, to July 1st, 1895.

Class of Work.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Building and platforms.....	New buildings and additions or improvements to old	1,265 18
Bridges.....	Difference in cost between wood and iron bridges.	6,727 18
Wharves and cribwork	New and extensions of old.....	1,540 00
Land, &c	Additional land for stations, &c.....	2,581 20
Culverts.....	Extended	360 00
Rails.....	Difference in cost between 56 lb. rails and 67 lb. rails.....	12,809 50
Sidings	Additional.....	11,309 17
Fencing	New barb wire and woven wire in place of old pole and board fence	6,768 00
Snow fences	New snow fence built, C. B. Ry	346 81
Water supplies at stations...	Additional	178 25
Miscellaneous.....	Guard rail fasteners	326 75
	Grand total	44,212 04

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1894, to 1st July, 1895.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old.	Improvement or Betterment.	Total.
<i>Buildings and Platforms.</i>				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Meadowville, loading platform.....	100 00		100 00	
Newcastle, water closet at \$133 and \$30.....	163 00		163 00	
Jacquet River, plumbing.....	143 43		143 43	
Halifax, north street station platform, 120 ft. x 4 ft.....	60 00		60 00	
Enfield, extension to station platform, 50 feet.....	40 00		40 00	
Grosseruer, new platform, 75 ft. long.....	60 00		60 00	
Barachois, freight shed and platform.....	150 00		150 00	
Wentworth, tool house at.....	50 00		50 00	
Moncton, addition to electric light station.....	200 00		200 00	
" Outside window sashes.....	98 75		98 75	
Kempt, loading platform, 150 ft. long.....	200 00		200 00	
				1,265 18
<i>Bridges.</i>				
French and James River bridges, \$7,411.58, \$20.00 and \$16.60.....	7,448 18	3,200 00	4,248 18	
Black River bridge.....	4,660 00	2,650 00	2,010 00	
Leper Brook bridge, masonry abutment.....	469 00		469 00	
				6,727 18
<i>Wharves and Cribworks.</i>				
Mulgrave and Point Tupper crib girders.....				
Pugwash wharf, chute for shifting coal.....	1,440 00		1,440 00	
				1,540 00
<i>Land, &c.</i>				
Laruse Siding, land for \$100, legal service, \$1.06 and \$27.64.....	128 70		128 70	
Gloucester Jct., Ferguson for ballast pit.....	2,300 00		2,300 00	
Moncton, masters siding land, &c.....	2 50		2 50	
Pitblods, J., damage to land.....	150 00		150 00	
				2,581 20
<i>Culverts.</i>				
Ferrona Junction, extended 60 yards, masonry.....	360 00		360 00	360 00
<i>Rails.</i>				
25 miles of old rails replaced by 67 lb. rails including fastenings at a betterment of \$512.38 per mile....	12,809 50		12,809 50	12,809 50
<i>Sidings.</i>				
2½ miles additional siding at \$5,026.30 per mile....	11,309 17		11,309 17	11,309 17
<i>Fencing.</i>				
47 miles, 15,040 rods new barb-wire and woven-wire fence in place of old pole and board, 7,520 rods at a betterment of 50 cts. per rod.....	3,760 00		6,768 00	6,768 00
47 miles, 15,040 rods new barb-wire and woven-wire fence in place of old pole and board, 7,520 rods at a betterment of 40 cts. per rod.....	3,008 00			
<i>Snow Fencing.</i>				
C. B. Railway building, snow fences, \$206.46 and \$140.35.....	346 81		346 81	346 81
<i>Water Supplies at Stations.</i>				
Rogersville, boring and putting in well.....	18 00		18 00	
Trois Pistoles, water supply, right of way for pipes..	40 00		40 00	
Salt Springs, well at.....	49 40		49 40	
Denmark, well at.....	70 85		70 85	
				178 25
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Guard rail fasteners (Stewarts).....	326 75		326 75	326 75
Grand total.....				44,212 04

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1895, to 1st July, 1896

Class of Work.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Buildings and platforms.....	New buildings and additions or improvements to old.....	2,756 67
Bridges.....	Difference in cost between iron and wood bridges.....	9,676 00
Wharves and cribwork.....	Additional.....	750 00
Land, &c.....	Additional land for stations.....	2,945 55
Culverts.....	New.....	620 00
Tie-plates.....	".....	35,817 95
Rails.....	Difference in cost between 56-lb. rails and 67-lb. rails.....	23,057 10
Sidings.....	Additional.....	15,078 90
Fencing.....	New barb wire and woven wire, in place of old pole and board fence.....	6,898 90
Snow fencing.....	Building snow fences.....	2,460 00
Water supplies at stations.....	Additional.....	206 21
Miscellaneous.....	Guard-rails, switches, &c.....	383 10
	Grand total.....	100,650 38

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1895, to 1st July, 1896.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old Work.	Improvement or Betterment.	Total.
<i>Buildings and Platforms.</i>				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beaver Brook, new station.....	880 00	100 00	780 00	
Montmagny, water closet at station.....	30 00		30 00	
Eureka station.....	225 00	90 00	135 00	
Little Métis: water closets, \$119; expenses, \$36.47..	155 47		155 47	
Lake View, flag station.....	90 00		90 00	
Sussex, plumbing at.....	133 00		133 00	
Antigonish ".....	60 00		60 00	
Oxford ".....	50 90		50 90	
Rivière du Loup, extending and building new pit.....	208 00		208 00	
Moncton: specification for station, \$26; advertising, \$127.30.....	153 30		153 30	
Truro, platform extended 100 feet.....	75 00		75 00	
Meadowville, a kitchen made.....	50 00		50 00	
Christmas Island, Beaver Cove, Sydney River, loading platforms.....	300 00		300 00	
Spring Hill, platform extended 40 feet.....	30 00		30 00	
Culligan's siding, a shelter provided.....	90 00		90 00	
Nashes' Creek, Hamilton's Siding, loading platforms at.....	200 00		200 00	
Cedar Hall, loading platform.....	100 00		100 00	
" outside window sashes.....	76 00		76 00	
Bic, platform extended 50 feet.....	40 00		40 00	
				2,756 67
<i>Bridges.</i>				
South River bridge.....	9,718 00	4,400 00	5,318 00	
Monastery, bridge.....	848 00	400 00	448 00	
Red pine, two span.....	1,600 00	800 00	800 00	
Lévis, beam bridge for culvert.....	210 00	100 00	110 00	
Etchewan, pier for strengthening.....	3,000 00		3,000 00	
				9,676 00
<i>Wharves and Cribwork.</i>				
Dalhousie cribwork, 180 x 15, 600 yds. at \$1.25.....	750 00		750 00	
				750 00
<i>Land, &c.</i>				
D. Matheson, land from.....				
Sayabec: land from H. Boulay, \$300; legal, \$52.25..	352 25		352 25	
Windsor Junction, wier land.....	5 50		5 50	
Gibson, land from, legal, \$219.67 and \$31.10.....	250 77		250 77	
Painsec, land at: \$40, legal services: \$14.86, deed... ..	54 86		54 86	
Millstream, land from E. Keys.....	80 00		80 00	
J. McDougall, for farm crossing.....	20 00		20 00	
Campbell, J. ".....	25 00		25 00	
Coates, R. J.: damages to land at Hoppan, \$500; legal services, \$26.80.....	526 80		526 80	
Angers, C. P., legal services, E. Samson.....	21 65		21 65	
Belgea, J. A. " Robinson vs. Queen....	15 50		15 50	
Borden, Ritchie & Co., legal services, C. B. Ry. . . .	341 17		341 17	
" " O. & N. G., \$5.56 and \$11.30.....	16 86		16 86	
Chisholm & Crowe, legal service, C. B. Ry., Queen vs. J. Cameron.....	12 75		12 75	
O'Connor & Hogg, legal service, C. B. Ry., Isabella Cameron.....	4 66		4 66	
O'Connor & Hogg, legal service, C. B. Ry., A. J. Cameron....	28 47		28 47	
O'Connor & Hogg, legal service, C. B. Ry., J. McGilvray.....	14 34		14 34	
Carried forward.....				13,182 67

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1895, to 1st July 1896—*Con.*

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old Work.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				13,182 67
<i>Land, &c.—Concluded.</i>				
J. Campbell, witness for A. J. Cameron.....	2 00		2 00	
J. A. Dumontier, legal service, Widow Carrier.....	2 00		2 00	
Borden, P. L. " brook at Mulgrave.....	12 36		12 36	
Newcastle, right to lay water pipe (Rev. R. W. Dixon)	16 00		16 00	
Angers, C. P., legal services, St. Charles Branch, Town of Lévis, \$31.33; Mrs. Carrier, \$37.98....	69 31		69 31	
Lavery, J. L., legal services.....	67 47		67 47	
Carrier, T. W., register of deeds.....	48 90		48 90	
Dumontier, J. A., legal services.....	112 87		112 87	
LaRue, V. W. ".....	53 97		53 97	
Roy, J. E., legal services.....	16 21		16 21	
Lavery, J. L., legal services, town of Lévis.....	46 65		46 65	
Riley, Thos., Land damages at Hampton.....	75 00		75 00	
Dumontier, A., legal services, corporation of Lévis.....	67 71		67 71	
Gillis, S., apple trees, C. B. Ry.....	50 00		50 00	
McNeil, R. D., road to station, C. B. Ry.....	75 00		75 00	
McLeod, A., damage, C. B. Ry.....	40 00		40 00	
Angus O'Hanley ".....	150 00		150 00	
Labie, Chs., legal services, M. F. Carrier.....	54 70		54 70	
Labie, Chs. " M. Poirer.....	164 82		164 82	
				2,945 55
<i>Culverts.</i>				
Westville, 2 culverts.....	60 00		60 00	
45 mile post, culvert cedar, 3' x 6 = 24, eastern.....	60 00		60 00	
31 " " ".....	60 00		60 00	
North No. 1 division, 2 cedar box culverts, 150' x 70' = 220'.....	440 00		440 00	
				620 00
<i>Tie Plates.</i>				
Tie plates.....	35,817 95		35,817 95	35,817 95
<i>Rails.</i>				
45 miles of old rails replaced by 67 lbs. rails, including fastenings at a betterment of \$512.38 per mile....	23,057 10		23,057 10	23,057 10
<i>Sidings.</i>				
3 miles additional siding at \$5,026.30 per mile.....	15,078 90		15,078 90	15,078 90
<i>Fencing.</i>				
47.71 miles = 15,331 rods new barb wire and woven wire in place of old pole and board fence, 7,665 at a betterment, 50c. per rod, \$3,832.50; 7,666 at " 40c. " \$3,066.40.....	6,898 90		6,898 90	6,898 90
<i>Snow Fencing.</i>				
C. B. railway building, snow fences, 615 rods.....	2,460 00		2,460 00	2,460 00
Carried forward.....				100,061 07

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1895, to 1st July, 1896—*Concluded.*

Description.	Value of		Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	New Work.	Old Work.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				100,061 07
<i>Water Supplies at Stations.</i>				
Mines' road, well at.....	20 00		20 00	
Pugwash, well at, \$30; Ross road station, well at, \$30; Nashe's creek, \$30.....	90 00		90 00	
Little Métis, water supply.....	36 47		36 47	
Isle Verte ".....	59 74		59 74	
				206 21
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Switch locks, Hopper.....	89 60		89 60	
Guard rail fasteners, Stewart.....	53 50		53 50	
Between New Glasgow and Mulgrave, 16 sets old switch gear replaced with standard, at a better- ment of \$15.00 each.....	240 00		240 00	
				383 10
Grand total.....				100,650 38

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from July 1st, 1896, to July 1st, 1897.

Class of Work.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Buildings and platforms.....	New buildings and additions or improvements to old.....	2,334 22
Bridges.....	Difference in cost between iron and wood bridges.....	3,221 14
Wharves and cribwork.....	Over-expended on capital vote.....	2,555 41
Land, &c.....	Additional land for stations, &c.....	488 86
Culverts.....	New.....	300 00
Rails.....	Difference in cost between 56-lb. rails and 67-lb. rails.....	6,917 13
Sidings.....	Additional.....	3,769 72
Fencing.....	New barb wire and woven wire fence in place of old pole and board fence.....	4,968 00
Water supplies at stations.....	Over-expended on capital vote.....	41 00
Miscellaneous.....	Guard rails, &c.....	454 25
	Total.....	25,049 73

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1896 to 1st July, 1897.

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old Work.	Improvement or Betterment.	Total.
<i>Buildings and Platforms.</i>				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. John, revolving door for station.....	214 46		214 46	
St. Roumald, flag station.....	212 00		212 00	
St. John, platform at.....	30 00		30 00	
Amherst, plumbing at.....	160 00		160 00	
St. John, gas fitting in freight shed.....	98 00		98 00	
Amherst, watchman's shelter.....	75 00		75 00	
Truro, over expended on capital vote for freight shed extension.....	146 04		146 04	
Sacre Coeur, over expended on capital vote.....	179 17		179 17	
Rawdon River, passenger platform 36' x 8.....	30 00		30 00	
New Glasgow " 80' x 8.....	60 00		60 00	
Merrigonish, loading platform.....	100 00		100 00	
Avondale, a large room fitted up.....	40 00		40 00	
Pugwash, platform extended 40 feet.....	40 00		40 00	
Tracadie, a large room fitted up at.....	40 00		40 00	
Boisdale, a kitchen provided.....	50 00		50 00	
Trenton, a passenger platform 60' x 8.....	45 00		45 00	
Rogers Siding, a loading platform built.....	100 00		100 00	
Oxford Junction, passenger platform extended 80 feet.....	60 00		60 00	
Fort Lawrence, loading platform extended and widened.....	250 00		250 00	
Painsee to Truro, 4 tool houses at \$50.....	200 00	100 00	100 00	
Rothsay, addition to freight house.....	50 00		50 00	
Gallagher's Ridge, a passenger platform built.....	50 00		50 00	
Adamsville, kitchen fitted up.....	50 00		50 00	
Kent Junction ".....	50 00		50 00	
Outside window sashes.....	104 55		104 55	
				2,334 22
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Grant's Brook, bridge 30'.....	550 00	450 00	100 00	
Red Pine bridge 1 span.....	825 00	400 00	425 00	
Bean Bridge Murphy's \$279 and Grants.....	513 00	350 00	163 00	
Musquash Bridge, abutment \$1,083.97 and \$60.90.....	1,144 87		1,144 87	
Pirate Cove Bridge, \$1,930; R. W. Simpson, exps., \$49.27; C.P.R., \$58.60.....	2,038 27	650 00	1,388 27	
				3,221 14
<i>Wharves and Cribwork.</i>				
Pictou, over expended on capital vote.....	1,973 41		1,973 41	
C. B. Railway, over expended on capital vote.....	582 00		582 00	
				2,555 41
<i>Land, &c.</i>				
Moncton, Master's Siding, legal expenses.....	5 00		5 00	
Newcastle, water supply, legal, \$7.65 and \$1.90.....	9 55		9 55	
O'Connor & Hogg, legal services, Queen vs. Cameron, \$57.29 and \$14.27.....	71 56		71 56	
Heirs of Alex. McInnis, land damage.....	50 00		50 00	
Lavery, J. T., heirs of Chas. Labrie, legal services.....	15 00		15 00	
Michaud, Nap., deed of Boulay land.....	30 00		30 00	
Pouliot, J., legal services, Paquet and Joncas, Cedar Hall, water supply.....	36 76		36 76	
Atkinson, H., legal services, Campbell estate.....	8 50		8 50	
O'Connor & Hogg, legal services, Simmoneau vs. Queen, \$16.20 and \$46.50.....	62 70		62 70	
John P. Mowat, land and damages, \$150; legal service, \$37.79.....	187 79		187 79	
Campbell, J., land damages on C. B. Railway.....	12 00		12 00	
				488 86
Carried forward.....				8,599 63

Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Additions or Betterments from 1st July, 1896, to 1st July, 1897—*Concluded.*

Description.	Value of New Work.	Value of Old Work.	Improve- ment or Betterment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward				8,599 63
<i>Culverts.</i>				
Fairview, culvert built 50 feet long (cedar)	100 00		100 00	
Painsee and Truro, sec. 26½ and 292 culverts 3' x 4' = 50' (cedar)	200 00		200 00	300 00
<i>Rails.</i>				
13½ miles of old rails replaced by 67 lb. rails, including fastenings at a betterment of \$512.38 per mile	6,917 13		6,917 13	6,917 13
<i>Sidings.</i>				
¾ mile additional siding at \$5,026.30 per mile	3,769 72		3,769 72	3,769 72
<i>Fencing.</i>				
34.5 miles = 11,040 rods of new barb wire and woven wire in place of old pole and board fence, 5,520 rods at betterment of 50c. per rod	2,760 00	}	4,968 00	4,968 00
5,520 " " 40c. "	2,208 00			
<i>Water Supplies at Stations.</i>				
Wells at station, over expended on capital vote	41 00		41 00	41 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Chief engineer's office (transit)	250 25		250 25	
Signal lamps, M. B. Hurley	108 00		108 00	
Guard rail fasteners	96 00		96 00	454 25
Total				25,049 73

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MONCTON, N.B., 26th March, 1896.

RETURN

[57f]

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated the 25th April, 1899, for a Return showing quantity of freight carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal to Halifax for shipment to Europe during the winter 1898 and 1899.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Return showing the quantity of freight carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal to Halifax for shipment to Europe during the winter of 1898-99 :—

	Weight (lbs.)
500 sacks flour.....	75,000
20,000 bushels wheat.....	1,200,000
455 cases bacon.....	298,700
598 cases poultry.....	77,800
986 bundles shooks.....	32,000
9,000 bushels oats.....	300,068
3,085 bundles doors and mouldings.....	117,000
Total.....	<u>2,100,568</u>

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MONCTON, N.B., 23rd May, 1899.

RETURN

[63]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Archer Martin, of Victoria, B.C., Barrister-at-Law, to the Minister of the Interior, or to the Deputy Minister, or to any officer of the Department of the Interior, relating to the granting or recognition of any permit or authority to take or import liquor into the Yukon District or relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon District, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

(Telegrams.)

VICTORIA, B.C., July 8, 1898.

Pither and Leiser, leading firm liquor merchants here, were granted permit from Regina, May twenty-first, to import two thousand gallons into Yukon and forwarded goods charge responsible employee. Messenger just arrived from north that goods stopped by Major Steele at Lake Bennett under your instructions of May tenth and June third, presumably because of conflict between governments.

Public here understood this matter had been amicably arranged and that Regina permits now recognized by you. Parties interested very responsible merchants and good standing, stoppage working great hardship and heavy loss. Would respectfully urge you wire immediate instructions Steele my care allowing permit recognition so that messenger return by steamer sailing probably tomorrow and party proceed without further delay and loss.

ARCHER MARTIN.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 8, 1898.

To Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Ottawa.

Would recommend that Archer Martin's application for confirmation of Pither and Leiser permit from north-west be granted. Goods now at Bennett cost company over twenty thousand dollars.

W. TEMPLEMAN.

OTTAWA, July 9, 1898.

ARCHER MARTIN, Victoria, B.C.

This telegram will be authority to Major Steele to recognize permit to Pither & Leiser issued by North-west government to take into Yukon 2,000 gallons liquor.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 11, 1898.

To Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

One thousand gallons liquor which are being imported by George A. Gardiner reputable party of Victoria under his permit from Regina dated May thirtieth have been stopped at Lake Bennett under circumstances identical with those detailed in my telegram of eighth instant. Kindly send similar telegram to that already received. Message from Lake Bennett awaiting here your authorization.

ARCHER MARTIN.

OTTAWA, July 12, 1898.

ARCHER MARTIN, Barrister, Victoria, B.C.

Minister out of town. Instructions sent police officials by mail yesterday to allow George A. Gardiner to take in amount of liquor for which he holds permit.

A. P. COLLIER,
Private Secretary.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 11, 1898.

To Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Ottawa.

On thirtieth May George Shearwood reputable party of Victoria obtained permit from Regina one thousand gallons and despatched liquor about month ago via St. Michaels for Dawson. Responsible parties interested fear that they may have similar unexpected trouble on Yukon River to that now being experienced at Lake Bennett which they wish to avoid as consequences of being stopped on Yukon very serious. Kindly send telegram to me authorizing your officials on Yukon to allow liquor to pass. Messenger now waiting here to overtake shipment at St. Michaels with your telegram.

ARCHER MARTIN.

Liquor Permits in the Yukon.

OTTAWA, July 12, 1898.

ARCHER MARTIN, Barrister, Victoria, B.C.

Minister out of town. Instructions sent police officials by mail yesterday to allow George Shearwood to take in amount of liquor for which he holds permit.

A. P. COLLIER,
Private Secretary.

RETURN

[63a]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Frederick Peters, Q.C., of Victoria, B.C., to the Minister of the Interior or to any Minister of the Crown, or to any Deputy Minister, applying for or relating to the granting of any permit to take or import liquor into the Yukon District, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

(Telegrams.)

A private telegram, in cipher, was received from Mr. Frederick Peters by Sir Louis Davies. The answer to the telegram was as follows:—

FREDERICK PETERS, Victoria.

Saw Minister Interior. Regret exceedingly absolutely impossible to grant permit.

L. H. DAVIES.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 28, 1898.

To Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Governor North-west issued license to G. A. Strickland to take three thousand gallons liquor into Yukon date 21 May last ; liquor has been sent and is now on way up Yukon River, great loss wil result if liquor stopped. Will you kindly telegraph me an order to let it pass in and be sold.

FRED. PETERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, July 29, 1898.

Hon. FRED. PETERS, Victoria, B.C.

Yukon authorities already instructed *re* permits issued by North-west Governor. Strickland's included.

T. G. ROTHWELL,
Acting Deputy Minister.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 30, 1898.

T. G. ROTHWELL,
Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Can you say whether instructions are to pass liquor, Strickland permit ; important to know as he is sending agent to Dawson, Tuesday. Your telegram leaves doubtful what instructions sent.

FRED. PETERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, July 30, 1898.

Hon. FRED. PETERS, Victoria, B.C.

Yes. Strickland's permit of twenty-first May last, for three thousand gallons, is included in list which all police officers instructed to pass.

T. G. ROTHWELL,
Acting Deputy Minister.

VICTORIA, B.C., August 8, 1898.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company's permit dated May twenty-ninth not included in general release forwarded Major Steele, understand from Hon. Clifford Sifton it was included as telegraphed Haultain. "Amur" sails Wednesday. Please wire Steele release liquor covered by this permit.

FREDERICK PETERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, August 9, 1898.

Hon. FRED. PETERS, Victoria, B.C.

Permit one thousand gallons Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company issued May 21 last, is on list permits which police officers instructed to pass.

JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister.

RETURN

[63b]

To the HOUSE OF COMMONS of correspondence relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon Territory.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

YUKON LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Assented to December 7, 1898—not otherwise dated.

Received Interior Department, March 21, 1899.

Disallowed, April 14, 1899.

Letter to Mr. Ogilvie notifying him of disallowance sent April 15, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 13, 1899.

MAJOR PERRY,
North-west Mounted Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to confirm my telegram to you of this date, which was as follows :—

“Order has been passed prohibiting importation of liquor into Yukon Territory for the present. Advise all persons who have received permits or contemplate taking liquor into the territory accordingly, and also inform the press. This action has the effect of cancelling any permit issued upon which no liquor has been taken in up to the present time, except permits issued direct by the department for liquor for personal use.”

Yours very truly,
JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister.

Similar letter sent to J. M. Bowell, Collector of Customs, Vancouver, and to A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria, B.C.

RETURN

[63c]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 8th May, 1899, for copies of all liquor permits issued by Major Walsh, and all reports and correspondence respecting his action in this respect.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, March 4, 1898.

Major J. M. WALSH,
Administrator Yukon District,
Dawson, Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to inclose herewith a copy of an order of the Senate for a return of permits to take liquor into the Yukon District.

In the event of your having issued any such permits, or having authorized any other person to do so, please furnish the department with the following information in regard thereto :—

1. Number of permits granted to take liquor into the Yukon District ;
2. Date of each permit ;
3. Name of each permittee ;
4. Number of gallons covered by each permit ;
5. Fee charged per gallon in each case.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Assistant Secretary.

THE SENATE,
FRIDAY, February 18, 1898.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the Senate the number of permits that have been granted to persons for the purpose of taking spirituous and intoxicating liquors into the Yukon District, the date of such permits, together with the name of the person to whom a permit has been granted, and the number of gallons covered by such permit, and the fee charged by the government per gallon.

Ordered,—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of the Senate as are members of the Privy Council.

Attest,
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BENNETT, March 24, 1898.

To the Assistant Secretary,
Department of the Interior.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 4, 463602, requesting a return from me of permits granted in the Yukon District. I shall forward this to you within a few days.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BENNETT, April 1, 1898.

To the Hon. JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Inclosed find statement of permits for the importation of liquor into the Yukon District, issued by me or by my authority, as requested by the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

The money in payment of these permits in McLeod's case was paid to Captain Strickland, who handed it over to Captain Wood, and was used by him in paying off accounts. McCauley paid Wood for his permit, and this money too was used by Wood in paying off accounts.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

BENNETT, April 1, 1898.

STATEMENT of Permits for the importation of Liquor into the Yukon District issued by the Commissioner of the District.

Name.	Date.	Number of Gallons.	Fee per Gallon.
McLeod and Sullivan.....	Nov. 5th, 1897.....	1,000	\$2.00
P. McCauley.....	Feb. 18th, 1898.....	100	2.00

Certified correct.

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

Liquor Permits in the Yukon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 23, 1898.

Major J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
c/o. Officer in Command of N. W. Mounted Police,
Skagway, via Vancouver, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your letter of the 1st instant, written from Bennett, in which you inclose a statement of liquor permits issued by you up to that date. I may state that the government has not yet decided upon any policy with regard to the admission of liquor in the Yukon Territory, and that no permits are being issued from here in the meantime. I presume, therefore, that until you are further advised, it might be well not to issue any other permits.

Yours truly,
JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BENNETT, April 25, 1898.

To the Hon. JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Inclosed find statement of permits for the importation of liquor into the Yukon District issued by me or by my authority. I may say in forwarding a similar statement to the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, for the information of the Senate, N. McCauley's permit was shown for 100 gallons in place of for 1,000 gallons. Inspector Wood, who issued McCauley's permit, had only received payment for 100 gallons, and I had ordered cancellation of the balance of the permit, but afterwards found that McCauley had the liquor here, and in consequence had to allow it to pass in.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

STATEMENT of Permits for the importation of Liquor into the Yukon District,
issued by Major Walsh, Commissioner, or by his authority.

Name.	Where issued.	Date.	Year.	Quantity.	Amount paid.
				Galls.	\$
McLeod and Sullivan.....	Tagish.....	Nov. 5.....	1897	1,000	2,000
N. McCauley.....	Bennett.....	Feb. 22.....	1898	1,000	2,000

The amount of \$2,000 for McLeod and Sullivan's permit was paid by them to Inspector Strickland, and was handed over by him to Inspector Wood, who credited same to the general revenue from customs and other sources.

The amount of \$2,000 for N. McCauley's permit was paid by him to Inspector Wood, who credited same as above.

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

BENNETT, April 25, 1898.



EXTRACT from Report of August 15, 1898, from Major J. M. Walsh, Commissioner, upon the Yukon District, with regard to Liquor.

On my arrival at Dawson I found that Mr. Bulyea, representing the North-west Territorial Government, had collected \$2,000 license fee from each of some sixteen saloon-keepers, and had issued licenses to them accordingly. I had written you previously that I could not recognize the authority of the territorial government in this district, and advised the saloon-keepers that I would not recognize Mr. Bulyea's action. The saloons were, in consequence, run as before Mr. Bulyea's arrival at Dawson, under regulations defined by Superintendent Constantine, of the North-west Mounted Police, with some few amendments, such as the closing up of the bars on the Sabbath. Such liquor as was brought into the district was passed through under permit from the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories previous to my appointment as chief executive officer of the Government of Canada in the Yukon District, *except in two instances of permits issued on my own authority*. In two or three cases liquor was allowed to pass into the district at Dawson City by the North-west Mounted Police at Tagish, under permit issued by the territorial government, subsequent to my appointment as aforesaid, but why those permits were recognized I have been unable to ascertain, as it was directly contrary to instructions in this regard, which I had explicitly given and which I thought were as explicitly understood. Immediately upon the arrival of this liquor at Dawson I ordered it to be put in bond until such time as instructions could be received from Ottawa. At the same time I forwarded instructions to the officer commanding the North-west Mounted Police in the southern district to rigidly adhere to my previous instructions, and I concurrently sent him a copy of the list of permits which had been issued for the importation of liquor into the Yukon District, which were to be honoured by him, instructing him that these were the only permits which he could honour. This was in accordance with your communication to me from the Deputy Minister of your department, with which was inclosed a list of all permits issued for the importation of liquor into the Yukon District up to that time. I forwarded a copy of this list to the officer commanding the North-west Mounted Police in the southern division. At that time I wrote to you that I would do all in my power to curtail the liquor traffic and strongly advised that until I had seen you and given you all the details of which I had become cognizant, liquor be prohibited from the district. Subsequently, I received a further list of permits from Colonel Steele, which had been issued by the Government of the North-west Territories, and which, having been held by the Minister of Justice to be legal, had to be recognized, and I gave orders accordingly.

RETURN

[66a]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 24th April, 1899, for a copy of the report or reports of Mr. Coste, late Engineer of the Public Works Department, on the Yukon, more especially on the Teslin Lake route, for a railway into the Yukon; also a copy of the report of Mr. Lafontaine, or a copy of their joint report, if they made such a report.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Re YUKON-TESLIN ROUTE.

- Feb. 10th, 1898.—From Chief Engineer.—Reports on navigation of Stikine River from Fort Wrangel to Glenora, and of Teslin Lake, Teslin, Lewes and Yukon Rivers, and states that examination should be made of these waterways this summer. Cost to be defrayed out of sum of \$20,000 herein mentioned.
- March 10th, 1898.—From Minister.—Approving instructions to be given to Chief Engineer respecting the examination to be made of proposed Canadian route to the Yukon gold fields.
- April 23rd, 1898.—From Chief Engineer.—Reports on his examination of the mouth of the Stikine. Calls attention to wharf accommodation required at Glenora, and suggests the acquirement of a site for a wharf at Wrangel. Estimates cost of wharf and warehouse at Glenora at \$25,000, and states that in his opinion the Yukon can best be reached by the Stikine route, on condition that for the present a wagon route be built between Glenora and Teslin Lake, said wagon route to be transformed into a railway before the opening of navigation in 1899.
- Dec. 7th, 1898.—From Chief Engineer.—Reports on letters from the manager of the Canadian Development Co. and the manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., in which they recommend certain improvements in waterways between the head of Lake Bennett and Dawson City, and estimates cost at \$30,000. Recommends J. C. Tache to take charge of work, preparations for which should be commenced at once.
- Dec. 9, 1898.—From Chief Engineer.—Reporting on his examination of the principal inlets north of Burrard Inlet with a view of selecting the best harbour on the coast, which might be used as a terminus on Canadian territory, should it be decided to extend the proposed railway between Teslin Lake and the Stikine River, southward.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 10th February, 1898.

Honourable J. I. TARTE,
Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you the following information which I have obtained by consultation with Mr. Ogilvie and by reading Mr. Jennings's report concerning the navigation of the Stikine river from Fort Wrangel to Glenora, and concerning the navigation of Teslin lake, the Teslin River, the Lewis river and the Yukon River.

FIRST.—STIKINE RIVER.

The Stikine River is navigable for powerful boats from its mouth to Glenora, a distance of about 140 miles. The average current of the river is about three miles with occasional short stretches of rapid water with a current not exceeding five to six miles.

The estuary in American territory is tidal, that is, vessels must wait for tide to enter the river owing to the large sand flats drying at low water.

The river is comparatively free of snags, although difficulty has been experienced in several places by accumulation of drift wood, particularly at the little Cañon, 96 miles from the sea, and at Klootchman Cañon, 106 miles from the sea. A sum of \$5,000 could probably clear the river.

At two or three of the sharpest bends of the river, boats experience difficulty owing to the current carrying them on shore. At these places cables could be placed to assist these boats in ascending the current. Cost, say \$2,000.

Near Glenora there appear to be some rocks in the way of boats, these could be blasted if after examination they are found to be a serious obstruction. It would be well to provide say \$3,000 for this work.

The total required for the Stikine for immediate work should not exceed \$10,000.

SECOND.—TESLIN LAKE.

Teslin lake is about 65 miles long, and is navigable for vessels of light draught (not more than three feet 6 inches). The first ten miles are more like a river than a lake and have two narrows in which only four feet of water are available towards the end of the season of navigation, viz., 15th October.

THIRD.—TESLIN RIVER.

There does not appear to be any difficulty to navigate that river with small river steamers of three to four feet draught.

FOURTH.—LEWES RIVER.

The river Lewes is navigable to its confluence with the Yukon, but a great difficulty is experienced in running up the Five Finger rapids.

For the coming season of navigation the only assistance that could be given, to boats ascending the river would be to stretch a strong wire cable across the rapids, by which vessels would pull themselves up.

In the meantime an examination could be made with a view of removing the obstacles which form this dip or rapid. It would be well to provide for the purpose of the cable, examination and work next winter the sum of \$10,000.

FIFTH.—YUKON RIVER.

The Yukon River while shallow in places appears to be navigable for the same class of river boats which would have to be provided on the Lewes, Teslin River and Teslin Lake.

A general examination of these rivers should be made during the summer, the cost of which could be defrayed out of total of \$20,000 which is mentioned in this report.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

LOUIS COSTE,
Chief Engineer.

Coste Report on Teslin Lake Route.

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1898.

LOUIS COSTE, Esq.,
Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

SIR,—By direction of the Honourable the Minister, I have the honour to send you the following instructions with references to the examination you have already been verbally instructed by him to make in connection with the proposed Canadian route to the Yukon gold fields.

You will kindly proceed with all possible despatch to Victoria or Vancouver, British Columbia, and there make your final preparations for the examination in question.

You will understand that it is hardly possible to give you absolutely definite orders, as the information at hand is of a meagre nature, but it will be necessary that you shall include in your examination the following points, namely:—

1st.—Port Simpson and Observatory Inlet; to obtain all desirable information with reference to the navigation of that arm of the Portland Canal, depth of water, possibilities and facilities for transshipment at Simpson on boats capable of navigating to and up the Stikine, desirability of the construction of wharfs, docks, etc., at its upper end, should it be necessary in the future to extend from Glenora south-ward to the head of the Inlet, the railway which is now under contract from Glenora to Teslin Lake.

2nd.—Fort Wrangel and Stikine River.

You will make as close an examination of that portion of the river from its mouth to Glenora with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of navigation, the depth of water which will of course regulate the draft of the vessels which will navigate thereon, the works required to improve that navigation, either by snagging, removal of rocks or otherwise.

In this connection you will have at your disposal the snag boat "Sampson" which you are authorized to place in commission, and put it at work at such points of the Stikine river where you think it advisable.

As regards the examination of that portion of the Stikine river within the line which is claimed by the United States as their boundary, you are requested to exercise the greatest possible care, so as to avoid any friction of any kind, with the officials of the United States, but at the same time, it is desirable that you should make all endeavours to obtain all the information which might prove useful or desirable.

You will then proceed in the quickest manner to the head of Teslin Lake and to the Yukon Territory, through the rivers Hootalinqua, Lewes and Yukon, to Dawson City, making *en route* all the observations which you will think necessary, and putting in hand such work on that route as you will think indispensable in the interest of navigation.

While proceeding on that journey you will also be good enough to take notice with reference to the possibility of the construction of a telegraph line from the head of Teslin Lake to Dawson city, noting for that purpose the nature of the soil, whether there is any timber fit for poles, and taking all information in reference to the cost of transportation, wages, etc.

As often as it will be practicable, you will be kind enough to keep the department informed by interim reports, of your progress, and of the steps you have taken under these instructions.

The sum of \$1,000 will be placed at your disposal, immediately for the preliminary preparations, and a further credit for the sum of \$10,000 will be given to you on a bank in British Columbia, in order to enable you to complete your preparations and to pay the expenses of the examination to be made.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. GOBEL,
Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1898.

HON. J. ISRAEL TARTE,
Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honour to state the following concerning the examination I made of the mouth of the Stikine River, and upon the information which I obtained relative to its condition both during the winter and summer seasons.

The River Stikine has its source in the southern part of the Cassiar district, and runs north a distance of nearly 130 miles up to the 58th parallel, where it suddenly makes a sharp bend, and then runs almost due south to within twenty miles of its mouth, a distance of 150 miles. From that point it runs in a westerly direction and empties in the Stikine Strait (Pacific Ocean) between the islands of Wrangel and Mitkof. The total length of the Stikine River is approximately 300 miles, of which 130 miles are navigable, or as far as Glenora, which is the terminus of the proposed railway between the Stikine and Teslin Lake.

MOUTH OF THE STIKINE.

The mouth of the Stikine River proper is situated 10 miles from the port of Wrangel, between Point Rothsay and Farm Island, where it has a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is subjected to high tides varying from 18 to 26 feet (neaps 18, springs 26 feet) which affect the river as far up as the Ka-te-té River, a small tributary which empties into the Stikine 25 miles from its mouth.

That portion of the river is navigable without any difficulty on the rising tide. At the lowest water the mouth is for about two hours a sand flat for a distance of about 5 miles, through which the river winds its course, being about 200 feet in width, with a depth of water of about 20 inches; but as I said before, the rise of the tide makes this part of the river easily navigable, and as soon as the tide has risen 4 or 5 feet, there is abundance of water for any river boat.

The width of the river for the first 25 miles varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 500 feet, although in some places islands divide it in several channels, the largest of which is about 200 feet in width.

STIKINE RIVER FROM TIDAL WATER TO LITTLE CANON.

From the 25th mile to the Little Cañon, situated 95 miles from Port Wrangel, the river is tortuous, but is, from information obtained, easily navigable as soon the freshets commence, generally on or about the 1st June, when the water rises very suddenly to a height of 16 feet above its normal level. This navigation is good in June, July, August and September, the depth of water decreasing gradually. From the time of the opening of navigation until June, that is to say during the month of May, the river is low and can only be navigated with powerful river boats of a small draft. The same may be said for the month of October.

The greatest current from the mouth of the river to the Little Cañon is said to be about 7 miles an hour, but only at one or two places for short distances. In that section of the river the only impediment to navigation consists of snags and large trees which overhang the bank of the river. These obstructions can be easily removed, and the snag boat "Samson," which will shortly reach the mouth of the Stikine, will have no trouble in removing these obstacles.

As a matter of fact I believe that one season's work of the "Samson" will clear all the obstructions of that nature.

SECTION FROM LITTLE CANON TO GLENORA.

From Little Cañon to Glenora, a distance of about 45 miles, the information obtained leads me to believe that the Stikine River is deep enough for the navigation of river boats. In some stretches, particularly in the Little Cañon, the Klootchman

Coste Report on Teslin Lake Route.

Cañon and the Grand Rapids, the current is said to be very great, but the "Caledonia" has often made the trip as far as Telegraph Creek, and inasmuch as the new river boats built for the Stikine route are far more powerful than the "Caledonia," I have no reason to doubt that they will be able to reach Glenora without trouble.

The banks of the river are very high, the peaks of mountains over 5,000 feet high being situated only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the valley of the river. Fortunately whenever a glacier reaches the valley, it is in the widest part of the valley, and the navigable channel is on the opposite shore, so that danger cannot be anticipated from land or snow slides.

CONDITION OF THE STIKINE RIVER THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Stikine River is generally opened for navigation on or about the first week in May. It is low until the melting of the snow commences, but affords good navigation in June, July, August and September, and while difficult in May and October, can be navigated by small powerful river boats during these two months.

The ice forms on the river in the upper stretches from the 15th November, to the 30th November, and the first cold weather is generally followed by great falls of snow which militate greatly against the facility of travel during the winter season, although it is always possible for light convoys to reach Glenora by that route during the months of January and February and often in March. This year owing to a very early spring all movement on the river ceased about the 15th March.

WORK REQUIRED ON THE STIKINE.

The work required on the Stikine will be light. Beyond the removal of snags, which will be attended to by the snag boat "Samson," there may be a few pieces of projecting rock to blast in the cañons, and a small ledge near Glenora to remove.

For this purpose 500 lbs. of dynamite have been taken from Vancouver on the "Samson."

In two or three places it may also be found advisable to close some small channels to concentrate the force of the current in the main channel and obtain a greater depth by scour. This work if found necessary, will be done by the crew of the "Samson," which has had a great experience of work of that kind on the Fraser river. The work will be done cheaply with brush mattresses and piling.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE STIKINE RIVER AS A LINK IN A ROUTE TO THE YUKON.

From all I have heard and seen on the coast, I believe that being given that the portage from Glenora to Teslin Lake is improved by the construction of a railway or wagon route, the Stikine route will be the cheapest and best inlet into the Yukon Territory for all provisions and mining supplies required in that country during the summer season, particularly as it is known by Mr. Hamlin's report that the Hootalinqua river offers no obstacle to navigation, and that the Lewis and Yukon rivers are navigable,—the only difficult place being the Five Finger Rapid on the Lewes river, which, from a description given to me by Mr. Ogilvie, can be improved with very little work. A great number of people are anxious to avail themselves of the Stikine route, and I, therefore, must strongly insist upon the necessity of improving at once that part of the route which lies between Glenora and Teslin Lake.

Had it been possible to construct the proposed railway between these two points in time for the opening of navigation, I have no doubt that the large majority of the gold seekers or traders intending to go into the Yukon, would have adopted that route.

In this connection allow me to point out that large wharfing accommodation will be required both at Wrangel and at Glenora.

At Wrangle there are only two wharfs, the Boscowith wharf which is I understand the property of the Hudson Bay Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf. I doubt very much that these wharfs which have only a frontage of 250 and

340 feet respectively, for ocean steamers, and about the same frontage for river boats, will afford sufficient accommodation, and I fear that the rates charged for transshipment (\$3 per ton) may militate against cheap supplies in the Yukon.

My idea would be that the Government should acquire a site through an agent and build a wharf at that place; this can be done, although as Wrangel is in American territory it might perhaps be as well to ascertain whether there would be any objection to the construction of a wharf at that place by the Canadian Government, on the part of the American authorities.

At Glenora wharf accommodation is at present almost nil. A good wharf 500 feet frontage on the river with a first class warehouse would not cost more than \$25,000.

To resume, the Stikine route is in my opinion the best to reach the Yukon on condition that, for the present, a wagon route be built between Glenora and Teslin Lake without delay, said wagon route being transformed into a railway before the opening of navigation in 1899.

Later on, when this work has been completed, the question of a railway route to a Canadian port might be considered, and when built would certainly assure to Canadians the vast trade to the Yukon and the larger share of the immense riches contained in that territory and in the numerous mineral districts of northern British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

LOUIS COSTE,
Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 7th December, 1898.

Hon. J. I. TARTE,
Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—With reference to letters from Mr. Maitland Kersey, Manager of the Canadian Development Company, and Captain John Irving, Manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, in which they recommend certain improvements in the waterways between the Head of Lake Bennett and Dawson City, I have the honour to report the following:

The most popular route into the Yukon country has been in the past, by way of Skagway, Lake Bennett, the Lewes and Yukon rivers.

This route with the exception of 38 miles from Skagway to the head of Lake Bennett and the 3 mile portage occasioned by the Mile Cañon and the White Horse Rapids is entirely a water route.

The overland journey from Skagway to the head of Lake Bennett can at the present time be accomplished by train for a distance of 8 miles, and by pack train for 30 miles, but the railway is very nearly completed to the summit of the White Pass, a distance of 18 miles, and will undoubtedly be completed to the head of Lake Bennett at the beginning of next June, if the company is allowed to construct on Canadian territory.

From the head of Lake Bennett, the route is Lake Bennett, Lake Nares, Lake Tagish, the 6 Mile River, Lake Marsh, the 60 Mile River (Upper Lewes) up to the landing above Mile Cañon a distance of about 95 miles. This stretch of water is navigated daily by two small steamers of light draught and passengers and freight are safely carried in these boats and landed at the upper end of Mile Cañon.

From the landing above the Mile Cañon to the landing below the White Horse Rapids the distance is about three miles. Freight is carried by tramway, passengers walk, unless they are tempted to run the Cañon and White Horse Rapids, in small row-boats or in small barges, a feat attempted by many last year with comparatively few accidents.

Coste Report on Teslin Lake Route.

From the White Horse Rapids to Dawson City, the navigation is continuous, the distance being about 439 miles. The starting point is the landing below the White Horse Rapids, and thence by the 60 Mile River, Lake Laberge, the 30 Mile River, the Lewes and Yukon rivers, Dawson City is reached without change of boats.

The existence of the Mile Cañon and the White Horse Rapids is a great drawback to the continuity of navigation, and increases the cost of transportation considerably, but as the only way of improving this condition of affairs would be to build a dam and lock at an enormous cost probably half a million dollars, I do not propose to recommend that any work be undertaken at that point, especially in view of the proposed extension of the railway from Skagway to a point below the White Horse Rapids on the 60 Mile River.

On the first stretch of navigation, viz. : between the head of Lake Bennett to the White Horse Rapids; two points require to be improved. The first point is the Cariboo Crossing at the foot of Lake Bennett where for a short distance there is only about 2 feet 6 inches of water at the time of low water in June and beginning of July.

The only reliable means of increasing that depth would be by the construction of a wing dam about 150 feet in length so as to raise the water by about 1 foot.

This dam would cost about \$6,000.

The second point is the 6 Mile River in which four or five rocks, which are in close proximity to the channel, should be blasted.

Estimated cost \$2,000.

Improvements at these two points would enable light draught boats to reach the White Horse Rapids without any danger whatever.

On the second stretch of navigation, from the White Horse Rapids to Dawson City, a number of improvements are required to permit navigation with any degree of reasonable security.

Starting from the White Horse Rapids, the steamers go down the 60 Mile River until they reach Lake Laberge, and go down that portion of the Lewes River, known locally as the 30 Mile River, thence by the Lewes and Yukon rivers they proceed on to Dawson.

It is principally on the 30 Mile River that improvements are required.

This river, which may be said to be the outlet of a large number of mountain lakes, is at its lowest level immediately after the ice has disappeared, and remains very low up to about the 15th of July. During that time it is extremely difficult to navigate this river owing to the large quantities of rocks in the channel. From July to the close of navigation the 30 Mile River rises from 8 to 12 feet, but even then, several very dangerous rocks, almost level with the water, or submerged from 2 to 3 feet, render the navigation very difficult and precarious. I am not able to give an estimate of the cost of removing all the rocks or boulders which are in the way of navigation, as the examination was made at the time of high water by Mr. Lafontaine, but a sum of \$10,000 could profitably be expended this winter in blasting the most dangerous of the rocks.

I inclose a sketch of the river which will give an approximate idea of its condition.

The next point of importance where improvements are needed is the Five Finger Rapids, on the Lewes River.

The present channel is on the right hand side, but it is hardly wide enough for steamers such as the "James Domville," the "Canadian," the "Columbian," which are nearly 150 feet in length, and moreover there is a considerable dip or fall in the water level of the river which makes it very dangerous for steamers.

A lack of steam power at the required moment would mean sure destruction.

On the left hand side the channel is wide, fully 250 feet, and while the current is very rapid there is no fall.

Unfortunately several large rocks obstruct the channel and render it more dangerous than the other.

By the removal of these rocks four or five in number, and of two or three a little below the rapids, this channel would afford ample security to any steamboat.

The estimated cost of removing these rocks is \$5,000.

Three miles below the Five Finger Rapids there is another rapid known as the Rink Rapid. The channel is wide, about 150 feet along the right bank of the river, but it is obstructed by two rocks which can easily be removed at a small cost, probably not more than \$1,000.

From that point down to Fort Selkirk and thence to Dawson City there are no rapids and practically no impediment to navigation except during the period of low water in September and October, when, owing to the low water and the existence of gravel bars the main channel has only about three to four feet of water. These shoal spots occur generally where the river is very wide and where there are a number of different channels.

This has lead several people to recommend the closing of several subsidiary channels, so as to confine the flow of the river into one main channel, but my opinion is that the force of the water would not have the desired effect on the very coarse gravel bars, and that to deepen the channel it would be necessary to build works strong enough to confine the flow of ice in the spring through the one channel. This, however, would entail a very large expenditure which I cannot recommend, with a better knowledge of the Lewes and Yukon rivers, and with a great deal of caution, the pilots of the steamers navigating these rivers will be able, even at the time of lowest water, to pick up a channel where their light draught boats can pass without too much difficulty.

The improvements above referred to are important. The Skagway route is bound to remain for years yet the favourite route into the Yukon country, and inasmuch as it is almost entirely in Canadian territory, I feel justified in recommending these improvements to the earnest attention of the Honourable the Minister.

The following table shows the work recommended :—

1. At Cariboo crossing, wing dam required to increase depth of water by one foot at least, estimated cost	\$ 6,000
2. Removal of rocks in the Sixty-mile River between Lake Tagish and Lake Marsh, say	2,000
3. Removal of rocks in the Thirty-mile River from Lake Laberge to the confluence of the Lewes and Hootalinqua rivers, say	10,000
4. Removal of rocks at the Five Finger Rapids, say	5,000
5. Removal of rocks at the Rink Rapids	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 24,000
Add for contingencies and superintendence	6,000
	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

Preparations for the carrying out of this work should commence at once. The only favourable season to do this work is the winter, when the water is low, most of the rocks are bare, and the points are easily accessible.

In this connection I would suggest that Mr. J. C. Taché, of this department, be placed in charge of the work, and that James Jarmin, who has had considerable experience in handling dynamite, be sent with him not later than the 15th January next, in order that they may reach the scene of operations early in March.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

LOUIS COSTE,
Chief Engineer.

Coste Report on Teslin Lake Route.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1898.

Honourable J. I. TARTE,
Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—Early last March you instructed me to proceed to the Pacific coast to examine the principal inlets north of Burrard Inlet with a view of selecting the best harbour on the coast which might be used as a terminus on Canadian territory for the proposed railway between Teslin Lake and the Stikine River, should it be decided to extend this railway southward, either in case of difficulties with the American authorities at Wrangel, or in the event of the Stikine River proving non-navigable.

You also instructed me to make an examination, and if I thought it advisable, a complete survey of the Stikine River, and you gave me authority to undertake whatever work I might deem expedient in the interest of navigation on that river, and for that purpose you placed at my disposal the services of the snag boat "Samson," which was then in commission on the Fraser River.

You further directed me to proceed to Dawson City by way of Teslin Lake, and to examine Teslin Lake, the Hootalinqua, the Lewes and the Yukon rivers, so as to ascertain whether or not these waterways were navigable or could be made so with a small expenditure of money.

To enable me to carry out this important work, you were kind enough to give me the following staff:—

Mr. Emery Lafontaine, as first assistant.

Mr. N. B. McLean, as second assistant.

Mr. J. Gobeil, as secretary.

Messrs. J. McDougall, E. B. Charleson, J. A. Armstrong, and Blain St. Aubin, as rodmen, chainmen, &c.

Messrs. Jarmine and Lemoine, as foremen of work.

To this staff I added Captain Gardner, a first class pilot, who had been strongly recommended to me by the manager of the Hudson Bay Company as one of the best swift water pilots on the Pacific coast.

I also obtained the services of a cook.

All the members of this staff have given me entire satisfaction, and it was with regret that I dispensed with the services of most of them when after a most careful examination of the Stikine River I concluded that it was not necessary to make a thorough survey of that river, owing to the ever-changing course of the navigable channel, and the fact that I realized that a survey would cost at least \$25,000.

I have already given you my report concerning the examination of the inlets, and have recommended, in the event of the Teslin-Stikine Railway being built and eventually extended in a southerly direction, that Kitimat Harbour at the head of the Douglas Channel be selected as the terminus on the Pacific coast in Canadian territory.

My reason for selecting Kitimat Harbour, in preference to the harbour at the head of Alice Arm was that a railway from the Stikine at or near Glenora to Kitimat Harbour would, although somewhat longer, pass through a much better country than a railway which would reach Alice Arm, and would become a great factor in the future development of two important mining districts, *i.e.*, the Omenica and North Cariboo districts.

STIKINE RIVER.

Much has already been written concerning the Stikine River. It has been since 1873, when the Cassiar district was opened up, an important avenue of communication from the coast to the Dease Lake district.

The exact position of its source is unknown, but it is supposed to be in the high mountains from which both the Skeena and the Naas rivers flow. Its general course is first northward for a distance of about 120 miles, then it gradually circles westward for a distance of 50 miles and trends southward for nearly 100 miles to a point about

25 miles from its mouth, where its direction becomes almost due east and west until it reaches the sea, through the flats situated between the Mitkof and Wrangel Islands.

The mouth of the Stikine is subjected to very high tides, varying from 18 to 26 feet.

From personal observations, I would say that the highest tide only affects the river for a distance of about 12 miles from its mouth. Other authorities, however, contend that the influence of tidal action is felt as far up as the mouth of Ka-te-té River, a small tributary which empties into it 25 miles from the mouth.

At lowest water, the channel of the river through the flats has only a depth of about 20 inches of water, but on the rising tide, this channel becomes navigable for stern-wheeled steamers, and as a matter of fact the whole of the portion of the river affected by tide is always easily navigated, the current averages only two miles per hour.

From the mouth of the Ka-te-té to the Little Cañon, 95 miles from Fort Wrangel, the river is tortuous and at various points very swift, 5 and 6 miles per hour, but powerful stern-wheel steamers navigate this stretch without too much difficulty from the time of the freshets which occur on or about the 1st June until about the 15th August, when the water has receded 12 or 15 feet and has reached a very low stage. From that time to the close of navigation, about 15th November, navigation is only possible to the smallest stern-wheel steamers, and then with considerable difficulty. The only impediment to navigation in that portion of the river was snags and overhanging trees. These obstructions have been in great part removed during the past summer.

The Little Cañon is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, its width being from 150 to 200 feet, confined between banks 100 to 350 feet in height. This cañon is navigable at all times, except for three or four days at the time of the freshets, when the current is exceedingly swift, probably 8 to 10 miles per hour, and at that time the river carries so many trees and logs that it would be unsafe to attempt to run the cañon.

Above the Little Cañon and right up to Glenora, a distance of about 40 miles, the river is very rapid, particularly at the Klootchman Cañon and at the Grand Rapid, but the depth of water is generally ample for the stern-wheel steamers which can navigate the lower portion of the river. In that stretch it is, however, a constant pull, and good engine power is required.

Above Glenora the river is navigable to Telegraph Creek, a further distance of 10 miles; on that stretch of the river, the current averages, 6 miles per hour, but there is good water, and powerful boats have no difficulty.

At Telegraph Creek the river is 500 feet in width, and its elevation above sea-level is 540 feet. The principal tributaries of the Stikine River are:—The First and Second Forks, the Scud and the Iskoot Rivers on the left bank, and the Tuya, the Tahltan and the Clearwater Rivers on the right bank.

The banks of the river are generally very high. In places peaks 5,000 feet high are only one mile from the water's edge, and several very large glaciers extend gradually from the summit of these mountains to almost the banks of the river—such as the Little Glacier, the Great Glacier, the Mud Glacier and the Flood Glacier. These glaciers are almost the only feeders of the lower portion of the river, that below the Little Cañon, and the river commences to lower as soon as the weather becomes cold and the thawing of these glaciers ceases, so that it often happens in the autumn that the Stikine River is very high after several days of rain in its upper stretch, from its source to the cañon, and yet it remains very low below the cañon to the mouth.

During the season considerable work was done on the Stikine River in removing snags and sunken logs and in cutting over-hanging trees along the banks in the deepest channels.

The snag boat "Samson" commenced operations on the 1st of June, and continued up to the 27th day of September, removing during the time 1,923 snags, over-hanging trees or logs which were all considered a source of danger to navigation. All those snags or trees were of considerable length, some being nearly 200 feet.

The operations of the snag boat were confined to that stretch of the river lying between the Provisional Boundary and the 75th mile. Owing to the great current of the river and the lack of power in the boat, it was found better and more economical

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to send a party composed of Indians and half-breeds under the supervision of Messrs. Jarmin & Lemoine to remove by blasting all the bad snags and other obstructions lying between the 75th mile and Glenora.

This party performed the work entrusted to them to the satisfaction of the captains of the steamers navigating the river. I regret to be unable to give the details of their work. The weekly reports of the superintendents have been destroyed by fire at New Westminster.

The total expenditure for this work from March to the end of October will not exceed \$20,000.

On the whole, while the Stikine River is navigable for three months of the year by powerful stern-wheel steamers of light draught, it is evident that if the proposed railway between Glenora and Teslin Lake had been constructed, the Stikine River would only have served temporarily as the first link in the route, and that it would have been necessary to extend the railway in a southerly direction to a point on the Pacific, in Canadian territory.

The movement of passengers and merchandise on the Stikine was considerable between the opening of navigation and the first of July, but the abandonment of the projected railway and the knowledge that the trail between the Stikine River and Teslin Lake was in very poor condition, and beyond all other reasons, the fact that the cost of transportation of freight was about \$800 per ton from Glenora or Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake, and only possible by horses or mules, discouraged the large number of prospectors who had selected the Stikine-Teslin route, and some abandoned all idea of reaching the Yukon and went to the Dease Lake country, while others returned to Wrangel and made their way to the Yukon by Skagway or Dyea. A few, however, more courageous and better equipped, undertook the long portage between the Stikine and Teslin Lake, but very few of these unfortunates have been lucky enough to reach the Klondyke this year.

TRAIL FROM THE STIKINE TO TESLIN LAKE.

This trail starts from Glenora or Telegraph Creek on the Stikine and trends in a northerly direction until the Tahltan River is reached, thence it runs westwardly to the Egnelle Mountain, and thence again in a northerly direction until it reaches the head of Lake Teslin.

The length of the trail is 175 miles. With the exception of the first 4 miles which had been converted into a wagon road by the Mackenzie-Mann party in the early spring, and the next twenty miles on which some little work was done, the trail was in a most deplorable condition, and travelling across from the Stikine to Teslin was the hardest kind of travelling.

Freighting was done almost altogether by pack trains of horses and mules, at the enormous cost of 40c. per pound, and at that price very little business would have been done by the packers had it not been for the large amount of freight of the Yukon military force.

Only about 600 prospectors undertook to portage between the Stikine and Teslin Lake, and all experienced considerable difficulty and great hardship, and lost the greater part of the summer on the trail.

The government of British Columbia had, in the early part of the season, a small force of men at work at various points on the trail, but while the few bridges erected, did afford better passage across some of the streams, miles and miles of marshy ground had to be crossed, in which pack animals would sink and fall, necessitating re-packing and causing great delay.

The country traversed by the trail is generally covered by moss or decayed vegetable matter to a depth of from one to two feet which would have to be removed in case the construction of a wagon road was decided upon. This would considerably increase the cost of such a road, and probably bring it up to about \$3,000 per mile.

From Telegraph Creek to the Nahlin River a distance of about 120 miles, a wagon road could be located along the present trail, but from the Nahlin to Teslin Lake,

it would be necessary to locate the road considerably east of the present trail on the side hill situated from 6 to 8 miles eastward, in order to avoid the numerous marshes which the present trail crosses.

A very good description of the country traversed by the trail has already been given by Mr. St. Cyr, see report of Department of Interior for the year 1897, pages 101 to 114.

TESLIN LAKE AND HOOTALINQUA RIVER.

Teslin Lake is about 65 miles in length but its average width is not more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It has more the appearance of a large river. The depth of water varies considerably, is always ample for any stern-wheel steamer which might be placed on the route. At the lower end, however, there is a very shallow passage known as the Narrows in which only 5 feet of water are found, but when these Narrows cease to afford enough water for light draught steamers, the Hootalinqua has long ceased to be navigable. The bearing of the lake is north-west. The only important rivers which empty into Teslin Lake are the Nisultin and the Morley Rivers.

The Hootalinqua River is the outlet of Lake Teslin. It runs generally in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 130 miles until it joins the 30 Mile River forming with this latter the Lewes River proper.

The Hootalinqua is a rapid river exceedingly crooked, with very sharp bends. The average rate of the current in July was about 4 miles per hour—maximum current being 6 miles per hour in four or five places, but only for very short distances.

The river is for the greater portion divided into many channels and its width therefore varies considerably. The main channel may be said to average about 350 feet in width, although in places the navigable channel is less than 100 feet in width, through sand and gravel bars through which it is very difficult to find the deepest water.

At the time of my examination, end of July, the Hootalinqua was navigable for small steamers drawing 4 feet of water, and the "Anglian" a small stern-wheeler built on Teslin Lake, made one trip down the Hootalinqua at that time, drawing 3 feet 6 inches, without experiencing too much difficulty, but on the 15th of August, this same steamer attempted to go up the Hootalinqua on a draught of only 1 foot 10 inches, but only managed with the utmost difficulty to go up 20 miles, then it was ascertained that for a long distance the river only afforded 2 feet of water and the attempt to proceed further up was abandoned.

I can fully credit the statements made by the officers of the "Anglian" as I realised while examining the river that it was fast falling and that there was then in many places barely enough water for a loaded boat.

LEWES RIVER.

The Lewes River proper commences at the confluence of the Hootalinqua and the 30 Mile River, this latter being the discharge of a series of lakes situated north of the Lynn Canal in the coast range of mountains.

The bearing of the river is nearly due north until the mouth of the Big Salmon River is reached, 28 miles from the confluence of the Hootalinqua and the 30 Mile River. It is generally much narrower and comparatively speaking less crooked than the remainder of the river. The average width of that stretch of the river is not more than 500 feet, while the average current is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. The capacity of the river was computed to be, at the end of July, 35,000 cubic feet per second above the junction of the Big Salmon River.

From the mouth of the Big Salmon River, which empties into the Lewes on the right bank, to the mouth of the Nordenskiöld, which empties into the Lewes on the left bank, or for a distance of 58 miles, the bearing of the river is almost west-north-west. The only tributary of importance between the Big Salmon and the Nordenskiöld is the Little Salmon, which empties into the Lewes about half way between the two, on the right bank.

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On this stretch the current is not so great and seldom exceeds 4 miles per hour, while it only averages about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It does not appear to offer any difficulty to navigation.

The hills forming the valley of the river are comparatively low, seldom exceeding 800 feet in height, except the Siminow Hills, opposite the mouth of the Big Salmon River, which rise fully 2,000 feet above the level of the river.

From the mouth of the Nordenskiöld to its confluence with the Pelly River at Fort Selkirk, the Lewes River runs in a north-westerly direction. It is very swift for the whole distance which is about 56 miles. The average being fully $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and occasionally as much as 6 miles per hour for short distances.

The hills along this section of the river are not much more than 1,000 feet in height. They slope to the water's edge in terraces, the lower one being generally flat and often not more than 50 feet in height. The river is strewn with islands and in many places it is a hard matter to select the best channel. It is particularly so, near Fort Selkirk, among what is known as the Ingersoll group of islands, where at the time of low water, September and October, it is only with great difficulty that a steamer requiring 4 feet of water can find its way.

It has been suggested that if a number of the smaller channels were closed, the increased volume of water which would be thrown into the main channel might have a tendency to scour and thus deepen the river. I do not think that the closing of any of the channels would have the result anticipated. The bars are composed of very coarse and packed gravel and the force of the water would not deepen the main channel. The only way of obtaining more water would be by the building of very extensive works which would confine the flow of the ice in the spring into the one channel. This project, however, cannot be recommended owing to the very great cost of such a project.

Navigation must always be subjected to some slight drawback in a sparsely inhabited country such as the one traversed by the Lewes River, although I have no doubt that as the pilots become better acquainted with the river channels they always will be able to overcome the difficulty above referred to.

There are, however, on this section of the Lewes River two points where by a small expenditure of money great good might be done to navigation. I refer to the Five Finger Rapids and the Rink Rapids.

The Five Finger Rapid is situated 17 miles below the mouth of the Nordenskiöld River. At that point the river is divided into several channels formed by rocky islands. Its total width is about 700 feet.

The channel on the right bank is not over 80 feet in width, but the fall or dip of nearly 2 feet while not a great obstacle to boats going down stream, stands as a great obstruction to boats going up river. Several of these such as the "Canadian" and the "Columbian" have run up this fall, but it is a dangerous feat. Lack of steam power or the slightest derangement in the machinery would mean sure destruction.

The left hand channel is wide, fully 250 feet and would afford a much safer passage for steamers were it not that it is obstructed by several rocks which render it very dangerous.

These rocks could be blasted during the winter season for a comparatively small expenditure, probably not more than \$5,000, and then the Five Finger Rapid could easily be overcome. This improvement is all the more required that the navigable channel below the rapids is along the left bank of the river and steamers shooting the rapids on the right hand channel have to immediately cross the river in order to avoid the shallow point of the island situated below the rapids, a not always easy thing to do in a current of nearly 7 miles per hour.

Three miles below the Five Finger Rapids is another rapid known as the Rink Rapid formed by a bar of rocks. The navigable channel is along the right bank of the river. It is fully 150 feet in width, but is obstructed by two points of rock. The removal of these two small obstructions would make the channel perfectly safe. This could be done on the ice for about \$1,000.

YUKON RIVER.

At Fort Selkirk the Lewes and the Pelly rivers join to from the Yukon River.

From the confluence of these rivers to Dawson City, the distance by river is about 169 miles, 75 miles in a direction almost due west and the remainder of the distance almost due north.

The Yukon is generally very wide, averaging fully one-half a mile. It contains a great many islands all well timbered, and a great many coarse gravel bars, but the main channel is very easy to follow and offers abundance of water for stern-wheel steamers. The current is moderate, varying from 1 to 4 miles per hour, but it is only very occasionally and for very small distances that it exceeds three miles.

The principal tributaries are: on the east side, the Stewart, the Indian and the Klondike rivers: on the west side, the White River and the 60 Mile River.

Both the Stewart and the White rivers are very important feeders of the Yukon.

Dawson City is situated on the right bank of the Yukon, north of the confluence of the Klondike River. It is the mining town of that country. The population on the 10th of August, according to the mounted police, was 16,000 inhabitants. There are three churches, two hospitals, the government and mounted police buildings, three steam saw-mills, the permanent buildings of the Alaska Commercial Company and of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, and a large number of saloons and hotels.

There are yet only very few private residences worth speaking of. Most of them are small log shanties.

The only question which is of interest to this department in connection with Dawson City, is the question of the water frontage.

The frontage of the town on the Yukon River has a length of about 5,600 feet, but out of that only one half is available for navigation purposes, the other half being obstructed by a bar of considerable extent formed by the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers. This bar is bare at the time steamers commence to arrive at Dawson from St. Michaels. It is still covered in part by water when the first steamers arrive from up river.

The principal navigation companies are anxious to secure water frontage, and the Alaska Commercial Company, the North American Transportation and Trading Company and the Canadian Development Company have already made applications for grants or leases of certain portions of the frontage on which they may provide landing facilities for passengers and freight.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company apply for an absolute grant of the foreshore in front of their property situated north of Fourth Street, the frontage having a length of 178 feet for the purpose of building a permanent wharf.

The Alaska Commercial Company ask that the foreshore in front of their premises between Third and Fourth Streets, a distance of 200 feet be reserved for their company's steamboats, their purpose being to build temporary landings to accommodate their trade.

The Canadian Development Company make a request similar to that of the Alaska Commercial. They ask about 200 feet frontage to accommodate their steamers.

This question is an important one, and some steps ought to be taken to settle it before the opening of navigation next season. Last year nobody looked after the distribution of the water frontage and the result was that the mill-owners occupied nearly the whole of the deep frontage, leaving only about 350 feet for the accommodation of a large fleet of steamers.

If the government does not intend to grant absolutely portions of the foreshore to the owners of the land fronting on such foreshore, I would recommend that yearly leases be issued to *bona fide* navigation or trading companies, at the rate of \$5.00 per foot frontage per annum limiting the length of frontage granted under each lease to 200 feet and giving under such lease power to the lessors to collect moderate wharf dues.

During the season of navigation of 1898, fully one hundred steamers made their way to Dawson City. All stern-wheel steamers varying greatly in size from 60 to 260 feet in length.

Coste Report on Teslin Lake Route.

LOWER YUKON FROM DAWSON TO THE BEHRING SEA.

From Dawson to the Behring Sea a distance of about 1,300 miles, the Yukon River is navigable for large stern-wheel steamers, as was amply demonstrated last season, fully 100 steamers making their way to Dawson from St. Michaels all loaded up with merchandise of every description and often having two or more barges in tow.

The only portions of that stretch of the Yukon where steamers have some difficulty are between Circle City and Fort Yukon for a distance of nearly 100 miles where the river passes through flats and is divided into a very large number of channels out of which it is very difficult to pick up the main channel and at the mouth of the Yukon where at low tide it takes a first class pilot to find the channel, but with a little more experience, and a few land marks which will without doubt be erected next year I do not doubt that the Yukon will always prove a formidable rival for the carriage of freight to any other route.

It is an all water route by which freight can be landed at Dawson City from San Francisco or Seattle for about \$60 per ton.

The greatest drawback to the St. Michaels route is the fact that the mouth of the Yukon is seldom free from ice before the 1st of July, but to obviate this disadvantage, I heard that the Transportation Company intended shortly to erect large warehouses at a place called Fort Hamilton some 60 miles up river from the mouth, and that they would henceforth start their river boats from that point and would by so doing have from four to five weeks more navigation. Between St. Michaels which is the terminal point for ocean steamers, and Fort Hamilton, a special fleet of small flat bottom steamers would navigate and constantly replenish the warehouses at Fort Hamilton.

A first class stern wheel steamer makes the journey between St. Michaels and Dawson City in 16 to 20 days, against the current, the return voyage only occupying from 6 to 8 days, nearly half of that time being lost in stoppages at the different mining camps along the river on Alaskan Territory or in taking fuel on board.

Concerning the construction of a telegraph line from Quesnelle, the present terminus of the Government Telegraph Line in British Columbia, to Dawson City, by way of Telegraph Creek, Teslin and Fort Selkirk, I am able to report that the construction of this line would be an easy matter. The country is an open one, in which, however, timber suitable for telegraph poles is plentiful all along the route which the line would follow. Generally along the trail from Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake and from Teslin Lake along the east shore of the lake, then following practically the Hootalinqua, the Lewes and the Yukon, it would reach Dawson City.

There would be several important rivers to cross and in my opinion it would be necessary to have small lengths of cable, for example in crossing the Mitsultin River, the Stewart River and possibly the Big Salmon.

The average cost per mile should not exceed \$275.

A telegraph line to Dawson City would be very valuable, and would undoubtedly earn a large income, not counting the immense service it would render to the government and to the mining population in the Yukon, and the Omenica District.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

LOUIS COSTE,
Chief Engineer.

62 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 68A.)

A. 1899

CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

IN REFERENCE TO

STANLEY PARK

AND

DEADMAN'S ISLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

RETURN

[68a.]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, dated 1st May, for copies of all Orders in Council respecting Stanley Park and Deadman's Island, Vancouver, B.C., and all correspondence between the different Departments of the Canadian Government and the Imperial military and naval authorities respecting the park, or island, or both. Also for copies of all correspondence respecting the same with the Government of British Columbia, the city of Vancouver, and the park authorities.

Also for all correspondence between the member for Burrard, the Hon. Minister of Militia and Defence and the Department of Militia, the Hon. Minister of the Interior and other members of the Government, respecting the same.

Also for all correspondence between Mr. Ludgate and his representative and any Department of Government respecting Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all applications and correspondence respecting a lease or grant of Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all departmental reports, memoranda or letters on file in the Departments of Justice, Interior, Militia and Defence, respecting the park, Deadman's Island, or the title and disposal of the same; also a copy of all grants or leases of the park or Deadman's Island. Also all reports or information obtained by the different departments before any lease or grant of Deadman's Island was enacted. Also all memorials or correspondence respecting the granting of any lease of Deadman's Island.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

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Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 25th February, 1880.

On a memorandum dated 16th February, 1880, from the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, reporting that he is informed that a considerable area of lands, situate at important points along the coast line in the province of British Columbia, is held by the Imperial Government as military and naval reserves, and suggesting for the consideration of your Excellency in Council the expediency of inviting the attention of the Imperial authorities to the fact, and asking should the same not be inconsistent with the views of Her Majesty's government that the lands in question, excepting such as may actually be required for military or naval purposes, may be transferred to the Dominion, to be held and administered in the same manner as the lands of corresponding character in the older provinces formerly transferred by Her Majesty's government to Canada.

The committee submit the foregoing suggestions for your Excellency's approval.

J. O. COTÉ,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Earl of Derby to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Governor General, the Most Honourable
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, 27th March, 1884.

MY LORD,—With reference to your despatch No. 207 of the 13th of July, 1881, and to previous correspondence respecting the proposed surrender to the Canadian Government of certain lands reserved for naval and military purposes in British Columbia, I have the honour to state that the power of Governor Douglas to make reserves in British Columbia appears to have rested on the 2nd clause of his commission, dated the 2nd of September, 1858, directing him to execute his trust according to powers, directions and authorities granted or appointed to him under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or by Order in Council or by the Queen through one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and further, upon despatches from Sir E. B. Lytton, dated the 31st of July and 14th of August, 1858, and giving him instructions as to the marking out of allotments for public purposes and giving him provisional rules for his guidance in selling lands. These papers are contained in a parliamentary paper given to the British Parliament in 1859 entitled "Papers relative to the affairs of British Columbia," printed 18th February, 1859, pp. 3, 45 and 49. And it has always been considered that reserves made by him were valid and became effectual without confirmation by the Secretary of State.

As regards the reserves now in question no formal deed appears to have been made conveying them to the military or naval authorities, and I am advised that they may now in like manner be surrendered without the formality of a regular deed of conveyance.

It appears therefore sufficient to state that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to surrender the military reserves specified in the schedule to the War Office Letter of the 27th of July, 1883, a copy of which is inclosed, and all navy reserves with the exception of those mentioned in the letter from the Admiralty of the 29th ultimo, a copy of which is inclosed.

I request that you will inform me whether the Dominion Government desire to receive any more formal notification of surrender than this despatch, and, if so, that I may also be informed of the nature of the instrument which they would like to receive.

I have, &c.,

DERBY.

War Office to Colonial Office.

WAR OFFICE, 27th July, 1883.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated 21st July, 1883, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit for the information of the Earl of Derby the accompanying "Schedule of the Reserved Lands of British Columbia proposed to be surrendered to the Dominion Government" as therein requested.

I have, &c.,

RALPH THOMPSON.

SCHEDULE of the Reserved Lands of British Columbia proposed to be surrendered to the Dominion Government.

No.	Area in Acres.	Description.
<i>Esquimalt and Victoria District.</i>		
5	About 30	William Head.
6	" 70	Bentick Island.
7	" 80	Sooke Harbour.
8	" 180	Mount Douglas.
9	.....	Chatham Island.
10	.....	Chain Island.
11	.....	Trial Island.
<i>New Westminster District.</i>		
1	About 600	Between north arm and main branch of Fraser River. Inland between Fraser River and Burrard Inlet.
3	" 640	" " " " " "
4	" 95	On north shore of Port Moody near the centre.
5	" 150	On south shore of Port Moody near the entrance.
6	" 160	On north shore at mouth of Port Moody.
7	" 3,000	On south shore of Burrard Inlet outside 2nd Narrows.
8	" 300	On the south shore of Burrard Inlet near Coal Harbour.
9	" 600	South shore of 1st Narrows.
10	" 800	" English Bay.
11	" 500	Point Grey.
12	" 480	On the north shore of 1st Narrows.
13	" 120	} On each side of the entrance of the north arm of the Fraser River.
and 14	" 90	
15	" 120		Inland, south of the main branch of the Fraser River.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

The Admiralty to the Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY, 29th February, 1884.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of the 14th August last, D. W. No. 2631, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that they have received from the naval commander in chief on the Pacific station a report on the subject of the surrender of naval reserves in British Columbia, to which your letter of the 21st July last and its enclosure related.

I am now to state, for the information of the Earl of Derby, that my lords are prepared to give up all the reserves belonging to the admiralty in that colony with the exception of those which they occupy in Esquimalt, i.e., the naval hospital and cemetery. The Naval Yard, Thetio Island, Brothers' Island, Albert Head, Cole Island and also the plot of 110 acres in Burrard Inlet marked C in the accompanying plan.

This last mentioned plot, their lordships propose to retain as a site for a possible future naval establishment, or in order to exchange it for a site suitable for the dockyard if it should at any time be decided to remove that establishment from its present position.

I am, &c.,

G. TRYON.

The Earl of Derby to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, 27th January, 1885.

Governor General,

The Most Honourable

The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 119 of the 2nd August last, and to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to you for communication to your Lordship's government, a copy of a letter from the admiralty respecting the reserve in English Bay in British Columbia.

I should be glad to receive the observations of your government in regard to the proposal of the admiralty in respect to the reserve referred to.

I have, &c.,

DERBY.

The Admiralty to the Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY, 15th January, 1885.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 29th July last, D.W. 2912, on the subject of the reserves in British Columbia, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that at the time they consented to relinquish certain of these reserves, retaining only a plot of 110 acres at Port Moody, they were under the impression that the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway would be close to the reserve in question.

2. They have now received a report from the commander in chief on the station stating that the terminus is likely to be at English Bay, and if this is the case the reserve plot at the entrance of Burrard Inlet marked "A" on the plan, which they consented to resign, would be of far greater value to the navy than the one they retained.

3. Under the altered circumstances I am to express their lordships' hope that it is not too late for them to resume possession of the reserve in English Bay, and if so I am to suggest it would perhaps be better that both the reserves referred to should be retained by them until such time as the position of the terminus is definitely settled, when they would be better able to decide which should be retained by them in the interests of Her Majesty's navy.

I am, &c.,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th August, 1885.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 27th January, 1885, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the colonies with respect to certain admiralty reserves on English Bay, in British Columbia.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the despatch and enclosure were referred, reports that the exchange suggested in Lord Derby's letter of the 2nd August, 1884, has never been completed. There is therefore no action necessary on the part of the government of Canada upon his lordship's despatch of the 27th January last, as possession of the reserve at English Bay has never been given up by the Imperial authorities, and is not therefore at the disposal of the Dominion authorities.

The Minister of the Interior submits a communication herewith, dated 14th March, 1885, from Mr. W. C. VanHorne, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in which it is stated in effect that it will be necessary for the company to place their deep water terminus at English Bay.

That in consequence of this, the company propose to construct docks and other terminal facilities upon a strip of land proposed to be conveyed to them for the purpose by the government of British Columbia; that an extensive tract of level ground for terminal sidings and train yards will be necessary at this point; that the only suitable ground for the purpose is the naval reserve alluded to in the above mentioned despatch of the colonial secretary, and that the company desire to acquire this reserve.

The committee advise that a copy of this minute, if approved, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the colonies for the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

Clerk, Privy Council.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
MONTREAL, 14th MARCH, 1885.

HON. SIR D. L. MACPHERSON, K.C.M.G., Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—Finding the harbour at Port Moody utterly inadequate to the requirements of the company at its Pacific terminus, provision has been made for the extension of the line west along the south shore of Burrard Inlet to Coal Harbour and English Bay as approximately shown on the enclosed plan.

Owing to the extreme force of the tide at the first Narrows, (the entrance to Burrard Inlet) access to the inlet for large ocean steamships will be almost impracticable except at low tide and, from investigations recently made, it seems that English Bay must be utilized as the main harbour and that the railway must be extended to run along that bay.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

The construction of the necessary docks, etc., will involve a very large expenditure, and, to provide for this, the Government of British Columbia proposes to convey to the company the tracts of land coloured red on the enclosed plan.

As extensive track of level ground for terminal sidings and train yards will be necessary and the only ground suitable for that purpose, in the vicinity of English Bay, is on the naval reserve and the strip immediately south of it.

The naval reserve was originally intended to provide timber for spars, etc., but I am informed that all the timber suitable for this purpose has already been cut and that there is no reason now for holding this particular tract for naval or other public purposes.

The company is now in negotiation with the Government of British Columbia for a strip of land adjoining and immediately south of the naval reserve and desires also to acquire the naval reserve itself from the government. Indeed the acquisition of this property by the company is almost essential for the construction of proper facilities for traffic.

The company cannot safely execute the proposed agreement with the province of British Columbia without knowing whether, or not, this property may be secured and they have only until the 23rd of April to decide the matter.

The agent of the Dominion government, the Honourable J. W. Trutch, is now in Ottawa and he is fully acquainted with the situation of the property in question and it was he who made the original reservation.

The naval reserve embraces as we believe about 780 acres, although the Government of British Columbia claims that it should include only 120 acres, but all the evidence we have been able to obtain indicates that the first named figures are substantially correct.

I trust that we may be informed as soon as possible whether or not the property may be secured by the company and upon what terms.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. VAN HORNE,
Vice-President.

The Earl of Derby to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd August, 1884.

Governor General,
The Most Honourable
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 39, of the 27th March last, and to previous correspondence respecting the proposed surrender of certain lands reserved for naval and military purposes in British Columbia, I have the honour to transmit to you for communication to Your Lordship's government a copy of a letter from the admiralty proposing a certain exchange of plots of land at Esquimalt.

I request that you will inform me whether your Government agree to this proposal.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

The Admiralty to Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY, 29th July, 1884.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to admiralty letter of the 29th February last, D.W. 2789 on the subject of the surrender of naval reserves in British Columbia, I am com-

manded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Secretary of State for the colonies to ascertain from the Dominion government whether there would be any objection on their part to transfer to the Admiralty a plot of ground in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbour, tinted blue on the accompanying chart, in exchange for the reserves C and D on the plan transmitted with the letter above referred to.

I am, &c.,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

OTTAWA, 24th March, 1886.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON,
Minister of Militia,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith a map showing the military reserve at the entrance to Burrard Inlet. It contains 950 acres adjoining the terminal city of Vancouver on the Canadian Pacific Railway. I would respectfully request that you would grant the same to the city reserving the right to use any portion of it for military purposes or on occasion when required even the whole of it. The city to build a carriage road around the reserve and otherwise spend money on it to make it attractive for a park. In my opinion it can be made one of the finest parks in the world and in connection with the proposed establishment of national parks along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway would be quite an attraction to tourists travelling over our national railway and the above proposed arrangement would not in any way interfere with the right of your department to these lands.

Please give the matter your earnest consideration and advise me of your decision.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. ROSS.

This military reserve piece of ground is the identical spot that Lieut. Col. Holmes, D.A.G., so strongly recommends for the site of our barracks and battery. Would it not be better to suspend action in this regard until we have personally inspected the spot?

FRED. MIDDLETON,
Major General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 19th April, 1886.

GRANT POWELL, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa,

SIR,—In a letter received from the Honourable Mr. Trutch, dated the 30th ultimo, he incloses a clipping from the *British Columbia Gazette* being an advertisement of notification, dated the 11th March, by Mr. Alexander Russell, of his intention to make application within 60 days to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of that province for permission to purchase an island, containing 10 acres, situated near the head of Coal Harbour, Burrard Inlet.

The island in question is included in the preservation for military purposes, 950 acres in extent, established in 1859 on the south side of the First Narrows, Burrard Inlet, and I have therefore to request that you will communicate with the Government of British Columbia calling their attention to the fact this land is so reserved and not subject to sale by that government.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

EXTRACT from a memorandum inclosed in a letter to the Secretary of the Public Works Department, dated 4th May, 1886, respecting government reserves generally in British Columbia.

I have had several interviews lately with the Hon. Mr. Smithe, chief commissioner of lands and works and premier of British Columbia, on the subject of the government reserves generally in this province, the object of arriving at an understanding as to which particular reserves came under the control of the Dominion government upon the union of British Columbia with Canada, or failing this to endeavour to arrange with him, as suggested by Mr. Burbidge, for reference to this question to the arbitration of some competent tribunal.

I have, however, been entirely unsuccessful on both these points.

Mr. Smithe maintains, as I understand from him, that all the public lands of the province subject under the provisions of the 108th section of the British North America Act to become the property of Canada upon union, were specified in the descriptive schedule and plans thereof prepared at the lands and works office of British Columbia in January, 1872, and forwarded by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State by dispatch, dated 31st January, 1872.

That there never were in British Columbia any ordnance lands nor any lands set apart for general public purposes in the sense of the 10th section of the third schedule of the British North America Act.*

That from time to time both before and since the union of British Columbia with Canada various tracts of land have been placed by the government of British Columbia under reservation from the operation of the pre-emption and purchase provisions of the land laws, in some cases at the sole instance of that government, and in others upon the suggestion and advice of officers of Her Majesty's naval or military forces, with a view to their possibly being required for fortifications or for the defence of the country.

That these tracts of land have for the most part been retained, and are still held under reservation for the purposes of such requirements and subject to be so applied under the 117th section of the British North America Act upon application by the government of Canada for the use thereof for such purposes and upon due grounds for such requirements being shown to the satisfaction of the government of British Columbia.

But the government of Canada have no rights under the British North America Act and the terms of union to the title of these lands, or to the control of them in any way, further than is provided by the 117th section of that Act, and can have no such right under the provisions of that section until it shall have been specially conceded in any particular case to them by the government of British Columbia, and that no such concession of title or control will be granted except upon application made by the government of Canada, and due grounds of requirement shown for the use of any particular tract of land for purposes of fortification or defence, nor will such concession in any case convey a saleable or transferable title or right of possession and occupancy, for any other than purposes of fortification and defence.

Holding strongly the above views, Mr. Smithe maintains that there is no question to be settled between the province and the Dominion in connection with the position of these reserved lands, and he therefore declines to entertain any idea of referring the matter to any tribunal.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
Dominion Government Agent.

4th May, 1886.

* In a map published by the Admiralty, 1859, there are several tracts of land set apart as admiralty reserves, i.e., land set apart for general public purposes.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1886.

J. W. TRUTCH,
Victoria, British Columbia.

I am informed that a sale of lots on the military reserves in British Columbia is proposed to be held in two weeks. You must take measures to stop sale of any property belonging to the reserves which belong to and are under the control of the Federal government.

ADOLPHE P. CARON.

VICTORIA, B.C., 6th May, 1886.

The Hon. Sir ADOLPHE P. CARON, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I duly received your two telegrams of the 20th and 21st ultimo, respectively, directing me to stop sale of any portion of any reserved land in this province under the control of the Federal government, and particularly of an island in Coal Harbour, Burrard Inlet, forming part of the reserve for military purposes on the south shore of the First or Outer Narrows of Burrard Inlet.

These telegrams I acknowledged on the 24th ultimo and subsequently, at the first opportunity, I had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Smithe, Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of British Columbia, when I protested as directed by you, against the alienation from the Crown of any portion of these reserves.

Mr. Smithe thereupon assured me that although an application had been made to him for permission to purchase the island in question, the government had not entertained it, and that they had no intention at present of disposing of any of the lands in this province which have been reserved for military purposes.

At that interview I discussed very fully with Mr. Smithe, as I already had frequently done on previous occasions, the various questions connected with the original establishment and present position of government land reserves in British Columbia.

The results of these interviews, as far as the expression of the views on this subject of the government of British Columbia as represented by Mr. Smithe, I have embodied in a memorandum prepared in pursuance of instructions to me from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works to report upon certain points in a letter on this subject to the Department of Public Works from the deputy minister of justice, a copy of which was forwarded to me.

I think it very desirable that the views of the provincial government so expressed, especially as far as they relate to lands in British Columbia reserved for military purposes, should be at once brought to your notice.

I therefore inclose a copy of that part of my memorandum, already forwarded to the Department of Public Works, which relates to this portion of the subject of lands in British Columbia reserved for public purposes.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
Dominion Govt. Agent in British Columbia.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

PETITION.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable Sir Henry Charles Keith, Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General in Council:

The petition of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, humbly sheweth:—

Whereas an Act has been passed by the legislative assembly of British Columbia, incorporating the city of Vancouver;

And whereas there is within our city limits a portion of land known as "The Dominion Government Military Reserve," near the first Narrows, and is bounded on the west by English Bay, and on the east by Burrard Inlet;

And whereas it is advisable that permission should be given to the mayor and council of the said city of Vancouver, to have control of said reserve, in order that it may be used by the inhabitants of the city of Vancouver as a park.

Your petitioners therefore pray that said reserve should be handed over to the said corporation, to be used by them subject to such restrictions as to your Excellency may seem right. To be and to be held by them as a public park.

M. A. MAOLEAN, Mayor,
THOS. F. McGUIGAN, City Clerk,

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th day of June, 1887.

On a report dated 10th May, 1887, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that he has had under consideration a petition of the mayor and alderman of the city of Vancouver, B.C., praying that the Dominion government military reserve near the first Narrows, bounded on the west by English Bay, and on the east by Burrard Inlet, may be handed over to the said corporation for use as a park. The minister reports that he sees no objection to this proposal, provided this corporation keep the park in proper order, and the Dominion government retain the right to resume the property when required at any time. The minister further states that he does not deem it advisable to recommend that this property be transferred to class 2 as not available for military use, as he is of opinion that it will be required for military purposes, but until this he recommends that the corporation have the use of the same as a park, subject to the provisions mentioned. The committee advise that the Minister of Militia and Defence be authorized to take the necessary steps for carrying the same into effect.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 12th July, 1887.

His Worship
The Mayor of Vancouver City, B.C.

SIR,—With reference to the petition of the corporation of the city of Vancouver, for a grant of the military reserve at that place for the purpose of a park, I have now the honour, by direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, to transmit to you the inclosed copy of an Order in Council granting the desired privilege under certain conditions. A copy of the Order in Council has also been forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General in command of Military District No. 11 for his information and guidance.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. EUG. PANET, Colonel,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

VANCOUVER, B.C., 27th July, 1887.

COL. C. E. PANET,
Deputy Minister of Militia,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Yours of the 12th instant received inclosing a copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, granting the city of Vancouver for park purposes the military reserve between English Bay and Burrard Inlet with conditions set forth.

The citizens of Vancouver fully appreciate the kindness of the government in the matter, and request me to state that the conditions mentioned therein will be strictly carried out.

Thanking you for your prompt action.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M. A. MACLEAN,
Mayor.

VANCOUVER, 18th February, 1888.

D. CHISHOLM, Esq., M.P.,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in introducing the bearer, Mr. Cooke, who is the promoter of and principal owner of the Vancouver Iron Works.

He is desirous of getting a lease of Deadman's Island from the government. Any assistance you can give him I shall consider as done to myself. He wants it to build upon and improve. As it is now it is neither useful nor ornamental.

Yours very sincerely,

J. M. LEFEVRE.

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1888.

DR. CHISHOLM, M.P.
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to "Deadman's Island" referred to in this letter by Dr. Lefevre, I have only to say that if practicable I would like to purchase it from the government, or if not, to get a long lease of it. It is utterly useless as it is to any one, and being inside the military reserve and in shoal water never can be of the slightest use for military purposes. If, in Sir A. Caron's department, I think he would not object to letting me have it on condition that if required by the government, at any time, in connection with his department I would, of course, be prepared to vacate.

Sincerely yours,

R. P. COOKE.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 9th March, 1888.

HON. SIR A. P. CARON, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence.
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 12th of July, A.D. 1887, a communication was received by the mayor of this city from the department of Militia and Defence, informing him that by an Order in Council, dated 8th June, 1887, permission was given the corporation of the city of Vancouver to use the Dominion government military reserve within the limits of said corporation for a public park.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

Said order further authorized you to take the necessary steps to carry its provisions into effect, but nothing has since been done in the matter.

What will be the character of the title to said lands given to this city? A lease for a long period, subject to the conditions of the Order in Council will be, I presume, the mode of conveyance.

Where will the necessary document be prepared and if by the department, how soon may it be expected?

It will be difficult for this corporation to deal with persons trespassing on said reserve or to keep it in proper order until they can show their right to same, and I doubt if the Order in Council would suffice.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. F. McGUIGAN,
City Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 21st March, 1888.

The City Clerk,
Vancouver City, B.C.

SIR.—I have the honour, by direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inquiring what title will be given to the city of Vancouver, under Order in Council of 8th June, 1887, of the lands which the city is permitted to occupy as a park; and I am to inform you that the matter will be looked into, and that you will be again communicated with at as early a date as practicable.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel.
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

CITY OF VANCOUVER, 11th October, 1888.

C. EUG. PANET,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have been directed by the city council of Vancouver to communicate with you with a view of ascertaining whether the Department of Militia and Defence has taken any further steps towards granting a title to the city of Vancouver of the militia reserve within her corporate limits.

A communication numbered "Case A 3758" was received from you on the last of March this year intimating that the matter would be looked into at as early a date as practicable.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. F. McGUIGAN,
City Clerk.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 9th January, 1889.

The Honourable SIR ADOLPHE P. CARON, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—We have been directed by the council of the city of Vancouver, to forward you the following resolution, passed by that body on Monday the 7th inst.:

“Whereas the corporation of the city of Vancouver has expended upwards of \$30,000 in making roads through the government reserve in this city, now known as Stanley Park.

“And whereas said park is to be used by the corporation only until the Government of Canada require same for military purposes.

“And whereas said park in a state of nature would be impassable for troops or war material without a large expenditure of money, and the roads and drives made by the city being of a substantial character, and permanent kind, will enable such troops and war material to move at once to any point of said park.

“And whereas it is the intention of the city to make other roads and drives through said park, from year to year, and are willing to make same to such points as may be indicated by any military engineer appointed by the government for that purpose.

“Therefore, be it resolved, by the mayor and council of the city of Vancouver, in council assembled, that the government be requested to make a grant on account of the sums already expended by the corporation, and make a yearly grant for the purpose of further improving same from year to year.

“And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution, signed by the mayor and the city clerk, with the corporate seal affixed, be forwarded to the Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence.”

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. OPPENHEIMER,

Mayor.

THOS. F. McGUIGAN,

City Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 26th January, 1889.

His Worship

The Mayor of Vancouver City, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, to inform you that the two propositions made in the letters of yourself and the city clerk of Vancouver, dated respectively 9th March, 1888, and 9th January, 1889, have received due consideration, and have been decided upon as follows:—

1st. With reference to the city clerk's inquiry, what title will be given to the city, of the land which the corporation is permitted to occupy as a park, I am to state that no other document can be furnished than the copy of the Order in Council of 8th June, 1887, officially furnished to you by this department.

2nd. As regards the request of the corporation for a grant on account of sums already expended in improving the property, and for an annual grant for a similar purpose in future, the minister regrets that there are no funds available for any such purpose.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel,

Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

(Memorandum.)

With reference to the inquiry made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries concerning the military reserve lands near the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, known as "Stanley Park," with special reference to "Deadman's Island."

The undersigned has the honour to report that there are no plans of this military property in the store branch, but a reference to the admiralty plan No. 922 in the office of the Quarter Master General at Head Quarters, indicates the position of "Deadman's Island" as contiguous to the government reserve, now used by the city of Vancouver and known as "Stanley Park," and is therefore military property.

Reference to Case A. 7770 will show that an application was made to lease or purchase "Deadman's Island," B.C., in behalf of R. P. Cooke, Ottawa, in a letter dated 28th March, 1888. Upon this application the acting D.A.G. of the district and the General Officer Commanding, reported against the lease or sale of this island for any private purpose. "It is quite close to the most suitable barrack site, and at low water easily got at from the mainland."

The General Officer Commanding at the time 23rd April 1888 (General Middleton) reported also that the island in question "might prove to be of immense value when the general defence came to be considered."

In the event of a private company trying to lease the island, as indicated in the letter from the Marine department of the 17th instant, it would be advisable that steps be taken to protect the interests of the government.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Stores, &c.

Ottawa, 21st April, 1896.

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1896.

From Major-General Commanding to Deputy Minister Militia and Defence.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND, STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER.

From the enclosed correspondence, and after examination of the plans of the property referred to, I would strongly endorse the conclusion arrived at by Major-General Middleton in his minute of 23rd April, 1888, as to the value of this island in connection with the defence of Vancouver, and am therefore of opinion that no occupation by private parties or business corporations should be permitted.

W. J. GASCOIGNE,
Major-General Commanding Canadian Militia.

(Memorandum.)

From the Major-General Commanding the Militia to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

OTTAWA, 16th September, 1896.

With reference to Deadman's Island at Vancouver, B.C., I am strongly of opinion that it may and very likely will become of great value in connection with the defences of Vancouver, and therefore I regret I am unable to recommend that the whole or any part of it should be leased to any corporation, or to any private individual.

W. J. GASCOIGNE,
Major-General Commanding Canadian Militia.

Whereas the reserve, being 950 acres, known as Stanley Park, situated to the west of the city, is believed to be vested in the Dominion government.

And whereas by a certain Order in Council dated the 8th of June, 1887, the said reserve was handed over to the corporation of the city of Vancouver for use as a park subject to the right of the Dominion government to resume the property when required at any time and subject to the city keeping the same in proper order.

And whereas the corporation of the city of Vancouver have no powers vested in it further than the right to use the said reserve as a park.

And whereas there are a number of small dwellings of a very undesirable character existing on the foreshore and other parts of the said park harbouring squatters, undesirable characters, such being detrimental to the interests of the public and unsightly.

And whereas there is now no power vested in the corporation to prevent the continuance of the nuisances that exist and usefulness to the public of the park is seriously affected thereby, and in consequence thereof the citizens cannot use the park to the same advantage as they could if such nuisances were repressed, and there always exists a great danger of fire destroying the trees and beauty of the park unless control is vested in the city.

And whereas the city has expended the sum of \$100,000 in making roads and annually improving the park.

And whereas the city annually expends a large sum in improvements therein.

Be it therefore resolved that it is in the interests of the city and the public generally that powers be vested in the city that would enable the corporation to put an end to the nuisances that do now exist, and to prevent the occurrence of them in the future. That in order to place the corporation in such a position that it would be authorized to further improve the park and keep the same more strictly as a park and for the use and benefit of the public generally, a petition be forwarded to the honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, praying that an Order in Council be passed vesting the said reserve in the corporation to be held in trust as a public park and such deed of trust should confer on the said corporation all the necessary powers to evict trespassers, remove undesirable buildings and prevent nuisances, and all powers that may be deemed necessary to empower the said corporation to keep and preserve the reserve as a park for the city, in so far as it may be consistent with the requirements of the Department of Militia and Defence, and that any land taken for the purposes of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for lighthouse purposes, be done only by consultation between the Dominion and city authorities.—*Carried.*

JAMES F. GARDEN,

Mayor.

T. F. McGUIGAN

Per W. COWDEROY,

City Clerk.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1898.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,

VANCOUVER, 15th August, 1898.

G. R. MAXWELL, Esq., M.P.,

City.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a copy of resolution of the council in reference to Stanley Park, which explains itself. When the Governor General was here he suggested that it be forwarded to him at Ottawa and he would put it in the right channel. We have done so, and would ask you to use your influence also to attain the desired end.

Yours truly,

JAMES F. GARDEN,

Mayor.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 16th August, 1898.

Honourable Dr. BORDEN,

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose a resolution passed by our city council *re* Stanley Park. It gives me very great pleasure to support the same. Our park is one of most beautiful spots in Canada and our people take a great pride in it. We spend a large sum of money every year towards making it attractive, but owing to our helplessness a large number of very undesirable people settle down along the fore-shore and we have no power to remove them. In the interests of morality, and this is the interests of the city, I hope you will see your way to grant what is asked for, as it would be a great boon to our people.

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,

GEO. R. MAXWELL.

STANLEY HOUSE, NEW RICHMOND, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable DR. BORDEN, &c., &c.
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

DEAR DR. BORDEN,—In transmitting to you officially the accompanying memorial and petition in the form of a resolution which has been forwarded to my care by the city council of Vancouver, B.C., I desire to commend the request which it contains for your favourable consideration.

Having recently visited the park at Vancouver I can testify to the fact that the municipality have been giving much attention to the care and improvement of the resort, including the expenditure of a considerable amount of money in improving the approach to the grounds, which, as of course you are aware, are of a very attractive description.

I remain, dear Dr. Borden,

Very faithfully yours,

ABERDEEN.

CANNING, N.S., 26th August, 1898.

G. R. MAXWELL, Esq., M.P.,
Vancouver, B.C.

DEAR MAXWELL,—I am in receipt of yours of the 16th inst., with inclosures, and have forwarded the papers to Lt.-Col. Macdonald who has charge of that branch of the department. I shall do my best to meet the views of the city council especially as their request is so strongly endorsed by yourself. It occurs to me that perhaps an amendment to the lease might be made which would meet the case.

Yours very truly,

F. W. BORDEN.

CANNING, N.S., 26th August, 1898.

Lt.-Col. D. A. MACDONALD,
Chief Supt. of Stores,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR COLONEL,—I inclose papers which speak for themselves. Please look into this matter carefully and see whether powers such as the city desires cannot be conferred by an amendment to the lease. It would seem to me as if the difficulty might be got over in that way.

Yours very truly,

F. W. BORDEN.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA,
STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th August, 1898.

The Honourable Dr. F. W. BORDEN,
Canning, N.S.

Re "STANLEY PARK," VANCOUVER, B.C.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—The right given to the corporation of Vancouver to transform this property into a public park, was given to it by Order in Council, 10th May, 1887, but no lease was granted nor any authority other than the Order in Council, although asked for from time to time.

While the properties in British Columbia belong to the Canadian government yet they have never been apportioned or classified: namely, those which should go to the Department of the Interior, others claimed by the British Columbia Government, and those which should come under the Department of Militia and Defence. However, at the time this property was asked for, it was considered that it might become a valuable military one and hence the department dealt with it.

The whole matter was managed in the deputy's office, and papers only seen by me, for the first time, to-day.

After looking them over I considered that, in view of the former action of the department, it would be quite within its right to grant a lease to the corporation of Vancouver for twenty-one (21) years, this by Order in Council giving them the control for park purposes, but possession to be resumed if required, and also containing a clause holding the department harmless from any trouble that might arise from dispossessing the squatters.

To make sure that my idea is correct I saw the Deputy Minister of Justice who fully endorses it.

Pending the passing of an Order in Council on your return to Ottawa, Mr. Maxwell and the Mayor of Vancouver might be written to stating the intention of the department.

Faithfully yours,

D. A. MACDONALD.

CANNING, N. S., 3rd September, 1898.

Mr. G. R. MAXWELL, M.P.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MY DEAR MAXWELL,—With reference again to your letter of the 16th ult., I have looked into the matter and find that no lease was ever given by the Dominion government to the city of Vancouver. The authority is simply contained in an Order in Council. I am advised that the department might give a lease for 21 years, renewable, under which the city would have all the power they desire. The government would, of course, reserve the right to take possession, if necessary, for military purposes, and would put in a clause in the lease holding the department harmless from any trouble which might arise from dispossessing the squatters referred to.

If this will satisfy the city authorities I shall be very glad to have it carried out as soon as possible. Will you kindly ascertain and let me know?

Yours very truly,

F. W. BORDEN.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 20th January, 1899.

The Honourable Dr. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The Department of Militia and Defence are the owners, under the clause of the B. N. A. Act, which gives the Dominion all military reserves existing in a province at the time of the union, and the property known as Stanley Park, in the city of Vancouver.

This park, as you are no doubt aware, is a promontory bounded on the one side by English Bay, which is a small bay in the Gulf of Georgia, and on the other side by Burrard Inlet, the entrance to Burrard Inlet being at the point of this promontory. On the Burrard Inlet side there is a small projection which is an island at high water, called Deadman's Island. This is a part of your reserve. You have, no doubt, maps in your office which will show all this very plainly.

A client of mine, who represents a number of very large Canadian and American capitalists, is desirous of purchasing this island from your government as a site for a large lumber mill. The people of Vancouver are, I understand, very anxious that this mill should be erected in their city. Mr. Ludgate informs me that he has seen the members of the city council and that they all favour this site.

Under these circumstances, would your government sell it for this purpose, and at what price? It seems to me that it could not in any way injure the reserve to part with this small portion; it is really of no value to the reserve, and it would be a great boon to the city of Vancouver to get an immense mill, such as this would be, in their midst.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH MARTIN.

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1899.

Hon. Dr. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to make application for a lease of Deadman's Island, situated near the harbour of Vancouver, for a term of years as may be agreed upon by you, for which I am willing to pay \$500 per year.

My firm desire the island to build thereon a saw-mill, costing in the neighbourhood of a quarter million dollars, with all the latest improvements. Seeing that between the mill and the woods we will employ about 1,000 men, the granting of my request means a good deal for the city of Vancouver.

Awaiting your favourable answer.

Yours, &c.,
THEO. LUDGATE.

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1899.

Hon. Dr. BORDEN,

MY DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in recommending to your favourable consideration Mr. Ludgate's application. As the island desired is of no use to anybody at present and this company will employ a large number of men, your favourable decision will be of great advantage to the city.

Yours very truly,
GEO. F. MAXWELL.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES,
OTTAWA, 6th February, 1899.

To the Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence.

DEAR SIR,—In 1888 an application was made to the Department of Militia and Defence to purchase or lease "Deadman's Island" situated in Burrard Inlet opposite to the city of Vancouver, B.C.

A reference was made at the time to the military branch as to whether the island was a military necessity for defensive purposes. The general officer commanding opposed the application upon the ground that it might prove of value for general defence.

An application is again made for the leasing of the island, for the purpose of establishing an industry thereon, at a rental of \$500 per annum, and the lessees would be willing to accept all the necessary restrictions and provisions to be embodied in the lease, for immediate possession by the government at any time, if required for military uses or defensive purposes, and without any compensation for outlaying and improvements, and also to give the right to H. M. men-of-war and Canadian government vessels to make use of all wharfs which may be constructed by the lessees for coaling and watering purposes.

The island is close in shore in shallow water, low and hardly above full tide. It is claimed by the applicants that the improvements they would make will enhance rather than take away from its value (if it has any) for defensive purposes.

As a considerable revenue will be derived by leasing this island, and as the conditions of the proposed lease will ensure its immediate control by the department at any time, the general officer commanding might now in view of these conditions offer no military objection to the granting of the lease asked for.

The island covers an area of five acres.

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Col.,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

(Memorandum.)

*From the Major General Commanding the Militia to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Militia and Defence.*

OTTAWA, 8th February, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, with reference to the lease of Deadman's Island, proposed to be concluded, that it was the opinion of Major General Sir Frederick Middleton that this island should not be surrendered, as "it may prove to be of immense value when the general defence comes to be considered." This opinion was recorded on the 23rd April, 1888.

In face of the opinion of this distinguished officer I cannot recommend, without a personal inspection, the surrender of Deadman's Island for the purposes required. It is impossible for me with the materials at my disposal, and with no maps of reference of an adequate kind, to give any military opinion upon this question which could be of value.

Having in view the fact of the increasing importance of Vancouver in the future, and the necessity for its adequate defence, I consider that it would be highly inadvisable to close any lease of the nature indicated until it was made quite clear that the island in question would not be required for some portion of the defence.

It is my intention, with the concurrence of the minister, to visit Vancouver for the purposes of a military inspection in April next. I could then, after a personal investigation on the ground, record my views of the present situation of the defence, which, having in view modern changes, might be modified from that recorded by Sir Frederick Middleton in 1888.

EDW. T. H. HUTTON,
Major General,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

OTTAWA, 8th February, 1899.

The Senior Naval Officer, Royal Navy,
Esquimalt, B.C.

A proposal has been made to this government for temporary alienation, with power to resume, of Deadman's Island, Vancouver Harbour, for erection of a wharf and buildings of commercial importance and value to the city. This island was originally a part of the military reserve.

This government would esteem it a favour if you would state your opinion as regards the advisability of sanctioning such a lease, in view of this island being required for purposes of defence.

Necessity for prompt decision does not admit of inspection by the Major General commanding our forces.

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

(*Memora dum.*)

From the Major General Commanding the Militia to the Hon. the Minister, Department of Militia and Defence.

OTTAWA, 10th February, 1899.

[*Pressing.*]

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 5th inst., having reference to Deadman's Island, Vancouver Island, I beg to state that, having received through you the telegram from Admiral Bury Palliser, R. N., commanding at Esquimalt, to the effect as given below, I see no objection to the granting of the lease under the circumstances proposed by you.

ESQUIMALT, B. C., 9th February, 1899.

Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

2. "In reply to your telegram, I cannot see that Deadman's Island, Vancouver Harbour, would ever be required for purposes of defence.

"ADMIRAL BURY PALLISER."

3. I would, nevertheless, suggest that it would be advisable to include in the terms of the lease a clause giving the Militia Department power to resume possession at any time in the event of circumstances arising which might necessitate the resumption of the island for possible contingencies in connection with the defence of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

EDW. T. H. HUTTON,
Major General,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

Copy of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 16th February, 1899.

On a memorandum dated 10th February, 1899, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that authority be given him to lease Deadman's Island, situated in Coal Harbour, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, to the Vancouver Lumber Company, of Vancouver City, British Columbia, for a term of twenty-five years, at an annual rental of five hundred dollars.

The committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1899.

Hon. JOSEPH MARTIN,
Attorney General, Victoria, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—As intimated to you in a telegram I have leased for a term of years the property known as Deadman's Island referred to in your letter of the 20th ultimo to the gentleman named Mr. T. Ludgate. I am glad to know that you approve of the acquisition of the island by Mr. Ludgate.

Yours very truly,
F. W. BORDEN.

CITY OF VANCOUVER,
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
VANCOUVER, 21st February, 1899.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith draft lease of Stanley Park drawn in accordance with your letters dated 3rd September, 1898, and shall be obliged if you shall have the same executed and returned at your convenience.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. F. McGUIGAN,
City Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
VANCOUVER, 25th February, 1899.

J. McKENZIE, Esq.,
Dominion Land Agent, New Westminster, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I inclose copy of Order in Council of date 8th June, 1887, under which the city holds possession and has improved the military reserve known as Stanley Park. Also copies of letters from the Minister of Militia to Mr. Maxwell approving of the city's application for a lease.

The reason the city wished a lease was to put us in a better position to deal with squatters and trespassers which we could not do directly under the Order in Council. We always felt that our tenure of the park was perfectly good and the government would not resume possession of any part of it except for military purposes as is stated in the order.

Now it is stated that a lease has been privately granted to a saw-mill company of that portion of the park known as Deadman's Island. The city has occupied this island and improved it by building a bridge connecting it with the main land and opening up a trail through its length. We are advised that legally our claims to the reserve for park purposes is good and that Deadman's Island forms part of it.

By the notes of record in the Department of Land and Works, Victoria, of the survey made in 1863, by Lance Corporal Turner of the Sappers and Miners it is shown that in surveying the military reserve he included the island, and it is only on the premises that it is a portion of the reserve that the Dominion government can lay any claim to it at all. Otherwise it is Crown lands under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and the Dominion authorities have in that case no authority to deal with it at all.

The objection to the lease is not wholly because a saw-mill is to be erected, but because it is a site most admirably adapted for a large dry dock, and which for the purpose of the rapid increase in the shipping of the port must in no distant day be constructed.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

We also strongly object to the method in which the lease was secured from the executive of the Dominion government.

The lease was issued without giving us an opportunity to express our views on the matter and the first that we knew of the deal was an announcement in the newspaper that it had been granted.

I send you a copy of the *World* newspaper which was published on the day the news became known and which gives copies of letters received by the council in connection with the matter.

I hope you will report to the authorities the facts of the case. The sum of \$500 per annum, it may be pointed out, is an altogether inadequate annual rent for the valuable rights given by the lease. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres at a moderate estimate is worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Yours very truly,

JAMES F. GARDEN,
Mayor.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 27th February, 1899.

THEODORE LUDGATE, Esq.,
727 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to state that a credit to the extent of \$100,000 has been established in your favour in this bank, to be availed of in the construction of a saw-mill here.

I am directed to intimate also that this credit will be increased to \$200,000 or more, if necessary.

Yours truly,

H. H. MORRIS,
Manager.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 1st March, 1899.

Hon. F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the lease of the property known as Deadman's Island to the Vancouver Lumber Company; as you are aware there has been a great deal of public discussion in this city as to the course adopted by your department in the matter. One point that has been raised is as to the effect of an Order in Council dated the 8th day of June, 1887, a copy which I inclose. It is contended that the description of the property in this Order in Council includes all the naval reserve, and if so, it would include Deadman's Island. I understand, however, that it was not considered at the time of the passing of the Order in Council by the city that they were to get Deadman's Island, because at that time it was thought that that island belonged to the local government. I would suggest on behalf of the Vancouver Lumber Company that it would be well to rescind the said Order in Council and pass a new one confining same to Stanley Park proper, which I would define as being all the naval reserve excepting Deadman's Island. There was, I understand, no formal lease ever executed in favour of the city. I understand that a deputation is leaving here to-day to interview you with regard to this matter. This will reach you a day later than they do, and I am wiring you to-day to wait to see this letter.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH MARTIN.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 3rd March, 1899

Re *Head Office File* 503273.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 23908, in the matter of Deadman's Island application for saw-mill site, I beg to inclose a letter which I have received from Mr. James F. Garden, mayor of the city of Vancouver, together with copy of the Vancouver *World* newspaper of the 21st of February received from Mr. Garden, and containing some other correspondence in the matter to that date.

I understand that a delegation representing some of the interests in Vancouver has already gone to Ottawa to oppose the granting of the lease.

A great deal of newspaper reporting of meetings, etc., has been published, and, if necessary, copies may be secured from the several newspaper offices of Vancouver.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Agent Dominion Lands.

OTTAWA, 9th March, 1899.

Right Honourable SIR WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier and President of the Privy Council.

SIR,—In reference to the interview held with yourself and other members of the government last Tuesday, relative to the lease of Deadman's Island by the government for saw mill purposes, at your request, the delegates representing the citizens of Vancouver herewith submit a statement of their case:

1. That in 1863 a survey was made of the peninsula now known as Stanley Park, and it was set aside as a military and naval reserve, said reserve being bounded on the west by English Bay and on the east by Burrard Inlet.

2. The survey made of this block of land, the original field notes, tracings and traverse of the inlet, &c., which were produced by the delegates and accompany this statement and marked X, demonstrate that the aforesaid reservation embraces the whole of the said Stanley Park, including that portion known as Deadman's Island, but which may be more properly designated a peninsula.

3. That at the request of the mayor, aldermen and citizens of the city of Vancouver, on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1887, an Order in Council was issued granting to the city of Vancouver the use of the aforesaid reservation for park purposes upon stipulations named in the said Order in Council, and to be held as such by the citizens of Vancouver until such time as the said reservation should be required for military or naval purposes.

See the following letters:—

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 12th July, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to the petition of the corporation of the city of Vancouver, for a grant of the military reserve at that place for the purpose of a park, I have now the honour by direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence to transmit to you the inclosed copy of an Order in Council, granting the desired privilege under certain conditions. A copy of the Order in Council has also been forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General in command of Military District No. 11, for his information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

C. E. PANET, Colonel,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

FULL TEXT OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL.

COPY of a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th June, 1887 :

On a report dated 10th May, 1887, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that he has had under consideration a petition of the mayor and alderman of the city of Vancouver, B.C., praying that the Dominion government military reserve near the First Narrows, bounded on the west by English Bay, and on the east by Burrard Inlet, may be handed over to the said corporation for use as a park. The minister reports that he sees no objection to this proposal, provided the corporation keeps the park in proper order, and the Dominion government retain a right to resume the property when required at any time. The minister further states that he does not deem it advisable to recommend that this property be transferred to class 2 as not available for military use, as he is of opinion that it will be required for military purposes, and until this, he recommends that the corporation have the use of the same as a park, subject to the provisions mentioned. The committee advises that the Minister of Militia and Defence be authorized to take the necessary steps for carrying the same into effect.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

4. That on the 9th day of March, A.D. 1888, the city communicated with Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence, asking for information as to the character of the title which would be given to the city, relating to the lands named in the Order in Council, and in response thereto was informed that no other title could be furnished than the said Order in Council and officially furnished to the city council.

See the following letters:—

VANCOUVER, 9th March, 1888.

Hon. Sir A. P. CARON, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 12th July, 1887, a communication was received by the mayor of this city from the Department of Militia and Defence, informing him that by Order in Council, dated 8th June, 1887, permission was given to the corporation of the city of Vancouver, to use the Dominion government military reserve within the limits of the said corporation for a public park.

Said order further notified you to take the necessary steps to carry its provisions into effect, but nothing has since been done in the matter. What will be the character of the title of said lands, given to the city? A lease for a long period, subject to the conditions of the Order in Council will be, I presume, the mode of conveyance. Where will the necessary document be prepared, and if by the department, how soon may it be expected? It will be difficult for the corporation to deal with persons trespassing on said reserve, or to keep it in proper order, until they can show their right to same, and I doubt if an Order in Council would suffice.

I have, &c.,

THOS. F. MCGUIGAN,
City Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 26th January, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, to inform you that the two propositions made in the letters of yourself and the city

clerk of Vancouver, dated respectively 9th March, 1888, and 9th January, 1889, have received due consideration, and have been decided upon as follows: (1) With reference to the city clerk's inquiry what title will be given to the city of the lands which the corporation is permitted to occupy as a park, I am to state that no other document can be furnished than the copy of the Order in Council of 8th June, 1887, officially furnished to you by this department. (2) As regards the request of the corporation for a grant on account of sums already expended in improving the property, and for an annual grant for a similar purpose in future, the minister regrets that there are no funds available for any such purpose.

I have, &c.,

C. E. PANET, Colonel,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

5. That relying upon the Order in Council and correspondence with the government, and in order to comply with stipulations in the Order in Council, the corporation of the city of Vancouver by by-laws raised a considerable sum of money, to be expended in the making of roads, construction of bridges, including a bridge landing on to Deadman's Island, and trails thereon, culverts and paths through other portions of the reserve. The total expenditure incurred in connection with Stanley Park since the Order in Council was passed up to the present time amounts to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). For the present year (1899) the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) is included in the civic estimates for expenditure on improvements in said park.

6. As showing that the city of Vancouver has always regarded Deadman's Island as a portion of Stanley Park, we herewith submit an extract from the inaugural address, delivered by His Worship Mayor Ophenheimer, on the 5th of January, A.D. 1891, it being his third term in succession of that office—in reviewing the work of the previous year, under the heading of "parks and drives," said:

During the past year a considerable amount of work has been done on some of the city parks.

In Stanley Park the grounds leased to the Brockton Point Athletic Association, have been cleared, levelled and fenced.

A bridge has been built to Deadman's Island and several new trails have been constructed in order to make more accessible and acceptable the beautiful spots in that lovely demesne.

7. The expenditure on the Deadman's Island section of Stanley Park has been greater in proportion to its dimensions than any other portion, excepting the recreation grounds and around the neighbourhood of the Zoo and flowers gardens.

8. The request of the city council transmitted in August last through His Excellency the Governor General, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Mr. Maxwell, representative for Burrard district, was not made because the city believed its title to the lands for the use of park purposes to be defective, but that the city might be vested with the power to evict squatters and abate nuisance.

See resolution of city council and letter of Minister of Militia, as follows:—

Whereas the reserve being 950 acres, known as Stanley Park, situated to the west of the city is believed to be vested in the Dominion Government:

And whereas by a certain Order in Council, dated the 8th of June, 1887, the said reserve was handed over to the corporation of the city of Vancouver for use as a park subject to the right of the Dominion government to resume the property when required at any time and subject to the city keeping the same in the proper order.

And whereas the corporation of the city of Vancouver have no powers vested in it further than the right to use the said reserve as a park:

And whereas there are a number of small dwellings of a very undesirable character existing on the foreshore and other parts of the said park, harbouring squatters, undesirable characters such being detrimental to the interests of the public and unsightly;

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

And whereas there is now no power vested in the corporation to prevent the continuance of the nuisances that exist and the usefulness to the public of the park is seriously affected thereby and in consequence whereof the citizens cannot use the park to the same advantage as they could were such nuisances repressed, and there always exists a great danger of fire destroying the trees and beauty of the park unless control is vested in the city ;

And whereas the city has expended the sum of \$100,000 in making roads and annually improving the park ;

And whereas the city annually expends a large sum in improvements therein ; Be it therefore resolved that it is in the interests of the city and the public generally that powers be vested in the city that would enable the corporation to put an end to the nuisances that do now exist and to prevent the occurrence of them in the future. That in order to place the corporation in such a position that it would be authorized to further improve the park and keep the same more strictly as a park and for the use and benefit of the public generally, a petition be forwarded to the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence praying that an Order in Council be passed vesting the said reserve in the corporation to be held in trust as a public park and such deed or trust should confer on the said corporation all the necessary powers to evict trespassers, remove undesirable buildings and prevent nuisances and all powers that may be deemed necessary to empower the said corporation to keep and preserve the reserve as a park for the city.

CANNING, N.S., 3rd September, 1898.

MY DEAR MAXWELL,—With reference again to your letter of the 16th ultimo, I have looked over the matter and find that no lease was ever given to the city of Vancouver by the Dominion government. The authority is simply contained in an Order in Council. I am advised that the department might give a lease for twenty-one years, renewable, under which the city would have the power they desire. The government would of course reserve the right to take possession, if necessary, for military purposes, and would put in a clause in the lease holding the department harmless from any trouble which might arise from dispossessing the squatters referred to.

If this will satisfy the city authorities, I shall be very glad to have it carried out as soon as possible. Will you kindly ascertain and let me know.

Yours very truly,

F. W. BORDEN.

9. When part of Stanley Park was required for lighthouse purposes by the Department of Marine and Fisheries such department always recognized the fact that the property is held by the city of Vancouver under the terms of the Order in Council, and that no part thereof could be interfered with except by the consent of the city of Vancouver and the Department of Militia and Defence.

10. We desire specially to direct the attention of the government to the letter of the Department of the Interior to the city clerk, dated 3rd February, 1899, inclosing the reply of said department to an application of Messrs. Davis, Marshall and MacNeill for the purchase on behalf of a client of Deadman's Island and the city's reply thereto.

These are as follows :—

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1899.

The City Clerk,
Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I am directed to send you herewith a copy of a communication which has been addressed by the department to Messrs. Davis, Marshall and MacNeill of Vancouver, in reply to an application from that firm to purchase, on behalf of a client, Deadman's Island, situated in Vancouver Harbour. I am to ask that you will be

good enough to submit the application in question to the mayor and corporation of Vancouver, for an expression of their views thereon, and to kindly advise the Department of the result.

I am, &c.,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA.

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1899.

Messrs. DAVIS, MARSHALL and MACNEILL.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 13th ult., stating that a client of yours desires to purchase, if possible, Deadman's Island, situated in Vancouver harbour, near Stanley Park, for the purpose of mill-site. In reply, I am to say that it cannot be ascertained from the maps in the department that any such island as that exists in Vancouver harbour, but there is an island which seems to be identical with Deadman's Island just off the shore of Stanley Park. This island, along with the lands surrounding the harbour, at one time formed what is known as the naval reserve, made by the Imperial government and handed over to Canada. As the portion of the point upon which Stanley Park is situated is still the property of the Dominion, and as the island forms a part of this property, it could not well be disposed of, even were the department inclined to grant the application you now make. However, if you will furnish more definite information on the subject, I am to say that the matter will receive further consideration.

Your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Assistant Secretary.

VANCOUVER, 22nd February, 1899.

To the Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 3rd February, the council of the city has considered the subject matter of the communication and also the copy of a letter written to Messrs. Davis, Marshall and MacNeill by the assistant secretary, dated 3rd February, 1899, and beg to point out that the area of land referred to, known as Deadman's Island, is, as stated in your communication, part of the naval or military reserve and forms part of the property known as Stanley Park, and is at low water absolutely connected and part of the park enjoyed by the public.

That by an Order in Council, dated the 8th day of June, 1887, this property was granted to the corporation of the city of Vancouver for use as a public park. That the city has since that date occupied the said property and spent considerable money in the improvement thereof.

That the said property is now being used and enjoyed by the public of the city as a public park, it being the best and only park available for the public.

That numbers of citizens on Sundays and public holidays enjoy recreation and open air in the park.

That it has always been considered by the city and approved of by various members of the Crown that the said Order in Council by virtue of which the park was handed over to the city was a sufficient and reliable tenure of the lands to be held by the city, and owing to such assurances from time to time so given the public have been satisfied and content in expending moneys for the improvement thereof, and that the use of the park by them would not be interfered with unless it became necessary to do so for military purposes only.

That the park is now the property of the Dominion of Canada as a military reserve.

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That the city of Vancouver holds under the said Order in Council all the rights over the property held by the Dominion of Canada subject only to its resumption for military purposes.

That the property being so held by the city cannot be and should not be dealt with except under the Order in Council, that is, when required for military purposes.

That when part of this property has been used for lighthouse purposes by the Department of Marine and Fisheries such department and the council have always recognized the fact that the property is held by the city under the above Order in Council and that no part of it could be interfered with except by permission of the city and the Department of Militia.

That during such undisturbed occupancy by the city since June of 1887 certain parties built shacks and became trespassers on portions of this property particularly on that portion known as Deadman's Island.

That in the opinion of the council of the city and on the suggestion of His Excellency the then Governor General it was considered desirable that such acts of trespass on the property by unauthorized persons should be stopped and these persons ejected. In consequence thereof the council forwarded in August, 1898, to the Department of Militia and Defence a resolution of the council asking that the said park should be vested in the corporation so that the corporation would be placed in a legal position to take proceedings against trespassers.

That in consequence of such resolution the Honourable the Minister of Militia wrote on the 3rd September, 1898, to the member for Burrard that he approved of a lease being granted and would be happy to see it carried out.

That the council of the said city on receipt of the above communication from the Minister of Militia felt satisfied that a lease would be granted, and expected to receive such a lease.

That a lease has been drawn and forwarded to the Minister of Militia with a request that it be executed.

That as the Minister of Militia agreed to give a lease it was anticipated that one would be forwarded.

That it was never contemplated that any other disposition of the park would be suggested after the correspondence that had passed.

That the council receive the communication from your department with surprise.

That it is of the greatest importance for the welfare and future of the city that this property should be maintained as a public park.

That, for the above reasons and that the interests of the city would be very materially injured by acceding to the request contained in your letter, the council on Monday, the 20th day of February, resolved that the following answer be sent to your communication:—

“That the council is opposed to the granting of the request contained in the letter of the 3rd of February, 1899, and is opposed to the operation of a saw-mill on Deadman's Island.”

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. F. McGUIGAN,
City Clerk.

11. The city has not made use of the island as a cemetery as the following telegram from His Worship Mayor Garden will show:

VANCOUVER, B.C., 8th March, 1899.

JAMES McQUEEN,
Russell House, Ottawa.

City expended three hundred, cutting trail, besides bridge. City has not used island as a cemetery.

JAMES F. GARDEN.

12. In reference to the movement for the building of a dry dock, at the close of 1890 and the beginning of 1891, the following extracts from the by-law submitted to the taxpayers will show that not only no reference was made to the selection of Deadman's Island for the site of the dry dock and arsenal, but the terms of the by-law specified the limits within which the said dry dock and arsenal were to be constructed, and which precluded Deadman's Island.

See copy of extracts from by-law as follows:—

CITY OF VANCOUVER.

By-law relating to a bonus for the construction and maintenance of a graving dock and ship repairing yards for the city of Vancouver :

Section 1 said by-law reads as follows:—

That the said individual, individuals, or body corporate shall by the 30th day of August, 1891, commence the construction of a graving dock and arsenal for the repairing of ships within the limits of the city of Vancouver between Burnaby Avenue and Chilco street. The cost of the construction and equipment of said graving dock and arsenal for the repairs of ships shall amount to the sum of one million of dollars (\$1,000,000).

Advertised and forming a part of said by-law, section 2 is as follows:—

That the said Henry Bell, Perry, Cutbill de Long & Co., or the company by them to be formed, will construct the said graving dock of the following dimensions, that is to say, six hundred (600) feet long, eighty (80) feet wide at the gates, with a depth of water of twenty-eight (28) feet on the sill, and of good substantial stone work in the most workmanlike and skilful manner with all the necessary appliances for docking ships, on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, in the limits of the city of Vancouver, between Boundary Avenue and Chilco Street, and adjacent thereto, will construct an arsenal for the repair of ships, fully equipped with all the most modern and approved appliances for using the same.

Section 3 of the agreement is as follows:—

That the said graving dock and arsenal shall cost, with all the improvements and equipments for successfully working same, the sum of not less than one million (\$1,000,000) dollars.

The foregoing by-law, from which the extracts are quoted, was submitted to and voted upon by the duly qualified taxpayers of the city of Vancouver, on the 22nd day of January, A.D. 1891, and carried by a vote of 353 in favour to 16 against.

13. Regarding the application made to the provincial government in 1895 for a lease of Deadman's Island by promoters of a marine railway company, the corporation of the city of Vancouver took no action to oppose this application, being advised that no such lease could be granted except by the Federal government, and that no portion of the park lands would be leased to any one without the consent of the said corporation and the Department of Militia and Defence.

14. We therefore, in view of the foregoing established facts and documents herewith submitted, respectfully request that the government will be pleased to revoke the lease of Deadman's Island granted to Theodore Ludgate, dated 16th February, 1899.

J. C. McLAGAN,
JAMES McQUEEN,
H. J. SENKLER,
FRED BUSCOMBE,
HARRY COWAN.

Herewith are appended resolutions and letters:—

1. From the Vancouver Board of Trade.
2. From the Art, Historical and Scientific Association.
3. From the harbour master of the port of Vancouver.
4. From the chairman and secretary of the Brockton Point Athletic Club.

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5. From Captain Adair, of H.M.S. Imperieuse, Flagship, to Captain McLeod, harbour master, asking that a certain portion of the harbour be reserved for berths for ships named.

Copy resolution passed at a special general meeting of the Vancouver board of trade, held in Vancouver on the 20th day of February, 1899.

LEASE OF DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

At a general meeting of the Vancouver board of trade, held in the board rooms on Monday, 20th February, 1899, which was largely attended and thoroughly representative in its character, it was resolved that the opinion of this meeting is thoroughly averse to the leasing of Deadman's Island by the Federal government, as a site for a saw-mill or any other purpose.

The island is within the limits of Stanley Park, and the citizens have always regarded it as part of the park in accordance with Order in Council passed by the Federal government some time in 1887; and the locating of a saw-mill on Deadman's Island would, in case of fire, be fraught with extreme danger to the whole park. Further, having made improvements on the island, the citizens feel that with the knowledge of these facts, the claim of the council and citizens to the island as a part of Stanley Park should be recognized.—*Carried.*

A true copy.

WILLIAM T. STEIN,
Secretary.

VANCOUVER, B. C., 28th February, 1899.

To Alderman McQUEEN, City.

SIR,—I beg to inclose a copy of the resolution passed at the monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Art, Historical and Scientific Association, held yesterday afternoon.

While sincerely desirous of promoting the industrial development of the city of Vancouver in every reasonable way, the general committee of the Art Historical and Scientific Association are strongly opposed to the establishment of a saw-mill on Deadman's Island.

Yours sincerely,

H. J. DEFOREST,
Secretary of the Art, Historical and Scientific Association.

VANCOUVER, 1st March, 1899.

J. C. McLAGAN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 28th ult., received, asking me how a saw-mill on Deadman's Island would affect the harbour of Vancouver. As Coal Harbour is confined to a limited space of anchorage and the safest in this harbour, I am of opinion that it would be dangerous and inconvenient to ships laying at anchor by continual floating booms and rafts, and also the only safe place to anchor small crafts and coasters.

I am yours truly,

MALCOLM McLEOD,
Harbour Master.

VANCOUVER, B. C., 1st March, 1899.

FRED. BUSCOMBE, Esq.,
Vancouver.

DEAR SIR,—As you are going to Ottawa with the deputation of citizens leaving to-day to protest against alienation of any part of Stanley Park for commercial purposes, and more particularly against the proposed lease to Mr. Theodore Ludgate, for a saw-mill site, you will please act at the same time for the Brockton Point Athletic Club, and in its name do everything possible to prevent this action.

Being a member of the committee of the club, you are familiar with its objects and the work it has accomplished, and can forcibly point out to the Minister of Militia the serious objections that exist to the establishment of such an industry within the park limits.

Yours truly,

C. S. SWEENEY, Chairman.
I. S. C. SAUNDERS, Hon. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonel Pinault,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With further reference to the matter of Deadman's Island, I am directed to transfer to the Department of Militia and Defence, the inclosed papers relating to this subject, namely:—

(1.)—Letter from Mr. John McKenzie, the agent of this department at New Westminster, dated the 3rd instant, together with the stated inclosures therein, being—

(2.)—Letter from Mr. James Garden, mayor of Vancouver, dated 25th February, 1899, and

(3.)—A copy of the Vancouver *World* newspaper of the 21st ultimo.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANK HALL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 14th April, 1899.

The Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th and 29th ultimo, in which you ask for my opinion upon certain questions with respect to the reserve for military and naval purposes at or in the vicinity of Vancouver, B.C.

As to the first question stated in your letter of the 24th ultimo, namely:—Was the property ever transferred by the Imperial government to British Columbia before confederation? I beg to state that it does not appear from the papers submitted and from the researches made in 1888 by Messrs. Drake, Jackson and Helmsken, the then agents of this department, that there was any actual transfer. The title to the public lands of British Columbia is, and always has been, in the Crown, "but the right to administer and dispose of the (ordinary) Crown lands to settlers, together with all royal and territorial revenues arising therefrom had been transferred to the province before its admission into the federal union." So it is stated in the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Precious Metals Case, and, I think, that the Imperial legislation affecting such lands, which

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

is referred to in the report of Messrs. Drake, Jackson and Helmcken, must be taken to have recognized and confirmed such a right on the part of the Province.

The lands now in question, however, are not ordinary Crown lands. They were apparently reserved by the Imperial authorities for Imperial purposes, and it may well be doubted whether they were affected by the legislation referred to. In order to come to a decision upon that point, the time and manner of their first reservation and the object of it would require to be considered, and the information before me as to these particulars is not sufficient to enable me to form an opinion. The lands in question were not, so far as appears, transferred to the colony in any other way.

2. For the same reason I am unable to form any confident opinion upon the second question in your letter of the 24th ultimo, namely: Who is the actual owner of this Imperial property, and in virtue of what titles or Acts of Parliament? If the reserve belongs to Canada, it must be under section 108 of "The British North America Act," and item either 9 or 10 of the schedule therein referred to, *i. e.*, either as ordnance property or as lands set apart for general public purposes. It would not, however, be the property of Canada by virtue of that section unless at the time of the union it was the property of the province.

3. As to the first question in your letter of the 29th ultimo, namely, "Is Deadman's Island embraced in the reserve covered by the Order in Council of the 8th June, 1887?" there is no information in the papers sent by you or in Messrs. Drake, Jackson and Helmcken's report or the papers which accompanied it, which would enable me to form an opinion upon this point. In a letter which Mr. Gemmill, acting on behalf of the city of Vancouver, has written to your minister, dated 23rd ultimo, he refers to plans of the reserve which he states have been deposited with the Prime Minister. These I have not seen, and it is possible that they might throw some light upon the question. Mr. Gemmill refers to the lands in question, including Deadman's Island, as having been constituted a reserve for military and naval purposes. In your letter of the 24th ultimo you refer to the property including the island as having been "formerly an Imperial naval reserve," and in the Order in Council of 8th June, 1887, the property handed over to the city as a park is described as the Dominion government military reserve." If it can be shown, as I understand may be the case, that the island was set apart as a naval reserve, that would go a long way towards showing that only the parcel on the mainland was intended to be handed over to the city.

4. As to the second question in that letter, *viz.*: "Is the lease granted to T. Ludgate by the government legal and valid?" I may say that this question depends to some extent upon the answer to the preceding ones. Assuming, however, that Canada has a good title to these lands, the authority of the Governor in Council would be necessary to the validity of such a lease. It does not appear from the papers whether any such authority was obtained before a lease was executed. I may state further that the Act respecting Ordnance and Admiralty lands has no application to lands in question, that Act dealing only with the lands in the older provinces which are specified in the schedule to the Act. If the government can dispose of them it is only by virtue of the royal prerogative, or under section 3 of chapter 26 of the Statutes of 1894.

Papers returned herewith.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

VICTORIA, B.C., 28th May, 1896.

The Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.*Re* NAVAL AND MILITIA RESERVE, B.C.*Re* DEADMAN'S ISLAND, VANCOUVER.

SIR,—We have the honour to report that on receipt of your instructions of the 20th instant herein we at once communicated with the Honourable the Premier, notifying him of the instructions which we had received from you, and asking whether some arrangement could not be arrived at whereby the lease of Deadman's Island was considered by the Dominion government to be of great value in connection with the defences of the city of Vancouver, and that it was desirable that this matter should be unencumbered with the question of a lease. During the course of the day we ascertained the fact to be that a lease had actually been executed in favour of a company, which refused to accept the same on the grounds that the terms therein inserted were too onerous. The Honourable the Premier notified us in writing that he would be glad to see us at 12 o'clock to-day. Our Mr. Helmcken attended at the hour appointed and had the honour to meet the Executive Council. The matter was discussed, and inasmuch as the company had refused to accept the lease which had been granted in its favour by the provincial government, and as the provincial government could not reasonably refuse to accede to the request of the Dominion government, the executive at once agreed that it would be in the interests of the province that the island should be reserved at once, and that all negotiations between the government and the proposed company should be considered at an end.

We have written to the government asking them to reserve the place at once.

We wired you to-day as follows: "Provincial government has agreed to reserve Deadman's Island, Vancouver, for defensive purposes," which we now beg to confirm.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN.

VICTORIA, B.C., 28th December, 1888.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

SIR,—With respect to the reserves in British Columbia, we beg to report as follows:—

First, with respect to Vancouver Island. The Hudson Bay Company, by a charter from the Imperial government, dated 13th January, 1849, held the island for the purposes *inter alia* of settlement, with power to make sales of lands, except so much as might be required for public purposes, or for the formation of naval establishments. Under this charter down to 1858, the company dealt with the island lands. In that year by an arrangement between the government and that company, the lands were sold by the colonial surveyor with the understanding that the proceeds were to be accounted for under the charter; and on the 3rd of April, 1867, the Imperial government paid in full settlement of all the company's demands the sum of \$57,500, and by that deed the lands reverted to the Crown as from 1st January, 1862.

A number of reserves have been made, some by the Hudson Bay Company and some by the colonial government. A list of which is set out in Appendix A which is a copy of a return made by the then chief commissioner of lands and works to the house of assembly in the year 1873.

These reserves are mostly still in existence, and on the union of the colonies of Vancouver Island with British Columbia under the Imperial Statute of 6th August, 1866, nothing was enacted with respect to the lands or reserves.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

Secondly, with regard to the colony of British Columbia.

This colony was established as a Crown colony, (see 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 99) and in September, 1858, an Imperial proclamation was issued authorizing the government to provide for the administration of justice and government in British Columbia.

The Governor of British Columbia from time to time set out reserves in British Columbia for public purposes which are also defined in Appendix A.

There is no Act, proclamation or ordinance, which we have been able to discover by which the proprietorship of land on the mainland or island has been transferred to the colonies of British Columbia; but by Imperial Act 28 and 29 Vic., cap. 63, "An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of Colonial Laws," it may be reasonably held that all Colonial Acts relating to land, not disallowed, practically admitted the right of colonial legislatures to deal with the Crown lands.

The British government from time to time passed ordinances relating to the Crown lands of the provinces, but nowhere is there any reference to the reserves which had been made while the colonies were Crown colonies. A list of these ordinances is appended.

When British Columbia was admitted into the union, 16th May, 1871, under section 10 of the terms of the union, the British North America Act of 1867 was made applicable to British Columbia in the like way and to the same extent as the said Act applied to other provinces, and as if British Columbia had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act.

By section 109 of the said Act all lands, etc., belonging to the several provinces should belong to the several provinces subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof and to any interest other than that of the province in the same.

And by section 108 the public works and property of each province enumerated in the third schedule should be the property of Canada.

To us it appears questionable whether the province acquired under the British North America Act on confederation, title to any land, the 109th section having reference only to lands belonging to and not those situated in the province, and if it did, our view of the reserves is this: that all reserves for public purposes made while the colonies were under the Crown did not belong to the province on confederation. They fall into the category of lands in respect of which an interest other than that of the province existed therein.

What strengthens this contention is that under the 3rd schedule of the British North America Act, clause 10, lands set apart for general public purposes are handed over to the Dominion. This position, we understand is repudiated by the government of this province, and the ground taken is that the words must be treated as having reference to the preceding terms, *i.e.*, armouries, drill sheds, military clothing and munitions of war, and as British Columbia had no armouries, drill sheds, &c., the government claim that no reserves passed to the Dominion. This is a proposition which we need not now discuss further than referring to it as apparently being the chief grounds of the contention of the province, adverse to the Dominion claim.

We may further point out that during the Crown colony times the Imperial government made charts of the waters of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and the officers engaged in such employment marked off various places as government reserves, which reserves appear on the charts, and are marked in the appendix A as permanent reserves. As the lands were Crown lands at the time of the reservations it is submitted that these reserves were lawfully made without any special reference to the local government.

In referring to the various Acts, proclamations and Orders in Council relating to these colonies, a list of which for reference we send, we would draw attention to the Act 1 William 4th, cap. 25, "An Act for the support of His Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom." This Act purported to deal with the revenues of the Crown, including the proceeds of the Crown lands sold. The Act 15 and 16 Vic. 39:

"An Act to remove doubts as to the lands and casual revenues of the Crown in the colonies and foreign possessions," whereby it was enacted that the Act of 1

William A. cap. 25, did not apply to lands in the colonies, and that the colonies were at liberty to appropriate the revenues for colonial purposes; and also to the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, relating to clergy reserves in Canada, and the Act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 21: "An Act to authorize the Legislature of the Province of Canada to make provisions concerning the clergy reserves in that province and the proceeds thereof." These Acts taken together show that it required Imperial legislation to deal with colony lands, and such lands could only be dealt with by the colonies as far as they were authorized by Imperial legislative enactment, and any lands not so dealt with remain in the absolute possession of the Crown, and still belong to the Crown and not to the province.

It is to be remarked that the list of province reserves made out by the then Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in 1873 is made out from the records of the Land Office; and there appears to be no special order by the Governor, or proclamation setting the lands apart as reserves; they are simply entered in the Land Office book and memoranda as government reserves.

We submit above for your consideration.

And we have the honour to be, &c.,

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKER.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT,

VICTORIA, 22nd April, 1899.

The Hon. F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I notice in the reports in the newspapers it is stated that you have decided the dispute over the lease of Deadman's Island, in Burrard Inlet, on the ground that the island was a "naval" reserve while the adjacent portion of the mainland (now known as Stanley Park) was a "military" reserve,

Might I ask you to be good enough to give me the data on which this decision, reported to have been given by you, is based?

The agitation which has been aroused over the matter, has caused me to make some researches among the papers in this department (which is the one in which the documents relating to the matter would be found, if anywhere) and the result of the investigation is such as to lead me to ask you to afford this government the information which I have asked.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. CARTER COTTON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT,

VICTORIA, 2nd May, 1899.

Hon. F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia, Ottawa.

SIR,—Since I had the honour to address you on the 22nd ultimo, asking you to be good enough to furnish me with the data on which your decision was based in regard to the so-called reserves on Burrard Inlet, comprised in what are known as Stanley Park and Deadman's Island, I have still further investigated the question of the ownership of these tracts.

From the documents and records in this department, supplemented by the information afforded by officials and others who were personally engaged in the government service at the time when the transactions connected with the reservations of these lands were effected, I have reached the conclusion that the tracts of

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

land, known as Stanley Park and Deadman's Island are the property of the Crown as represented by this provincial government.

As matters connected with the controversy between the corporation of Vancouver and Mr. Theodore Ludgate over the lease granted by your department to the latter have assumed a serious aspect, and any further delay on the part of this government in asserting what it considers to be its rights of ownership might be prejudicial to the interests of others as well as to those of the province, I beg to inform you that as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works I have formally taken possession of Deadman's Island on behalf of this government and have instructed my officials to permit no interference with or trespass on the property by any one.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. CARTER COTTON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

(Telegrams.)

VICTORIA, B. C., 5th May, 1899.

Hon. F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia,
Ottawa.

Provincial government satisfied Stanley Park including Deadman's Island belongs to them. Will Dominion government relinquish their claim in our favour?

JOS. MARTIN.

OTTAWA, 5th May, 1899.

Hon. JOSEPH MARTIN,
Attorney General,
Victoria, B. C.

Impossible to reply until grounds upon which you base your opinion are furnished to this government.

F. W. BORDEN.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 12th May, 1899.

Hon. F. CARTER COTTON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—In reply to your letters of the 22nd ultimo, and 2nd instant, addressed to the Honourable the Minister, I hardly consider it necessary to tell you that all naval and military reserves are now the property of the Dominion of Canada; Stanley Park and Deadman's Island are without the slightest doubt military and naval reserves, and as such are Dominion property.

The Dominion government has been in peaceable possession of that reserve since a great number of years. In 1887, it exercised its rights of ownership in passing an Order in Council, granting to the city of Vancouver permission to use a part of this property for park purposes. This possession has been undisputed for many years before 1887. I am at a loss to understand how you can now claim to be the proprietor and take possession of the same, on behalf of your government, without any legal proceedings.

The Dominion government is the duly recognized proprietor, and it intends to remain in possession and maintain its rights as such.

It might perhaps lead to more speedy and friendly conclusions if you would be good enough to advise us as to the nature of titles under which you lay claim to the property in question.

Meanwhile I think it right to inform you that it is the intention of the Dominion government to vindicate its rights in the premises, and to remain in possession until decided to the contrary by competent authority or by mutual consent.

I feel disposed to believe that everything can be settled amicably between the two governments and without any friction whatever.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 29th May, 1899.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

The following statement is taken from the journal of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, December, 1872, to February, 1873:—

“Government reserves: South of first Narrows, Burrard Inlet kept for military purpose, 950 acres, commanding entrance to Burrard Inlet.”

There are other papers and correspondence with the admiralty, but they refer to naval reserves. Stanley Park site and Deadman's Island being military reserves are not mentioned therein.

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1899.

THOS. F. MCGUIGAN, Esq., City Clerk,
Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—Having reference to the claim made by the corporation of Vancouver to Deadman's Island as part of Stanley Park, and the exercising by the above corporation of jurisdiction over it,—

I have the honour to inform your corporation, through you, that Deadman's Island has never been considered by this department as in any way forming a portion of the military reserve granted to your corporation by Order in Council in 1887. On the contrary it has always been held as a separate reserve, subject to such disposition as the department might see fit to make of it.

I have further the honour to inform you, that this department has granted a lease of this island to the Vancouver Lumber Company, of the city of Vancouver, said company to have, by virtue of its lease, full control of it for the purposes for which the lease was granted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

THIS INDENTURE, made in duplicate the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, in pursuance of the Act respecting short forms of leases, between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, acting through the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Honourable Frederick William Borden, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, of the first part, and the Vancouver Lumber Company, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia and Dominion of Canada, of the second part.

Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

Witnesseth, that in consideration of the rents, covenants, and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained on the part of the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators or assigns to be paid, observed and performed, he, the said party of the first part, hath demised and leased, and by these presents doth demise and lease unto the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that certain Island known as "Deadman's Island," situated in Coal Harbour, in Burrard Inlet, near the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia and Dominion of Canada, to be used as a lumbering location, with the right of erecting thereon a lumber plant and all such appliances as may be necessary for carrying on a general lumber business, including wharfs, etc. To have and to hold the said demised premises for and during the term of twenty-five years (renewable) to be computed from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and from thenceforth next ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended at the expiry of said term, or until determined as hereinafter mentioned, yielding and paying therefor, yearly, and every year during the said term, unto the party of the first part, or his successors in office, the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars current money of the Dominion of Canada, to be payable on the following days and times, that is to say, half-yearly, in each and every year during the continuance of the said term, without any deduction, defalcation, or abatement whatsoever, the first of such payments to become due and be made on the first day of September next, 1899.

And the said lessee covenants with the said lessor to pay rent and to pay taxes, and to repair and to keep up fences; and that the said lessor may enter and view state of repair; and that the said lessee will repair according to notice, and will not carry on any business that shall be deemed a nuisance on the said premises; and will not assign or sub-let the said leased premises, or any part thereof, without leave in writing from the party of the first part. The said lessees to have the right to cut down and remove such timber as may be necessary to provide space for the erection of all buildings in connection with their industry. Her Majesty's Men of War and Canadian Government vessels to have the right to use all wharfs constructed by the said lessees for coaling and watering purposes. And that he will leave the premises in good repair; proviso for re-entry by the said party of the first part, on non-payment of rent, or non-performance of covenant. The said party of the first part covenants with the said party of the second part for quiet enjoyment.

Provided always, and it is hereby agreed that this demise may be determined, by either party giving to the other a notice thereof in writing _____ months before the expiration of the first or any subsequent _____, or the said party of the first part may determine this demise at any time, by a demand of possession of the said leased premises, or any part thereof, if required for military or defensive purposes, and the said lessees to have no claim for compensation for buildings erected or improvements made thereon.

In witness thereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
by the party of the first part in presence }
of the undersigned witness. } F. W. BORDEN,
D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Col. } Minister of Militia and Defence.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
by the party of the second part in presence }
of the undersigned witness. } THEO. LUDGATE, for
F. E. KNIGHT. } The Vancouver Lumber Co.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIA, 23rd May, 1899.

Lieut.-Colonel L. F. PINAULT,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant.

In reply to the remarks therein in reference to the claim that Stanley Park and Deadman's Island are the property of the Dominion, I beg to state that there is nothing in the records of this department which would show that such is the case. On the contrary there is evidence that those tracts belong to the province.

I have every confidence that upon investigation your government will acknowledge the correctness of the position assumed by this government, a position I may say which has been held by my predecessors in this department for many years.

This government will be pleased to afford your government any information on the subject which it may have, and I would repeat what I said in my letters of the 22nd ultimo and 2nd instant to the Honourable the Minister of Militia, that it will facilitate the settlement of the matter if you will forward me details of the facts on which the claim of the Dominion is based.

I sincerely reciprocate your expression that everything can be settled amicably between the two governments and without any friction.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

F. CARTER COTTON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

RETURN

[70.]

REPORT OF MR. R. C. CLUTE ON THE COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE DEATH OF McDONALD AND FRASER ON THE CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the principal facts:—

Hugh Mann and James D. Kennedy were partners in a contract on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway at "Mann's Camp," about 80 miles west from Seventh siding, which at that time was the end of the track.

On the 3rd of January, 1898, Hugh Mann engaged the deceased Charles P. McDonald and E. McC. Fraser to work on this contract at \$1.75 per day. Charles P. McDonald worked from noon of the 3rd to the night of the 14th January, 1898.

He was allowed for his work 10½ days at \$1.75.....\$18 40

Less charges store	\$ 0 15
Board.....	12 15
Medical dues.....	0 50
Mail.....	0 25
	—————\$13 05

Leaving a balance due him of... .. \$ 5 35

E. McC. Fraser worked on the 3rd of January, ½ day, 4th January, ½ day, full time on the 5th and 6th, ½ day on the 7th, full time on the 8th, the 9th was Sunday, no time on the 10th, full time on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, no time on the 16th and 17th, and on the 18th, ½ a day, on the 19th a full day.

His account stands thus, 11 days at \$1.75.....\$19 25

Board 17 days.....	\$12 15
Medical dues	0 50
Mail.....	0 25
	—————\$12 90

Leaving a balance due of..... \$ 6 35

At this time there were about sixty men in the camp in two bunk-houses twenty-four by forty feet, wall seven feet, and two windows thirty by thirty-six inches nailed up, and a door three and a half by five feet. Each bunk-house was furnished with two rows of bunks one above the other, on each side, each bunk six by seven, leaving a passage way of about twelve feet. The lower bunk one foot off the ground and the upper bunk five feet from the ground, and leaving from one and one-half to two feet between the upper bunk and the roof. The roof was composed of cedar logs cut out trough shape, and covered with dirt. There was no ventilation provided until after the death of McDonald and Fraser. In describing this camp on the day after Fraser and McDonald left, Louis Fontain, who had been engaged at Crow's Nest Lake on the day Fraser and McDonald passed down, says (page 1711):

"I reached the camp in the afternoon, and left next morning because there was a good many sick, and it was not a healthy place, and I left next morning.

Q. How many sick? A. There appeared to me to be like a hospital, that is the short and long of it. I thought I could not stay in that camp because I thought there was too many sick. I am a healthy man and I want to stay there."

The beds consisted of poles with some brush on top of the poles, and each man had to furnish his own blankets. The two bunk houses were intended to accommodate sixty men each. There were twenty in the house where Fraser and McDonald slept. There was only at this time about one half of the full complement of men at the camp.

The 15th of January is an important day in this investigation. On this day McDonald for the first time remained in camp unable to work. Dr. Gordon had on that morning called. He was on his way to Mission hospital with a number of patients, one of whom he took for Mann's Camp. While there he was told that there were a couple of men who complained of sore throat. He left a cough mixture and went on. There were a number sick in camp at this time, but from the evidence it is clear that McDonald is referred to as one of those who complained of sore throat; it is equally clear that Fraser was not complaining at this time, as on the 15th he worked all day.

Hugh Mann returned from Banff either on the evening of the 15th or on the 16th. Kennedy though frequently at the camp spent the principal part of his time at another camp further west.

The cough mixture which was left by Dr. Gordon was spilt by the carelessness of one of the men.

McDonald did not again go to work. Gallagher, Mann's walking boss, had knowledge of this, but took no action with reference to the matter. He seemed to regard it as a kindness to permit him to remain in camp without further attention. McDonald grew worse. For at least two days before they left camp he was not able to take food, at least very little if any, and on the evening of the 19th, McDonald especially was in very bad condition, and had as yet received no attention, except from the camp boy who offered him food from time to time.

Dr. Gordon, in whose district the men were, was still west, and did not again reach Mann's Camp until the evening of the 23rd, the date at which they (McDonald and Fraser) arrived at Seventh Siding. The western limit of Dr. Roy's district came to within a few miles of Mann's Camp. His headquarters was at this time at Crow's Nest Lake, distant from Mann's Camp about 30 or 35 miles by the Tote Road. Dr. Gordon was at the Mission hospital on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January, and on the 20th at Cranbrook, both places being distant from Mann's Camp about 70 or 75 miles. He reached Wardner on the 20th.

On the morning of the 20th, Gallagher, Mann's walking boss, drew the attention of Mr. Kennedy to the condition of the men. That was the first that he, at all events, had knowledge of their condition. He examined their throats and from such an examination was at least suspicious that they had diphtheria, (and McDonald expressing a desire to be sent to the hospital) after consulting with Mann, decided that they should be sent. Fraser requested that he might accompany his chum, and this was agreed to. Mann says that he had decided independently of Kennedy to have them sent to the hospital. No attempt had been made to send for a doctor or to isolate the men, or to give them any special attention, other than that I have mentioned by the cook, if that may be called attention.

Mann's team had already gone east, but there was then at Mann's Camp a team belonging to McAnnany, and Mann engaged this team to carry them until his own team was overtaken. They were placed in an open sleigh without a box, rigged as a freight sleigh, with poles upon either side and three cross poles, and split cedar for the bottom. Upon this they placed a quantity of hay with blankets over the hay. At about half-past one or two o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 20th of January, the men lay down side by side upon the sleigh, and, being covered with two or three pairs of blankets, commenced their long and fatal journey. Fraser had given his overcoat to McDonald, and had taken McDonald's overcoat, which was not

Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

large enough to button. It was a bright afternoon and not excessively cold. It was impossible to ascertain the exact temperature in the mountains, but at Pincher Creek it ranged from 24 above zero at 7 a.m., to 10 above zero at 9 a.m., the maximum being 34 above zero, with a westerly wind at 8 or 9 miles an hour. They stopped at headquarters and were told by Charlesworth to go back to the quarantine hospital which they had passed $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mann's Camp, but the driver, following his original instructions, went on. Mann having proceeded on horseback in advance overtook and detained his team near Michel until the sick men arrived, and the men were then transferred to Mann's freight sleigh (which was similar to the other) drawn by four heavy horses and necessarily slow, and proceeded on their journey, arriving at the Loop about 7 o'clock in the evening, where they stopped all night at a place kept by John Bidgood, otherwise called "Jack the Ripper." Mann did not remain to see that the men were properly cared for, but was overtaken the next day at Crow's Nest Lake. The men were offered food but were not able to eat, and were given, as appears by the evidence of one witness, brandy and water to drink, apparently as much as they would take. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Bricker, a merchant of Crow's Nest Lake, and who was taking a chance ride from Coal Creek, and accompanied the men from Mann's Camp to Crow's Nest Lake, that the place where the men slept was the ordinary bunk-house, occupied by a number of other men, freighters and others who had stopped there over night. The place was so little desirable that he slept in another building recently erected. No attention was given the men beyond what I have mentioned, and it is certain that during the night one of them was out doors. In the morning there seemed to be some difficulty in being able to arouse the men. They were in a deplorable condition. The driver and Mr. Bricker having got their breakfast, and the men, being unable to take food, were helped into the sleigh and continued their journey. The men did not speak, they lay upon their backs with their mouths open. They left Bidgood's between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. They stood a few minutes at Bull's Head, and Campbell told the driver to go on to Crow's Nest Lake, a distance of 5 miles from Bull's Head. At Crow's Nest Lake they were taken into Mrs. Taylor's boarding-house. "McDonald's face looked swollen; never spoke; both of them always had their mouths open all the time they were driving. They did not seem able to keep it closed." Mrs. Taylor was very indignant that the men in this condition should be brought to her place on account of her other boarders and her family, and sent for Mann, and also sent word to Corporal Hilliam of the mounted police, whose quarters were near. Mrs. Taylor arranged beds and made them as comfortable as possible while they remained there. They seemed to sleep. Mrs. Taylor felt worried about their condition, and did not think one in particular could live very long. Mann's explanation to Mrs. Taylor was that they had been sent past Bull's Head by mistake. At this time the condition of the men may perhaps be best described in Mrs. Taylor's own language: "A kind of greenish yellow mucous was flowing from his mouth and nostrils. His clothes were spotted with the discharge." Another witness says: "He was lying with his back towards me on a cot just inside the door. I walked around in front of him to get a view of his face. He was lying with his face quite close to the front of the bed, so that his mouth projected in front of the bed. He evidently had been placed in that position. There was a peculiar matter running from his mouth. I can scarcely describe it. It was several colours. When I saw him it was hanging from his mouth clear to the floor without a break. It was running into a cuspidore on the floor. His face was terribly swollen, and his tongue was swollen and protruded from his mouth, which was wide open." The person here referred to was undoubtedly McDonald.

This point, Crow's Nest Lake, was Dr. Roy's headquarters. He had gone west and no attempt was made to recall him at this time. The driver, Waddy, who had driven the men thus far, went on to Macleod, and Mann engaged the witness, Fountain, and directed him to take the men back to Bull's Head, giving him a note to Campbell. The men were replaced upon the sleigh and started to return to Bull's Head, a distance of about 5 miles. Mann made no further provision for the men and

this was the last he saw of them. He left for Macleod that afternoon. It would appear that all, or the greater part of the hay which had before been under them had been fed to the horses. They returned by the lake. There was a high wind, and the driver, Fontain, found it impossible to keep them covered with the blankets. There were two blankets and a quilt under the men and probably two or three pairs over them. The driver says "I drove across the lake. It was about three miles long. Then of course the wind blew very hard. Very hard winds blow on that lake. It was impossible for me to keep the blankets on the sick men on the rig. The wind blew them off of them every time. It was cold enough that day so that I could hardly stand the cold myself. The men never squealed. I never heard them say nothing from the time I left with them until I got into Bull's Head." The note to Mr. Campbell, who was agent and storekeeper of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Bull's Head, was as follows:—

CROW'S NEST LAKE, 21st January, 1898.

MR. C. CAMPBELL,—The bearer has two very sick men that should be sent down to the hospital. Kindly have them looked after. Kindly hire a man to look after them and I will settle with you.

Yours, &c.,
HUGH MANN.

Campbell received the letter and wrote to the keeper of a restaurant as follows: MR. SANGREEN,—Will you please keep these two sick men until to-morrow. I will pay you. Take good care of them.

Yours truly,
J. C. CAMPBELL.

BULL'S HEAD, 21st January, 1898.

Mr. Campbell took no further trouble with the men.

"Q.—Now, Mr Campbell, just tell me yourself what provision there was for the comfort or attendance of the men who were ill at that time on that part of the route? A.—I do not know of any."

Mr. Campbell says that he understood it to be his duty to lend assistance in cases of this kind. Corporal Hilliam forbade Mr. Campbell from allowing the men to proceed further. The sick men had passed Dr. Roy on his way west, the doctor being at this time within 20 miles at most of Bull's Head, but his exact whereabouts was not known. He had been passed by the men on their way down, and if inquiry had been made might have been found. The men arrived at about two or half past two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st, and remained at Sangreen's all night. Oscar Stenstrom, who was cook for Sangreen, describes their condition while at Bull's Head: "I went into the restaurant. I saw the two men sitting there. They appeared very sick and matter was flowing out through their mouth. I understood that Charles Flodin, being the cook, cooked them some beef broth and tried to give them all possible assistance, but they could only take liquid beef tea, and finally between six and seven on the evening of the 22nd the ambulance wagon called. When Mann's driver arrived at the restaurant with the patients he was asked whether these men had any contagious disease, but he answered that they only had sore legs, which was accounted for by their staggering when they walked in from the sleigh. On the strength of that statement and Mr. Campbell's note, they were received. Under other circumstances they would not have been allowed, it being a public restaurant, having between 50 and 60 people at each meal. They tried to get a doctor, but there was none to be had. Finally, after having been kept there for 26 hours, the ambulance arrived. The driver said his horses were played out, so he could not start with them before morning. The owners of the restaurant insisted on his taking them away from their place, as they at that time were satisfied that the men were infected with contagious disease. After some parleying the men were taken out in the ambulance about seven o'clock in the evening."

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It will be seen that the men remained at Bull's Head 26 hours, and I do not hesitate to say that within half that time medical attendance could and should have been obtained, and that the duty to obtain it devolved upon Hugh Mann and Campbell, the company's agent.

Corporal Hilliam, whose conduct throughout I desire to commend, having received a message from Mrs. Taylor in regard to the men, went to Mr. Campbell and told him:—"That he had no business to send them there to a public restaurant, but should have erected a tent away from his camp and left a man in charge of the two sick men, as I believe the men were suffering from some very serious disease according to the information of Mrs. Taylor. He poohpoohed the idea altogether that it was diphtheria, and said it was nonsense. He (Campbell) then wanted to have a four horse team hitched up and the men sent at once to the end of the Iron. I would not allow him to do so until I had been over to see what condition these men were in. I then went over to the house where these men were lying and saw the two men. One of the men, whom I was told was Fraser, was so helpless that he could not move at all, hands, legs or anything else. He was lying on the broad of his back. His face and neck were very much swollen, and the spittal that he had been trying to spit from his mouth was all over his own face and clothes. He could just mutter, so that by getting very close to him you could understand what he was saying. He asked me not to allow him to be moved from that place, as he had enough driving about in the cold, and he would rather die where he was. McDonald, who did not appear so sick as Fraser although he could scarcely move at all, asked me not to take any notice of what Fraser said, but if possible to have them sent down to the hospital that day. I looked around the place and went outside and called the proprietor out. He told me nothing had been done for them since they had been in his charge, excepting what he had given them himself, which was something to drink, and that he would like to have the men sent away from his house. I told Johnston that he would have to keep the men there and attend to them himself until the doctor came, whom I had already sent for, and he was to allow nobody in or out of the restaurant. I went back to Mr. Campbell and told him. Of course I could not say what was the matter with the men, but they certainly were not in any condition to be moved, and that they were to stay in this restaurant until the arrival of a doctor, who would then give his own directions and he could work on them as he liked. I sent west for Dr. Roy that morning." That is on the morning of Saturday the 22nd. Notwithstanding this warning, and the fact that the doctor had been sent for by Corporal Hilliam that morning, the men were sent east at Mr. Campbell's instance. It seems that John Davis (alias Williams) the ambulance driver, had reached Bull's Head on Saturday evening, and although he complained that his horses were nearly played out, he was told by Campbell that he must return that night. He asked to be permitted to wait until morning, and describes his interview with Campbell as follows:—

Q. What did you say to him?—A. He asked me how my horses could stand it to go right back again. I told him they were pretty nearly played out. Then he says you have to go right back to-night with these sick men. Well, I says, my horses are pretty nearly played out, Mr. Campbell, what is the matter with the men? They have got quinsy, he says. Well, I says, cannot you wait until morning, and he says no, pull them out to-night for fear they would die.

Q. Did he say that?—A. Yes.

Q. What else?—A. Well, I says, there's no use pulling them out of here if they're going to die.

Q. What did he say to that?—A. Well, he says, my orders to you is to pull them out to-night. Eat your supper and go right back.

Williams was reluctant to remove the men without the order of Dr. Roy, because he says, "I always took my orders from Roy, with papers to admit them to the hospital." Campbell told him that by the time he got his men loaded Dr. Roy would be there, and after the men were in the ambulance the driver called at Campbell's and asked, "Have you got the letter from Dr. Roy for these people," and Campbell said, "No Williams, go ahead, he is not here." The ambulance in which the men

were at this time placed plied between Bull's Head and Seventh Siding, a distance of about 40 miles. It was a Democrat wagon covered with a kind of canvass or oil cloth, with springs in the bottom and a mattress over that, and with a flap to close it in behind. There was no stove or other means of heating the ambulance. There was one pillow given by Mrs. Taylor, and apparently three pairs of blankets, two of which were provided by Mr. Campbell. The men were placed in the ambulance covered with the blankets, and at about 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 22nd of January, proceeded on their journey. They went that night as far as Willoughby's about 16 or 17 miles from Bull's Head. No stimulants or nourishment of any kind was given them upon the road. Williams endeavoured to obtain permission for the men to remain at Allison's, which is about six or seven miles east of Bull's Head, and again at McGillivray's about four and a half miles still further east, but was refused at both places, which were crowded with freighters and other men. Mr. Willoughby helped the men into the house, and offered them some milk and tea and a little gruel, but they were not able to swallow. The room where they slept was kept warm, and though not a place suitable for sick men, doubtless Mr. Willoughby did the best he could for them. Another witness, Mr. Parr, says that he saw them lying upon the floor. In the morning they were again offered some tea, but they wanted water, with which they gargled their throat, and from it flowed froth and scum "like corruption." They were again placed in the ambulance and at half-past seven or eight o'clock on the morning on the 23rd January, started for 7th Siding, distant about 25 miles. They reached Will Eddy's at noon, and asked if they could take a cup of soup, but they shook their heads. They were then brought out some tea. They could not drink the tea, but wanted water, which was brought them. They could not drink, but gargled their throats with the water, and again flowed out froth and scum, "white and green-like corruption." The driver here remained about twenty minutes for dinner, the men remaining in the wagon outside. He then drove on to 7th Siding, reaching there, as he says, "about half-past 4, between 4 and 5 in the afternoon." The driver then saw Reuben Steeves, Canadian Pacific Railway operator and agent at 7th siding, and said: "I have got two men here very sick, I think they have got diphtheria." Steeves replied: "Bring them up to Joe Wark's car, the Jumbo, and see him up there." (The "Jumbo" was the boarding and sleeping car for Canadian Pacific Railway men at 7th Siding.) The driver saw Wark, and said to him: "I have two sick men here, Joe, and Steeves sent them up to the Jumbo." Wark replied: "What is the matter with them?" and the driver said: "I don't know what is the matter with them, it might be diphtheria, or something like that." Wark then said: "If its diphtheria you won't put them in my car." The driver went back and told Steeves that Wark would not have them in his car among his men with diphtheria, and Steeves said: "You tell Joe Wark to take these men in or I'll report you." The driver went back and told Joe Wark what Steeves had said, and Wark replied: "They are not coming in the car among my men if they have got diphtheria," the driver replied, "they have got to be put somewhere." Then Steeves came up just as the driver was speaking to Wark, and said to Wark: "Joe, who's down in that car down there?" pointing to a box car. Joe said, "I don't know." The driver then went down to the car and Steeves came along and said, "put them in this car down here" (indicating with his head the box car standing on the siding along with the flat cars), so the driver took them down to the car and ordered out the three or four men that were in the car. The ambulance was backed up to the box car, the side door slid back, and the men crawled out into the car, and the driver says that he put their blankets and a bottle of water in the car, and shut the door and went off to the hotel and did not see them again. The day was cold and had been growing colder towards evening. At 7 o'clock in the morning it was 13 degrees above zero, at 9 p.m. it was 5 degrees below zero, and fell to 8 degrees below zero during the night, with a wind from the north-east blowing nine miles an hour, as appeared from the report kept at the Hudson Bay Post at Pincher Creek, four miles distant. The condition of the car at the time the sick men were placed in it is described by William McAllister, page 728. He and other freighters were occupying a tent near by. The night being cold

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they thought they could make themselves more comfortable in the car, which was an ordinary box car without windows and with the usual sliding door. At one side there were a number of bunks in the car, but no mattresses, bedding or other furnishings. There was a small tin camping stove broken in at the top and unfit to be used as a coal or wood stove, as it smoked. The smoke pipe went out through the side of the car. The freighters had endeavoured to start a fire of hay and coal before the ambulance drove up. The witness is asked :

Q. Was there a fire there?—A. A kind of a fire.

Q. When you went to the car?—A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. A poor fire—smoking.

Q. What did you do?—We got some more coal and put it into the stove, and it hadn't started well before we had to get out.

He goes on to say that they used hay mixed with the coal. That the stove smoked so badly they had to leave the door open to let the smoke out, that had they not opened the door they would have been blinded with smoke, that the car was very cold at the time they left it; that when the ambulance was backed up to the car door the driver used foul language to the sick men and ordered them out. They crawled out on their hands and knees. He says that the driver put in their blankets, but denies that he put in any water. The stove was still smoking at the time this witness left, and he says the car was not fit to receive the men. The witness further says that he was ordered out of this car personally by Mr. Steeves. Steeves, the Canadian Pacific Railway agent, says: Williams came to him and said he had two sick men, "and I sent him to the Jumbo car, where I generally sent the rest of them that came down from the west," and generally confirms what the driver says in regard to the men being but in the box car. Steeves then went back to his office. He then saw Kidd, afterwards Dechene and then Hogan, and asked them to look after the men. There is a great discrepancy in the evidence as to the hour when these men were engaged and when they actually went on duty. One would infer from Steeves' evidence that it was shortly after the ambulance drove up that he spoke to Kidd and afterwards to the other men. The order in which they were engaged and went to the car is of great importance in reaching a conclusion upon this point. The evidence shows that Kidd was first engaged, then Dechene and last of all Hogan. Later in the evidence Steeves says that he procured Hogan's services later on, after he had sent for the doctor. Now, the doctor was not sent for until 8 o'clock, which corresponds with the time that Kidd says he first went to the car; and if Hogan and Dechene went there afterwards it must have been 8 o'clock before any one gave the men any attention whatever. Hogan and Dechene, however, both say that they were at the car shortly after 6 o'clock. This may possibly be true as to Dechene, but cannot, I think, be true as to Hogan, because he at all events was not seen by Steeves until after Kidd was spoken to. It is very possible that Dechene may have been to the car and then left, if prior to the first visit by Kidd. There is an uncertainty here that I was unable to clear up. One thing is, however, certain, I think, that, at 8 o'clock in the evening, whether any person had been there before or not, the car was in darkness, there was absolutely no fire in the stove, and the temperature was five degrees below zero, with a wind blowing 9 miles an hour. The deplorable condition of the men at this time is described by the witness Kidd, of whose truthfulness I entertain no doubt. He was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the time he gave his evidence, but gave it in such a manner as to command my entire confidence. Steeves is asked :

Q. Why did you get as many as three men to look after these sick men?—A. Well, after I got Kidd I knew his duties would not allow him to look after the men properly, as he would have to look after his engine, and the same with Hogan. He had his duties outside to perform, and he could drop in and out as required, and I got this third man who would remain with them.

Turning now to the evidence of Kidd, page 844, he was at 7th Siding when the sick men arrived. He was engine watchman. His hours were from 7 p.m. to 5.30 a.m., and his duty was to watch the engine, clean the fire, get the engine ready for starting and call the crew in the morning. On the night in question he went on duty

at five minutes after 7 o'clock; filled the boiler full of water which took about 20 minutes; cleaned the fire which took another 20 minutes; then took off his overalls and went to the Jumbo car to get his lunch for midnight. This was somewhere within a few minutes of 8 o'clock. He got his lunch and started back again. It was now about 8 o'clock; he then says: I started back towards the engine, and on my way back I went on the south side of the side track for to get Hogan's lunch, because I had been taking his lunch other nights to keep it warm for him. While I was passing some cars I heard some person crying inside. I opened the door for to see what was going on. I wanted to know who was in there, somebody said: "I am sick." He says, "my mate is sick too, I would like to get some person for to get a fire." I got in the car and he said it was a shame that they were left there alone in the dark without a fire and without any person to look after them. He wanted to know if there was a doctor around. I told him no, that I would try to get one as soon as possible. He then wanted water. By this time I had a fire started, and I went and fetched him some water.

Q. Was there any fire or remains of a fire in the stove?—A. No, sir, not when I found it.

Q. Was the stove warm?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it cold so that there was no indication of fire having been there?—A. Yes, sir, there was no indication of fire whatever.

The witness then took some pieces of boards and broke them up and got some pieces of shavings and lighted the fire. He says coal was there but he did not use it because it was not a coal stove, and he did not think it would burn. He describes the position and condition of the men when he went into the car. The car was not lighted. The witness had a lantern with him. Fraser was lying on his left side beside the stove on the floor. He had some hay under him and some behind him, but no blankets about him. McDonald was on the top bunk, lying on his right side, partly covered up with an overcoat. The witness asked him if he had any blankets and he said, yes; asked where they were, he said he didn't know. Kidd then left them and started for the operator's car. He met Hogan upon the road and told him he had found two sick men in the box car. Hogan asked where they were and then went down to the operator's car with Kidd. Kidd then went into the operator's car and reported to the operator that there were two sick men in the car on the siding; he said, I asked him what we could do for them. He said he did not know. I then asked him if there was a doctor around or could we get one, he said he would try to get one from Macleod if possible. He says, will you go back and keep on the fire until we can get a doctor. I told him I could not very well do it, because I could not leave the engine alone for long at a time. I said that I would go back and see that the fire was all right. I took Hogan back to the car with me, and he took hold of Fraser and lifted him up on the bunk, because the stove was pretty hot, and we were afraid he would get burnt or burn his clothes. Fraser was not strong enough to get up himself. He then left Hogan there and went back to his engine, then went into the caboose and told the engineer and conductor that he had found two sick men in a car, and was told that if he thought it was safe to be around them, to look after them. It was now about 9 o'clock. Kidd then left the caboose and went down to the car where the men were. He saw that the fire was burning all right and spoke to Hogan.

Q. What did you say to him?—A. I told him we ought to try and hunt some blankets or something to make them a bed, and he said he did not know what to do about blankets, and I suggested to go to the operator's, so we both went down to the operator's car and told him that we had to have some blankets or something.

Q. Told Steeves?—A. Yes, sir. He said he did not know what to do until he had seen Mr. Ryan. I told him I would have to go and look after the rest of my work then, and to get some person else to stay with them. He asked me if I would go up to Wark, the gang boss, and ask him to put a man down there with them."

Kidd then found Wark who promised to see that it was done. He then went down to the car again and found Hogan, and a Frenchman, evidently "Dechene," in the car. He asked the Frenchman if he was the man Wark sent to look after

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them, and he said "yes." Kidd then went down to the operator's car and asked him if there was a doctor coming. Steeve said there was no train going out from Macleod that night, but that they would send to Pincher Creek for a doctor. Kidd then went back to his engine, and a few minutes afterwards Hogan came down and said: "Come up to the car with me, I am afraid one of them fellows is going to die." Kidd could not leave the engine just then. He told Hogan if he would wait just about five minutes he would go up with him. Hogan said he would warm himself until Kidd was ready to go. When Kidd got back to the car Fraser was on the floor. It was now about ten o'clock. Kidd asked him where he came from and what his name was. He said his name was E. McC. Fraser, that his mate was up in the bunk and his name was Charles P. McDonald; that they came from Nova Scotia, near New Glasgow; that they had been working near the loop, when they got sick and they were sent down there. They were trying to get to the hospital at Macleod. McDonald was so weak that the witness could not understand what he was trying to say, "but I made out that he wanted a drink of water, and I gave him some water. I sent Dechêne for it." This is important as it indicates the time when Dechêne went for the water, of which he speaks afterwards. There was nothing there to bring it in, and he got a pail from the engine and gave McDonald a drink. He seemed to swallow some but not much. It was very hard for him to swallow. He then gave Fraser a drink. Fraser got down on the floor off the bunk and lay down close to the stove and was talking to the Frenchman. It was now nearly 11 o'clock. Kidd then had to go back to his engine, and remained there until the operator called him. Before leaving the car he and Hogan had prepared some wood by cutting up a couple of boxes. Dr. Mead having arrived from Pincher Creek between 10 and 11 o'clock, the operator asked Kidd if he would go down with the doctor and show him the car where the sick men were. The doctor asked Kidd if he had any kind of a light to take with him, Kidd replied he had a train light, it was not a very bright light, but it was the best he could do. He then took the doctor up to the car where the men were. The Frenchman also had a lantern. Kidd went back to the caboose and got another lantern, the conductor's lantern, and returned to the car. The doctor said if that was the best they could do he would try and make out with it.

Before referring to the doctor's evidence it will be convenient here to refer to the evidence of Hogan and Dechene. Hogan says that the first he knew the men had arrived was at six o'clock in the evening. His foreman, Wark, told him "there was two sick men up there, and to have a look after them. He told me to assist the Frenchman by the name of Dechene in looking after them. He told me to attend to them good." Hogan then went from Wark's office to the agent's office, and the agent told him to attend to the men, so he went down to the car and McDonald and Fraser were sitting up in their bunks. They were not separate bunks. Fraser asked for a drink. Hogan describes what he did as follows: I told him I would get him a drink. He said he would like some snow to eat, so I went out and got him a dish of snow on a pie plate, and by the time I had brought the snow in Dechene had brought in a dipper of water from the Jumbo car. I did not know he was on. We gave McDonald a drink. He drank pretty near all the water. We did not give him all he wanted to drink. He was pretty dry. Fraser drank the balance of the water."

"Q. How much was there for Fraser?—A. About a quart of water was brought up; I should judge there would be about one quarter of it left—one quarter of a quart.

Q. What did you do next, or what is the next thing you know about it?—A. Well I was in and out of there all night.

Q. What was done after they got a drink of water?—A. Nothing.

Q. Did you get anything further for them except the snow and Dechene the water?—No, that is all they wanted. I asked them if they wanted anything else, and they did not seem to want anything except water and snow."

Hogan went to lunch, he says, about 11 o'clock.

"Q. Did either of them leave the car that night after they went in?—A. Well, Fraser told me that while I was down at lunch that he went out and got a little

snow, and came in again. I did not think he could open the car door, it was very hard to open.

Q. Had they anything to drink from the time they got the water in the first instance about a quarter after six until twenty minutes to eleven.—A. Nothing except the snow.

Q. Did you or anybody else get more water up to twenty minutes to eleven.—A. No, snow is the principal thing they wanted.

Q. Do you want me to understand that although McDonald took a drink of three-quarters of a quart, you say he did not want anything more until eleven o'clock?—A. They got all they wanted there.

Q. Just answer my question. Did he not want a drink again until near 11 o'clock?—A. He did not ask for any.

Q. Did you get any or did anyone else?—A. Dechene got water.

Q. That was near 11 o'clock?—A. Yes.

Q. But between those times?—A. They were eating snow.

Q. Did they have any water?—A. No.

Q. During all the time that you were there what did they have besides the water on two occasions and snow?—A. Nothing except the medicine that Dr. Mead gave them.

Q. Up to the time that Dr. Mead came did they have anything?—A. They did not have anything.

Q. And you say they did not ask for anything?—A. That is all they asked me for—snow and water; snow principally.

Q. Did you take any soup over, or did anybody tell you to, or take any tea over with milk in it?—A. No.

Q. Was anything offered to them or any attempt made to induce them to eat or to drink?—A. No, sir.

Q. Anything that you know of?—A. No.

Q. Do you call that treating them good?—A. Well, I asked them if they wanted anything. The Frenchman, Narcisse Dechene, was at 7th Siding when McDonald and Fraser were brought down. He says the men came in about 4 o'clock. That Wark called for him, and he and Wark together went to the car a little after 6 o'clock; that he went in the car. He found one of the men right across the door, about 2½ feet from the door, and the other one was in front of the stove. They were pretty cold, because they were shaking. Dechene said, "what is the matter with you?" and one of them replied, "we are cold and want water." One asked for water and one for snow. The car was pretty tough; it was not fit for a sick man. There was no window in it, and no lamp in it. It was a dirty car. There was a little fire when Dechene went there, but it was choked with smoke. It would have been better if there was none. It was a tin stove and broken on top; he could not keep it from smoking. He says the car was pretty cold when he went there. He went to get some water. While he was away to get the water Fraser went down himself and got some snow. He got off the car himself and got in himself. He was not so strong after. It seemed as if it hurt him a little to go down, and the snow was for his chum McDonald.

Q. Well, when you brought the water what did you do?—A. I gave it to Fraser.

Q. How did he drink?—By gosh, he take it with both hands, and I had to take it away from him. I was afraid he was going to choke, he grabbed it that way with both hands. His chum was near cry alongside of him to get the water.

Q. And he took the water up to his mouth in his hands?—A. Yes.

Q. And you say his chum, McDonald, was crying for the water?—A. Yes, pretty near cry. He was say for God's sake give me some water.

Q. How much water did you have?—A. I had a dish full. I thought it was no use to give him some more at the time, and I says I could get some more.

Q. How much did you have?—A. About a pint.

Q. Did McDonald drink any?—A. No. He tried to take some but it pass all over the outside of his mouth. With snow he get along better. He says he didn't get any snow or any water on the road.

Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Q. Then did you build a fire before you went for the water a second time?—

A. Yes, I built a good fire.

Q. What did you get?—A. I had coal with me.

Q. Where did you get the coal? A. I went back to the Jumbo car for it. The first time I had nothing, I went with Wark."

He says the fire burnt well enough as long as the wood was on it, but it smoked very badly. He had to open the doors some time, opened it about six inches, to let the smoke out. He says: "We were not sick men and we were hardly able to stand it ourselves."

"Q. Well, when did you go for the water?—A. I went straight back as soon as I built the fire. I says, now I am going to get you some more water. I didn't like to give them too much, but they asked so much for it, and, by gosh, I says I will go for more. They says they don't get any on the road at all.

Q. Did they drink any more?—A. That was the time Mr. McDonald tried to drink. The first time I could not take it from Fraser. He drink the whole of it."

Wark stayed a half an hour at the car. He seemed to know Fraser. Fraser had worked for him on a railway near Winnipeg. Then Fraser cried and said to Wark, "we are going to die here," and Wark said we will leave old Joe here with you, and he will give you everything you want, and Wark turned to Dechene and said: "Joe, what do you think of these two men now? Are they going to die or live? And I says they will die by two in the morning, the both of them."

Q. Why did you say that?—A. Because they were too far gone. They were too low. They were too cold. I knew it was not possible to live then.

Q. What did Wark say to that?—A. Well, he said we will do the best we can anyway.

Q. How long did Wark remain there after that?—He went away after that."

He came once afterwards. Dechene thinks it was about 9 o'clock. He is not sure as to the time as he had no watch. The next person that Dechene saw was Hogan. He says that this was nearly two hours after he had been at the car. It would seem from this that Dechene may have been at the car before Kidd went there; if so he was away long enough for the fire to go out and the car to become cold. Dechene being asked if the car could be kept comfortable with that stove, answers: "No, sir. There was no man in the world could."

"Q. Did it smoke all through the evening more or less.—A. Sometimes they didn't smoke very much, sometimes they smoke enough to choke anybody, and we had to open the door. Sometimes we could not leave it open because it was too cold; too cold for any sick man. The sick men complained of the cold."

Later on in his evidence Dechene says that he thinks Hogan went there ahead of him. If this be true, then I think it is tolerably certain that Kidd was in fact the first man at the car. That would be about eight o'clock.

Dr. Mead resided at Pincher Creek, four or five miles distant. The roads were bad, the night was cold, and the roads were filled with the drifting snow, so much so that it was difficult to follow them. Dr. Mead received the message about nine o'clock at night, and reached the siding about ten. It was then that he was shown to the car by Kidd, as above mentioned. When he got into the car the smoke was so thick that he had to leave the door open. It was some minutes before he "could see or breathe." They were trying to burn soft coal and hay in a common box stove. Fraser was lying on the floor, close to the stove, trying to get warm—coiled around the stove. McDonald was lying up against the farther end of the bunk. The doctor examined McDonald and found him at the point of death. He was suffering from pneumonia. His pulse could scarcely be counted. His temperature was about 104. He was too weak to speak. Fraser was not quite so weak. He tried to speak to the doctor. The doctor put his ear close to his mouth and heard him say, "something ease pain." He was suffering from pneumonia and his temperature about the same. They both had diphtheria. The doctor did not, however, know it at the time, as owing to the poor light he could not examine them properly. The doctor asked for stimulants, or milk or eggs. He was told that the cook's car was shut, and they could not get in until the cook came in the morning. He gave Fraser an $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain

of morphia as a stimulant in the absence of anything else to ease pain. After receiving the stimulant Fraser sat on the side of the bunk and wanted to know if he could not sue the company for the brutal treatment of himself and his chum. The doctor went back to the agent's car and told the agent Steeves that if they died before morning he should certainly hold an inquest. Steeves then wired down to Mr. Haney and Haney wired back, "Spare no expense. Send special messenger to Creek for whatever the doctor orders." A messenger was then, with some difficulty, procured to go back to Pincher Creek for brandy and eggs and milk. About five minutes after the doctor returned to the agent's car, after sending the men for the necessaries. A man came to the car and said McDonald was dead and Fraser was sinking rapidly. This was about midnight. The temperature had fallen from 5 to 8 degrees below zero. The doctor, returning to the car, found that what the man said was true. Fraser was dying. The necessaries had come, but too late, and between one and two o'clock in the morning the end came, Fraser died.

From the time the men were taken sick until their death they had no chance for their life. At no time, in no place, did they receive that reasonable care and attention, having regard to their condition and the nature of the case, that they were entitled to. All the doctors are unanimous that their journey to 7th Siding, and the lack of proper treatment on the road and when they arrived, accelerated, if it did not cause, their death. Why was the doctor not sent for? Why were they sent out without a doctor's certificate, or at all? Why was not a doctor summoned at Bull's Head, and why were they sent forward without the doctor's order? Why the utter lack of proper care and treatment when they arrived at 7th Siding? They had paid for medical service at a rate fixed by the company. Why, in their utmost need, had they not received it?

Before proceeding with a consideration of these matters it may be here stated that on the following day Dr. Mead, as coroner, ordered a post mortem examination, and took steps to hold an inquest. The post mortem was conducted by Dr. Harwood and Dr. Kennedy, and their report, and their evidence taken before me show beyond doubt that the men both died from diphtheria, complicated by pneumonia resulting from that disease and their exposure. The inquest was not completed. A copy of the evidence as far as taken will be found as Exhibit 8. The proceedings were stopped by an order *nisi* dated the 4th day of February, 1898, for a writ of prohibition, which order was made absolute on the 24th of March, 1898, by Judge Rouleau, and on the 28th March, 1898, the writ of prohibition was issued and served on Dr. Mead on the 30th March, 1898. All the proceedings in connection with the writ of prohibition will be found as Exhibit 15 in the papers 1 to 9 inclusive, No. 6 of which is a certified copy of the judgment of Judge Rouleau. The application was made on behalf of Michael J. Haney, manager of construction.

In answer to the question how it came about that Fraser and McDonald were exposed to the hardships and suffering which they endured from the time they were taken sick until they died, it will be necessary to examine the conditions existing, including the medical system then in operation upon the line. The distance from Lethbridge to Cranbrook is 205 miles. At the time the road commenced there was a hospital at Lethbridge and one at Macleod, 37 miles west. It was decided to use these as base hospitals and send the patients to these hospitals for treatment. The instructions given to the medical staff were as follows:—(Ex. 6.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

1. Medical officers are expected to make regularly one trip a week over their division, and to make other trips when called upon to do so.

2. All serious cases and other cases requiring the constant care of the medical officer are to be moved into the hospital assigned to the division. Notice must be forwarded to this office at once of such removals, together with nature of the disease. Notice must also be forwarded when such cases are discharged from the hospital.

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3. In case of infectious diseases arising, prompt measures must be taken at once to isolate such cases, and notice of same must be forwarded to this office.

4. Medical officers will keep this office advised as to wants, etc., in medical supplies.

5. Prompt attention to all cases is imperatively demanded. F. H. Mewburn, assistant surgeon.

There was no provision made for temporary hospitals at this time, nor was there any provision for isolating patients with contagious disease other than the direction contained in clause 3 of the above instructions. No tents or other equipment for that purpose were furnished either to the medical staff upon the line, or to the contractors, nor were the contractors instructed in that matter. Dr. Mewburn, chief of the medical staff, who had a large private practice at Lethbridge, had his headquarters there and attended to correspondence and had charge of the hospital. The hospital occupied him about three hours a day; the correspondence was principally attended to in the evening. The rest of his time was largely devoted to his private practice. His assistant in the early part of construction attended to patients along the line within ten miles of Macleod. Dr. Kennedy took charge from that point and attended patients to within a short distance of Pincher Creek, and at the time in question to, and including 7th siding. Dr. Roy's division extended from 7th siding to headquarters, and he had under him at this time, according to the company's return (Exhibit 52), between 900 and 1,000 men. His division covered about 65 or 70 miles. Dr. Gordon's division at this time extended from the west end of Dr. Roy's to Cranbrook, a distance of about 75 miles, although there were comparatively few men west of Wardner. His headquarters was at the Mission, nine miles north of Cranbrook, and about 25 miles north-west of Wardner. Upon his part of the line there were at the time in question about six or seven hundred men. Under the system then in force "all serious cases and other cases requiring the constant care of the medical officer" from Dr. Roy's district were to be sent to Macleod, and all such cases within Dr. Gordon's district to the Mission hospital. The Mission hospital proper had not at this time been built. It consisted then of a small log building capable of accommodating 12 or 15 patients. It was arranged that the company should pay to the different hospitals \$1 per day for each patient for their board, attendance, &c. It may be here said that all patients who reached any of these hospitals seems to have been well cared for.

In the language of Mr. McCaul, "nobody suggested that the cases should be treated at the camps where they broke out; that is not a common sense view; the only two suggested were temporary and base hospitals." What then was to be done with "the serious cases and other cases requiring the constant care of the medical officer that could not be moved to the base hospitals?" No provision for this contingency was made.

Dr. Roy had found the necessities of the case such that he had detained patients at a restaurant kept by Mrs. Taylor at Crow's Nest Lake until he thought it safe to send them forward. In March when the number of men in and about the Loop and at Coal Creek were likely to be increased, the company erected temporary hospitals, one at the Loop and the other at Coal Creek, about 30 miles distant. Mann's Camp was between the two, and had these hospitals been in existence at the time in question there can scarcely be a doubt that what befell Fraser and McDonald would have been avoided. A great deal of evidence was taken as to the necessity of temporary hospitals upon the line, and the overwhelming weight of evidence is that they were necessary to be used in connection with base hospitals and without which it was impossible that the sick men upon the line could be properly cared for. This necessity seems to have forced itself upon the company and the medical staff at a later stage, and resulted, as I have said, in the building of the two hospitals one at the Loop and the other at Coal Creek, but too late to be available for the present emergency. The great weight of medical evidence seems to establish that temporary hospitals should have been placed within twenty-five, or at most, 40 miles apart, having regard to the nature of the work and the number of men employed: and the provision could and should have been made for

isolating patients suffering from any contagious disease within a few hundred yards of the temporary hospital, so that the doctor having his headquarters at the temporary hospital could give patients of that kind, attention, and contractors would know where to send them. These hospitals should have been furnished with a nurse, cook and medicines. Nothing of this kind, at the time in question, was provided. It is doubtful, even with temporary hospitals, whether the doctors in charge of the divisions west of 7th siding could have efficiently attended to the extent of line within their district; but it is plain that without temporary hospitals it was an impossibility. Had Dr. Mewburn, the chief of the medical staff been less occupied at Lethbridge with his private practice and so been able to give more time to inspection of the work upon the line and its requirements, the necessities of the case must have occurred to his mind at an earlier stage. The evidence of Mr. Shaughnessy, Mr. Haney and Dr. Mewburn is that the want of these provisions was not due to a lack of funds, because, although it is clear that the fifty cents per month charged to each man upon the line was not sufficient to defray the expense of the medical staff, that, it is declared, by the above witnesses was not the reason why a different system and method was not adopted. Whatever the cause, the deplorable fact remains, that the system of utilizing the three base hospitals without providing the necessary field, or temporary hospital elsewhere on the line was continued until some months after the death of McDonald and Fraser. That these base hospitals were not sufficient to meet the requirements without being supplemented by temporary hospitals is manifest from another consideration. Early in the fall it was found that the hospital at Macleod was not nearly sufficient to receive the number of patients sent down, and thereupon two or three box cars were supplied with bunks and turned into a temporary hospital, at that point, under the charge of Dr. Kennedy, who says that some 500 patients, nearly all of whom were sent down from the line to the west, were there received and treated; and Dr. Roy's evidence is clear that he utilized Mrs. Taylor's restaurant from time to time, because he would not assume the responsibility of sending the patients through. Dr. Harwood, in the fall of 1897, for the same reason found it necessary from time to time to detain patients at Pincher Creek in rooms provided on his own responsibility until they were able to go through. He had resigned in November, 1897, from ill-health caused by over-work. No doctor was located at Pincher Creek to succeed him, and this temporary provision there for treating patients was discontinued.

It will be borne in mind that Mann's Camp was within Dr. Gordon's division, distant from his mission hospital 65 or 70 miles. On the 15th of January Dr. Gordon had gone west with patients, calling at Mann's Camp and taking one from there. Although requested to do so, and informed that there were two men sick complaining of sore throat, he did not visit them, saying, as one of the witnesses states, that he could not spend all his time at one camp; and by another, he would see them on his way back. Dr. Gordon denies this, and says he thought he examined all the patients requiring his attention in Mann's Camp. But he certainly did not see McDonald, and Fraser, on this day, was at work.

Mann returned to his camp from the east on the 15th or 16th, the day after McDonald had fallen sick. So far as the evidence shows, it does not appear that McDonald's illness was brought specially to his attention until the day before or the morning that they left. He says that two days before his attention was drawn to a sick man in camp, and at first he thought that McDonald was the man, but afterwards he ascertained that it was another man that was sick and not McDonald. McDonald was therefore sick in camp from the 15th to the 20th without medical aid or other attendance in the way of nursing. For at least two days before he left he took very little if any food, and on the morning he left was certainly not in a condition to start upon such a journey.

Kennedy, the partner of Mann, was at the camp on the morning he left, and seems to have had a suspicion that the disease from which McDonald was suffering was diphtheria, and he and Mann appear to have been anxious that the men should be sent out of camp. It does not seem to have occurred to them, or if it did, they did not act upon it, to isolate the patients or to send for a doctor. The excuse given

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is that the doctor had gone west and it would likely take some days to reach him, and they took upon themselves the responsibility, without a doctor's order or certificate, to send the men forward.

The history of the journey has been traced. At Bull's Head the men were in a deplorable condition. They remained there sufficiently long to have procured Dr. Roy's attendance if prompt action had been taken. Corporal Hilliam, of the Mounted Police, finding that a doctor had not been summoned, on the morning after their arrival sent for Dr. Roy, but he did not arrive until the men had left, and Mr. Campbell, the agent of the company there, took upon himself without a doctor's certificate to order the man in charge of the ambulance to take the men forward, although Corporal Hilliam had forbidden him to do so. They arrived at Pincher Creek between four and five in the afternoon. The company's agent, although informed of their arrival, placed them in a box car wholly unfit for their reception, and did not see to it that they had proper attendance even there, nor did he cause the doctor to be sent for until 8 o'clock in the evening, although only 4 miles distant, and where they died.

It has been urged before me that the patients ought never to have been sent forward, and in this view I concur; but having been sent they should have received very different treatment upon the road, and having reached Bull's Head they ought not to have been permitted to go further, and the doctor should have been summoned. Having, however, been sent on at the instance of the company's officer then in charge, they should have been properly cared for on the way and on their arrival at 7th Siding. This duty, in my judgment, fell upon the company and their officers stationed at that point. It is true that cases of contagious diseases were not expected there, but sick persons were constantly being sent down, and provision should have been made, such as that suggested by Dr. Mewburn, in December, for the reception of patients. This request of Dr. Mewburn to provide a car properly heated and supplied with bunks for the reception of patients sent down to the end of the track not having been complied with, it was the plain duty of the company's officer at that point to exercise all diligence in making the men comfortable and supplying medical aid.

It has also been urged before me that as there was an isolation hospital within a mile and a half of Mann's Camp the men should have been taken there. Doubtless this would have been done had a doctor been summoned, but it must also be remembered that Dr. Mewburn himself says that the contractor would not have been justified in taking the men to a diphtheria isolation hospital except upon the authority of a doctor, lest a patient not suffering from that disease might have been placed in imminent peril, and no provision was made for contagious diseases except as they arose.

In the present case, while it appears that Kennedy, Mann's partner, was suspicious that the men were suffering from that disease, Mann denies that he had any suspicion of that fact, and also denies that he had any knowledge that there were patients suffering from diphtheria isolated near his camp. If it were intended that contractors should send patients suffering from any contagious disease to the quarantine hospital near Mann's Camp they should have been notified and so instructed. But the fact is, that this quarantine hospital was established to receive the cases of diphtheria from Card's Camp, and was not intended or especially provided for the reception of any other patients, although afterwards it was so utilized, and might have been used in the present case had Dr. Gordon been summoned.

It is said that the system of base hospitals was preferable to that of temporary hospitals. In my view it is not a question of alternative systems. The base hospitals should have been supplemented by temporary hospitals supplied with tent and stove for isolating any case of contagious disease that might arise.

The conclusion at which I have arrived is that the medical system as carried out on the line, at least down to the time Fraser and McDonald died, was inadequate to the reasonable requirements of the case; and that chiefly arose from the lack of temporary hospitals, and from the fact that the doctors in charge had too many miles to cover within their respective districts. I am further of opinion that the

circumstances being as they were, the men ought not to have been removed from the camp, but that a doctor should have been summoned, either Dr. Gordon, or if it were thought he was too far west, Dr. Roy. That the accommodation provided for their removal was insufficient, and the lack of stimulants and nourishment and other proper care and treatment was inhuman and without excuse. That their detention for 26 hours at Bull's Head afforded ample time to have there procured a doctor, and their dangerous condition while there was so manifest that I can find upon the evidence before me no excuse for this neglect, nor for their having been sent forward, neither can I find excuse or palliation for the inhumanity with which they were treated when they arrived at 7th Siding.

It has also been urged before me, and some evidence was given to the effect that the system adopted upon this road was better than that employed in the construction of other lines and the men better served. It may be so, and if so it but emphasises the following suggestions which I beg to offer:—

1. The number of men working upon the road who became ill and were treated by the medical staff is, I think, abnormally large. With a particularly healthy climate and sufficiently good food, how does it happen that there should be in the neighbourhood of 1,500 men requiring treatment in a total aggregate of 2,000 to 4,000, and all within the space of less than a year? This, it is plain, is not attributable in any way to the medical staff, and the reason for it must be sought elsewhere; and I venture to think we have not far to look for at least a partial cause. In what I am about to say I do not desire to draw any invidious distinction between the different camps upon the line, or the accommodation provided in each camp, but I refer to the result rather with the object of making some suggestions for the future. There must have been an utter disregard of the simplest laws of health somewhere, and I think it may be found in the lack of sanitary conditions in the camp. How is it possible that sickness could be avoided where fifty or sixty men occupy a bunk-house 24 x 40 feet with seven feet ceiling, and no ventilation provided? Is it any wonder that some of the camps were described as hospitals, and that sometimes twenty men at a time would be unfit for work, meantime paying their board and losing their time? The suggestion I venture to offer in this regard is, that in large public works of this nature there should be some form of health inspection, and probably the case could be met by appointing the government engineer upon the works and the chief medical officer a board of health to enforce reasonable sanitary regulations. This upon the part of the government would not incur additional expense, and with trifling increase of cost to the contractors would, I am satisfied, enormously decrease the number of sick, and in the end be a great saving to the contractors themselves.

2. I beg further to suggest that in large public works of this nature, at a distance from cities or where hospital accommodation cannot be had, provision should be made for field hospitals within such distance of each other, having regard to the location and the number of men employed, so that patients might be cared for without endangering their lives, until they could with safety be sent to base hospitals, and that contractors should be directed to provide or be supplied with a tent and stove for the purpose, where in case of emergency a patient suffering from contagious disease might be isolated at once and so not endanger the rest of the men in the camp.

The Canadian Pacific Railway afforded every facility for the investigation, and promptly complied with all requests for the production of papers and documents bearing upon the matter. I desire also to acknowledge the assistance received from the able counsel who attended on their behalf, and on behalf of Mr. Hugh Mann and Dr. Mead.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the evidence taken under this commission and the plans, papers and exhibits therein referred to.

R. C. CLUTE,
Commissioner.

Dated the 17th day of January, 1899.

RETURN

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To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 24th April, 1899, for copies of all papers, correspondence, etc., in connection with the award of the contract to Mr. Thomas Gauthier, of Montreal, by the Department of Public Works for the dredging at Coteau Landing; the call for tenders, if any; the amount expended out of the \$21,000 voted, and to whom paid. Also, correspondence between Mr. Gauthier and Mr. McDonald, who did the work; the amount of work done in cubic feet, and how paid.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

CORRESPONDENCE, etc., relating to dredging at Coteau Landing and Laprairie.

- March 15, 1898.—From Deputy Minister to T. Gauthier.—Stating that the Minister has directed him to inquire if he has at his disposal the necessary plant to do the dredging at Coteau Landing and Laprairie, as the Department is prepared to arrange for said work. Two dredges will be required. The price paid by the Department is \$8.00 per hour of work, when the dredges have the normal capacity.
- March 25, 1898.—From Thos. Gauthier.—In reply to Deputy Minister's letter, states that he has a first class plant at his disposal, and that he is willing to accept \$8.00 per hour as the price to be paid. Suggests that he be allowed to commence work April 4.
- April 1, 1898.—From Thos. Gauthier.—Stating in reply to letter of 15th March that he is willing to undertake work mentioned at \$8.00 per hour of work.
- April 5, 1898.—From Deputy Minister.—Instructions to prepare a report to Council in the matter of the request of the Canada Atlantic Railway Co. that dredging be done in front of their dock at Coteau.
- April 6, 1898.—To Chief Engineer.—Informing him that Minister authorizes acceptance of Mr. Gauthier's offer to execute dredging required at Coteau Landing and Laprairie for \$8.00 per working hour.
- April 6, 1898.—From Canada Atlantic Railway Co.—Stating that the foundations of their wharfs will not be affected by the dredging which is to be done.
- April 23, 1898.—From Canada Atlantic Railway Co.—Asking that dredging be pushed. Advices state that only one dredge is at work.
- April 25, 1898.—Order in Council.—Granting authority to ask Parliament to appropriate the sum of \$21,000 for dredging at Coteau Landing.
- April 25, 1898.—From Minister.—Copy of telegram to Thos. Gauthier as follows: "I understand that you intend using the Kingston dredge at Laprairie. Do you know whether there is another dredge available at Coteau now? Please wire immediately."
- April 26, 1898.—From Minister.—Telegram asking Mr. Gauthier how long he can secure dredge now at Coteau.
- April 27, 1898.—From Deputy Minister.—Informing Secretary that Chief Engineer is to be notified that Minister authorizes employment of a second dredge at Coteau Landing, and that necessary arrangements are to be made therefor with Mr. Gauthier, the price to be \$8.00 per hour.
- June 27, 1898.—Order in Council.—Granting authority to set aside O. C. of 23rd March, 1880, in so far as it can relate to the payments which will have to be made to Mr. Gauthier on account of dredging at Coteau, the said dredging having been authorized by O. C. dated 25th April, 1898.
- From Accountant.—Statement of amounts expended in 1897-98 and 1898-99 for dredging at Coteau Landing—\$17,303.62.
- Statement showing number of cubic yards dredged—129,850.
- August 4, 1898.—From Randolph Macdonald.—Offering to supply Dredge No. 4, with two dump scows and suitable tug, to do the dredging at Rivière du Loup for \$8.00 per hour working time, with an extra allowance of two days for towing plant to and from work. Or would undertake work at 25 cts. per cubic yard, scow measurement.
- April 7, 1899.—From Acting Chief Engineer.—Detailed statement of work done and price per cubic yard paid at Coteau Landing.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, 15th March, 1898.

THOS. GAUTHIER, Esq., Montreal.

SIR,—The Hón. Minister of Public Works has instructed me to write and inform you that the department is disposed to treat with you for the execution of the dredging work we are to do this year at Laprairie and Coteau Landing. We shall, of course, require a dredge at each place.

Will you be good enough to inform me, as quickly as possible, whether you are disposed to undertake this work ; whether you have at your disposal a suitable plant, and whether you would be ready to proceed so soon as navigation opens. The price paid for this kind of work by the department, when the dredges are of the ordinary normal capacity, is \$8 per hour's work.

Kindly favour me with a reply with the least possible delay.

Your obedient servant,

A. GOBEIL,

Deputy Minister.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 25th March, 1898.

THE HON. MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In reply to letter of 15th March received from your department, I beg to say that I am prepared to undertake the dredging work at Laprairie and Coteau Landing at the prices offered, namely, \$8 per hour's work.

I have at my disposal a first-class plant, and I shall be ready to begin the work on receipt of instructions. Of course the dredges will be subject to inspection by the officials of your department.

As regards Coteau Landing, I beg to say that as the work there is, I am told, exceedingly urgent, I would suggest that I be allowed to begin the work on the 4th April next.

The dredge at my disposal for this work is No. 5, belonging to Manning & McDonald, and is on the spot.

Trusting that this may meet with your approval, and hoping for a favourable answer,

I remain, sir, your devoted servant,

THOS. GAUTHIER.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1898.

To the HON. MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In reply to letter of 15th March last, received from your department, I beg to inform you that I am prepared to undertake the dredging work at Laprairie and Coteau Landing at the prices offered, that is to say, \$8 per hour's work.

I have at my disposal a first-class plant, and I shall be ready to begin work at once on receipt of instructions. The dredges will, of course, be subject to the inspection of the officers of your department.

Dredging at Coteau Landing.

As regards Coteau Landing, I beg to say that inasmuch as the work there is, as I am informed, very urgent, I suggest that I have leave to begin work on the 4th April next.

The dredge I have at my disposal for that locality is No. 5, belonging to Manning & McDonald, and it is on the spot.

Trusting that this may meet your approval, and hoping for a favourable answer,
I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. GAUTHIER.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 5th April, 1898.

E. F. E. ROY, Esq.,
Secretary of the Department of Public Works.

SIR,—Be good enough to prepare a report to Council to the effect that a request has been made to us by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company asking that dredging be done in front of their Dock and Grain Elevator at Coteau Landing; that the first representations were to the effect that this dredging would cost \$6,000; that we have had an examination made,—somewhat superficial it is true,—but sufficiently extended to enable us to estimate the total cost of the work, if the depth of water required, which is fixed at 14 feet, be given, at \$18,000.

The report to Council should point out, in a general way, the enormous importance to the trade of the St. Lawrence of affording easy access to a point such as this, where the railway will put in store the grain brought from the west, that it is most important that this expenditure should be made, and that, though the sum is large, it will produce a result, in proportion, much greater, as regards the general trade of the country.

A. GOBEIL,
Deputy Minister of Public Works.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 13th April, 1898.

E. F. E. ROY, Esq.,
Secretary of the Department of Public Works.

SIR,—Have I forgotten to ask you to make a report to Council and represent to that body that the dredging which the department has undertaken to do at Coteau Landing, in order to give easy access to the elevator of the Canada Atlantic Railway, will cost \$21,000; and to ask for a special vote in the supplementary estimates of this year and in those of next year, to cover this work?

A. GOBEIL,
Deputy Minister of Public Works.

OTTAWA, 6th April, 1898.

The Chief Engineer,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Minister authorises you to accept Mr. Thomas Gauthier's offer herein inclosed, to undertake and execute the dredging required at Laprairie and Coteau Landing, Que., at \$8.00 per working hour.

I have the honour, to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, ONT., 6th April, 1898.

A. GOBEL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Public Works.
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to state, in answer to yours of the 5th inst., with reference to the possible damage which might result from the dredging at Coteau Landing, that the foundations of our elevator wharfs at Coteau Landing will not be affected by your dredging around them to a maximum depth of fourteen (14) feet below low water level, as stated in your letter, consequently no damage can arise thereby.

Yours truly,

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary Treasurer.

DEPOT HARBOUR, ONT., 23rd April, 1898.

A. W. FLECK,
Ottawa.

Four vessels in port now and we expect the "Lynn" to-morrow morning with six thousand tons of corn all for Montreal. See letter to me from our traffic manager relative to situation at Coteau Landing.

E. J. CHAMBERLIN.

DEPOT HARBOUR, 23rd April, 1898.

A. W. FLECK,

My advices from Coteau Landing state that only one dredge at work at Coteau Landing. I hope you explained fully to the Minister that we have large contracts for flour via Montreal for first half of May. Warehouse at Coteau Landing will be ready to handle flour on order on May 5th, but is useless unless dredging is done and if we are unable to carry out contracts it will give our line a black eye with shippers that we will not recover from for a long time and the port of Montreal will suffer correspondingly.

Explain situation fully to the Minister and am sure he will act in this matter with his customary promptness and energy. Reply.

E. J. CHAMBERLIN.

Dredging at Coteau Landing.

CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

April 17th, Schr. "Boyes"	21,200	bushels.
" 18th, Str. "Prentice"	30,721	"
" 18th, Schr. "Middlesex"	42,250	"
" 18th, Schr. "Halstead"	35,625	"
" 23rd, Str. "Grecian"	103,000	"
" 23rd, Str. "Lynn"	210,000	"
Total	442,796	"

The next boat from Duluth, arriving about Tuesday next, will have about 50,000 bushels corn, and deck load of flour, and the next boat from Chicago, early in the week, will also have 50,000 bushels corn, and deck load of flour, lard and provisions.

Owing to the existing trouble with Spain, we will undoubtedly be offered large shipments for May sailings from Montreal, and we should be in a position to take advantage of same, as traffic once secured, for this route, will probably result in future shipments.

OTTAWA, ONT., 23rd April, 1898.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on the 25th April, 1898.

On a report dated 19th April, 1898, from the Minister of Public Works, stating that the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, who are building a large elevator at Coteau Landing, have asked the Department of Public Works to undertake the necessary dredging to allow of boats reaching the wharf upon which said elevator is being built, and that from casual information obtained by them the railway company have represented to the department that the dredging in question to be performed will require the expenditure of some \$6,000.

That he, the Minister, having in view the great importance of allowing easy access to the elevator in question, agreed to perform the dredging required, and made arrangements to have the same put in hand immediately upon the opening of the present season.

That meanwhile, in order to obtain more satisfactory data with reference to the quantity of dredging to be performed, he, the Minister, sent one of the engineers of the Department of Public Works to make a survey and report upon the work necessary to be done.

That the engineer now states that in order to give the depth of 14 feet applied for, dredging will require to be done of at least 200,000 yards at an estimated cost of \$21,000 (twenty-one thousand dollars).

The Minister, in view of the result of the survey above referred to, and of the fact that the amount actually to be expended to provide the depth required will largely exceed the amount which it was originally intended to expend, recommends that Parliament be asked to make provision for the appropriation of the sum required.

The committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, 25th April, 1898.

THOMAS GAUTHIER, Esq.,
157 St. Denis Street,
Montreal.

I understand that you intent using the Kingston dredge at Laprairie. Do you know whether there is another dredge available at Coteau now? Please wire immediately.

J. I. TARTE.

OTTAWA, 26th April, 1898.

THOMAS GAUTHIER, Esq.,
157 St. Denis Street,
Montreal.

For how long can you secure second dredge now at Coteau Landing? Please wire immediately.

J. I. TARTE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 27th April, 1898.

E. F. E. ROY, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Public Works.

Please notify the chief engineer that the Hon. the Minister authorizes the employment of a second dredge to do the work required at Coteau Landing. That dredge is to be the "No. 6" now at Coteau Landing, and is to be set to work immediately by the chief engineer making the necessary arrangements therefor with Mr. Thomas Gauthier, of Montreal. The price to be paid is to be the same as that now paid for the other dredge, namely, \$8.00 per hour for a working day of 10 hours.

A. GOBEIL,
Deputy Minister.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 27th June, 1898.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, advise that the Order in Council dated 23rd March, 1880, be set aside in so far as it can relate to the payments which will have to be made to Mr. Thomas Gauthier, in connection with dredging being executed by him at Coteau Landing, Quebec, the dredging in question having been authorized to be performed by an Order in Council, dated the 25th April, 1898.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

Dredging at Coteau Landing.

AMOUNTS expended at Coteau Landing in 1897-98 and 1898-99, and to whom paid.
1897-98.

F. W. Cowie, travelling expenses.....	\$ 22 30	
J. H. Lalonde, rope, &c.....	3 92	
Alexandre Méthot, inspector.....	218 00	
Thomas Gauthier, dredging.....	8,245 00	
		8,489 22

1898-99.

J. H. Lalonde, rope, &c.....	2 90	
Alexandre Méthot, inspector.....	353 50	
Thomas Gauthier, dredging.....	8,485 00	
		8,814 40

Total \$17,303 62

A. G. KINGSTON,
Accountant Dept. Public Works.

DREDGING AT COTEAU LANDING.

Number of cubic yards dredged, 129,850=1,505,950 cubic feet.

COTEAU LANDING, QUEBEC, 4th August, 1898.

To A. GOBEIL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister Dept. Public Works,
Ottawa.

Re DREDGING AT RIVIÈRE DU LOUP.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of 29th July, beg to state that I will furnish dredge "No. 4" with two dump scows (of over 100 yards capacity each) and suitable tug to do the work required, at the usual price allowed, viz. : eight (\$8) per hour, working time with an extra allowance of two days for towing plant to and from work, or I would undertake the work by scow measurement at twenty-five cents (25 cents) per cubic yard.

I understand that from the exposed position of the work, considerable delay will be caused by wind and storms.

Yours truly,

RANDOLPH MACDONALD.
COTEAU LANDING, 7th April, 1899.

Memorandum re Dredging at Coteau Landing, Que., during 1898.

Dredge.	Time.	Hours.	Rate per Hour.	Quantity Dredged.	Average cost per Cubic Yard.	Total Cost.
			\$	Cub. Yds.	Cts.	\$ cts.
"No. 6"....	April 11 to Oct. 29.....	1,732 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 00	108,450	Less than 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,262 00
"No. 5"....	May 2 to May 21.....	223	8 00	17,200	" 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,784 00
"No. 4"....	May 24 to June 1, inclusive.	41	8 00	2,100	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	328 00
"No. 4"....	June 6 to June 10, inclusive.	47	7 00	2,100	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	329 00
	Total.....	2,093 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	129,850	Slightly over 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,703 00

On the 1st of June it was verbally reported to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works that the operations of dredge "No. 4" were not sufficient to warrant the payment of \$8 per hour. The Superintendent of Dredging was therefore ordered to stop the dredge from working. On 6th June, by order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the dredge was again allowed to resume work, but at a reduced rate of \$7 per hour. As the amount of work performed by the dredge was again not considered satisfactory, its services were finally dispensed with on the 10th June.

EUGÈNE D. LAFLEUR,
Acting Chief Engineer.

RETURN

[79]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports to His Excellency the Governor General, minutes of council, reports, papers and correspondence, in any way relating to the navigation of the Yukon or Stikine Rivers, or to customs regulations in connection therewith, including the transhipment of cargoes; also all reports to His Excellency the Governor General, minutes of council, correspondence and papers touching the customs regulations and fees imposed in connection with Canadian goods passing through St. Michaels, Dyea, Skagway, and Wrangel.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 2nd June, 1897.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council :—

Upon the reference from council of the 24th May last, Ref. P.C. 240 K., of a despatch from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, dated 13th ultimo, covering copy of a certified minute of a committee of the Honourable the Executive Council of that province, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 11th of the same month, with regard to the advisability of facilitating the transport of goods from Canada to the Yukon country through United States territory, the undersigned begs to recommend that as the suggestion made by the Executive Council would appear to be one upon which it would be in the public interest to act, the matter be referred to the Minister of Customs, so that, if deemed advisable, negotiations may be opened with the government of the United States with a view of facilitating the transport through the territory of Alaska of Canadian goods intended for the Yukon district.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

Privy Council, referred to customs accordingly,

JOHN J. MCGEE,

12th July, 1897.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 13th May, 1897.

To the Honourable,
the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, a certified copy of an approved minute, embodying a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of this province, urging that steps may be taken by the Federal Government for the facilitation of the transport of goods from Canada through the territory of Alaska to the Yukon country.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 11th day of May, 1897.

The Committee of Council submit for the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the undermentioned resolution of the Legislative Assembly, namely:—

That whereas in the country lying north of British Columbia, more particularly the Yukon country, there are wide areas which contain rich quartz ledges and placer diggings, and are attracting a large mining population, with prospects of becoming thickly settled and establishing an extensive import trade:

And whereas already there is an important and growing trade between this province and the country to the north:

And whereas for the carrying of the goods into the said country by the present routes it is necessary to pass through the United States Territory of Alaska, and as much delay and irritation are caused on account of customs restrictions imposed under the United States regulations, in some instances duty being collected on goods during transit through said territory:

Therefore, be it resolved, That a respectful address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he may urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of arriving at an arrangement with the government of the United States, in order that the transport of goods from Canada through the territory of Alaska to the Yukon country may be facilitated.

The Committee advise that a copy of this minute, if approved, be forwarded to the Honourable the Secretary of State.

JAMES BAKER,
Clerk, Executive Council.

VICTORIA, 7th May, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1897.

His Honour,
The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 52, of the 13th instant, inclosing a certified copy of a Minute of your Executive Council, embodying a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of your province, respecting the

Transport to the Yukon District

transport of goods from Canada through the territory of Alaska to the Yukon country, and to state that same has been submitted to the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,
Under Secretary of State.

[Telegrams.]

OTTAWA, 22nd July, 1897.

W. B. HOWELL, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Dept.,
Washington, D.C.

May Canadian goods pass from Juneau, Alaska, to Yukon frontier without payment customs duties if parties pay for United States Officer accompanying goods. Please wire reply and instruct your officers at Juneau.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 22nd July, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Arrangements suggested in your telegram under consideration, will advise you to-morrow, would it facilitate matters to make Dyea a sub-port of entry.

W. P. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

OTTAWA, 22nd July, 1897.

W. P. HOWELL, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Dept.,
Washington, D.C.

It would facilitate matter if Dyea made sub-port of entry pending settlement of boundary question. If agreed to, please wire instructions to allow British steamers from Canadian ports to land and receive passengers and goods at Dyea.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 23rd July, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

Dyea has been made sub-port of entry and collector at Juneau advised that steamers may proceed there and unlade entering merchandise for transportation to be accompanied by a customs officer at expense of owners.

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

27th July, 1897.

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Dept.,
Washington, D.C.

Will you please wire Collector Saunders, at Port Townsend, State of Washington, to instruct Collector of Customs of Juneau, Alaska, that Dyea has been made a sub-port of customs and authorize Collector Saunders to wire such instructions to our collector or to your consul at Victoria, British Columbia, so that they can be sent to Juneau by steamer leaving twenty-eight July.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 28th July, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Can.

Deputy Collector of Customs, at Juneau already instructed by wire in regard to Dyea, American Consul at Victoria will be duly informed.

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

OTTAWA, 1st August, 1897.

W. B. HOWELL, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Freight and passengers for Yukon are going in by White Pass, and the landing is at Skagway Bay, three miles south of Dyea. American vessels deposit freight and passengers at the Bay, but privilege refused to Canadian vessels. Customs officers can as conveniently pass entries at Skagway as at Dyea. Will you please instruct officials by wire to extend privilege of landing at Skagway Bay to Canadian vessels as conceded to American vessels. Please wire me if instructions will be sent.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State and Acting Minister of Customs.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 20th August, 1897.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

On 6th instant limits of Port of Dyea were extended to include Skagway and deputy in charge instructed accordingly. This action gave Canadian vessels same rights as vessels of United States. Have again wired deputy all vessels may enter at Skagway.

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Transport to the Yukon District.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 2nd October, 1897.

Hon. W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

SIR,—I beg leave to inclose for your consideration a letter from Mr. G. E. C. Martin, of Victoria, B.C., dated 27th August, 1897, applying for permission to complete and put together in bond at St. Michaels, Alaska, a small stern-wheel steamer, for service on the upper waters of the Yukon, the materials for the construction of the steamer to be transported from Victoria, B.C.

As sea-going steamers cannot navigate the Yukon River, bonding facilities for the transshipment of articles from ocean steamers to river steamers at St. Michaels would no doubt be a great convenience to parties in the trade of the Yukon District. I am not, however, aware whether customs officers of the United States are now stationed at that point, or whether it is proposed to establish a sub-port of entry there in the near future.

I shall be obliged for information on these points and for your reply as to the granting of the inclosed application and the conditions thereof, so that I may communicate the same to the party concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

VICTORIA, B.C., 27th August, 1897.

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I am forwarding this letter to you through the collector of customs here, in the hope that the request contained herein may be laid before the American Government without delay.

I wish to request the privilege of putting together a small stern-wheel steamer at St. Michaels in bond. As the steamer is destined entirely for the higher waters of the Yukon, she will require to be built and registered at a Canadian port; hence the request for the privilege of completing her in bond at St. Michaels, as this seems the only way in which the difficulty of getting such a small steamer safely into the Yukon can be overcome. Her proposed dimensions are from 40 to 50 feet length, and about 15 feet beam.

I trust that the American Government will see its way to grant this favour, especially if request is presented by your department, and I shall be grateful if you will be so kind as to forward my application with as little delay as possible, as on receiving an answer there is much to be done in order to get steamer ready in time.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, yours faithfully,

G. ED. C. MARTIN.

P.S.—My address is: Care of Bank of B.C., Victoria, B.C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D.C., 5th October, 1897,

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter this day addressed to the deputy collector of customs at St. Michaels, Alaska, authorizing the putting together at that port in bond, of a small stern-wheel steamer for service on the upper waters of the Yukon River.

The application of Mr. G. E. C. Martin for said privilege is herewith returned.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 9th October, 1897.

Hon. W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Dept.,
Washington, D.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, inclosing copy of a letter sent to the deputy collector of customs at St. Michaels, Alaska, authorizing the putting together at that port in bond, of a small stern-wheel vessel for service on the upper waters of the Yukon River.

The Honourable Minister of Customs desires me to thank you for your prompt and satisfactory reply to the application sent you under date of the 2nd instant, respecting the above matter.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 21st October, 1897.

W. B. HOWELL, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Dept.,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from Algernon Stracey, Esq., of 11 Chesham Place, London, S.W., England, asking in effect for information, as follows:—

1st. Will Mr. Stracey be permitted to warehouse goods in bond, under United States Customs supervision, at St. Michaels, Alaska, in a building to be there erected by him, and under what conditions as to fees and charges?

2nd. Will Canadian steamers plying between St. Michaels, Alaska, and the upper waters of the Yukon River in Canada, be permitted to take on board, for fuel, wood or other substances, delivered on the banks of the Yukon River in United States Territory?

3rd. On what terms as to rental or purchase can Mr. Stracey procure at St. Michaels a block of land, say 300 x 300 ft., with water frontage, at a suitable place for the landing and discharging of passengers, and the forms of application required?

4th. On what terms and conditions can permission be given to cut fire-wood in Alaska, for delivery on the banks of the Yukon River in the United States, to be used

Transport to the Yukon District.

as fuel on Canadian steamers navigating the said river between Canadian territory and St. Michaels, and the steps necessary to be taken therefor?

The Honourable Minister of Customs will be obliged for such information as will enable him to answer these inquiries, as Mr. Stracey is a capitalist of large means, who proposes to engage in carrying goods and passengers, in Canadian vessels, between St. Michaels and the upper waters of the Yukon in Canada (the navigation of the river being provided for by treaty between the United States and Great Britain).

You will confer a favour by obtaining from any other department such information as may be required to answer the inquiries.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

11 CHESHAM PLACE,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND, 16th October, 1897.

To the Honourable W. Paterson,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—As you so kindly volunteered to ascertain from the U.S.A. Government the following questions I now take the liberty of asking you to do so.

(1.) On what conditions can we procure fuel for our boats (as Canadian boats) on the Yukon River between St. Michaels and the Canadian border?

(2.) I am given to understand the U.S.A. Government have no storage for a large quantity of goods at St. Michaels, so will they permit me to erect a warehouse at my own expense and would they be prepared to rent me a block of land say 300 feet x 300 feet with water frontage at a suitable place for the landing and discharging of cargo and passengers, say with a yearly lease with the option of renewal, and at what rental?

Your truly,

ALGERNON STRACEY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 27th October, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, inclosing letter from Mr. Algernon Stracey, asking information relative to warehouse facilities, &c., at St. Michaels, Alaska.

The matter will be duly considered by the department, and you will be advised when a conclusion is reached.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. COMSTOCK,
Chief of Division of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 29th October, 1897.

JOHN MCDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with which was inclosed a communication addressed to you by Mr. Algernon Stracey, of London, England, requesting certain information on matters pertaining to the conduct of business in Alaska.

In reply, I have to state, in answer to the question of Mr. Stracey concerning the warehousing of merchandise at St. Michaels, Alaska, under Customs supervision, that bonded warehouses are not established at the place named. Such proceeding would involve the bonding of the lines of vessels in instances where the goods are forwarded from ports in the United States. In reply to a communication from persons interested in the transportation of merchandise purchased in Canada and forwarded via Tacoma, Washington, and St. Michaels, Alaska, to places in the British possessions, they were advised that the goods should be forwarded from the exporting port in the State of Washington under a transportation and export entry. In such instances a bond is given conditioned for the exportation of the goods within a specified time. If by reason of obstruction to navigation or other unavoidable cause, transportation beyond St. Michaels was temporarily impracticable, the persons interested were informed that the goods should be placed in a warehouse on the wharf at St. Michaels where they should remain under Customs supervision until the opening of navigation or the removal of the obstruction which caused the delay. In such instances, upon application for an extension of the time specified in the bond above referred to, an extension will be allowed.

The other questions of Mr. Stracey, which appear to involve the laws relating to public lands, have been referred to-day to the Honourable the Secretary of the Interior, who will communicate with you or Mr. Stracey on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 20th November, 1897.

Hon. W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

SIR,—The following inquiries have been submitted to this department, with a request to obtain from the treasury department the information desired by the parties, viz. :—

1. Can goods carried in British vessels from Vancouver, B.C., to St. Michaels, Alaska, in transit for Fort Cudahy in Canada (via Yukon River), be entered at St. Michaels "for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, without appraisement" or payment of United States duty, and the conditions of such bond,—the intention being to carry the goods from St. Michaels to Fort Cudahy in Canada, in British or Canadian steamers, on the Yukon River, the navigation of which is free by treaty?

2. The same question is submitted by a party in another form, viz. :—

If goods are sent from Great Britain by the all-sea route, and transhipped at St. Michaels into river boats for the Yukon district in Canada, would duty be chargeable at St. Michaels? And on what conditions can such transhipment be made without payment of United States duties?

3. If the goods were transhipped from a British vessel at the Yukon River, outside the three mile limit, into smaller launches conveyed on the vessel, and then trans-

Transport to the Yukon District.

ported in such launches, via the Yukon River, to Fort Cudahy in Canada, would the goods in those circumstances be chargeable with duty by the United States authorities? And if free from duty, under what conditions or regulations as to customs supervision on the Yukon River through United States territory?

The Honourable Minister of Customs will be obliged for such information as can be furnished in reply to these inquiries.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1897.

Hon. W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from Mr. William T. Stein, Secretary of the Board of Trade at Vancouver, B. C., to the Honourable Minister of Customs, dated 16th November, 1897, as to customs regulations in regard to the transfer of goods from British bottoms at Wrangel or in the Stikine River into river boats navigating the Stikine River,—the cargoes having been cleared from a British or Canadian port.

Under Article XXVI. of the treaty of Washington (1871), it is provided that:—

“The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to and into the sea, shall for ever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

“The navigation of the Rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending from, to and into the sea, shall for ever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.”

The Honourable Minister of Customs will be obliged for such information as you can supply in respect to the United States customs regulations applicable to the traffic referred to in the inclosed letter, and particularly as to whether the proposed transshipment at Wrangel can be effected under the supervision of United States customs officers, and the conditions to be observed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BUILDING,
HASTINGS ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., 16th November, 1897.

The Honourable
The Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am instructed by this board of trade to ask you on their behalf :

1. If a British bottom can transfer her cargo at Wrangel, or the mouth of the Stikine River, into a river boat of any nationality? and

2. If this is not the case, this board would be pleased to learn the customs regulations *re* the entering of the Stikine River ?

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM T. STEIN,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 16th December, 1897.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, wherein you submit several inquiries with reference to the transportation of merchandise *via* the Yukon River to Fort Cudahy, Canada, I have the honour to inform you that said inquiries are under consideration, and that you will be advised in the premises when a conclusion is reached.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 18th December, 1897

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner, Customs Department,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th November, in which you quote article 26 of the Treaty of Washington, and inclose a letter from the secretary of the Vancouver board of trade, inquiring if a British bottom can transfer her cargo at Wrangel, or the mouth of the Stikine River into a river boat of any nationality.

In reply I have the honour to state that it is the practice of this department to receive inquiries from foreign governments concerning the administration of the laws of the United States, and particularly those involving the construction of treaties, through the customary diplomatic channels. I have the honour, therefore, with great respect to inform you that your letter with its inclosure has been referred to the Honourable the Secretary of State.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1898.

Hon. O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

SIR,—Small American river steamers may be carried in sections from Dyea or Stikine to head waters Yukon River, to be assembled there free of Canadian customs duty, and may carry cargo and passengers from customs station at head waters to

Transport to the Yukon District.

Circle City, Alaska, but steamers cannot engage in coasting from one place to another in Canadian territory unless under British register. Regulations mailed.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1898.

Hon. O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A,

SIR,—Referring to your unofficial telegram of the 31st ultimo, respecting regulations applicable to the transport of small river steamers in sections to the Yukon River, and the carrying of passengers and cargo therein from the head waters of the river to Circle City, Alaska, I wired you to-day as follows:—

“Small American river steamers may be carried in sections from Dyea or Stikine to head waters Yukon River to be assembled there free of Canadian Customs duty, and may carry cargo and passengers from Customs station at head waters to Circle City, Alaska, but steamers cannot engage in coasting from one place to another in Canadian territory unless under British Register. Regulations mailed.”

The coasting regulations are contained in the “Customs Orders in Council” inclosed herewith.

The steamers will be subject to customs duty of 25 per cent on the machinery, and 10 per cent on the hull and appurtenances, if the owners apply for British registry in Canada.

The stations to be occupied by customs officers at the head waters of the Yukon, are not yet fully determined, and their establishment will be to some extent, contingent on the business to be done.

Parties sending such steamers across to the Yukon, can, however, be advised more definitely on applying to this department and giving specific information as to points of departure, etc., on the head waters of the river.

In navigating the Yukon River, the usual coasting regulations are to be observed. These permit only vessels of British registry to carry passengers and cargo from one place in Canada and land the same at another place in Canada. If the river steamers transported into the Yukon have American registers, they may “clear” with passengers and cargo from a customs station on the Yukon in Canada for ports in Alaska and *vice versa*.

In cases of urgency, pending receipt of registry, a clearance may, however, be granted to any of these steamers without certificate of registry on board, for the first voyage down the Yukon to Alaska, but not for a subsequent voyage.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

COASTING TRADE—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

The 25th day of July, 1888.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Customs Act,"

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulations respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada :

COASTING REGULATIONS.

British Registered Vessels.

Vessels and boats deemed to be engaged in coasting trade.

Sec. 1. Vessels and boats employed in the transport of goods or passengers from one port or place to another port or place within the limits of the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed to be engaged in the coasting trade, and shall be subject to the regulations governing the same.

British vessels and vessels owned by subjects of countries included in any treaty.

Sec. 2. None but British registered vessels and boats wholly owned by British subjects, and such other vessels or boats as may be owned by the subjects of countries included in any treaty with Great Britain by which the coasting trade is mutually conceded, can lawfully be engaged in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada, and the names of such vessels or boats and the names of their port of registry shall be distinctly painted on the stern of the said vessels or boats.

License to be taken out by masters or owners of such vessels Provisions concerning bond and report of the master of vessel or boat.

Sec. 3. Such vessels and boats may, without being subject to entry or clearance, as required by law, for vessels trading between ports in the Dominion of Canada, as well as with foreign ports, carry goods the produce of Canada, or goods duty free, or goods duty paid, or passengers from any ports or places in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to any other ports or places in the said several provinces, provided always, that the owners or masters of such vessels or boats shall take out a license for the year or part of the year always terminable on the 30th day of June, for that purpose, from a collector of customs in Canada, and that the owners or masters in taking out the said license shall enter into bonds of \$500 conditioned that such vessels or boats shall not be employed in the foreign trade, unless as hereinafter provided, and provided also that the master of every such vessel or boat shall report inwards and outwards on entering or leaving a port, on the forms hereinafter prescribed.

License to be produced to customs officer. Penalty of \$100 for contravention.

Sec. 4. The master of any such vessel or boat shall produce his license to any officer of customs, whenever the same shall be demanded, and answer all questions put to him, and such officer of customs shall be at liberty to go on board any such coasting vessel when he may deem proper, and if he should find any dutiable goods therein which have not been entered at the customs, or any prohibited or smuggled goods, or if any goods had been unladen therefrom before the master had reported to a customs officer the goods and vessel shall be forfeited, and the master shall incur a penalty of \$100.

Report from master of vessel to collector. Penalty of \$100 for contravention.

Sec. 5. Before any coasting vessel or boat shall depart from any port of lading in any one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada for any other port in the said Dominion, a report with a duplicate thereof, in the form or to the effect following, and signed by the master, shall be delivered to the collector or some officer of customs who shall retain the duplicate and return the original report dated and signed by him; and such report shall be the clearance of the vessel or boat for the voyage, except for goods under bond, or goods liable to excise or internal revenue duty, which shall require

Transport to the Yukon District.

the entries and warrants for landing to be signed by the proper officers as required by law ; and if any report be false, the master who signed it shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

Report Inwards.

Coastwise for a registered coasting vessel or boat arriving at one port from another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of	Registered tonnage,	tons,
Name of vessel,	Where from,	
Master's name,		
Port of registry,		

I, the undersigned, master of the above described vessel, do solemnly declare that I have not touched at any foreign port, nor have I taken on board, nor landed nor put off of said vessel any goods liable to customs duty, or other revenue impost since leaving the above named port of departure.
, 18 .

Collector of Customs.

Master.

Report Outwards.

Coastwise for a registered coasting vessel or boat proceeding from one port to another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of	Port of registry,	
Name of vessel,	Registered tonnage,	tons.
Master's name,	Whither bound,	

I, the undersigned, master of the above named vessel, do solemnly swear that I am bound for, and will proceed directly to, the port of , and that I will not, during said voyage, touch at any foreign port, nor take on board nor land, nor put off of said vessel any goods liable to customs duty, or other revenue impost, before arriving at the above named port of destination.

Affidavit of the master.

day of , 18 .

Collector of Customs.

Master.

Sec. 6. Vessels and boats employed in the coasting trade that shall not have taken up a license for carrying goods, shall report inwards and outwards at the nearest port to their place of arrival or destination, and require clearances whenever they depart from any port or place within the Dominion of Canada ; and in default of their so reporting the vessel and cargo, the master shall in such cases be subject to the penalty of \$100 for departing and arriving without due entry inwards or outwards, as the case may be. Provided that when a vessel shall sail from any place where there

Penalty of \$100 for departing without due entry.

Report of the master to the nearest Custom-house when no Custom-house in place. is no custom-house or officer of customs, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this regulation that the owner or master of such vessel do, as soon afterwards as possible, forward to the nearest custom-house a similar report in duplicate, or lodge the same at the first port at which he shall touch where there is a custom-house officer.

Goods under removal bond from one Canadian port to another; how carried. Sec. 7. Goods under a removal bond from one Canadian port to another may be carried in any British registered vessel or boat trading coastwise with a proper license, upon such goods being properly entered in the report outwards and clearance in duplicate—the collector at the port from which such goods are removed being required to forward by mail, to the collector of the port for which the goods are destined all the particulars and description of the goods so forwarded, and the packages shall be properly marked in red as now provided; but no goods under bond shall be carried in any coasting vessel or boat without being so reported and cleared.

Touching at any foreign port when forced by circumstances. Sec. 8. No coasting vessel or boat shall touch at any foreign port unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, or thereunto authorized by a collector or proper officer of customs; and the master of any coasting vessel or boat which has touched at any foreign port shall declare the same in writing under his own hand to the collector or proper officer of customs at the port or place in Canada where his vessel or boat afterwards first arrives, under a penalty of \$100.

Penalty for not declaring the same. Sec. 9. If any goods are unshipped from any vessel or boat arriving coastwise, or unshipped or water borne to be shipped, to be carried coastwise, on Sundays or holidays or unless in the presence or with the authority of the proper officer of customs, or unless at such times and places as shall be appointed and approved by him for that purpose—the same shall be forfeited, and the master of the vessel or boat shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

Goods unshipped from vessel on Sundays and holidays; penalty of \$100 for violation. Sec. 10. Officers of customs may board any vessel or boat in any port or place, and at any period of the voyage search her and examine all goods on board, and demand all the documents which ought to be on board; and the collector may require such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

Boarding, searching and examining of vessels by customs officers. Sec. 11. No fishing boat or boat used in ferrying under fifteen tons burthen shall, except by special license or permission, carry any goods from a foreign country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of ferry boats) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

Fishing-boat or boat ferrying under 15 tons. Sec. 12. No goods shall be carried in any coasting vessel or boat, except such as are laden to be so carried at some port or place in Canada, and no goods shall be taken into or put out of any coasting vessel or boat while on her voyage by river, lake or sea.

Goods taken into or put out of coasting vessels. Sec. 13. The reports inwards and outwards coastwise required by these regulations may, in the case of any steam vessel carrying a purser, be signed by such purser, with the like effect in all respects, and subject to the like penalty on the purser, and the like forfeiture of the goods, in case of any untrue statement, or violation of customs law as if the report was signed by the master; and the word master, for the purposes of these regulations, shall be construed as including the purser of any steam vessel; but nothing herein contained shall preclude the collector or proper officer of customs from calling upon the master of any steam vessel to answer all such questions concerning the vessel, passengers, cargo and crew, as might be lawfully demanded of him if the report had been made by him, or to exempt the master from the penalties imposed by these regulations for failure to answer any such questions or for answering untruly or to prevent the master from making such report, if he shall see fit so to do.

Reports inwards and outwards coastwise, how made; duty of the collector.

Transport to the Yukon District.

Sec. 14. The foregoing regulations are also to govern the coasting trade of the province of British Columbia so far only as relates to vessels trading or making voyages between the several ports in that province. Coasting trade in British Columbia, how to be governed.
O. C. April 17, 1883.

COASTING TRADE—FOREIGN VESSELS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
The 25th day of July, 1888.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the coasting trade of Canada,"

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to declare as follows :

VESSELS OF ITALY.

Section 1. Whereas by the 2nd section of chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting the coasting trade of Canada," it is, amongst other things, enacted that no goods or passengers shall be carried by water from one port of Canada to another, except in British ships; Goods and passengers in British ships.

And whereas by the 5th section of the said Act it is further enacted that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, declare that the foregoing provisions of said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of any foreign country in which British ships are admitted to the coasting trade of that country, and permitted to carry goods and passengers from one port or place to another in such country; Ships or vessels of any foreign country.

Sec. 2. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Italy on the same footing as the vessels of that kingdom,— Ships of Italy.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare, that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Italy, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels. Admitted to coasting trade in Canada.

O. C. Oct. 13, 1873.

VESSELS OF GERMANY.

Sec. 3. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Germany on the same footing as the vessels of that empire,— Ships of Germany.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Germany, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby, admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels. Admitted to coasting trade in Canada.

O. C. May 14, 1874.

VESSELS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Sec. 4. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of the Netherlands on the same footing as vessels of that country,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of the Netherlands, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels. Ships of the Netherlands. Admitted into Canada.

O. C. Nov. 5, 1874.

VESSELS OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Sec. 5. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Sweden and Norway on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

Ships of
Sweden and
Norway.
Admitted
into Canada.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Sweden and Norway, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. Nov. 5, 1874.

VESSELS OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Sec. 6. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

Ships of
Austro-
Hungarian
Empire.
Admitted
into Canada.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. June 1, 1876.

VESSELS OF DENMARK.

Sec. 7. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Denmark on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

Ships of
Denmark.
Admitted
into Canada.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Denmark, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. Jan. 25, 1877.

VESSELS OF BELGIUM.

Sec. 8. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Belgium on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

Ships of
Belgium.
Admitted
into Canada.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Belgium, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. Sept. 13, 1879.

VESSELS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Sec. 9. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of the Argentine Republic on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

Ships of
Argentine
Republic.
Admitted
into Canada.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to ships or vessels of the Argentine Republic, but that such ships shall be and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. May 10, 1881.

Transport to the Yukon District.

FOREIGN TRADING VESSELS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
The 25th day of July, 1888.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled, "The Customs Act,"

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulations, that is to say :

Foreign Vessels.

All foreign vessels trading on the coast and entering the harbours of Canada from sea or inland waters, are governed by the following rules :—

Section 1. Foreign vessels may transport cargo and passengers from a foreign port and land the same at two or more Canadian ports, clearing from each in succession until all of said cargo and passengers are landed.

Foreign vessels trading on coast and entering harbours.

Transporting cargo, &c., from foreign ports to Canadian ports.

Sec. 2. Foreign vessels may take cargo and passengers from two or more Canadian ports and transport the same to a foreign port, clearing from each in succession, but taking final clearance for such foreign port at the last Canadian port which they enter on such voyage.

Taking cargo, &c., from Canadian ports to foreign ports.

Sec. 3. Foreign vessels shall not take freight or passengers at one Canadian port and land the same at another Canadian port, and the master or owner of any vessel found to have violated this rule shall be subject to a penalty of \$400 for each such offence, and the vessel may be detained until the same is paid.

Penalty of \$400 for contravention.

Sec. 4. Foreign vessels bringing cargo or passengers from a foreign port may, after landing the same, be permitted to clear light to another Canadian port for the purpose of loading cargo for a foreign port, and may clear from port to port to complete such cargo, taking final clearance as above.

Foreign vessels, final clearance.

Sec. 5. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a foreign port to a Canadian port ; but if they drop or part from any such vessel or thing in Canadian waters, they shall not again take such vessel or thing in tow for the purpose of moving the same further in Canadian waters.

Towing from foreign port to Canadian port.

Foreign Trading Vessels.

Sec. 6. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a Canadian port to a foreign port, but having parted from such vessels or things, or any of them, in Canadian waters, they cannot again take such vessels or things in tow to move them further in Canadian waters ; but this and the preceding rule are not to apply to an accidental parting of such vessel by breaking hawser or other temporary damages.

Towing from Canadian port to foreign port.

Sec. 7. Foreign vessels shall be entitled to the foregoing privileges only on condition of strict compliance with the provisions of "The Customs Act," respecting reporting inwards and outwards on entering and leaving Canadian ports by the masters of such vessels.

Vessels must report inwards and outwards.

Sec. 8. Where vessels bring cargo or passengers from a foreign port consigned to more than one Canadian port, the masters of such vessels must make a full report of the whole contents at the first port of entry, and distinguish therein the items to be there landed and the ports at which all other items are to be landed. Such report must be made in duplicate, with

Report of master of vessel, how made.

Customs
officer must
mark each
item.

an additional copy for each succeeding port at which there are goods to be landed; and the collector or proper officer of customs shall mark each item in such report with the entry number, if entered, and in case of any item landed and placed in sufferance warehouse without entry, it shall be marked with the letter "L" in the said report; duplicate copies to be filed at said first port of entry, and the others to be carried with the vessel, and one to be filed at each succeeding port of entry.

Entrance and
clearance fee,
above Mont-
real.

Sec. 9. As required by section 112 of "The Customs Act," the fee to be exacted from all vessels navigating inland waters, when entering or clearing at any port above Montreal, shall be fifty cents for each report inwards or clearance outwards, irrespective of the tonnage of the vessel, and that such fees shall be exacted from all vessels so entering or clearing, except vessels holding coasting licenses, and that all orders or regulations inconsistent herewith shall be rescinded.

O. C. 22nd May, 1889.

Memo. 295 B.

Fine of \$400
for contra-
vention.

Sec. 10. For any violation of the requirements of these rules the master or owner of any such vessel shall be subject to a fine of \$400, or such other fine or penalty provided by the said Act as may be applicable to the case, and the vessel may be detained until such fine or penalty is paid.

Deep sea
fisheries.

Sec. 11. Vessels fitted for and engaged in the deep sea fisheries are not included in these rules.

O. C. Nov. 10, 1886.

(*Sir J. Pauncefote to Lord Aberdeen.*)

His Excellency

The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.

BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON,
20th January, 1898.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, copy of a note from the United States Secretary of State, containing certain inquiries relative to the transportation of American stern wheel steamers to Dyea.

I shall be obliged if Your Excellency will cause the desired information to be supplied me, for communication to the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 19th January, 1898.

Sir J. PAUNCEFOTE,

&c., &c., &c.

EXCELLENCY,—At the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury I have the honour to request you to do me the favour to furnish the department with information as to whether:—

1. Under the laws and regulations of the Dominion of Canada small American stern wheel steamers, built in sections and transported to Dyea, there packed over the mountains, may thereafter be assembled and navigate, so far as such waters may be in British territory, the chain of lakes and rivers and the Yukon River to American ports in Alaska?

2. If such vessels destined for American ports in Alaska will be subject to any duties at the British frontier?

3. If such steamers can carry cargo or passengers or both, from the point where they are assembled, if in British territory, to Alaska?

I have, &c.,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Transport to the Yukon District.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 1st February, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with inclosures, sent in reply to my telegraphic request of the 27th ultimo, and to thank you for the same. It is expected that our regulations will be completed to-morrow, and I shall take pleasure in sending you copies.

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

(Telegram.)

2nd February, 1898.

A. R. MILNE,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

Consult with Major Perry and instruct officers to pass duty free supplies and outfit of Alaska Relief Expedition upon declaration by official in charge that supplies and outfit are *bona fide* part of relief expedition despatched by United States Government from Portland early this month. Instruct officers, however, that if any United States troops under arms accompany the expedition permission must not be given for such troops to enter Canada. Proposed sending expedition supplies partly by Dalton Trail and partly by White or Chilkoot Pass. Appoint police officer in charge on Dalton Trail as customs officer with full instructions under your survey. Am writing.

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

(*Re Alaska Relief Expedition.*)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1898.

A. R. MILNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.,

SIR,—I wired you to-day in the above matter as follows:—

“Consult with Major Perry and instruct officers to pass duty free supplies and outfit of Alaska Relief Expedition upon declaration by official in charge that supplies and outfit are *bona fide* part of relief expedition despatched by United States Government from Portland early this month. Instruct officers, however, that if any United States troops under arms accompany the expedition permission must not be given for such troops to enter Canada. Proposed sending expedition supplies partly by Dalton Trail and partly by White or Chilkoot Pass. Appoint police officer in charge on Dalton Trail as customs officer, with full instructions under your survey. Am writing.”

The department is advised that the expedition is expected to sail from Portland, Oregon, for Lynn Canal, early this month. General Merriam supervises in person the starting, and he proposes (as at present advised) to divide the supplies, sending part over the Dalton Trail, with the snow locomotives, to be followed by reindeer transportation, when available, and sending part by White or Chilkoot Pass by lake route,

Assurance is given that no unofficial or unauthorized person will be allowed to accompany the expedition, and also that the officers in charge will be instructed to furnish the Canadian officer of customs with a properly certified list of persons and an inventory

of the outfit comprising the expedition. You will instruct your officers accordingly to allow the expedition to pass without payment of duty, but to carefully observe *that they must not give permission for United States troops under arms to enter Canadian territory in the event of any such troops forming part of the expedition.*

The officials in charge of the supplies, and all civilians employed in their transportation, are, however, to be permitted to accompany the expedition to its destination.

The Canadian Government has arranged to furnish the necessary escort for the expedition through Canadian territory.

You will direct that the list of persons, with inventory of the outfit, when furnished as above mentioned, shall be forwarded to you for transmission to this department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 4th February, 1898.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Please accept my thanks for the information conveyed in your telegram of the 2nd instant, reading as follows :

“Ottawa, Ont., 2nd Feb., '98.

“Hon. O. L. Spaulding, Asst. Secy., Treasury,
“Washington, D.C.

“Small American river steamers may be carried in sections from Dyea or Stikine to head waters Yukon River to be assembled there free of Canadian customs duty and may carry cargo and passengers from customs station at head waters to Circle City, Alaska, but steamers cannot engage in coasting from one place to another in Canadian territory unless under British register, regulations mailed.

“JOHN McDOUGALD,
“Commissioner of Customs.”

Respectfully yours,
O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., February 5, 1898.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 2nd instant concerning the navigation of the Upper Yukon by small American river steamers, and for the copy of the Canadian regulations inclosed therewith.

Respectfully yours,
O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Transport to the Yukon District.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, February 4th, 1898.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, having had under consideration Privy Council Reference No. 633 K., being copy of a despatch, dated 20th January, 1898, from the British Ambassador at Washington to Your Excellency, transmitting copy of a note from the United States Secretary of State, containing certain inquiries relative to the transportation of American stern wheel steamers to Dyea,—has the honour to report,

That permission will be given for small American stern wheel steamers, built in sections, to be transported to Dyea, to be thence packed over the mountains and to be thereafter assembled in Canadian territory under Customs supervision without payment of duty.

That any such steamer, if under application for United States registry, may without a certificate of such registry on board, proceed with passengers and cargo through such waters as may be in Canadian territory direct to a port in Alaska for the first trip outwards from the point where assembled in Canadian territory.

That it is to be observed that only vessels of British register or vessels entitled to participate in the Canadian coasting trade, are permitted to carry passengers or cargo from one place in Canada and land the same at another place in Canada.

That under Item No. 409 of the Canadian customs tariff vessels built in a foreign country, on application for Canadian register, are dutiable at the rate of ten per cent on the fair market value of the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, and at the rate of twenty-five per cent on the boilers, steam engines and other machinery.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of the foregoing report, if approved, be forwarded to Sir Julian Pauncefote, for the information of the Honourable the Secretary of State of the United States.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 11th February, 1898.

A. R. MILNE, Esq., C.M.G.
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

United States troops not under arms destined for Alaska, accompanying relief expedition, are permitted to pass through Canadian territory. Their arms and munitions of war may also be carried through Canadian territory as baggage free of duty without entry. Please instruct officers at the frontier accordingly.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 11th February, 1898.

A. R. MILNE,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

Referring to telegram of this date with reference to United States troops not under arms passing through Canadian territory to Alaska add to instructions contained therein that such United States troops shall be in civilian dress while passing through Canadian territory.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1898.

A. R. MILNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Collector of Customs,
Victoria, B.C.

Re Cashing United States Customs Certificates.

SIR,—You are hereby instructed that Canadian customs officers in the Yukon District at or near Chilkoot Pass and White Pass are authorized, “to cash with customs moneys, and also to accept in payment of Canadian Customs duties, the certificates or vouchers given for amounts payable by the United States Customs, under United States Treasury Regulations of 2nd February, 1898 (Circular No. 23) in refund of duties deposited at Dyea and Skagway as security for the exportation to the Klondike region of goods purchased at Canadian ports and carried thence in transit via Dyea and Skagway, when such certificates or vouchers are duly verified and properly endorsed.”

2. A special officer of Canadian Customs is to be stationed at Skagway and Dyea, with an assistant, for the purpose of carrying out the arrangement authorized as above mentioned, until otherwise advised, and for the purpose of supervising the transit of Canadian goods via Skagway and Dyea into the Yukon District.

3. Copies of the United States Treasury Regulations providing for the transportation of imported merchandise arriving at Juneau, Dyea, Skagway or any other Customs port in Alaska, in transit to the “Klondike region,” are forwarded herewith, for the information of all concerned.

4. The special officer in charge at Skagway and Dyea, and his assistant, are required to give to importers of Canadian goods such information and instructions as may be necessary for the transportation of their goods into the Yukon District with as little friction as possible.

5. It will be the duty of the special officer to obtain from the United States deputy collector of customs at Skagway or Dyea, copies of the forms, with the requirement as to endorsement of the certificates or vouchers to be issued for the refund of United States customs duties deposited on Canadian goods in transit. He shall forward to the Canadian customs officers on the Yukon frontier, for their guidance, copies of the forms, with full directions as to the cashing and endorsing of the said certificates vouchers, and for transmitting same without delay for payment by United States customs at Dyea or Skagway. He shall forward the proceeds of such certificates or vouchers, as received from United States customs, to the collector of customs at Victoria, B.C., and he shall be subject in the discharge of his duties to the orders and directions of the said collector of customs.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

(*Memorandum.*)

No. 966 B.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs:

RE ENTRY OF GOODS INTO YUKON DISTRICT AND STIKINE.

The following instructions are issued for the information of collectors of customs and other persons concerned:—

1. Goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or the produce of Canada, may be admitted into the Yukon District or Stikine free of duty, when the transportation of such goods by water, from any port in British Columbia, direct or via a foreign port, is

Transport to the Yukon District.

wholly in vessels entitled to participate in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada: Provided, however, that the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the customs officer at the port of entry in the Yukon or Stikine, and that the regulations and conditions prescribed for the transportation of the goods from ports in British Columbia are duly observed.

2. Except as above provided, all goods arriving in the Yukon District or Stikine, from or through Alaska, or *via* the Yukon or Stikine Rivers, will be treated as to liability to duty as ordinary importations.

3. Goods imported into the Klondike region, Yukon district or Stikine, are subject to the same duties and exemptions as if imported into any other part of Canada, and duties are to be levied under the provisions of sections 58 and 59 of the Customs Act, as to market values of goods at the time and place whence exported directly to Canada.

4. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada may be passed free, without entry at customs, as travellers' baggage, under the provisions of the customs tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale.

5. Goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or the produce of Canada, admitted free of duty into the Yukon District or Stikine, shall be subject to the following regulations and conditions for the transportation thereof, from ports in British Columbia:—

(a) A manifest or invoice containing a description of the goods and their value, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the customs officer at the Canadian frontier port in the Yukon District or Stikine.

(b) The certificate of a Canadian customs officer is required to be endorsed on the manifest or invoice, to the effect that the goods described therein have been "shipped duty free from a port in British Columbia."

(c) Customs officers shall not grant the certificate above mentioned when the shipment from a port in British Columbia is not made by a vessel entitled to engage in the Canadian coasting trade.

(d) The said certificate may be signed by special officers of the Canadian customs when stationed at Dyea, Skagway or Wrangel, but in all such cases the transfer from the importing vessel must be made in the presence of such officer who must satisfy himself by an inspection of the vessel's manifest and clearance that the goods have not been exported from British Columbia *in bond*.

(e) The certificate of a Canadian customs officer (if any) stationed at Wrangel, may be accepted as to the origin and exemption from duty of goods shipped from ports in British Columbia in transit *via* Wrangel to the Stikine when transferred at Wrangel to a river steamer in the presence of a Canadian customs officer.

6. The following regulations issued by the United States Treasury Department are appended hereto, viz:—

Circular 23, being—Regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and North-west Territory of British Columbia, via the United States sub-ports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or other customs port in Alaska.

Circular 24, being—Regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries.

7. It may be advisable for parties purchasing goods in Canada for the Yukon district to provide themselves with invoices *in duplicate*,—their attention being directed to the following requirement of the *United States customs* regulations in regard to goods passing in transit to the Yukon District through Alaska, *via*: Dyea or Skagway:—

"Sec. 3. A manifest and duplicate copy of the entry containing a description of the merchandise, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the collector at the subport at which entry is made, and said manifest and entry, after being duly certified, shall accompany the merchandise on its route through United States territory, and shall be delivered with the duplicate copy of the entry, to the

deputy collector at the frontier for verification by comparison with the merchandise covered thereby."

8. The following regulation issued by the Customs Department of Canada is also appended, viz. :—

"Regulations for carrying goods of the United States and other foreign goods in transit through Canada, from Juneau, Alaska, to Circle City or other points in Alaska, United States, *via* Chilkoot or White Pass."

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

REGULATIONS governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and North-west Territory of British Columbia via the United States subports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or other customs port in Alaska.

Department Circular No. 1889.
Division of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 2nd Feb., 1898.

To Collectors of Customs and others interested :—

The following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

1. Imported merchandise arriving at Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or any other customs port in Alaska, for transportation to the Klondike region, unless immediately entered under warehouse, transportation and exportation entry, will be taken possession of by the chief customs officer at the port, and stored at the expense of the owners.

2. Such merchandise may, after proper entry has been made, proceed under warehouse, transportation and exportation entry, without payment of duty, in charge of a customs officer, the cost of whose transportation and maintenance must be paid by the importer or upon the filing of a bond by the importer with satisfactory securities, for its due exportation ; said bond to be in amount equal to the duties and charges on the goods and to be cancelled upon proper evidence of exportation. Whenever the owner shall prefer to deposit with the deputy collector an amount of money equal to the duties and customs charges on the goods, the filing of a bond may be waived, and such deposit will be refunded by the deputy collector receiving it, as hereinafter provided : but in view of the prohibition of the landing of intoxicating liquors within the territory of Alaska, any package containing such spirits intended for immediate exportation shall be transported in custody and under the supervision of a customs officer, as above provided.

3. A manifest and duplicate copy of the entry containing a description of the merchandise, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the collector at the sub-port at which entry is made ; and said manifest and entry, after being duly certified, shall accompany the merchandise on its route through United States territory, and shall be delivered with the duplicate copy of the entry, to the deputy collector at the frontier for verification by comparison with the merchandise covered thereby.

4. A deputy collector shall be stationed at the frontier line on the route used for such transportation, and it shall be his duty to identify the merchandise by comparison with the description thereof contained in the entry and certified manifest.

5. If the merchandise corresponds with the description, and shall pass into British territory, the deputy collector at the frontier shall so certify in the manifest, which shall then be transmitted by him to the collector at the port of entry, and he shall also give the owner a certificate stating that the conditions of the bond have been

Transport to the Yukon District.

fulfilled, or if the duty shall have been deposited with the collector at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall furnish the owner with a certificate of exportation, which certificate, duly endorsed by the owner shall, whenever presented to the deputy collector by whom the deposit was received, be accepted by him as full authority for the refund of the amount due on such deposit, and such refund shall be paid by him to the original owner or to the person designated by the owner's endorsement on the certificate.

6. If any of the merchandise included in the manifest shall have been consumed or abandoned on the route or shall otherwise fail to appear at the frontier, duty shall be collected on the same by the deputy collector at the frontier, before he shall furnish a voucher for the cancellation of the bond; if the duties shall have been deposited at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall deduct the duty on the missing goods from the amount so deposited, and shall give his voucher for the balance remaining due to the owner of the goods.

7. All imported animals or merchandise abandoned or sold on the route through United States territory shall be seized by the customs officers and forfeited to the government unless duty shall be paid thereon.

8. Whenever the collector at the port of entry shall receive from the deputy at the frontier a report that the conditions of any bond have been fulfilled, he shall cancel such bonds, and whenever he shall receive the certified statement of exportation above provided for and a voucher for the duty remaining due the owner, he shall pay over such duties, or so much of the same as shall have been found due, to the owner of the goods or the person duly designated by the endorsement of the owner.

9. The customs officers at the ports affected by these regulations are hereby authorized to require, wherever they shall deem it expedient to do so, the landing under customs supervision of all imported goods at such wharf or warehouse as shall be duly designated by them, there to be held in customs custody, until the issuance of permit for their removal.

10. All articles carried by passengers on the above routes, which are in use and which consist of wearing apparel and personal effects necessary for the present comfort and convenience of such passengers are exempt from duty.

11. Any person engaged in an attempt to evade the United States revenue laws under these regulations, will be arrested and, on conviction, will be subject to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases provided, and any merchandise introduced into the United States in violation of the revenue laws will be confiscated by the government.

NAVIGATION OF THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES

Department Circular No. 1898.
Bureau of Navigation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 2nd Feb., 1898.

To Collectors of Customs and others :

The attention of collectors of customs and others is directed to the following regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries :—

(A)—TRANSFER OF CARGOES AND PASSENGERS AT ST. MICHAELS.

(a) The transfer of cargo or passengers from a seagoing vessel from any port in the United States (except another port or place in Alaska) or from any foreign port, to a vessel destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon river to any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers and their tributaries, and

(b) the transfer of cargo or passengers from a river vessel, destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon River from any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or

their tributaries to any American port or place (except to another port or place in Alaska) or any foreign port.

Shall be permitted only at the port of St. Michaels under the supervision of officers of the customs.

(2.) Officers of the customs at St. Michaels, when they deem it necessary, shall board any vessel bound to the United States within four leagues of the coast of the United States for the purpose of demanding its manifest and enforcing the laws and regulations of the United States.

(3.) Vessels entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, may proceed from one port or place in Alaska to another port in Alaska in the manner prescribed by law for the entry and clearance of vessels within the same customs district.

(B)—ENTRY AND CLEARANCE AT ST. MICHAELS.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

(1.) Any vessel, entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, in ballast, or with passengers or cargo or both, that are destined from a port or place in the United States (elsewhere than in Alaska), or from a foreign port for any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall enter at St. Michaels in the manner prescribed by law.

Such vessel may then

(a) Proceed to her place of destination, or

(b) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined for a port or place in Alaska, to another American vessel which may proceed according to laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs districts; or

(c) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in British Columbia, to an American or British vessel, which shall clear from St. Michaels in the manner provided by law.

(2.) Any vessel, in ballast or with passengers or cargo or both that are destined from a foreign port or place to a port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall enter at St. Michaels in the manner prescribed by law.

A British vessel may then

(a) Proceed to her place of destination; or

(b) Transfer her cargo and passengers if destined to a port or place in Alaska, to an American vessel which may proceed according to the laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs district; or

(c) Transfer her cargo or passengers, if destined to a port or place in British Columbia to an American or British vessel, which shall clear from St. Michaels in the manner prescribed by law.

(3.) Article XXVI. of the treaty of 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, so far as applicable to the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine rivers, provides:

“The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine ascending and descending, from, to, and into the sea, shall for ever remain free and open for the purpose of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.”

This article creates a reserve privilege for a reciprocal equivalent and the general favoured-nation clause of treaties, which covers only gratuitous favours, does not, therefore, apply. The navigation privileges, reserved by Article XXVI of the treaty to American citizens and British subjects, are not extended to the citizens and vessels of other nations.

Transport to the Yukon District.

(C)—ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT CIRCLE CITY FROM PORTS OR PLACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(1.) A vessel decending the Yukon or Porcupine rivers from ports or places in British Columbia, in ballast or with cargo or passengers, or both shall come to at Circle City or such other port near the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia as may hereafter be designated, and shall there report in compliance with the provisions of sections 2772 of the Revised Statutes.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

- (2.) A vessel entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, may then
- (a) proceed on her voyage in compliance with the laws governing the coasting trade of the United States ; or
 - (b) enter at St. Michaels and there transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in the United States, to an American vessels, as transfers are provided for in section A of these regulations ; or
 - (c) enter at St. Michaels and there transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a foreign port or place, to an American or foreign vessel.

BRITISH VESSELS.

- (3.) A British vessel may then enter at St. Michaels and there transfer her cargo and passengers, as such transfers and provided for in section A of these regulations ;
- (a) if destined to an American port to an American vessel ; or
 - (b) if destined to a foreign port, to an American or foreign vessel.

(D)—SUPERVISION OF VESSELS ASCENDING AND DESCENDING THE YUKON, PORCUPINE OR THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

The collector of customs of Alaska, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, shall from time to time, station deputy collectors and inspectors of customs at such places on the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries, as he may deem necessary, for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. Such officers shall be compensated at rates to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury.

(E)—PRIVILEGES.

British vessels plying on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers, or their tributaries, between St. Michaels and ports and places in British Columbia, may touch at places in Alaska on the Yukon or Porcupine Rivers or their tributaries, for the purchase of fuel or supplies or in distress, under the supervision of an officer of the customs.

Said officer of the customs may, in his discretion, issue permits for the temporary landing of passengers, but if any passenger fails to return to a vessel before her departure, the vessel shall become liable to the penalty prescribed by law.

No merchandise shall be landed at such places under penalty of forfeiture provided by R. S. 4347 as amended by the Act of February 15, 1893.

No liquor shall be sold or used on such vessel at such places, under the penalties prescribed by R. S. 1955 and section 14 of chapter 53 of the laws of 1884.

Secretary

REGULATIONS for carrying goods of the United States and other foreign goods in transit through Canada, from Juneau, Alaska, to Circle City or other points in Alaska, United States, via Chilkoot or White Pass.

1. Imported goods in transit as above described, shall be reported at the Canadian Custom House, Lake Tagish, and may be entered for exportation there, on the usual form "Intransitu," in duplicate.

2. The goods may then be delivered without payment of duty, to be carried to their destination out of Canada by any transportation company which has duly executed a bond in the form prescribed by the Minister of Customs, for the due and faithful delivery of all packages carried by such company and for the general compliance with the customs laws and regulations governing such traffic.

A duplicate of the entry intransitu, duly signed and marked with the proper customs stamp, shall accompany each shipment of goods conveyed by a bonded carrier, so that the same may be returned to the custom-house at Fort Cudahy, with a certificate thereon as to the landing of the goods in the United States or of their being passed outwards from Canada within six months from date of entry.

3. If the goods when entered intransitu for exportation are not delivered to be forwarded by a bonded carrier, as provided in the last preceding section, the duty thereon is to be deposited with the customs officer at Lake Tagish, subject to a refund of same at the port of Fort Cudahy when the goods pass outwards thereat, or upon the certificate of an officer of the United States or of the Canadian customs that the said goods have been landed in the United States within six months from the date of the intransitu entry.

The duty deposited in such case is to be endorsed on the entry and certified by the customs officer in charge, and the duplicate of the entry duly certified and marked with the customs stamp, is to be delivered to the person making the deposit of duty.

4. A report of each entry intransitu shall be forwarded by mail without delay, by the customs officer at the sending port to the collector of customs at Fort Cudahy, for the collection of duties on the goods entered intransitu and not duly exported.

5. The articles usually classed as travellers' baggage are to be passed free, without entry.

OTTAWA, 17th December, 1897.

N.B.—The foregoing regulation applies to goods intransitu via Chilkoot and White Pass, as above, and also via Stikine River and Dalton Trail, when duly reported inwards at the Canadian frontier port on the Stikine or on the Dalton Trail or on the Chilkoot or White Pass.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th February, 1898.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the annexed letter from the Alaska Exploration Company, dated 17th February, 1898, for free entry of Canadian goods carried in American bottoms from San Francisco to the Yukon District via St. Michaels and the Yukon River.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

Transport to the Yukon District.

OTTAWA, February 17th, 1898.

To the Honourable WILLIAM PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Dominion of Canada.

HONOURED SIR,—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Alaska Exploration Company incorporated under the laws of the state of California, United States of America, August the 11th, 1897, I was directed to proceed to the Dominion of Canada to purchase a complete stock of merchandise, including provisions, wearing apparel, hardware, and other articles, the same to be shipped in bond by rail to San Francisco, California, thence in American bonded vessels to points in the North-west Territories, Dominion of Canada. I proceeded to carry out these instructions and so far have made contracts to about the amount of \$150,000 and the probable extent of my purchases at this time would be in the neighbourhood of \$400,000. I have within the past few days learned that by the interpretation of the Canadian coasting laws such goods shipped in the manner as described above would be liable to the payment of Canadian duties when landed. Realizing that unless your department and the government would take into consideration the condition of affairs, the congestion of transportation facilities and other circumstances which make it impossible at this late day to arrange any other mode of transportation or the securing of any British vessels to sail from British ports, the impossibility of at this time building any craft to ply the waters of the Yukon River under the British flag, that some provision could possibly be made for this season at least, so that I could proceed to make the balance of my purchases and arrange for the shipment of the same into the North-west Territories in time for the coming season. Under any and all circumstances there is no question but that there will be a great scarcity of food supplies during the coming winter, and that each and every transportation company, although taxed to its utmost carrying capacity, will be unable to transport the necessary amount of food stuffs and supplies. Therefore, I would respectfully ask you to present this question to your very honourable colleagues for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion as to whether they would insist that Canadian productions and manufactures carried by our company on the route contemplated would be compelled to pay duties, and which would mean that we should be compelled to cancel all purchases made and necessitate the purchase of merchandise in the United States in lieu thereof. This matter is not presented to you in any way as a threat or menace, as my instructions were to buy everything in this country that was produced or manufactured here, provided there was not too great a difference in the cost, now if Canadian duty was to be added to the cost of Canadian productions it would simply be against any business policy to pay the difference in cost as against American manufactured goods, and which would only have to pay the same duty as under the present law, strictly interpreted, would require of Canadian goods. I would state that my purchases have not been confined to the cities in Canada alone, and append herewith a list of those people with whom I have already made arrangements :—

Lockerby Bros., Gault Bros. & Co., McIntyre Sons & Co., Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Dominion Woollen Mills Co., Laing Packing and Provision Co., William Clark, J. W. Windsor, Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Co., Skelton Bros. Manufacturing Co., E. A. Small & Co., H. A. Nelson, Sons & Co., Lyman & Co., Evans, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Baldwin Condensed Milk Co., Baldwin's Mills, Ontario.

Truro Condensed Milk Co., Truro, N.S.

John Palmer, Fredericton, N.B.

J. W. Graham, Belleville, Ontario.

Sanford Manufacturing Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

Ever Ready Dress Stay Co., Windsor, Ontario.

W. Boulter & Sons, Picton, Ontario.

J. B. Laliberte, Quebec, Quebec.

I might go on giving the names of those with whom I would make business arrangements with, but as above stated, name only the few with whom I have already done business, showing the diversity of lines of Canadian goods which are required, and

I respectfully ask that you give the matter kind consideration so that I may be able to act as your honourable ministry may decide. In conclusion will say that our company has a cash paid up capital of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), all purchases being paid for at the time of delivery, and that the principal stock in the corporation is held by the Exploration Company of London, and of which the Rothschilds are the principal shareholders.

With profound respects,
I am, your very obedient servant,

LOUIS A. PHILLIPS,
for the Alaska Exploration Company.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on the 1st March, 1898.

CUSTOMS.

That under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, goods purchased in Canada (duty paid or the produce of Canada) be admitted free of duty, into the Yukon Provisional District, when carried by water via St. Michaels and the Yukon river from a port in Canada or the United States, notwithstanding that the transportation by water is partly or wholly by a foreign vessel; provided, however, that the Department of Customs be satisfied as to the identity of the goods.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Memorandum.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1898.

TEMPORARY regulations re entry of Canadian goods into Yukon District during season of 1898, when carried in Foreign Vessels via St. Michaels.

1. Referring to Memorandum No. 966b, dated the 9th February, 1898, re entry of goods into Yukon District and Stikine, collectors of customs in the Yukon Provisional District are hereby instructed that goods purchased in Canada (duty paid or the produce of Canada) may be admitted free of duty into the said district during the year 1898, unless otherwise ordered, when carried by St. Michaels and the Yukon river, from a port of Canada or of the United States, notwithstanding that the transportation by water is partly or wholly by a foreign vessel, subject, however, to the following regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs:—

(a) A manifest or invoice, duly certified, and containing a particular description of the merchandise by package, marks, numbers and contents shall be presented to the customs officer at the Canadian port of entry in the Yukon District.

(b) When the goods are shipped from a port in British Columbia, the certificate of a Canadian customs officer may be endorsed on the manifest or invoice, to the effect that the goods described have been shipped duty free from a port in British Columbia (the same as in section 5a of memo. No. 996b.)

(c) When goods purchased in Canada as aforesaid are forwarded through the United States, it is directed that the manifest or invoice shall have thereon a certificate of the Canadian exporter or his agent attested before a customs officer in Canada as near as may be in the form and to the effect set forth hereafter in schedule Form 1c.

(d) The identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the customs officer at a port of entry in the Yukon District and shall be attested by the oath of the importer or his agent.

Transport to the Yukon District.

2. Although one invoice only is required for Canadian customs purposes, it will be advisable for parties purchasing goods in Canada to provide themselves with invoices in duplicate duly certified so as to avoid trouble and delay in passing entries, in case of lost or stray invoices.

3. Customs officers in the Yukon District are required to examine the marks and numbers of the packages landed, comparing the same carefully with the invoices and opening such packages as may be necessary for examination.

4. The foregoing regulations are temporary, applying only to the entry of Canadian goods via St. Michaels and the Yukon River, and ceasing to apply to any such Canadian goods carried in foreign bottoms after the season of 1898.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Form 1 C.

Certificate (from Canadian exporter or his agent) for the Yukon trade via St. Michael, during 1898.

I,do solemnly declare and certify the foregoing to be the true and correct invoice of goods, duty paid or the produce of Canada, with the marks and numbers of the packages in which shipped per..... to.....and as sold by the said.....on account of.....

The said invoice being dated at.....and amounting to.....dollars.

(Signature).....

Sworn to at.....)
this.....)
day of..... 1898.)

Before me,

.....
Customs Officer.

(Customs Stamp)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 27th January, 1898.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General in Council.

Upon the reference from council of a copy of the despatch from Sir Julian Pauncefote to Your Excellency, asking to be supplied with copies in duplicate of the laws and regulations controlling the navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine, for presentation to the United States Secretary of State, the undersigned begs to recommend that this application be transferred to the Department of Customs.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

(*Sir Julian Pauncefote to Lord Aberdeen.*)

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, 13th January, 1898.

His Excellency,

The Earl of Aberdeen.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I have been requested by the United States Secretary of State to furnish him with a copy of the laws and regulations controlling the navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine in British North America.

In order to enable me to comply with this request and for convenience of reference in this Embassy, I should be obliged if I might be supplied with copies in duplicate of the above named laws and regulations.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

To His Excellency,

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, having had under consideration Privy Council Reference No. 645 K., being copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to His Excellency, dated the 13th January, 1898, requesting to be furnished with copies of the laws and regulations controlling the navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine in British North America, for reference and for presentation to the United States Secretary of State,—has the honour to submit the following documents, viz.:—

Two copies of regulations as to foreign trading vessels, approved by Order in Council 25th July, 1888, together with coasting trade—general regulations, approved by Order in Council, 25th July, 1888.

Two copies of "The Customs Act" (of Canada).

He respectfully recommends that His Excellency be moved to transmit the above mentioned regulations and Acts to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, with the statement that trading vessels of the United States may navigate the waters of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine rivers in Canadian territory on compliance with the said regulations *re* foreign trading vessels and under the provisions of said Customs Act, which are at present in force, subject, however, to such amendments of the said Act and regulations hereafter, from time to time, as may be deemed necessary, and that particular attention be directed to the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3 and 7 of the regulations *re* foreign trading vessels.

WM. PATERSON,

Minister of Customs.

Customs Department,

Ottawa, 18th February, 1898.

Transport to the Yukon District.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
WEDNESDAY, 10th day of November, 1886.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under the authority of the 3rd sub-section of the 230th section of the Act of Parliament of Canada, 46 Victoria, chapter 12, known and cited as "The Customs Act, 1883,"—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that all foreign vessels trading on the coast and entering the harbours of Canada from sea or inland waters, shall be, and they are hereby governed by the following rules :—

1. Foreign vessels may transport cargo and passengers from a foreign port and land the same at two or more Canadian ports, clearing from each in succession until all of said cargo and passengers are landed.

2. Foreign vessels may take cargo and passengers from two or more Canadian ports and transport the same to a foreign port, clearing from each in succession, but taking final clearance for such foreign port at the last Canadian port which they enter on such voyage.

3. Foreign vessels shall not take freight or passengers at one Canadian port and land the same at another Canadian port, and the master or owner of any vessel found to have violated this rule shall be subject to a penalty of \$400 for each such offence and the vessel may be detained until the same is paid.

4. Foreign vessels bringing cargo or passengers from a foreign port may, after landing the same, be permitted to clear light to another Canadian port for the purpose of loading cargo for a foreign port, and may clear from port to port to complete such cargo, taking final clearance as above.

5. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a foreign port to a Canadian port, but if they drop or part from any such vessel or thing in Canadian waters, they shall not again take such vessel or thing in tow for the purpose of moving the same further in Canadian waters.

6. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a Canadian port to a foreign port, but having parted from such vessels or things, or any of them in Canadian waters, they cannot again take such vessels or things in tow to move them further in Canadian waters; but this and the preceding rule are not to apply to an accidental parting of such vessel by breaking hawser or other temporary damages.

7. Foreign vessels shall be entitled to the foregoing privileges only on condition of strict compliance with the provisions of the "Customs Act, 1883," respecting reporting inwards and outwards on entering and leaving Canadian ports by the masters of such vessels.

8. Where vessels bring cargo or passengers from a foreign port consigned to more than one Canadian port, the masters of such vessels must make a full report of the whole contents at the first port of entry and distinguish therein the items to be there landed and the ports at which all other items are to be landed. Such report must be made in duplicate, with an additional copy for each succeeding port at which there are goods to be landed; and the collector or proper officer of customs shall mark each item in such report with the entry numbered, if entered, and in case of any item landed and placed in sufferance warehouse without entry, it shall be marked with the letter "L" in said report: duplicate copies to be filed at said first port of entry, and the others to be carried with the vessel, and one to be filed at each succeeding port of entry.

9. As required by Section 234 of the Act 46 Vict., chap. 12 before cited, the fee of 50 cents for each vessel not over 50 tons and \$1.00 if over 50 tons shall be paid by each such vessel on reporting inwards, and the same on obtaining clearance outwards, at each port she enters above the port of Montreal.

10. For any violation of the requirements of these regulations the master or owner of any such vessel shall be subject to a fine of \$400, or such other fine or penalty pro-

vided by the Act 46 Vic., chap. 12, before cited, as may be applicable to the case, and the vessel may be detained until such fine or penalty is paid.

11. Vessels fitted for and engaged in the deep sea fisheries are not included in these regulations.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Lord Aberdeen.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 8 of the 20th ult., with which I transmitted to Your Excellency a copy of a note from the United States Secretary of State, asking for information as to the Canadian regulations affecting American stern-wheel steamers navigating the waters of the Yukon River within Canadian territory, I have the honour to state that I am in receipt of a further note from Mr. Sherman recalling my attention to his previous inquiries, and asking in addition to be informed whether the laws and regulations of the Dominion concerning the transportation of American stern-wheeled steamers built in sections and transported by way of the Stikine River to Lake Teslin will be similar to those relating to vessels transported in sections by the Dyea route.

Mr. Sherman observes that it is understood by the Treasury Department that American vessels are not allowed to engage in the coasting trade between Canadian ports in British Columbia.

In view of the urgency of the matter, he begs that he may be favoured with an early reply, and I have informed him that I would recommend the subject to Your Excellency's immediate consideration.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

To His Excellency
The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, having had under consideration Privy Council Reference No. 695K, being copy of a despatch, No. 18, from the British Ambassador at Washington to Your Excellency, in relation to an inquiry made by the United States Secretary of State as to whether the laws and regulations of the Dominion concerning the transportation of American stern-wheel steamers built in sections and transported by way of the Stikine River to Lake Teslin will be similar to those relating to vessels transported in sections by the Dyea route, has the honour to report that American stern-wheel steamers built in sections and transported by way of the Stikine River to Lake Teslin will be dealt with in the same manner and under the same regulations as in the case of similar vessels transported in sections by the Dyea route.

The undersigned would respectfully recommend that a copy of this report, if approved, be forwarded to the British Ambassador at Washington, for the information of the Secretary of State of the United States.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 18th February, 1898.

Transport to the Yukon District.

CUSTOMS, CANADA,

VICTORIA, B.C., February 14th, 1898.

JOHN MCDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two telegrams, dated the 11th instant, which read as follows :—

“United States troops, not under arms, destined for Alaska, accompanying relief expedition, are permitted to pass through Canadian territory. Their arms and munitions of war may also be carried through Canadian territory as baggage, free of duty, without entry. Please instruct officers at the frontier accordingly.”

“Referring to telegram of this date with reference to United States troops, not under arms, passing through Canadian territory to Alaska, add to instructions contained therein, that such United States troops shall be in civilian dress while passing through Canadian territory.”

Officers of customs on frontier instructed accordingly.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

VICTORIA, B.C., 16th February, 1898.

JOHN MCDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 2nd instant, confirming your telegram of that date which reads as follows :—

“Consult with Major Perry and instruct officers to pass duty free supplies and outfit of Alaska relief expedition upon declaration by official in charge that supplies and outfit are *bona fide* part of relief expedition despatched by United States Government from Portland early this month ; instruct officers however that if any United States troops under arms accompany the expedition, permission must not be given for such troops to enter Canada.

“Proposed sending expedition supplies partly by Dalton trail and partly by White or Chilkoot pass. Appoint police officer in charge on Dalton trail as customs officer with full instructions under your survey. Am writing.”

To which I replied as follows :—

“Copy your telegram 2nd instant sent to Major Perry overtook him at Nanaimo en route to Skagway. Recommend that Comptroller White name police officer for customs on Dalton trail.”

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1898.

D. W. DAVIS, Esq.,
Collector of Customs,
Fort Cudahy, N.W.T.

Re Canadian goods entering the Yukon via Porcupine River.

SIR,—You are hereby instructed to pass free of duty all Canadian goods (the produce of Canada or duty paid) arriving at Fort Cudahy or Dawson via the Porcupine River, if their identity is attested to by the owners or their agents to your satisfaction.

No special regulations have been formulated with respect to goods arriving in the Yukon District via Porcupine River, as the conditions attending transportation on this route are not as yet well known here. It is probable, however, that the United States officers at Circle City will give parties coming from the Porcupine River a clearance for Dawson, showing the direction from which they arrive. You might request the officer at Circle City to mark the clearance in this way, for your information. If there is a Canadian customs officer at Rampart House, parties might furnish him with a list of their goods, which he could examine and certify as having passed downwards in transit to Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, 15th February, 1898.

His Excellency,
The Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., &c., &c., &c.,

My LORD,—In reply to Your Excellency's telegram of the 2nd instant with reference to my telegram of the 9th inst., as to the regulations issued in the United States on the transit trade and navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers, and to the possibility of including the Stikine River in such regulations, I have now the honour to transmit a copy of a communication from the United States Secretary of State in reply to the inquiries made by Your Excellency and inclosing a series of treasury regulations.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 14th February, 1898.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In the note which you addressed me on the 9th inst. you (1) ask for an official text of the Regulations respecting the passage of Canadian goods through Alaskan territory recently issued by the secretary of the treasury; (2) for the United States regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers; (3) suggest that the use of the words "British Columbia" does not cover precisely the territory under consideration; (4) request that regulations concerning the Stikine be definitely decided as soon as possible.

As I had the honour to inform you on Saturday last, I immediately upon receipt of your note referred a copy of it to the secretary of the treasury, who, in compliance with your requests (1) and (2) has been pleased to furnish a copy of the regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and North-west Territory of British Columbia, via the United States supports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway or other custom's ports in Alaska, and a copy of the regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and the Porcupine rivers and their tributaries. These regulations you will find enclosed herewith. You will see that the apparent error to which you referred in the use of the words "British Columbia" in the latter regulations, has been corrected by the addition of the words "or North-west Territory."

Touching your request that regulations concerning the Stikine be definitely decided as soon as possible, the secretary of the treasury advises me that while his department concurs in the view of the Dominion Government as to the desirability of the prompt adoption of regulations concerning the Stikine River, whether it prove to be a fact that the "larger traffic" be by that route or by other routes, it has been necessarily delayed in the preparation of such regulations by several considerations; first, the general sub-

Transport to the Yukon District.

ject of the regulation of traffic through Alaska is now under consideration by the Congress of the United States, and his department is reluctant to issue further regulations which may be materially modified by legislation ;

Second, his department on 31st January informed me that as it was engaged in the preparation of regulations for the free navigation of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine rivers as far as they are in American territory, it is desired to obtain as soon as practicable, information as to the regulations which the Canadian Government proposes for the regulation of those rivers in so far as they are in Canadian territory.

This desire I had the honour to communicate to you on the 5th inst. The Treasury Department deems the information asked for important in the preparation of regulations governing the navigation of the Stikine River.

JOHN SHERMAN.

To His Excellency, the Governor General in Council.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, having had under consideration P. C. Reference, No. 705*k*, being copy of a despatch from Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated at Washington, 15th February, 1898, and transmitting a copy of a communication from the United States Secretary of State in reply to inquiries by Your Excellency, together with a series of treasury regulations, has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency be moved to acknowledge the receipt of the said despatch, together with the treasury regulations inclosed, and to inform Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, that a copy of the regulations under which the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine rivers, so far as they are in Canadian territory, may be navigated, was transmitted to him on the 3rd March, 1898.

The said Minister further respectfully submits that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, be also requested to communicate the following representations to the government of the United States for their attention at the earliest opportunity :—

(1.) That Majory Perry telegraphs from Union, British Columbia, on 2nd March, 1898, to the effect that the new bonding regulations of the United States have not been put in force at Dyea and Skagway, on the ground that there is no accommodation for the United States customs inspector, and that two such inspectors are required for the Canadian customs stations on Chilkoot Pass and White Pass, while only one inspector has been authorized to be employed.

(2.) That the Canadian Government will provide office accommodation for the customs inspector of the United States at the Canadian customs stations on Chilkoot Pass and White Pass.

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 5th March, 1898.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

9th March, 1898.

Full information as to transportation, customs and navigation regulations adopted by your government for Alaska is desired. Please send this as soon as possible.

It is presumed that if equitable regulations as to transhipment are conceded, your Ministers are prepared to grant any reasonable facilities desired by the United States government.

CHAMBERLAIN.

Privy Council. Referred to customs.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
11th March, 1898.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The undersigned Minister of Customs, having had under consideration P. C. Reference 765*k*, being a despatch from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to Your Excellency, asking for full information as to transportation, customs and navigation regulations adopted by the Canadian Government, for Alaska, has the honour to report that the regulations contained in the following documents herewith submitted have been adopted, and apply to transportation, customs and navigation in Alaska and Canada, as therein set forth, viz.:—

(1.) Coasting regulations together with regulations respecting foreign trading vessels, approved by Order in Council of 25th July, 1888.

(2.) Memo. No. 966*b*, issued by the Customs Department of Canada, 9th February, 1898, respecting entry of goods into the Yukon district and Stikine, and containing also regulations for carrying goods of the United States and other foreign goods in transit through Canada, from Juneau, Alaska, to Circle City or other points in Alaska, United States, via Chilkoot or White Pass.

(3.) Memorandum issued by the Customs Department on the 21st February, 1898, *re* temporary regulations, *re* entry of Canadian goods into Yukon District during season of 1898, when carried in foreign vessels, via St. Michaels.

(4.) Customs Act.

(5.) Customs Tariff.

The undersigned further reports that copies of the regulations as to foreign trading vessels were transmitted by Your Excellency on the 3rd instant, to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, with the statement that trading vessels of the United States may navigate the waters of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine rivers in Canadian territory, on compliance with the said regulations *re* foreign trading vessels and under the provisions of the Customs Act, which are at present in force, subject, however, to such amendments of said Act and regulations hereafter, from time to time, as may be deemed necessary, and that particular attention be directed to sections 1, 2, 3 and 7 of the regulations *re* foreign trading vessels.

He respectfully recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, together with the documents herewith submitted, be transmitted to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Customs Department, Ottawa,
12th March, 1898.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

(*Sir Julian Pauncefote to Lord Aberdeen.*)

WASHINGTON, 26th February, 1898.

Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inclose herewith, copies of an act recently passed by Congress and approved by the President establishing the conditions under which the Alaskan coasting, trade and passenger traffic may be engaged in by foreign vessels and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the regulations inclosed in my despatch, number 21, of the 15th instant.

I have also the honour to inform Your Excellency that a report of the discussion on the bill and of Mr. Frye's statement that the bill related entirely to Alaskan waters together with his explanation of the object and effect of the various clauses will be found in the Congressional Record of Thursday, 10th February.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Transport to the Yukon District.

(Memorandum.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, 17th March, 1898.

The Hon. Minister of Customs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—On looking over the regulations issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, on February 2nd, 1898, concerning the navigation of the Yukon and the Porcupine rivers and their tributaries, I do not find definite regulations prescribed in regard to traffic down the Porcupine River from Canadian territory and thence up the Yukon via Fort Yukon and Circle City to Fort Cudahy, and *vice versa*.

This traffic will be principally carried on in flat open boats, floating down stream or propelled by oars, or hauled up stream along shore.

The route of this traffic is roughly indicated on the sketch in the margin, the distance from the Canadian frontier on the Porcupine River to the Canadian frontier on the Yukon River via Fort Yukon, being probably from 200 to 300 miles.

The Hudson Bay Company have a post at Rampart House in Canadian territory east of the 141st meridian, which would be a suitable place where parties coming down and going up the Porcupine could report and obtain customs clearance.

I will be obliged if you will take this matter up and ascertain the conditions which the Treasury Department at Washington required to be complied with in carrying on the traffic before mentioned between Canadian territory on the Porcupine River and Canadian territory on the Yukon River via the said rivers by way of Fort Yukon, in river steamers or open boats.

An early answer is urgently requested.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK OLIVER.

RETURN

(86)

To AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence from the 1st July, 1896, to the present date, between the Canadian government and the Imperial authorities, and between the Canadian government and the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, relating to the cattle embargo.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1899.

Return to an order of the House of Commons, under date the 19th April, 1899, asking that the proper officer do lay before the House, copies of all correspondence from the 1st July, 1896, to the present date, between the Canadian government and the Imperial authorities, and between the Canadian government and the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, relating to the cattle embargo, in so far as pertains to this department.—*Nil.*

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

RETURN

[87]

COPY of ORDER IN COUNCIL of the 7th October, 1898, providing for appointment of Mr. William Ogilvie as a Commissioner, under the provisions of Chapter 114, R.S.C., to investigate the charges and complaints referred to in such Order in Council; copy of the Commission issued under the Great Seal of Canada, appointing Mr. Ogilvie such Commissioner; copy of his Report of the 27th April, 1899, and copies of the three Public Notices referred to in such Report and attached thereto.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 7th October, 1898.

On a report, dated 7th October, 1898, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that he has had under consideration a communication dated at Dawson, Yukon Territory, 25th August, 1898, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, signed by G. T. C. Armstrong, as Chairman, Percy McDougall, Secretary, and a number of other persons professing to have been duly appointed a Miners' Committee at a mass meeting of the miners of the Yukon Territory, in which communication it is alleged that many of the government officials have forfeited their claim to the people's confidence and respect by their conduct and action in certain matters.

The minister observes that the committee allege that the gold commissioner's office is practically closed—and had been for considerable time—to the miners who had not the means and desire to bribe the clerks in order to obtain knowledge of the records which ought to be public. It is further charged that wholesale information with regard to unrecorded ground is conveyed to certain individuals outside the office who obtain men to stake and record the ground in consideration of an interest in the same.

The minister further states that it is charged that dissatisfaction has arisen with respect to decisions in claim contests, particularly owing to the Crown prosecutor who while retained as advocate by one of the contestants, was giving legal advice to the gold commissioner. The Dominion lands agent is openly charged with serious breaches of trust and malfeasance in office, and some of the officials connected with the recorder's office are alleged to be incompetent.

The minister further submits that it is stated in the communication that hardships have been caused to many of the claim owners owing to the want of experience of the mining inspectors.

The committee represent that the crown timber agent has granted such concessions and laid down such stringent regulations that only a few parties have the privilege of supplying cordwood this coming winter. On account of this and other reasons set forth in the communication, a copy of which is hereto attached, the committee ask for the appointment of a commission of enquiry.

The minister represents that in his opinion it is highly important that a full investigation should be made into the charges and complaints set forth in the said

communication, and into any others that may be preferred. The minister, therefore, recommends that under the authority of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting Enquiries concerning Public Matters," a commission do issue appointing William Ogilvie, esquire, the commissioner of the Yukon Territory, a commissioner under the said Act to inquire into the charges and complaints set forth in the said communication, and into any other charges or complaints that any person in the Yukon Territory may desire to prefer against the officials of the government of Canada in that territory, and to report thereon, and upon all other matters incidental thereto.

The committee of the Privy Council submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DAWSON, Y.T., CANADA,
August 25th, 1898.

To the Right Honourable SIR WILFRID LAURIER, M.P.,
Premier of Canada.

Sir,—We, the Miners' Committee, duly appointed at a mass meeting of the miners of the Yukon Territory, beg leave to submit to your notice the following statement, feeling assured that the government of which you are the head, has only to know of the state of things here, appertaining to the administration of the laws and mining regulations, to take immediate steps for their remedy.

Many of the government officials have forfeited their claims to the people's confidence and respect by their conduct and action in certain matters, thus leading to strained relations which ought not to exist where the people have every desire to be loyal and law abiding.

The gold commissioner's office is practically closed—and has been for a considerable time—to the miner who has not the means or desire to bribe the clerks in order to obtain knowledge of the records which ought to be public. It is an undisputed fact that those with money obtain easy access, concessions and valuable information. The gold commissioner allowed the clerks to work overtime for those who were willing to pay them for so doing. This naturally led to many evils which have developed into a scandal, and the system is a great detriment to the camp. Wholesale information with regard to unrecorded ground is conveyed to certain individuals outside the office who obtain men to stake and record the ground in consideration of an interest in the same, thereby defrauding the miner who cannot obtain correct information by legitimate means.

Also it is felt to be unfair that those connected with the administration, who have opportunities of acquiring special knowledge, should be allowed to compete with the miner in securing desirable ground.

With respect to decisions in claim contests, much dissatisfaction has arisen; this particularly owing to the fact that the Crown prosecutor, being the only person to whom the gold commissioner could look for legal advice, permitted himself at the same time to be retained as advocate by one of the contestants.

The same gentleman, in his capacity as Dominion lands agent, is openly charged with serious breaches of trust and malfeasance in office in that favouritism has been shown to persons by whom he had been retained as attorney, in the letting of valuable franchises and leasing of government lands.

Injustice has been and is done, and great dissatisfaction thereby occasioned, owing to the incompetency of some of the officials connected with the recorder's office.

The mining inspectors' want of experience and conversance with the most ordinary matters of mining, cause hardships to many of the claim-owners.

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

The crown timber agent has granted such extraordinary concessions and laid down such stringent regulations that only a few parties have the privilege of supplying the town with cordwood this coming winter.

Grave and serious consequences must result in a country where cordwood is a necessary of life.

The feeling engendered in the country is widespread, deep and bitter; and until the officials are either publicly exonerated or removed, a better feeling cannot exist. The wellbeing and prosperity of the camp suffers in consequence.

Therefore, we respectfully petition for the appointment of a commission of enquiry, having power to subpoena and protect its witnesses, many of whom have been forced by the attitude of the officials into becoming technical bribe-givers, and who would not come forward fearing their interests might suffer.

We do so only after long and serious consideration, impelled by the conviction that such is our plain duty.

We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE T. C. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman*,
Ireland.

PERCY McDOUGALL, *Secretary*,
England.

J. KNIGHT SMITH,
West Australia.

DONALD MacGREGOR,
Canada.

C. J. HICKEY,
Ireland.

WM. GALPIN,
England.

D. G. FRASER,
U. S. of America.

GARRON READ,
New South Wales.

CHARLES WORDEN,
U. S. of America.

FRANK J. DUNLEAVY,
Australia.

E. LÉROY PELLETIER,
Canada.

O. N. McCUEN,
U. S. of America.

JOHN CAMERON,
British Columbia.

(Aberdeen.)

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esquire, of Dawson City, in the Yukon Territory, in our
Dominion of Canada, and to all to whom these presents shall come or whom the
same may in any wise concern,

GREETING.

Whereas it appears from a report from our Minister of the Interior of Canada that he has had under consideration a communication dated at Dawson, Yukon Territory, 25th August, 1898, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, signed by G. T. C. Armstrong, as Chairman, Percy Macdougall, secretary, and a number of other persons professing to have been duly appointed a miners' committee at a mass meeting of the miners of the Yukon Territory, in which communication it is alleged that many of the government officials have forfeited their claim to the people's confidence and respect by their conduct and action in certain matters. Our said minister further observes that the committee alleges that the gold commissioner's office is practically closed, and had been for a considerable time to the miners who had not the means and desire to bribe the clerks in order to obtain knowledge of the record which ought to be public. It is further charged that wholesale information with regard to unrecorded ground is conveyed to certain individuals outside the office who obtain men to stake and record the ground in consideration of an interest in the same. Our minister further states that it is charged that dissatisfaction has arisen with respect to decisions in claim contests, particularly owing to the Crown prosecutor, who, while retained as advocate by one of the contestants, was giving legal advice to the gold commissioner. The Dominion lands agent is openly charged with serious breaches of trust and malfeasance in office and some of the officials connected with the recorder's office are alleged to be incompetent. Our said minister further submits that it is stated in the communication that hardships have been caused to many of the claim owners owing to the want of experience of the mining inspectors.

The committee further represent that the Crown timber agent has granted such concessions and laid down such stringent regulations that only a few parties have the privilege of supplying cordwood this coming winter.

On account of this and other reasons set forth in the communication referred to—a copy of which is hereto attached—the committee ask for the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

And whereas we deem it expedient that inquiry under oath should be made with respect to the truth or untruth of the foregoing charges, statements and complaints.

Now know ye, that we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint you, the said William Ogilvie, of Dawson, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, to be our commissioner for the purposes of such investigation and inquiry into the matters and things hereinbefore mentioned and set out.

And we do hereby under the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 114, intituled "An Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters," confer upon you our said commissioner the power of summoning before you any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as you our said commissioner shall deem requisite to the

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

full investigation of the matters into which you are hereby appointed to examine, inquire and investigate.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you the said William Ogilvie, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments, unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

And we do hereby require and direct you to report to our said Minister of the Interior the result of your investigation, together with the evidence taken before you and any opinion you may see fit to express thereon.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland, Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At our Government House, in our city of Ottawa, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of our reign.

By command.

ATTEST,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice,
Canada.

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under Secretary of State.

YUKON PROVISIONAL DISTRICT, CANADA,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DAWSON, Y. T., 27th April, 1899.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I transmit herewith the evidence submitted before me as royal commissioner under Letters Patent of 7th October, 1898, for the investigation of the charges made in a certain letter or memorial transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada. This memorial was signed by a committee appointed, it is alleged, by a mass meeting of miners.

I may say that word of my appointment as royal commissioner reached me soon after the river set, but the commission itself did not arrive until the close of the year; and Mr. Clement, the legal adviser, did not arrive until the 11th of January; so that I could not take up the investigation of the charges earlier than the later date. When he arrived, the work before me as commissioner of the Yukon Territory was so urgent that I could not immediately take the matter in hand; but as soon as the stress of work would permit it was taken up.

The first step was a meeting in the court-house, 6th February, 1899, for the purpose of receiving charges and arranging with those interested in the prosecution as to the manner of procedure.

At this meeting the commission was read; a general discussion took place between those bringing charges, their advocates and the commissioner, under the advice of the legal adviser, Mr. Clement.

The details of the discussion were taken somewhat at length by Dr. Brown, Clerk of the Council, Private Secretary to the Commissioner, and one of the stenographers to the Royal Commission.

The result of this meeting was the issuance of the following printed notice:—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

“ TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

“ Any party or parties having any charges to make against any government employee or official within the scope of the commission for the investigation of the conduct of the officials here under Letters Patent, dated 7th October, 1898, must present such charges in writing, giving as specifically as possible the nature of the charge made and against whom, if the latter is known. Such statements or charges will be received at the commissioner's office up to and including the 15th day of March. The public are requested to act on this intimation and to put in their charges or statements as speedily as possible.

“ WILLIAM OGILVIE,
“ Commissioner.”

One hundred copies of the above notice were struck off and posted up at as many points as possible in the country. In pursuance of the understanding arrived at at the first meeting, a series of charges was submitted by Mr. Armstrong, who was chairman of the miners' committee aforesaid, and Dr. Percy McDougall, who was secretary of the said miners' committee.

Also several charges were submitted by E. C. Allan, proprietor of a newspaper known as the *Klondike Nugget*, in Dawson.

These gentlemen were asked when they would be ready to proceed with the investigation and asked for time for consideration and decision on that question, which was granted. They asked what facilities would be afforded them in the way of procuring evidence, and were assured that every proper and reasonable aid would be extended to them in that direction.

To oblige Mr. E. C. Allan of the *Nugget*, and Mr. George, the editor who was associated with him, I gave them blank subpoenas with which to summon witnesses. These were signed by myself as commissioner, so that they might serve them without any hindrance whatsoever. The only stipulation made in this connection was that they keep the commissioner duly informed of the witnesses summoned as soon after the summons was served on them as possible. They also asked permission to enter the gold commissioner's office to examine records on the questions they had raised. This privilege was accorded them, and I gave them letters to the gold commissioner asking him to extend that privilege to them, but to see that the examination of the documents was made under the supervision of a clerk of the office.

Outside of the charges above stated, a copy of which is attached, only one other charge is made. This was made by a man named F. W. McWhirter, but was afterwards withdrawn by him, as it was found to be simply a mistake made by a clerk in the office. The facts were, shortly, these:

A man applied for a claim in a piece of ground which he considered vacant and alleged to be upwards of 1,200 feet in extent. The clerk to whom he applied, Mr. Bolton, informed him that there was no vacant ground in that place. He went away dissatisfied and shortly afterwards returned with evidence to show that there was that amount of ground vacant. During this interval it was found that this ground had already been located and recorded. Mr. Bolton being new in the office, through ignorance had the first time misinformed the man. When he again presented himself for record he was informed that the ground was already located and recorded. When he asked at what time, they told him in March, his application being made in the month of June, I believe. When he was told this he immediately jumped at the conclusion that there was something wrong.

Investigation showed that Mr. Bolton was entirely ignorant of the ground being located and recorded when he made his first statement to Mr. McWhirter, but had learned the facts in the case before Mr. McWhirter returned. Mr. McWhirter was somewhat loath to accept this explanation, but finally did, and exonerated the officials from any duplicity in the matter.

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

Another question was afterwards submitted by a miner in regard to a claim on Bonanza Creek, but it was more in the nature of a mistake than anything else, and, I believe, was explained to his satisfaction.

Dr. Isadore McWilliam Bourke, who has resided here for some months, challenged the title of a company to certain claims on Bonanza and other creeks, and because the company was not properly recorded and had not a Company's Miners' Certificate, he, with the aid of one or two of his friends, jumped two or three of the company's claims, for which they had paid a good price.

Mr. J. C. McLaren, who represented the company, which is known as the Klondike Gold Company, Limited, in order to overcome the difficulty of his company not being registered in Canada and not having a miners' license, had the claims recorded in his own name under a power of attorney from the company.

The doctor was quite sanguine of obtaining one or two of the company's best claims on Bonanza Creek in the seventies below, jumped them and brought a contest before Mr. Fawcett to acquire title.

Mr. Fawcett decided that Mr. McLaren's title was good, much to the dissatisfaction of the doctor. Shortly after my arrival here Dr. Bourke appealed to me for justice in the matter, carefully concealing the fact that he had had a contest before Mr. Fawcett; at least he never referred to it in any way. He submitted his view of the case to me and was promised that the matter would be looked into. This I had not time to do and was being delayed by more important work until the royal commission arrived, when the doctor considered it a case to be tried before it. He was told before his case would be entertained he would have to charge fraud, malfeasance or improper conduct, which he did not hesitate to do, putting it under the head of undue friendship between Mr. Fawcett and Mr. McLaren. It will be seen from Mr. McLaren's evidence that he had a letter of introduction to Mr. Fawcett, but never met him but once before asking for a favour, if it can be called a favour, which Mr. Fawcett granted him, that is, that he be allowed to group four successive claims which he had procured, and to do all the representation work of the four on one—a very natural request, if not strictly in accord with the letter of the mining regulations. Mr. Fawcett took it upon himself to grant it, and I do not think that any one was seriously injured in his doing so except Dr. Bourke, who appears to have been very much disappointed in not securing the claims.

I think it will be found on reading the evidence submitted that the doctor's charge against Mr. Fawcett for wrongdoing in this connection was not sustained. The evidence presented did not show even ordinary intimacy between Mr. McLaren and Mr. Fawcett, and no attempt was made to show that any improper consideration passed between them. So that, in my opinion, the charge in this connection falls to the ground.

The first sitting of the commission for the investigation of charges was held on the 22nd of February, the earliest date possible under the conditions. Much interest was manifested by those bringing the charges for an early sitting, but when the matter was thrown entirely on their own hands, I may say there was more delay than anticipated.

The first day was devoted to investigation of charges of corruption against officials in the gold commissioner's office for having accepted bribes for admission into the office. The result was that a doorkeeper named Villeneuve, who was employed as a special constable in the North-west Mounted Police service, and who had been for some time a dog-driver, had accepted money for admitting people out of their turn into the office. No one else was implicated in any way except that some of the evidence showed that clerks had received pay from outsiders for attending to work done before and after office hours. This was so usual an occurrence that it was readily admitted, no one attempted to deny it.

The charge of having improperly closed Dominion Creek was then taken up against Mr. Fawcett. The evidence taken in that connection showed that Mr. Fawcett was not responsible for the closing of the creek in the manner charged against him. The testimony submitted shows that he had closed the creek in November, 1897, owing to the numerous complications that arose through different

applicants having staked over each other, there having been several points of beginning for the staking of claims on the creek. Different parties started from these several points and went on regardless of any one else's doings and staked the same ground, and in many cases were recorded for it. Of course, there could only be one owner for such ground—the first staker and recorder.

Before work could proceed on the creek, Mr. Fawcett determined it was necessary that in all these cases an investigation should be held and the title to the claim ascertained in that way.

As he was very busy in the office, and as there were numerous cases to be investigated, he determined to close the creek until such time as he could take the matter up. This was done and approved of by the then commissioner, Major Walsh, and the creek, as a matter of fact, still stands closed within the limits mentioned in the evidence, that is, from upper discovery to one hundred and twenty below lower, which comprises about one hundred and fifty claims, I understand.

Against this charge Mr. Fawcett also exonerated himself in so far as any corrupt act on his part was concerned. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that he benefited in any way from the closing of the creek, and he showed conclusively that it was absolutely necessary to do so in the public interest.

A charge was brought by the people of the *Nugget* against Mr. Fawcett for having improperly issued a permit to prospect to Mrs. Emma Koch.

The evidence shows that Mr. Fawcett misunderstood this woman, who didn't at the time she applied for the permit use very good English. The act of granting the permit was, we will admit, improper, but there was nothing to show that Mr. Fawcett in any way benefited by it, or any of his friends, Mrs. Koch being an utter stranger to him.

Another charge brought by the editor of the *Nugget* was the case known as the Miner-Kelly case; in this case it was alleged that Mr. Fawcett through undue friendship for Mr. Alex. McDonald, commonly known as the Bonanza King, secured the payment of \$2,000 which it was alleged was due McDonald on a certain claim and that he did so improperly. The transaction in connection with this case occurred after the 25th of August.

Here I may digress to say that the question of competency to hear charges preferred after that date was thoroughly discussed between the legal adviser, Judge Dugas, and myself, with the result that it was decided that any charges occurring after the 25th of August, that is, the date of the memorial presented to Ottawa by the miners' committee, could not, under the commission issued to me, be properly taken up.

When this was announced to the public the gentlemen representing the miners' committee, that is, Dr. McDougal and Mr. Armstrong, withdrew from any further prosecution or examination of charges; and the two gentlemen associated with the *Nugget* did the same, which to a great extent terminated the labours of the commission.

This was accounted for by those gentlemen in this way: they alleged if they were not allowed to continue the investigation indefinitely, they would be much hampered, as many of the witnesses to transactions occurring before 25th August had gone out of the country or were not available.

Several charges were laid against Mr. Fawcett which that gentleman demanded to be cleared up, and as the Miner-Kelly case could not be taken up under the terms of the commission to me, it was agreed upon by the parties concerned that the evidence of the witnesses should be taken down in the usual manner, and that after being transcribed to type, it would be read over carefully to them, and they would make, after any corrections they wished, a statutory declaration that it was true. In this way we determined to proceed as far as the investigation of the Miner-Kelly case was concerned, or any other case occurring after the 25th of August which any one might elect to go on with.

The facts of the Miner-Kelly case are shortly these:—

A man named Birt owed Alex. McDonald the sum of \$2,000; Birt didn't represent his claim, so that McDonald's \$2,000 was likely to be lost to him if Birt's title

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

to the claim lapsed through non-representation. McDonald consulted Mr. Fawcett as to the best way of securing his \$2,000. What the conference between them was, we do not know, but Mr. Fawcett alleges there was nothing more than a few questions asked, and that he held the opinion that through Birt's title to the claim lapsing, McDonald's did too. McDonald was absent from the country at the time of the sitting of the commission, and consequently his evidence could not be obtained. To protect McDonald's \$2,000, his brother Donald McDonald relocated the claim on the 1st of September. Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly were there at the same time, all three staking the ground simultaneously, or nearly so; this brought about a dispute as to which of the three was the original staker.

A contest was involved, and you will see from the evidence that Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly were advised that the claim was not legally responsible for the \$2,000 after Birt's title lapsed.

Mr. Kelly, the husband of Mrs. Kelly, one of the interested parties, determined to settle the matter in a business way, and approached McDonald's agent with a proposal to this effect, that they, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly, would assume the liability of the \$2,000 on condition that Donald McDonald dropped the contest, and that Alex. McDonald take an option on the claim for the amount of \$30,000 providing he could sell them while in Europe; and that if he succeeded in selling them he was to pay \$14,000 to the credit of Mrs. Miner and a like amount to that of Mrs. Kelly. An option was taken by McDonald on the two claims and the document was submitted during the trial.

The two women in this case, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly, persisted in the statement that Mr. Fawcett insisted as one of the conditions of their recording the claims that they should pay McDonald his \$2,000; this Mr. Fawcett denies. I paid considerable credence to the evidence of these two ladies, until I found them very reluctant to admit that they knew Mr. Kelly had made the arrangement as set forth on their behalf; this they were loathe to admit, and, I may say, it had to be dragged out of them. This, to a certain extent, discredited their statement in my mind.

Mr. Kelly, I might say, was very straightforward in giving his evidence, as will appear from his statements, and he considered he had done quite a smart act in making the deal he did; as he put it, risking \$1,000 in his case to secure \$14,000.

These are the facts shortly as placed before the commission in the manner stated.

I may say that the statements written down in this case were submitted to the various witnesses for their perusal, and for the purpose of taking their declaration thereto. Some of them, especially Mrs. Kelly, objected to this very strongly, alleging that the statement as it appeared in type was not as she put it. Mr. Kelly, on the other hand, admitted that, with a few trivial corrections, the statements were exactly as he believed he had made them. Mr. and Mrs. Miner have made statutory declaration as to their evidence. I have, therefore, transmitted the evidence as it was taken down by the court stenographers, Dr. Brown and Mr. Shepard, and typewritten by them, with their statutory declaration attached as to its being a true record of the evidence given by the various witnesses.

If you should deem it necessary, I will have the declaration made by the various witnesses, as far as they will go, but as the case does not seriously implicate Mr. Fawcett, the only person charged in the question, I think the evidence as submitted is quite sufficient as it stands, to show the facts of the case. You will also see that some inquiry was made into the laying over of Mr. Alex. McDonald's royalty, and an explanation furnished for the same. All the evidence submitted in this connection was that furnished in the letters between Major Walsh, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Fawcett.

There appears to have been no wrong-doing in this, at least none was made manifest, Major Walsh taking the view that it would be impolitic to exact Mr. McDonald's royalty, as it would put him to considerable hardship if he was compelled to pay it, and later on, his paying it would benefit the country as much as if he had paid it last spring.

With the exception of a few rambling charges made by Dr. Bourke, before mentioned, this was all that came before the commission for investigation to date

This gentleman (Dr. Bourke) is somewhat testy in his nature, and is apt to take offense where none is meant, and it was found extremely difficult to keep him within due bounds; in fact it was not done, and couldn't very well be done, owing to the doctor's hot and choleric disposition. At one time I had to threaten him with committal for contempt for abusing two parties in court, Mr. Wm. Galpin and Colonel McGregor, who attended as members of the original committee who signed the memorial to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and took an active interest in the proceedings after Mr. Armstrong and Dr. McDougall had withdrawn.

The doctor (Bourke) conceived that these gentlemen were interfering with his rights in the way of bringing charges, when he immediately proceeded to berate them. The warmth of his language cannot be judged from the typewritten statements. One would have to hear it uttered to realize the full force of it.

In the course of a few days now I will continue the investigation with regard to the charges made against Messrs. Wade and Norwood who recently arrived in the country, and will transmit as soon thereafter as possible a short report on the result of such investigation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM OGILVIE,
Commissioner.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Any party or parties having any charges to make against any Government employee or official within the scope of the commission for the investigation of the conduct of the officials here, under letters patent dated 7th October, 1898, must present such charges in writing, giving as specifically as possible the nature of the charge made and against whom, if the latter is known. Such statements or charges will be received at the Commissioner's Office up to and including the 15th day of March, 1899. The public are requested to act on this intimation and to put in their charges or statements as speedily as possible.

WM. OGILVIE,
Commissioner.

February 7th, 1899.

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By letters patent under the great seal of Canada I have been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner to investigate and inquire into certain matters and things in such letters patent referred to. The scope of the investigation will appear from the preamble as follows:

Whereas it appears from a report of our Minister of the Interior of Canada that he had under consideration a communication, dated at Dawson, Yukon Territory, 25th August, 1898, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, signed by G. T. C. Armstrong, as chairman, Percy McDougall, secretary, and a number of other persons professing to have been duly appointed a miners' committee at a mass meeting of the miners of the Yukon Territory, in which communication it is alleged that many of the government officials have forfeited their claim to the people's confidence and respect by their conduct and action in certain matters. Our said minister further observes that the committee alleges that the gold commissioner's office is practically closed, and has been for a considerable time, to the miners who had not the means and desire to bribe the clerks in order to obtain knowledge of the record which ought to be public. It is further charged that wholesale information with regard to unrecorded ground is conveyed to certain individuals outside the office, who obtain men to stake and record the ground, in consideration of an interest in the same. Our minister further stated that it is charged that dissatisfaction has arisen with respect to the decisions in claim contests, particularly owing to the crown prosecutor, who, while retained as advocate by one of the contestants, was giving legal advice to the gold commissioner. The Dominion lands agent is openly charged with serious breaches of trust and malfeasance in office, and some of the officials connected with the recorder's office are alleged to be incompetent. Our said minister further submits, that it is stated in the communication that hardships have been caused to many of the claim owners owing to the want of experience of the mining inspectors. The committee further represents that the Crown timber agent has granted such concessions and laid down such stringent regulations that only a few parties have the privilege of supplying cordwood this coming winter. On account of this and other reasons set forth in the communication referred to, a copy of which is hereto attached, the committee ask for the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

And whereas we deem it expedient that inquiry under oath should be made with respect to the truth or untruths of the foregoing charges, statements and complaints.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I will sit at the court house in Dawson for the purpose of fixing a time within which charges following within the scope of the letters patent are to be laid before me, and let all persons desirous of prosecuting any such charges then appear and they shall be heard either in person or by counsel as they may prefer.

After the expiration of the time to be fixed for laying charges before me I shall proceed to fix a time and place for the investigation of such charges, of which time and place due and public notice will be given.

Dated at Dawson, this 25th day of January, A.D. 1899.

WM. OGILVIE,
Commissioner.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attention is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 33, 52 Viet., entitled, "An Act to make further provisions respecting inquiries concerning public matters," assented to 20th March, 1889. Sections 2 and 3 of the said chapter read as follow:—

"Such commissioners shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

"No witness examined before such commissioners or before any commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province of Canada to conduct any inquiry into and concerning the good government of such province, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of justice therein, or in reference to any municipal matter shall be excused from answering any question put to him on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate or tend to criminate him; but no evidence so taken shall be admissible against any such witness in any criminal proceeding, except in the case of a witness charged with having given false evidence at any such inquiry or with having procured, or attempted or conspired to procure, the giving of such evidence."

Any party who has any evidence to give touching any charge against any public official, will see from the above cited sections that they do not criminate themselves; that is, any true evidence that they may give is not admissible against them.

The only way they can criminate themselves, is by giving false evidence before the Commissioner for such investigation.

This applies to any evidence submitted to myself as Commissioner appointed to investigate charges against officials in the Yukon Territory by Letters Patent dated 7th October, 1898.

WILLIAM OGILVIE,
Commissioner.

EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF ALLEGED MALFEASANCE

OF THE

OFFICIALS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

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COPY

[87a]

Of COMMISSION which issued in favour of William Ogilvie, Esquire, under the provisions of Chapter 114, R.S.C., to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion Government in the Yukon Territory; and copy of the evidence taken under such Commission.

COURT HOUSE, DAWSON, Y.T., 6th February, 1899.

The commission for the investigation of charges against the Yukon officials of certain alleged malfeasance of the officials of the Yukon Territory, opened this day at 11 a.m.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, presided.

Assisting him were W. H. P. Clement, acting as legal adviser to the commissioner, and J. N. E. Brown, acting as secretary.

There were present, Messrs. G. T. C. Armstrong, chairman of the Miners' Committee; Percy McDougal, secretary of the Miners' Committee; and probably one hundred other persons.

The secretary, Dr. Brown, read the Royal Commission aloud. The following is a copy of it:—

ABERDEEN.

E. L. NEWCOMBE.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esquire, of Dawson City, in the Yukon Territory, in our Dominion of Canada, and to all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.

GREETING.—

WHEREAS it appears from a report from our Minister of the Interior of Canada that he had under consideration a communication dated at Dawson, Yukon Territory, 25th August, 1898, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, signed by G. T. C. Armstrong, as chairman, Percy McDougal, secretary, and a number of other persons professing to have been duly appointed a miners' committee at a mass meeting of the miners of the Yukon Territory, in which communication it is alleged that many of the government officials have forfeited their claim to the people's confidence and respect by their conduct and action in certain matters. Our said minister further observes that the committee alleges that the

gold commissioner's office is practically closed, and has been for a considerable time to the miners who had not the means and desire to bribe the clerks in order to obtain knowledge of the record which ought to be public. It is further charged that wholesale information with regard to the unrecorded ground is conveyed to certain individuals outside the office who obtain men to stake and record the ground in consideration of an interest in the same. Our minister further stated that it is charged that dissatisfaction has arisen with respect to decisions in claim contests, particularly owing to the Crown prosecutor who, while retained as advocate by one of the contestants, was giving legal advice to the gold commissioner. The Dominion lands agents is openly charged with serious breaches of trust and malfeasance in office, and some of the officials connected with the recorder's office are alleged to be incompetent. Our said minister further submits that it is stated in the communication that hardships have been caused to many of the claim owners owing to the want of experience of the mining inspectors. The committee further represents that the Crown timber agent has granted such concessions and laid down such stringent regulations that only a few parties have the privilege of supplying cord-wood this coming winter. On account of this and other reasons set forth in the communication referred to, a copy of which is hereto attached, the committee ask for the appointment of a commission of inquiry :

And whereas we deem it expedient that inquiry under oath should be made with respect to the truth or untruth of the foregoing charges, statements and complaints :

Now know ye that we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council of Canada do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint you, the said William Ogilvie of Dawson, commissioner of the Yukon Territory, to be our commissioner for the purposes of such investigation and inquiry into the matters and things hereinbefore mentioned and set out. And we do hereby under the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 114, intituled "An Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters," confer upon you, our said commissioner, the power of summoning before you any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as you, our said Commissioner, shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which you are hereby appointed to examine, inquire and investigate :

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you the said William Ogilvie together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure. And we do hereby require and direct you to report to our said Minister of the Interior the result of your investigation together with the evidence taken before you, and any opinion you may see fit to express thereon.

In testimony whereof, we have cause these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor The Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, county of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in our city of Ottawa, this seventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the sixty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command.

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under Secretary of State.

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The commissioner said that nearly half a year had elapsed since the 25th of August, the date on which the petition of the miners' committee had been forwarded to Ottawa; that the commission had been issued from Ottawa on the 7th of October; that the sitting of the commission had been delayed by reason of the delay of the mail and the non-arrival of the legal adviser.

Some of those charged with malfeasance and impropriety were not in the country, and some of them were on their way in and it was probable that it would be necessary to await their arrival before any charges against them were settled.

Mr. Woodworth, appearing for the miners' association, said that there were several matters referred to in the commission that were not particularly definite, as it only referred in a general way to the bad management of the gold commissioner's office and the malfeasance of government officials.

The first allegation was, that the officials had forfeited the confidence and respect of the public. Now, whether they, the officials, were to blame for that loss of confidence and respect was not alleged.

The next statement was, that the gold commissioner's office was practically closed. The evidence in connection with that point would have to be of a general nature.

The third allegation as noted in the commission was that relating to the bribing of clerks. He had known of instances where that had been stated himself in which he had every reason to believe that the clerks were bribed. This matter was conveyed to him in his own general business. He had asked these persons in two or three instances himself if they would appear before the commission. He wants to know if there was to be any safety accorded to these witnesses if they appeared.

The commissioner stated that the amendment to chapter 33 stated that :

"No witness examined before such commissioners or before any commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province of Canada to conduct any inquiry into and concerning the good government of such province, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of justice therein, or in reference to any municipal matters, shall be excused from answering any question put to him on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate or tend to criminate him; but no evidence so taken shall be admissible against any such witness in any criminal proceeding, except in the case of a witness charged with having given false evidence at any such inquiry, or with having procured, or attempted or conspired to procure, the giving of such evidence."

Mr. Woodworth continuing, said that more definite evidence could be obtained with regard to the matter that money had been given to those who had been able to obtain information "on the side." The miners' committee desired to have a day or two that they might thoroughly thresh this matter out.

The next charge as to the Crown prosecutor having taking up one side of a case in the gold commissioner's office while the gold commissioner was employing him, would have to be met thoroughly.

The question regarding accusation of the Dominion lands agent would also have to be inquired into, as would also evidence regarding incompetency of officials in the gold commissioner's office. Opinion evidence would have to be given. Whether that was satisfactory or not he did not know. Mr. Ogilvie said that this would not be satisfactory to himself or to the public.

Mr. Woodworth stated that the matter of incompetency had caused a hardship, and evidence would be given from the miners to that effect.

He didn't know that the miners' committee were ready to go on to-day. He was not retained for them, but had been asked to bring the matter before the commission this morning. He thought there would be a great many witnesses called who would give opinions, and that they would give reasons for these opinions. He cited a case where such evidence had been given; a case in which he, himself, had stated to the best of his knowledge and belief what his opinion was, and indicated a way where more information could be got at first source.

He presumed that in regard to the gold commissioner's office, they would be permitted to call any clerks in that office.

Mr. Ogilvie, the commissioner, stated that any documents would be put at the plaintiffs' disposal. He had only one desire and that was to get the matter cleared up as far as possible.

Mr. Woodworth stated that the formulators of the charge would be prepared to bring their evidence before the commissioner at the end of a week, or any day the commissioner might like to fix. Mr. Ogilvie inquired if Mr. Woodworth was appearing for the miners' association?

Mr. Woodworth replied that he was speaking for the chairman of the miners' committee—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. McDougal, Mr. McGregor and others.

The commissioner stated that they would have to formulate their charges, and present them so that the accused persons might receive notice of such, and be prepared to defend themselves. As soon as he received these charges formulated specifically, he would notify the accused, and appoint a day of hearing the cases. Mr. Woodworth stated that most of these charges were against certain offices; that there was only one person mentioned particularly and he had given up the office which he held, and that was the Crown prosecutor and Dominion lands agent, at that time. As to the other charges against office, it might be that evidence would be brought up that would not refer to any one person, but he would not say now what it would be. If there had been any charge against a person, which would have been considered a criminal offence that would have been investigated in the criminal court before now. It was more a plea against incompetency and mismanagement than against any individual. He would like the prosecution not to be carried out against any particular individual. He could name four or five himself, but he believed any information by which the commissioner could get the accused would be entirely privileged. He submitted that the accused officials might be called upon first, and that the committee might formulate their charges more distinctly after that. He thought they should appear as public servants and taken as "not guilty," that was the way they would have to take them in order to incriminate them by what they say; and if it incriminated them, the sooner the better.

The commissioner asked if Mr. Woodworth meant to have the accused appear to accuse themselves?

Mr. Woodworth said that he would call upon them to give information, on which they would largely depend to proceed with the charges. Mr. Woodworth, continuing, said that the gold commissioner's office was wholly closed; that no person could get any information in cases where the loaning of money was at stake; that it took a long, long time to get any information, and to get that, they were required to pay \$2.50 for each abstract.

The commissioner stated that if they would give a shadow of foundation for what was required of anything of which they wished to prove, any documents would be at their disposal.

Mr. Woodworth said that more than a shadow would be given in a short time; he thought a week would be sufficient.

Mr. C. W. C. Tabor inquired if, in this examination, the regular laws of evidence would apply?

The commissioner replied that they would.

Mr. Tabor said, the matters of opinion would not be considered evidence.

The commissioner replied that not unless it were a question of expert opinion. As to the question of incompetency it was largely a question of opinion. What one person would consider incompetency, another one would not, that would depend largely upon how one's mind was biased. What might be to a man's friend competency, might be to a man's enemy a charge of incompetency.

The commissioner repeated that if any witness or documents were wanted from the gold commissioner's office, they would be forthcoming. He stated in regard to the charge against the Crown prosecutor and the Dominion lands agent that that gentleman was not here, and it would be necessary to see that he was represented by somebody, and the person so representing him would have to have the charges in order to take them into consideration and submit rebuttal evidence.

Then, there were two of the old mining inspectors charged. These men, he had been informed, were on their way in, and he thought it would be as well to wait

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for their arrival before their cases were taken up. The complainants might outline the general evidence and the names of witnesses, that they might hold them.

The commissioner asked if there were any other complaints to be handed in ?

Robert McWhirter presented a verbal complaint against the gold commissioner's office. He was asked to submit it to the secretary in writing some time during the week.

Mr. Armstrong asked what would be done by the commissioner with charges he had received which were not formulated specifically by complainants at the commission ?

The commissioner reported that such hints and intimations as he had received privately would be dealt with afterward, if not taken up before.

Mr. Woodworth asked as to who would bear the expenses of bringing witnesses before the commission ?

Mr. McGregor asked if, before a royal commission, the pay of witnesses was not arranged for ?

The commissioner replied that nothing in the correspondence had provided for the expenses of bringing witnesses, but he said that a record might be kept of the witnesses' fees and necessary expenses, and this would be submitted for the consideration of parliament; that the commission having been issued since the sitting of the last parliament that there had been no vote made for this purpose. He said, however, the commission could summon witnesses, but could not promise them anything for expenses; that witnesses must come, if called on, and answer any question they were asked; they could not refuse to answer but that they would not be incriminated by any evidence they might give.

Mr. Percy McDougal asked how far it would be possible for the court to inquire without going into specific charges ? He said that Mr. Fawcett had held an investigation of which he gave to the public notice last January, of charges made against clerks at that time in his office, chiefly against Mr. Craig and Mr. Bolton, and that with respect to the investigation nothing reached the public. He submitted that it would be proper to call Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bolton and Mr. Craig, and probably the gentleman whose charges instigated the inquiry before this commission, and to find out the whole truth of that investigation at that time, and to ascertain whether the rumours that reached the public were true or not.

The commissioner replied that Mr. Fawcett would settle that matter in a few seconds; Mr. Fawcett had informed him that no charges were made, and that there was nothing to investigate; he closed the office and asked the public to come forward, and nothing was produced, and he could do nothing. There was a petition then sent in by the public asking him to open the office. If the above facts were reported to him correctly, there was nothing to investigate.

Mr. McDougal replied that the report that reached the public, was that the accused clerks were suspended.

The commissioner stated that the matter would be settled by calling Mr. Fawcett.

Mr. McDougal inquired if the public might investigate all the documents in the office to ascertain if anything were wrong in the matter ?

The commissioner replied that that was hardly relevant to the persons accused, but he was willing to allow them to do so.

Mr. McDougal asked if, in an investigation of this sort, it would not be better to call Messrs. Bolton, Hurdman and Craig before the court and ask them questions as to how they supplied matter to the public during office hours.

The commissioner stated that if Mr. McDougal's suggestions were followed and these men brought before the commission, and they were charged with improperly giving information to the public, they might reply that they had not.

Mr. McDougal said then witnesses would be called.

The commissioner replied that what he wanted to know was what the charges were to begin with, that he could not proceed with a vague general charge against the office. What was wanted was something specific.

Mr. McDougal said the whole matter would have to be brought up piece meal.

The commissioner replied that the court must have something to begin with.

Mr. McDougal said that once the charge was made that information was given to the public during office hours, they would be able to bring in the clerks before them.

The commissioner replied that any necessary witnesses might be brought in, that the whole matter of giving information to the people before, after and during office hours, would be inquired into—and anything else within the scope of the commission, anything unlawful or improper on the part of any official; but as to investigating them generally in a general way, that would be a vague proceeding.

Mr. McDougall asked how the commission would proceed with regard to charges which had been put in for private investigation?

The commissioner replied that some parties were very urgent that their charges should be heard. If these were not included in the other charges which were submitted they would be heard separately.

Colonel McGregor, secretary of the miners' association, said he wished, on behalf of himself and his associates of the committee, to say that they had no desire or wish to incriminate any person unless such person were guilty. If they were guilty it would be a public interest that they should be proved; if they were innocent, that should be proved also. The fact was deplorable, nevertheless, that the relations between the administrators of the government of the Yukon Territory with the public had been very strained during the past season. Their desire was, and they had no other motives, to have those matters investigated and cleared up. The conditions of this country were very unique, of which everybody was aware, and he felt sure that the parties at headquarters did not understand to the extent they should, the conditions of affairs in the Yukon. The stamped to the Yukon has been characterized, and properly so, as the greatest of the kind that has ever taken place in the history of mining camps, and the result was, that the situation that existed during the past season here was not apprehended as it should have been. Never in his experience had there been a multitude of people congregated together so dissatisfied and discontented as they were on that scene in the Yukon. The result was that there was a series of meetings held and the appointment of this miners' committee. He was satisfied that the community should be grateful to the committee, to a certain extent, for the influence it had had in appeasing the turbulent element in the camp. They had given promises in the meetings that they would make every effort to secure a better condition of affairs, consequently they had gotten up a memorial and sent it to the premier at Ottawa. As a result of that it appeared that they were now about to have an investigation. If they had not acted as they had, the result might have been more serious.

Mr. Armstrong asked if any stated time had been laid down when the finding of the commission should be sent to Ottawa?

The commissioner replied that a time had been set, by which the finding should be reported, but, owing to the delay in the receipt of the royal commission, it would be impossible to get through by that date.

Mr. Armstrong asked if the records in the gold commissioner's office would be open to them?

The commissioner replied, yes, if they would state the area they wished to investigate.

Mr. Armstrong stated the records in the office were not open to the public. He asked if the records in the office did not belong to the public.

The commissioner replied that under conditions they did.

Mr. Armstrong asked under what conditions they were not available.

The commissioner replied that those laying the charges would be permitted to search such documents as bore on the question, but would not be allowed documents that did not bear on the question.

Mr. H. Ridley said that he appeared on behalf of the *Nugget*, which had taken considerable interest in the charges made against the officials in the gold commissioner's office, and he wished to file one bill of charges against one of the officials, and asked permission for a little time to file further charges against other officials there. He had not heard, not being present at the opening of the investi-

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gation, what course it was to take, whether or not they were to be in a position to go on at once, or were to be allowed a certain amount of time.

With reference to the charge which he was filing, he was ready to go on almost any time. He would probably file other charges on behalf of his client during the course of the day, and still others during the course of the investigation, if allowed. If the commission would state when they were to go on to prove the charges, they would have the witnesses ready.

The commissioner said that the defendant would have to be notified so as to be able to prepare a defence.

Mr. Ridley said that they would be ready to go on in about a week. He then handed in the following charge:—

Before the Hon. William Ogilvie, Investigating Commissioner.

In the matter of the investigation into the acts of Thomas Fawcett as gold commissioner in and for the Yukon Territory—Complaint.

The complaint alleges as follows:—

1. That Thomas Fawcett did wilfully manipulate his powers, real and assumed, in the matter of closing and opening of Dominion Creek bench claims, to the defrauding of the miners and the benefit of officials and their friends.

2. That at the time pending the issuance of permits to prospect as per his own notice of 11th July, 1898, at 10 a.m., he did wilfully deviate from his said notice and issue a permit to Mrs. Emma Koch.

3. That Mr. Fawcett was unfair and unjust to the miners through his office in that when, through ignorance on the part of said miners, or through incompetence on the part of the gold commissioner's office, two applications were entertained for the same ground and both parties paid the entrance fee of \$15,—the fee of the misled and unsuccessful applicant was refused to be returned to him.

Messrs. Charles K. Zorn and Andrew Nelson were both allowed to record the same claim No. 11 above on all gold. The gold commissioner refused to return the money to Nelson although the claim went to Zorn.

4. That Mr. Fawcett did use his official powers for the benefit of personal friends and to the prejudice of free miners, as in the case of the Dominion Creek claim of Mrs. Miner, when he compelled her to pay Alexander McDonald the sum of two thousand dollars before allowing her to record a claim she had staked.

5. That while the public was being denied access to the records or any information regarding unrecorded ground, Thomas Fawcett did prepare and cause to be prepared more or less complete lists of vacant ground, which he distributed to friends.

6. That an entrance fee was charged and collected to his office.

Dated at Dawson, Y.T., this 6th day of February, 1899.

The Nugget—Complaint.

E. C. ALLEN.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The proceedings of the second day of the inquiry under the royal commission were held in the Court-house, Dawson, commencing at 11 o'clock, 22nd February, 1899.

Dr. J. N. E. Brown and F. M. Shepard were sworn in to do the stenographic work.

Mr. OGILVIE.—The court is now open for the hearing of charges under the royal commission.

Mr. PERCY McDUGAL.—The representatives of the miners' committee want to bring evidence to show that money was paid to gain access to the gold commissioner's office. We are anxious to see where the blame is attached and find out to whom that blame is due.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I wish to define our position somewhat. We don't wish to be understood as prosecutors alone in this hearing of charges. We understand that you are holding a commission to inquire into matters of public interest in this territory, and we wish to give our time and help in this investigation without any fee or recompense of any sort.

There is a matter which I wish to call your attention to, that is, the matter of expenses. You have told us there is no arrangement in regard to expenses; but I would call your attention to the fact that many of the miners, especially those residing outside of Dawson on distant creeks, have no money whatever, and very little food, and that they have no cabins in Dawson and no friends to whom they can have recourse; and that to call such men into Dawson is an absolute piece of cruelty, and we are put in a position to ask these men to come and help the government to make an inquiry into matters of government interest. This seems to us an act of cruelty. I would ask you to make an order that witnesses might apply for such expenses as might be necessary for their maintenance during the times they are before this court.

The COMMISSIONER.—There is no authority in the commission as I told you before—nothing about paying expenses, and if I did what you suggest I might be held responsible myself. That I cannot afford.

Mr. McDUGAL.—Could not the council make some provision for this?

The COMMISSIONER.—No, this matter the council cannot deal with. It has only to deal with local matters. What I suggested was, that these men keep track of their expenses and put in the accounts which will be submitted to Ottawa.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—But these men have no money now; how can a satisfactory commission of inquiry be held without paying the men their expenses?

The COMMISSIONER.—If I trespass beyond the point of this commission I may be held personally responsible.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Then the only thing to do is to recognize the commission as limited and work within the limitations as best we can.

The COMMISSIONER.—I will help in every way I can.

Mr. McDUGAL.—Is it not understood that under a royal commission the witnesses' fees are paid?

The COMMISSIONER.—That question I cannot decide at present. We are considering that. There is no mention made in connection with expenses at all; it is not referred to in the remotest way.

There is another question I wish to call attention to, the commission can only take cognisance of charges made previous to the 25th of August last, when the memorial of the miners' committee was written here, which refers to charges solely before that day, and according to the commission we cannot take cognisance of anything after that date. The question has been raised as to whether we shall hear charges after that date.

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Mr. McDUGAL.—Has a decision been given?

The COMMISSIONER.—Not yet. The question will have to be threshed out among the lawyers. The memorial which the miners' committee drew up referred, of course, to things which had already transpired and did not anticipate what was to come.

Mr. McDUGAL.—Is not this a commission of general inquiry into official acts in this country?

The COMMISSIONER.—Yes, as far as that memorial went; the memorial is cited almost in full in the royal commission, and the memorial refers to what had transpired, not what was to follow. The question has been raised by legal gentlemen, and will be raised probably before this commission, whether or not we go on and investigate anything that transpired after the 25th of August.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—That will have to be threshed out.

The COMMISSIONER.—I have the matter under consideration with the legal adviser and will let you know.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—If the government don't wish to get at the matter?—

The COMMISSIONER.—This question has been raised by legal gentlemen. The government is not at fault at all. You issued a memorial to Ottawa, saying that certain things had occurred. This memorial did not anticipate what was to occur.

As to the matter of witnesses coming in, as I told you, I will take that into consideration and suggest that they keep track of their expenses and submit the account to me, which I will forward to Ottawa. This is all I can do.

Mr. McDUGAL.—The need for relief in such cases is immediate, as I would call to your attention, a number of the men called in have no shelter.

HERBERT E. A. ROBERTSON.—I appear in behalf of the miners' association, and infer that the charges to be investigated will be those which occurred prior to the date of the memorial.

The COMMISSIONER.—I said the question had been raised. I did not say what would be done. I suppose some of the defendants will have legal representatives here, and the moment you bring in any question relating to charges made since the 25th of August against any defendants, their counsel may object to it.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I am sorry to say I have not a copy of the commission.

The COMMISSIONER.—The commission is here and you can read it.

(Mr. Robertson takes the commission and reads.)

Mr. ROBERTSON.—As I take it, the object of the commission is simply that you should examine into the state of affairs in the gold commissioner's office from its inception up to the present and the closing of the commission. I would take that to be the meaning, as there are no specific charges made. The charges by the miners' committee were small, while they were very general; and certain things having been alleged against officers unknown, in most cases undoubtedly, with the exception of one or two officers, most of them had been blameless. I don't know but what they all may have been who were there. I hope for their own sakes they all have been. I would suggest that the scope of the commission is large enough to allow for all charges to come up under the commission.

The COMMISSIONER.—My own desire is to make the inquiry as full and complete as possible so there will be nothing left to be said, except what may be said by certain people who would talk anyway. I am simply saying that objection has been raised and that will have to be thought of. Suppose any charges are preferred against an official since the 25th of August, that may be objected to. The question will have to be settled whether or not the commission should inquire into any things that have transpired since the 25th of August.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—In this matter I have some seven or eight charges; and in certain cases they all occurred later than the 25th of August, and the result will be, if these are not allowed, that it will balk the commission.

The COMMISSIONER.—Suppose you take up those charges that occurred before the 25th of August, and go on with them until the question is settled. Personally, I want to make the commission as full and general as possible. I am stopped though through a legal technicality.

Mr. McDougal.—I don't see how it is possible that any legal adviser could hold that the commission should not have the greatest possible width.

The Commissioner.—The commission was issued for investigating certain specific charges. If I go beyond that, I would have to go on under the ordinary rules of evidence as an ordinary commissioner, not as royal commissioner. The fact that any wrong acts committed since the 25th of August are not allowed under the royal commission, need not stop investigation of the same, but under such an investigation, witnesses need not answer any questions criminating themselves; under this commission they have to. The only way they criminate themselves is by perjuring themselves, so you may go on and take up charges that occurred previous to that date, and when such charges are taken up and evidence given implicating any clerk, we will give him notice.

Mr. Robertson.—I have some half dozen charges here. They read as follows:—

In the matter of the royal commission, dated the 7th day of October, A.D. 1898 directed to William Ogilvie, esquire, for the purpose of inquiring into wrongs alleged to have been committed by government officials in the Yukon Territory, and in the matter of Thomas Fawcett, Frederick Wade, A. Hurdman, E. D. Bolton and William Wright.

1. George Armstrong and Percy McDougal charge Thomas Fawcett that he, Thomas Fawcett, did unlawfully use his official position as gold commissioner for the Yukon Territory, and in the exercise of such power did cause a record and grant to be issued on the 1st day of August, A.D. 1898, to one Alexander McDonald, of creek placer mining claim number 16 "b," below lower Discovery on Dominion Creek, in the Indian River mining division of the Yukon Territory in substitution, he, Thomas Fawcett, well knowing that the said McDonald had never staked the claim so granted.

2. The said George Armstrong and Percy McDougal also charge Thomas Fawcett that he, Thomas Fawcett, was negligent in regulating admission to the gold commissioner's office in that, though informed that money was paid to the employees in the office to obtain information and precedence, yet he, the said Thomas Fawcett, refused to hold an inquiry.

3. The said George Armstrong and Percy McDougal also charge Thomas Fawcett and Frederick Wade with abusing their position as government officials by granting a lease of part of the public highway, known as the Dawson Water Front, to Messrs. Morrison and McDougald, they, the said Thomas Fawcett and Frederick Wade, well knowing that the same was part of the public domain and reserved by statute from sale or lease.

4. The said George Armstrong and Percy McDougal also charge Frederick Wade that he, Frederick Wade, did in the spring of 1898, while in the employ of the government of Canada, obtain an interest in the Klondike Suspension Bridge, unlawfully and corruptly, by guaranteeing a monopoly to the promoters thereof and guaranteeing that no license for another bridge would be issued or for a ferry. That he used his position as a government employee for his own benefit and not for the benefit of the public.

5. The said George Armstrong and Percy McDougal also charge A. Hurdman that he, A. Hurdman, did, in the month of August, 1898, sell a list of unrecorded ground between Fox Gulch and 19 Gulch, to one C. J. Nelson, for the sum of ten dollars, and further, that he, the said A. Hurdman did, in the month of September, 1898, withhold information regarding unrecorded ground from one Henry A. Frederick until the said Henry A. Frederick had paid to him the sum of five dollars.

6. The said George Armstrong and Percy McDougal also charge William Wright, that he, William Wright, did unlawfully accept the sum of seventy-five dollars for information supplied by him to certain parties; and that he the said William Wright did accept a half interest in a certain claim for information supplied, and

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that he William Wright did receive the sum of ten dollars for a list of unrecorded claims.

Dated at Dawson, Yukon Territory, thist 21st day of February, A.D. 1899.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
PERCY McDOUGAL.

Mr. McDOUGAL.—We will call evidence to show that money was paid for access to the gold commissioner's office.

The COMMISSIONER.—That was charged in memorial sent to the government.

Mr. E. J. MERTAUGH was called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Percy McDougal :

Q. You are a miner?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you come into this country?—A. Landed here the 11th of June, 1897.

Q. This is your second winter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been mining on the various creeks here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are the owner of a valuable bench claim on Bonanza?—A. Yes.

Q. You had some difficulty getting into the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What date was that?—A. I don't know the exact date, it was about the last of July?

Q. Of what year?—A. This year, 1898.

Q. Describe to us what doors there were in the gold commissioner's office?—A. Well, the only door I tried to get in was the first door—facing the river.

Q. What other door is there?—A. The other door is a side door at the corner facing down the river north.

Q. Is there another door on that side?—A. There is another door there into the gold commissioner's private office.

Q. Marked private?—A. I think there was a notice on one door that it was private. I would not be sure.

Q. Which door did you try first?—A. I was about 10 or 12 days trying the door next to the river.

Q. What success did you have there?—A. Well, I could not get in there. I had got a number to get in once; didn't happen to be present when the number was called, and spent some time trying to get another number or in the door.

Q. Were there many people waiting to get in?—A. Yes, sir, all the time a crowd of people waiting. It would average, I suppose, about 50 or 60 at that time.

Q. Did many get in of that crowd?—A. I didn't see many get in that door.

Q. Any distinction between those getting miner's licenses and those trying to get in the ordinary way?—A. There were men got in while I was waiting there who said they wanted to do some other business beside recording claims. I don't know what their business was.

Q. From whom did you get the number?—A. A policeman. I don't know his name.

Q. Do you see him in the court? A. Yes, I see him.

Q. Finding out that there was difficulty in getting in the front door, what did you do then?—A. I went to the side door. Was told by a friend that I could get in that way.

Q. Who was that?—It was Mr. Olson, an old partner of mine for years in the States.

Q. What means did you take to effect an entry by the side door?—A. I went around and watched a constable and saw that people were going in and I went up and offered the man at the door \$5. Told him I was tired of waiting at the other

door and wished to get in. He took the \$5 and told me to wait there ten minutes, and in ten minutes he opened the door and told me to come in.

Q. Would you recognize the man again? Can you see that man (pointing to Mr. Levere Villeneuve)?—A. That is him, that dark gentleman with the moustache.

Q. Did you know his name?—A. No, I never did.

Q. What money did you pay?—A. It was a \$5 bill.

Q. Did you see anybody else hand him money?—A. I seen men talking as if they might have paid money, but I don't know. Didn't see any one hand money to him.

By the Commissioner :

Q. When did you learn this door-keeper's name?—A. I never learned his name.

Q. You simply recognize the face and figure?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know his name?—A. No, sir, then I think he had a policeman's uniform on.

Q. In which door did you obtain an entrance at that time?—A. That was the door facing down the river close to the corner.

Q. The front or side door? That was the door you paid \$5 at?—A. Yes.

Q. That was all that you ever paid?—A. That was all that I ever paid to get in.

Q. That is the only man you ever had any conversation with attached to the office?—A. That is the only man I ever paid or offered to pay.

Q. You were directed to do that by your friend?—A. By the man who had been my partner before that.

Mr. McDUGAL.—Could he be asked where Mr. Olsen is?

Mr. COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Olsen went out last fall but I expect he is in the Atlin County now. I don't know, he promised to write me.

Q. You have no knowledge where he is at present?—A. No, sir.

The COMMISSIONER, addressing Mr. Villeneuve.—Would you, Mr. Villeneuve, like to ask the witness any question?—A. I don't think he saw me at the time. I think he is making a mistake.

The COMMISSIONER.—You can ask him any question, Mr. Villeneuve, but you need not make any statement until you are in the witness box.

Mr. VILLENEUVE.—I have no question to ask him.

The COMMISSIONER.—When will you be ready?

Mr. VILLENEUVE.—I will be ready this afternoon as soon as the court is ready.

The COMMISSIONER.—Be ready at 2, don't hurry yourself, if you want more time.

Mr. VILLENEUVE.—I guess I will be ready then.

THOMAS MARWICK, called and sworn.

By Mr. Clement :

Q. You are a miner in this country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you come here?—A. I came 14th June, 1897.

Q. This is your second winter here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you mined on the various creeks here?—A. Only on Bonanza.

Q. Are you the owner of a bench claim on Bonanza, No. 53?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had to renew that claim during last year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember on what day you came into Dawson to renew that claim?
—A. On the 14th of August.

Q. What day did you come in?—A. On Sunday.

Q. Did any one come in with you?—A. Yes, Mr. Murdoch.

Q. Is he your partner?—A. No, he is not.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in getting into the gold commissioner's office to renew that claim?—A. Yes, we had.

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- Q. What did you do?—A. I waited about.
- Q. What day did you try first to get in? You didn't try on Monday?—A. I came in on Sunday, and I tried on Monday at the front door.
- Q. Did you try at the side door to get in?—A. Well, yes I did.
- Q. You tried to get into the office on Monday?—A. Yes.
- Q. Tried on Tuesday?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. On Wednesday?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were there many people trying to get in at that time you were trying to get in?—A. Yes, quite a few.
- Q. Did many of them get in?—A. Yes, quite a few men got in. Those who wanted miners' licenses.
- Q. Was there a special call made for them? Of those who did not, how many do you think got in on Monday?—A. That I could not say, I am sure.
- Q. Were there any numbers being given out at that time?—A. They said they were going to but never did.
- Q. Did you get a number?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you see any men with numbers?—A. I cannot say I did.
- Q. Was there any order of admission to the office? Did those who came first take precedence over others?—A. Yes, they stood in line, and the men got in first who were nearest to the door.
- Q. Did you try to get in the side door?—A. Yes, I tried there too.
- Q. Did you see anybody get in the side door?—A. There were a few getting in there once in a while.
- Q. Did you find out how they managed to get into the side door?—A. No, I did not.
- Q. Did you ever speak to the men who got in the side door?—A. No, I cannot say I did.
- Q. Do you recognise the man, Villeneuve, as the man who allowed you to pass in at the side door?—A. This gentleman here?
- Q. Yes?—A. Yes, I believe he is the man.
- Q. Did you get in at last?—A. Well, I paid \$10, and got in.
- Q. Well, to whom did you pay that money?—A. I paid it to Joe Magill.
- Q. Who is he?—A. He is a man who is working down town.
- Q. Where was he working?—A. He was working in a law office.
- Q. Whose law office?—A. That I am not sure of. I could not say whose office he was working in.
- Q. Were you acquainted with Mr. Magill at that time you paid him this money?—A. Yes.
- Q. Where did you meet him?—A. The first time on the creek, he was working alongside of me.
- Q. I mean with reference to getting into the office, when did you first meet him?—A. I met him 17th August, in the evening.
- Q. Where was that?—A. At the Oatley Sisters' dance hall.
- Q. That was the 17th of August, Wednesday evening, after trying three days to get into the office?—A. Yes.
- Q. What conversation took place between you and Mr. Magill at that time?—A. Well, he asked me when I was going up the creek. I told him I did not know, that I could not get into the gold commissioner's office.
- Q. What did he say then?—A. He said he would get me in for \$10.
- Q. Did you make any arrangement then to get in on his representation?—A. No, sir, not right there, no.
- Q. Did you finally get the pass then?—A. The next day I met Mr. Magill. He went too.
- Q. Did you meet him by arrangement?—A. Yes.
- Q. What did you do then?—A. We came to the gold commissioner's office and Mr. Magill got the pass.
- Q. You walked from town up to the office?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Then what happened?—A. I stood outside and Mr. Magill went inside.

Q. Which door did he go through?—A. He went in the door on the far corner next to the hill.

Q. That was on the north side of the office and away from the river?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that door marked in any special way?—A. No, not that I know of.

Q. It was marked private?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Murdoch waiting at that time on the 18th, when you went with Mr. Magill to the office?—A. Yes, I believe he was.

Q. How long did Mr. Magill stay in the office?—A. He was not in very long, ten minutes possibly.

Q. Did he come out at the same door?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What happened then?—A. He gave me a pass, and I went down and paid him for it.

Q. You went down town with him? Where did you go to pay the money?—A. The New England saloon.

Q. Did you pay in money or dust?—A. In dust.

Q. Weighed out in the New England saloon and this money got the pass?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the pass like?—A. It was simply a little slip of paper about 3 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Q. Any writing on it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was said on the pass?—A. Please admit bearer at one o'clock.

Q. Was there any signature?—A. Yes, but I could not read it.

Q. Did you try to cipher it?—A. Yes, but could not.

Q. Did anybody else try?—A. Yes, there was another party tried, but could not read it.

Q. The initials or the signature?—A. The signature.

Q. Will you look at this piece of paper? Was the pass anything like that at all?—A. No, sir, it was not like that.

Q. Had it the office stamp as this one has?—A. No, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—Will you let me see that? (The commissioner examines the piece of paper.)

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. After weighing out the gold dust what did you do then?—A. Well, I went home to dinner and came back at one o'clock and went to the office.

Q. You waited outside until the door opened?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The door was closed during the dinner hour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It opened after the dinner hour and you went in?—A. Yes

Q. Were there others waiting?—A. Yes, quite a few.

Q. When you went in at the door how did you effect an entrance? Was there anybody at the door?—A. Yes, sir, there was a door-keeper.

Q. Who was it?—A. It was that gentleman there (pointing to Mr. Villeneuve.)

Q. You could swear to him as being the door-keeper?—A. Yes, I believe I could.

Q. What did you do with the pass when you got admission? How did you present it?—A. I handed it to the door-keeper.

Q. Then you got in without difficulty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see others presenting similar passes?—A. I seen them presenting passes, or numbers I don't know which.

Q. How many people were gathered at the side door at the time you went into the gold commissioner's office on 18th August?—A. There was about 20 or 30 waiting.

Q. Were the passes kept or given back?—A. They were kept.

Q. That was the Thursday, the 18th of August?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the 19th did you go again to the office of the recorder's?—A. Yes.

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Q. For what purpose did you go?—A. Well, I went to get a pass for Mr. Murdoch.

Q. About what time did you go to the office with Magill?—A. About noon I should judge.

Q. Was Murdoch waiting near the office at that time?—A. Yes, he was some place around.

Q. Did you see him?—A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. At which door did Magill get into the office?—A. Well, he went in at the same door as he did before.

Q. That is to say, the side door?—A. Yes, the private door next to the hill.

Q. Did he come out again soon?—A. Yes, he came out again soon.

Q. What had he then?—A. He had a pass.

Q. What was done with the pass?—A. He gave it to me and I gave it to Murdoch.

Q. Then what did you do?—A. Well, I went down town and paid him for it.

Q. Did you pay in gold dust or in money?—A. I paid in dust.

Q. Where was that dust weighed out?—A. In the New England saloon.

Q. What was the consideration for the dust, what did you pay it for?—A. I paid it for this pass.

Q. What was the pass like? Was it like the other you had?—A. Yes, something the same.

Q. That is to say, there was writing on it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did it say?—A. Admit the bearer at one o'clock.

Q. Was there a signature?—A. Yes.

Q. Initials?—A. No, the signature, but I could not read it.

Q. Do you think the hand writing was the same?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. The same as what?—A. The same as the one I got the day before.

Q. When you presented those passes to the door-keeper where were the clerks who regulate the business in the recorder's office?—A. They were standing at their wickets.

Q. Could you see them from your position?—A. I could not say for certain.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. When that side door opened, several of you to whom passes had been given, entered the office, is that so?—A. I didn't enter the side door.

Q. You went into the front door when you presented the pass?—A. Yes, when I presented my pass I went in the front door.

Q. When it was open after the dinner hour?—A. Yes.

Q. Others went with you?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. When Mr. Magill obtained this pass did he intimate from whom he got it?
—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't associate the name of any clerk of the gold commission's office with that at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have no knowledge then from whom Mr. Magill got the pass?—A. No, sir, I have none whatever.

Q. He took your \$10 and gave you the pass? Who he got it from you don't know?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. When you obtained entrance, the door-keeper didn't exact any more from you?—A. No, sir, I handed him the pass and went in.

Q. Mr. Murdoch personally was in the same predicament?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So the door-keeper was not guilty in your case at all?—A. No, sir, the door-keeper was not guilty as far as I know.

Q. You don't know?—A. I have no knowledge of the man who signed the passes, no, sir.

Q. Can you associate the hand writing in any way with the hand writing on this bit of paper?—A. No, it is not the same writing at all.

Q. You can in no way indicate who issued that pass?—A. No, sir, I have no knowledge at all who issued the pass.

To MR. MAGILL.—Do you wish to ask the witness any questions?—A. No, sir.

To WITNESS.—At the time you did not understand Magill to have any connection with the gold commissioner's office?—A. At the time I didn't know he had.

Q. You simply understood he was using the influence he alleged he had to get, your entrance to the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you paid him \$10 for it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you cannot associate any clerk in the gold commissioner's office with this transaction?—A. No, sir.

Q. Magill didn't give you to understand that he had to divide with anybody to get this pass?—A. No, sir, he did not.

Q. So that, really, you can make no charge against any clerk in the gold commissioner's office personally?

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. Did Magill tell you that he had given such passes to anybody else before?—A. No, sir. In fact, he was quiet about the whole matter. No, he didn't seem to talk about it.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You recognise Mr. Villeneuve as the doorkeeper, but, as you have said before he had no connection with this transaction to your knowledge?—A. No, sir.

JOHN MURDOCH, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. You are a miner in this country, Mr. Murdoch?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you mined on the various creeks here?—A. On Bonanza.

Q. You own a claim on Bonanza?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which is that?—A. The one just above Mr. Mertaugh's, further up the creek.

Q. When did you come into the country?—A. In June of this year.

Q. You mean 1898?—A. Yes; I came in with Mr. Mertaugh.

Q. What date did you come into Dawson to renew this claim?—A. About the 14th or 15th of August, I couldn't say the exact date; it was on Saturday.

Q. You came in with Mertaugh? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in getting into the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you try on Monday?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you try on Tuesday?—A. Yes, sir, Tuesday.

Q. And Wednesday?—A. Yes, sir, Wednesday.

Q. And Friday, the 19th, you got in, did you?—A. I think that was it; I got in the day after Mertaugh got in.

Q. You tried both doors?—A. Yes.

Q. While you were trying to get in there what did you see at the front door?—A. Well, there was a crowd standing there, waiting their turn.

Q. Did many of them get in?—A. I heard the door-keeper come out once or twice and ask if any body wanted miner's licenses; several got in that way.

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Q. Did many go in that way?—A. They must have got in some way, the office seemed to be full all the time.

Q. Do you know of any other way in which people got in?—A. Well, some got in on numbers.

Q. Did you ever get a number?—A. I never see any numbers given out.

Q. You got no number?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was the general subject of conversation in the crowd?—A. Well, I couldn't tell you, I am sure.

Q. There was a good deal of joking about the way things were being conducted in the gold commissioners' office, wasn't there? Did you hear anything said about paying to get into the office?—A. Well, I heard something of that.

Q. Did you see anybody going in at the side door at the time you were waiting to get in the office?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever try to get in that way?—A. Well, I had no pass.

Q. Who prevented you from going in at that door?—A. Villeneuve.

Q. Do you recognize him?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Who were the people who were allowed to pass when you requested an entrance?—A. Well, some had little slips of paper; they went in.

Q. Did any one show you a slip of paper?—A. No.

Q. You saw passes presented and accepted?—A. Yes, I also asked the door-keeper why I couldn't get a pass; he said it was those who went in before dinner and didn't get through with their business got passes to come back in after dinner.

Q. Did he give you a pass?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you standing outside the gold commissioner's office when McGill went in the office to get the pass for Marwick on 18th August?—A. I didn't see him.

Q. Would you know McGill by sight?—A. I didn't know him at that time, no.

Q. Did you know him before that date?—A. No.

Q. You didn't know him before August at all?—A. Well I saw him in August.

Q. Did you see him to know that he was Mr. McGill before the 19th of August?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Well on the 19th you knew that some one was to get a pass for you?—A. Well, yes, Mr. Marwick had got in the day before. I tried one day longer and got tired losing lots of time. I had rather give ten dollars than wait for a month.

Q. Did you see Marwick go to the office to get the pass for you?—A. Yes.

Q. Was he accompanied by anybody?—A. Yes, McGill.

Q. You know him to be McGill?—A. Yes.

Q. What did McGill do?—A. Marwick stepped around the corner and McGill went into the office; came out in a few minutes and went over to Marwick and gave him a little slip of paper. Marwick came back and gave me the pass, and then went up town and paid him for the pass.

Q. Did you pay any money to McGill?—A. Marwick paid the money.

Q. Did he tell you he had paid the money?—A. I heard him say he paid him in the New England saloon—I didn't see him pay him.

Q. What door did McGill enter the commissioner's office?—A. At the private door.

Q. Have you ever paid Marwick ten dollars since then?—A. I have never actually handed him ten dollars but I have given money—he has had money from me all the time.

Q. On the 19th you got the pass?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you have a look at the pass on the table and see if it looked anything like that?—A. I couldn't say anything about it. When I got it I simply opened it and didn't look at it closely.

Q. Did you see what was on it?—A. I saw "admit bearer" and signature.

Q. What was the signature?—A. I couldn't identify the signature.

Q. Did anybody else try?—A. I used it very shortly after I got it.

Q. Did it have the stamp of the gold commissioner's office on it?—A. That I couldn't say.

Q. When you got the pass, what did you do with it?—A. I waited until the door opened.

- Q. Which door?—A. It was the door nearest the river.
- Q. How many got in?—A. Perhaps eight or ten in at the same time.
- Q. All the people presented passes?—A. I guess they all presented passes. I seen some of them.
- Q. You don't know whether they all paid?—A. No.
- Q. You presented your pass?—A. Yes.
- Q. To whom did you present your pass?—A. To Villeneuve, the door-keeper.
- Q. You are quite certain?—A. Yes, sir, quite certain.
- Q. Were the passes given back or kept?—A. Mine was not given back to me.
- Q. What was the object of your giving the passes to the door-keeper when the door opened?—A. Yes, quite a little at that time.
- Q. Where were the officials who conducted the business in the recorder's office when you got inside—were they at their desks?—A. Well, I wouldn't swear they were.
- Q. When you got in after handing the pass to the door-keeper could you see any of the officials?—A. I couldn't say, it was just close after dinner, and it may have been they were not there.
- Q. You have no positive knowledge of that?—A. No; I don't remember.

By the Commissioner :

- Q. When Mr. Marwick got you this pass, did he tell you who he got it from?—
A. Well, he told me he got it from McGill.
- Q. Did he lead you to believe that any clerk or official in the gold commissioner's office issued it?—A. Not as far as I know.
- Q. You had no knowledge whatever who had signed the pass? Could you associate in any way any clerk in the gold commissioner's office with the issuing of that pass?—A. No, sir; I could not.
- Q. Do you recognize Mr. McGill as the gentleman who was instrumental in getting you that pass?—A. Yes.
- Q. You say there were people admitted on passes. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether or no these passes, or practically orders, took precedence over people being admitted in the usual way?—A. I don't know.
- Q. You know yours was a pass, and what the others were you don't know?—
A. No, sir; I don't know.
- Q. Can you associate that piece of paper in any way with the piece you went in on?—A. No, sir; I didn't look at it closely.
- Q. Can you recognize the handwriting?—A. I cannot recognize the handwriting.
- Q. Are you positive that the signature on your pass was a name and not an initial?—A. Well, even that I couldn't swear to; because it was right before the door was opened I got it, and I just glanced at it.
- Q. You really don't know whether any official in the gold commissioner's office received one cent for that pass or not?—A. No, sir.
- Q. When you were admitted, did the door-keeper have any objection?—A. No, sir; when I presented the pass he let me in.
- Q. Did he receive any further payment from you when he took the pass?—A. No, sir.
- Q. You have positively no knowledge as to who issued that pass in the gold commissioner's office, supposing it had been issued there?—A. No, sir.
- Mr. Fawcett, are there any questions you wish to ask the witness?
- Mr. Fawcett.—No. The door was not under the case of the commissioner at all. As for the side door, it was there for everybody to go in. Naturally, no one was allowed to pass through the recording part.

By the Commissioner :

- Q. When you received this pass, was it intimated to you to whom you were to give it when you went in?—A. No; I was going to re-locate, and went to the clerk especially for that.

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JOE A. MCGILL, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. What is your occupation, Mr. McGill?—A. Stenographer.

Q. Where?—A. In the office of Burritt & McKay.

Q. Have you known Mr. Marwick for some time?—A. Since the latter part of November, 1897.

Q. You have heard the evidence of the last two witnesses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any explanation to offer the court?—A. No, none whatever.

Q. Is that evidence true or not?—A. Well that is for the commissioner to decide. I am sure I am not here to decide whether it is true or not.

Q. Is that evidence true or not? I want you to answer.—A. Well, yes, part of it is true I suppose—I cannot remember.

Q. To what extent is it true?—A. I cannot remember.

Q. You got a pass for Mr. Marwick didn't you?—A. Yes, I got a pass for him into the gold commissioner's office.

Q. Did you meet Marwick in town on that occasion or did he come to your office?—A. I met him several times—I don't remember exactly.

Q. Did he come into your office on 17th August?—A. I don't remember as to that.

Q. Had you any particular arrangement with him about getting this pass?—A. No, none whatever.

Q. How did you come to get it for him?—A. Well, I met him on the street, I think, and he said that he had been loafing around two or three days trying to get into the gold commissioner's office, and he asked me if I could get him in. I told him I thought I could.

Q. Did any other conversation take place then in regard to your ability or inability to get him the pass?—A. Well, I don't remember.

Q. Were you accustomed to getting passes for people to get into the gold commissioner's office?—A. No, sir, never had done it before.

Q. When did you give Marwick this pass?—A. The next day.

Q. Where did you get the pass?—A. I wrote it out and gave it to him.

Q. Where did you write it?—A. In the gold commissioner's office.

Q. Did you see anybody present when you wrote that pass?—A. I guess all the clerks, or most of them were there.

Q. Did any one see you sign the pass?—A. I don't know whether they did or not.

Q. Did you put the office stamp on the pass?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did it have the office stamp on it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you get any money for that pass?—A. Yes, I got ten dollars for it.

Q. Did you have any arrangements with the door-keeper so that you knew that the pass would be accepted?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then why was the pass signed by you accepted by the door-keeper?—A. I don't know.

Q. To the best of your knowledge you didn't know when you wrote the pass whether it would be received or not?—A. No, I didn't.

Q. You simply gave him the pass and trusted to luck that it would be accepted?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Marwick then paid you for the pass?—A. Well, we came up town and went into the New England saloon and he paid me for it there.

Q. Then he paid you for the pass afterwards, did he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you come to go to the gold commissioner's office to write that pass?—A. Well, I had to go there frequently on business, and I went there possibly thinking it would give it more weight.

Q. What did you go there for?—A. Well, as an employee of a law firm, I had to go there to copy papers and record bills of sale.

Q. Then, as an employee of a law firm, you had the run of the office?—A. Well, I don't know as you would call it the run exactly, but we had the privilege of copy-

ing papers and recording bills of sale, searching titles, making copies of instruments, &c., and the like.

Q. When you went down to the gold commissioner's office with Marwick which door did you go in?—A. I think I went in through Mr. Fawcett's private door.

Q. Was Mr. Fawcett in his office at the time?—A. He may have been; I couldn't say. Sometimes he was there and sometimes he wasn't.

Q. Were there many people there at the time waiting to get into the office?—A. Yes, quite a number outside.

Q. People who wanted to record claims to get miner's licenses had to pay to get in if they wanted to transact business speedily, did they?—A. Not that I know of—I couldn't say.

Q. Did you give passes to anyone else?—A. No one.

Q. These are the only two passes you have issued?—A. The only two I have ever issued, yes, sir.

Q. What was written on them?—A. I think it was "Please admit bearer, J. A. McGill."

Q. Have you ever seen a pass similar to the one on the table? (Shown pass).—A. Never seen that.

Q. Have you seen a pass similar to that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you write a pass similar to the one you wrote on that occasion?—A. As well as I can remember. (Witness writes pass.)

Q. What does that say?—A. Please admit bearer, J. A. McGill.

Q. Is that all that was on it?—A. I think so; there might have been, and oblige.

Q. Is that your signature?—A. It is not now, it was at that time. You can notice a change in the signature. I used to write Joe A. McGill. I now write J. A. McGill.

Q. Is that the way you signed the other pass?—A. I think it was; I am not sure. Possibly, and oblige, was on it.

Q. But that is the signature as well as you can remember?—A. As near as I can remember.

Q. Did you consider the signature illegible?—A. No.

Q. Did you in any way try to make it illegible?—A. I might have done so—I might have tried to disguise it a little.

Q. Did you write that pass in Mr. Fawcett's private room?—A. No, sir. I wrote it at the desk where the bench claim window is now, or the information bureau is now.

Q. Did you write both passes there?—A. I don't remember about the second one; I presume I did.

Q. Why did you write them there; because you got ten dollars for them?—A. Of course I wanted to give it effect.

Q. Had you any means of knowing that the passes would be accepted by Mr. Villeneuve, the door-keeper at that time?—A. No, sir, at that time there were two door-keepers one outside and one inside.

Q. Did you ever see Villeneuve passing any miners into the office?—A. Dozens of times.

Q. You saw him taking passes?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether other people were engaged in the same traffic in selling passes to the miners?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Will you swear that you didn't know any other person engaged in issuing passes?—A. Yes, sir, I swear it.

Q. You swear that you never gave any other passes for money?—A. Yes I swear.

Q. When did you get Murdock into the office?—A. Well, I went outside and met him and gave him the pass.

Q. And you say you didn't have any arrangements with any one in the office that this pass would be received?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any reason to believe that it would?—A. Well, I thought they would not know the difference in the crowd. I didn't suppose they would examine all of them.

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Q. What was your opinion about these passes; did you know by whom they were given?—A. Not the slightest idea.

Q. Did you ever see any of these passes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you think you were qualified to issue passes?—A. I did not think I had any special qualifications.

Q. Do you think a blank piece of paper would have done just as well without having writing on it?—A. It may have.

Q. Did you consider the door-keeper was not sufficiently intelligent to discriminate between an authentic and an unauthentic pass when there was a great crowd pushing in at the door? You swear that you think that if a blank piece of paper were presented to that door-keeper a person would get into the office ahead of miners who had not passes?—A. They might have, I couldn't say.

Q. And you had no idea that the door-keeper would accept your pass?—A. I was simply running a bluff on him.

Q. Did you write these two passes in the presence of the clerks in the office?—A. Yes, they were in the office at the time.

Q. Was Mr. Fawcett present?—A. No, I think not.

Q. Did any one see you write them?—A. I don't know.

Q. Who was there?—A. Well I wrote them at the desk I think between Mr. Fortune and Mr. Hurdman.

Q. Did you ever tell anybody in the office that you were writing passes?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever inform the clerks of the gold commissioners's office that you had given passes?—A. No.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the clerks about having issued passes in any way?—A. No never had any conversation with any one about it.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Villeneuve about passes?—A. I have never spoken a dozen words to him in my life.

Q. Will you swear that these two passes are the only two passes you ever issued?—A. Yes.

Q. How many times have you been in the gold commissioner's office?—A. I suppose five hundred times during the last summer.

Q. And these are the only two passes you have issued?—A. Yes.

Q. On the 18th of August when you got the passes for Marwick what occurred when you went to Mr. Fawcett's room? Did you notice Mr. Fawcett in his room?—A. I don't remember that I did; I couldn't say.

Q. But this would be rather a particular occasion, you remember that you swore that these were the only two passes you ever issued. Wouldn't that be sufficient to mark this occasion as a memorable one in your mind?—A. I did not go into the gold commissioner's office for that purpose; I was going there at the time on other business. I have had five hundred people that have intercepted me and asked me to get passes for them; I never did it except on these two occasions.

Q. Who suggested this system of issuing passes to miners for money to you?—A. I suggested it to Marwick. He asked me if I thought I could get him into the gold commissioner's office. I said I thought I could.

Q. Did you think it right for you to charge a friend ten dollars to get him into the office?—A. Yes, I would charge him twenty dollars, if I could get it.

Q. Had you done other business for Marwick?—A. Yes.

Q. He was a particular friend of yours and you thought it right to charge him ten dollars to get him into the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, he said he would rather pay it than to lose the time.

Q. On your visits to the office did you meet other people there than the officials in the office?—A. I met barristers and solicitors and others employed by them.

Q. They were there for the same purpose as yourself—that is, copying documents, searching titles, &c.?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any one outside of the office?—A. Yes there was always a great crowd out there waiting to get in.

Q. Did you see any lawyers waiting outside?—A. No, sir, I can't remember.

Q. Did you ever get any information out of the office from the fact that you went there and practically had the run of the office as to unrecorded ground?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. To go back to 18th August; when you went to the office you say you don't remember whether you went in through Mr. Fawcett's private room or no?—A. No, I don't remember.

Q. But do you remember that you wrote the passes in presence of Mr. Fortune and Mr. Hurdman; was there any one else there?—A. I think Mr. Fortune and perhaps Joe Clark.

Q. When you wrote this pass, you don't know whether they saw it or not?—A. No, I couldn't say. I was copying there nearly every day. I don't know whether they knew what I was doing or not.

Q. Where did you write the pass that you wrote on the 19th? Do you remember whether you wrote the pass in the same place?—A. No, but I suppose I did.

Q. Wouldn't the fact of your writing this pass, for which you were going to get ten dollars, impress this occasion on your mind?—A. It may have. I don't remember particularly; I only remember the one occasion.

By the Commissioner

Q. Mr. McGill, you have stated that you had ready access to the gold commissioner's office as clerk in a law office?—A. Yes.

Q. You have already stated that you issued these two passes, but none before nor since?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you please explain whether you ever had any conversation directly or indirectly with any one in any way connected with the gold commissioner's office that would lead you to believe that these passes would be honoured?—A. No, sir. Never did.

Q. Did you ever have any arrangements to divide with any one in the office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any reason to believe that your pass would be recognized as authentic?—No, sir.

Q. You swear positively?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You just thought you would run a bluff on the constable at the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you wrote this pass didn't you understand that you were casting aspersion on the employees of the gold commissioner's office?—A. No, sir; I didn't think of it in that way.

Q. There was no understanding between you and the door-keeper?—A. No, sir, I never spoke a dozen words to him during my residence in Dawson.

Q. Didn't you think you were running a dangerous game?—A. It might be a dangerous game if it was to be continued.

Q. You never did anything since of the same kind?—A. No, sir, I never did; I wouldn't have done it on that occasion only that Marwick was a particular friend of mine, and I had done other work for him, drawing up papers and worked with him on the dumps during the summer.

Q. And it never occurred to you that you were stultifying the officials in the government offices in doing this?—A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't consider that you were in any way compromising them?—A. No, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—Is Mr. Marwick present?

Mr. MARWICK recalled.

Q. Will you please look at that pass, the one written by McGill, and see if you can in any way associate it with the pass that you presented to the door-keeper?—A. (Witness looking at pass.) That looks something very much like it.

Q. Your impression is that the hand writing looks similar?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. As far as you know it may have been an exact copy?—A. Yes, sir, as far as I know it may have been an exact copy.

Q. You won't swear positively that it was not?—A. I won't swear to it positively at all.

Q. Did Mr. McGill in any way lead you to believe he was playing a game of bluff in this transaction?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. At the time you got the pass from McGill did you think it was McGill's pass; do you think he made the pass?—A. I didn't have a second thought.

Q. Never thought about that aspect of the case; you looked at it and tried to read it?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever had dealings with him which would allow you to see his hand-writing before this?—A. No, sir, not before this.

Q. Before you got the pass from McGill you had dealings with him, had you ever seen his hand-writing?—A. Well, no, I can't say I did.

Q. Will you read that pass which you have before you?—A. "Please admit bearer 1 p.m."

Q. What is the signature?—A. "J. A. McGill."

Q. Was the other signature like that, or more or less illegible?—A. It was not near as plain as that is.

Q. Did it appear to you that the hand-writing was concealed?—A. No.

Q. It was badly written?—A. Yes.

Q. Was your pass signed by the full name or only initials?—A. Well, there was initials and then the name.

Q. Did McGill when he presented the pass to you, did he tell you in what way you were to use this pass when you got to the office?—A. No.

Q. Did he tell you to present it to any special person?—A. No.

Q. Simply gave it to you and said you would get in on it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation as to how this pass should be used?—A. No.

Q. Suppose if that pass had been handed to you, do you think you would have been able to read it as well as you do now; say it had been handed to you outside and you didn't know who wrote it?—A. Well, I could read the above letters plainly enough. The signature—

Q. You would have been able to decipher that without any knowledge of what it was?—A. Well, without any knowledge of the signature I don't believe I could.

By the Commissioner :

Q. At the time of the issuance of this pass which you used, you never in any way associated Mr. McGill with having himself issued a pass to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You swore before you never in any way had reason to believe that any clerk in the gold commissioner's office had issued it?—A. No, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact you did not know who issued the pass?—A. I don't know.

Q. Your impression is that it resembles the writing you saw, or that I understood you to say you saw, on the pass?—A. Well, sir, it resembles something the same; yes.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. You said before you showed the pass to several people and they couldn't read it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In comparing the writing of that pass with the writing on this pass do you think there is any reason to suspect—or would you be forced by similarity to say that this is the same hand-writing? Are they so similar that you are bound to recognize them the same?—A. No, I don't recognize them—in fact, I can't. The hand-writing looks something the same.

Q. Can you see any similarity to the signature on the one you got?—A. Well, no, I can't.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You saw no similarity between that signature and the signature given you on the pass referred to?—A. No, sir; the signature doesn't resemble the other at all, but the hand-writing on it does—it is something similar, the signature is different.

Q. Well, you say you showed the pass to several persons and they could not decipher it; you mean they couldn't decipher the signature or the hand-writing?—A. The signature alone.

Q. The rest of it they could read?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGILL recalled.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Is that signature the same as the one you used on the pass that you said you gave to Mr. Marwick?—A. Well, I don't know, I might have written the other one a little worse than that.

Q. Well, the general form was the same?—A. Yes, the general form was the same, "J. A. McGill."

Mr. MARWICK recalled.

By the Commissioner :

Q. I understood you to say before, Mr. Marwick, had you any reason to believe at the time that any clerk was going to issue this certificate to you?—A. Well, no, I had no reason to believe.

Q. Mr. McGill didn't attempt to lead you to believe that; you simply took the pass without asking who issued it, or how it came to you, and used it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went on assuming that it had been issued from the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir, that was my impression.

Q. And really you didn't know how it came about?—A. No, sir, really didn't know how it came about.

Mr. BURRITT, of the firm of Burritt & McKay.—May I ask the witness, Mr. McGill, a couple of questions, the name of our office having been mentioned in the case?

The COMMISSIONER.—Yes, Mr. Burritt.

By Mr. Burritt :

Q. For whom were you transacting this business with Marwick and Murdock?—A. It was business between myself and them.

Q. It had nothing to do with the office of Burritt & Mackay?—A. No.

Q. Never had any instructions to do business of that sort?—A. None.

Mr. L. F. MURDOCK recalled.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Look at that piece of paper and tell me what you think of it?—A. Well, what can I think of it? (Witness reads) "Please admit bearer 1 p.m."

Q. You say you had a pass by which you obtained entrance to the gold commissioner's office on the 19th of August last?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Can you associate that piece of paper with the pass you used?—A. No, I could not at this time. I looked at the pass very cursorily. You see I got it just before the door opened so I can't identify it.

Q. You swore that you read what was on the pass?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may not have paid much attention to it?—A. Yes; I can't identify the hand-writing.

Q. Then you can't say that resembles the document you had?—A. No; whether it resembles it identically I could not say.

Q. If an exact copy?—A. If an exact copy I could not say; I don't remember it well enough to say positively.

Q. Anything in the signature that struck you?—A. No; I noticed that the signature was not very legible.

Q. Were you in the court-room when McGill was writing it?—A. Well I was outside; I know he wrote it; I supposed it was his.

Q. Had you any connection with Mr. McGill at all in this transaction?—A. None whatever; I didn't even get the pass from him.

Q. Were you acquainted with Mr. McGill?—A. No, sir; I believe my first knowledge of him was when he came down with Marwick to get this pass.

Q. Were you introduced to him?—A. No; Marwick went up town to get him, then he came down, and I judged it was McGill.

Q. All you know of the pass is that you got it from Marwick, and that you believed he got it from McGill; you only believed that because Marwick told you so?—A. No, I saw McGill go into the office and saw him come out and cross over to where Marwick was waiting. The two then walked down a little way and Marwick came back.

Q. Did you see him hand it over?—A. No.

Q. Did Marwick tell you McGill gave him the pass?—A. Well, he went to get it; that was understood.

ALFRED E. LEE, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. When did you come into this country?—A. About the 17th of June I got here.

Q. Where did you come from?—A. Edmonton.

Q. Have you been recently resident at the Dome Road House?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion during the summer to do business at the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes.

Q. Any difficulty in getting it?—A. Yes, considerable difficulty.

Q. Describe the difficulties?—A. Well simply I had to wait, that was all.

Q. How long did you have to wait?—A. I think about four days trying to get in.

Q. What was the occasion of your trying to get in?—A. I was getting a miner's certificate in the first instance, and afterwards I tried to get a bill of sale recorded.

Q. Did you ever pay money to get into the office?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever get a pass in?—A. No.

Q. Is your name "Jim Lee"?—A. No, my name is Alfred E. Lee.

Q. Did you ever use any influence with the door-keeper?—A. No.

Q. You simply got in in the ordinary course of business?—A. Yes, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—There must be a mistake in summoning this witness.

Mr. McDougal.—I would like to call Mr. C. Horn to give evidence on this point.

The COMMISSIONER.—You may call him any time before the 15th of March.

Mr. LEE.—I would like to say that I have come a considerable distance. I heard you say, sir, that the matter of expenses would be brought up; would like to know what official I could send in my claim to.

The COMMISSIONER.—Send the account to me personally; I will transmit it to Ottawa. As I told you before, I cannot say what will be done about it. You may get it and you may not.

Mr. McDUGAL.—You might leave the question of money received until this afternoon.

LEVERE VILLENEUVE, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. What is your occupation, Mr. Villeneuve?—A. I am supposed to be a dog-driver.

Q. Are you a special constable of the North-west Mounted Police?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been in the force?—A. About fourteen months now.

Q. How long have you been in the country?—A. Since last March, last year.

Q. Were you ever in the country before?—A. Yes, I was in this country before about seven years ago.

Q. During the greater part of the summer you were on duty in the gold commissioner's office. What was the nature of your duties there?—A. I was supposed to sweep the office and keep the office in order.

Q. In the office you generally wore the uniform of the North-west Mounted Police?—A. No; just as I am here.

Q. Were you generally dressed as you are now in the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever wear the uniform of the North-west Mounted Police?—A. No, we are not supposed to wear it.

Q. Did you wear it during the summer?—A. Yes, I had a stable jacket sometimes when it was warm.

Q. Did you generally wear a brown coat very similar to the uniform of the North-west Mounted Police?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is a stable-jacket like?—A. Something similar to that (pointing to a member of the North-west Mounted Police).

Q. You said you never wore the uniform similar to the North-west Mounted Police?—A. I said I wore it sometimes when it was warm, but did not wear it all the time.

Q. But you didn't wear it?—A. Yes, I wore it a few days in the summer.

Q. But most of the days in the summer did you wear a coat like that officer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you generally wear a dress similar to the one which you wear now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what length of time were you on duty in the gold commissioner's office?—A. About six months.

Q. When did your term of duty begin?—A. I don't remember now.

Q. About what time; was it before the river opened or not?—A. It was after the river had opened.

Q. The river opened in the early part of May?—A. I think it was a little before the high water.

Q. Were you on duty for most of the time until lately, from the middle of May?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you regulate the entrance of miners at the various doors of the office?—A. I had nothing to do with the doors.

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Q. Did you ever take a pass from any of the miners at the door?—A. Yes; I used to take them from the special constable at the door.

Q. Did you ever receive in your own hands a pass from any of the miners to get in?—A. Yes.

Q. You sometimes regulated the entrance through the door?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many doors were there?—A. One for part of the summer, and for part two doors.

Q. Is one of these doors nailed up now?—A. Yes the side door at the corner.

Q. What distinction was made between getting in the front and the side door around the corner?—A. The side door was for the business up stairs.

Q. But was there not a time when the side door did not admit to the upstairs department?—A. The side door. No, sir, because there was no door.

Q. Did you ever receive passes from miners to get into the office?—A. Well, that I can't say, I don't remember.

Q. Did you frequently receive passes?—A. I received passes sometimes.

Q. Did you receive a large number of passes every day?—A. Pretty nearly every day when I was at the door.

Q. Were all these passes the same, or were they different?—A. All different; there were some passes I did not look at. As soon as I saw anything like passes I put them in my pocket.

Q. Did you do anything with them after?—A. Yes, I burned them.

Q. Were the passes different?—A. Yes, differently written.

Q. During August did you ever refuse any passes?—A. Yes, at the beginning I refused passes.

Q. Why, because there was no stamp on it? At first you only receive passes with the office stamp on?—A. Yes.

Q. But does passes on which the office stamp was have a signature on them?—A. Yes.

Q. Are they similar to the passes shown?—A. Yes.

Q. Were those you first admitted in the early part of the summer like that?—A. No.

Q. Did they all have the office stamp on them?—A. No; they had to be stamped; they were stamped after hours. Some people were left in the office and wanted to get a pass from Mr. Hurdman to get in after dinner or to get in the next morning, because people that were waiting so long at the door—I think it nothing but right for them to have the right to have the first show when to come in again.

Q. Were these passes good for over dinner and over night?—A. Well, the passes were supposed to be good for one day; some passes come in behind every day.

Q. You refused some passes?—A. No, sir, at the beginning I did; I was told not to refuse a pass.

Q. Who told you not to refuse a pass?—A. I was told that from the clerks in the office.

Q. Which clerk?—A. Mr. Hurdman.

Q. Did you receive any instructions from Mr. Fawcett about acceptance or the rejection of passes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who gave you instructions as regards passes?—A. I think Mr. Hurdman.

Q. Did any of the other clerks give you instructions?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you use your own discretion about letting people in?—A. No, I had nothing to do; it was like that I told you. I helped attend to the door when I had nothing to do. I was supposed to be there to sweep the office, to keep the office clean and to carry messages.

Q. Just tell us why you refused some passes?—A. Because I didn't know whether I had to take those passes or not.

Q. Now, you say at the beginning of the summer that you refused some of the passes and that you accepted them after?—A. Yes; when I was told at the office to take passes, when men came with passes to let them in.

Q. Did they tell you to let any man in who came with a pass?—A. Yes.

Q. Who told you that?—A. Mr. Hurdman.

Mr. TABOR.—There is a charge against Mr. Hurdman; I am his solicitor and I object to any evidence that will tend to implicate him.

The COMMISSIONER.—There is a general charge against officials.

Mr. TABOR.—This evidence should be adduced on charge. It is only right that gentlemen against whom any evidence is adduced should be present.

The COMMISSIONER.—I was going to suggest that to Mr. McDougal. It was intimated several times that when, during the course of the examination of the witnesses, any officials were referred to in that way we should stop and bring the officials here.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I would like to continue the examination without introducing Mr. Hurdman's name.

Mr. TABOR.—I have seen a charge against Mr. Hurdman, but he is not charged in respect to this. If they are going to issue a charge against Mr. Hurdman they must produce evidence to take the charge up.

Mr. McDUGAL.—In opposition to this statement of my learned friend I beg to submit that this commission is not absolutely limited to the investigation of specific charges. The great reasons for which commissions are granted by government are that clues may be given, and that clues may be followed up. If witnesses refer to officials in court every opportunity should be given to the gentlemen whose names are implicated to procure their defense; but I submit that it is not necessary to bring up specific charges.

The COMMISSIONER.—As I told you before, I am prepared to go as far as I possibly can to have these questions settled once and for all, but at the same time I think you will understand that it is necessary for Mr. Hurdman to be here if any statements are made tending to incriminate him.

Mr. TABOR.—You know that after the late elections there were a number of these royal commissions throughout Canada, and I fail to know of one commission where charges were laid and charges were investigated in which the charge had not to be specific in its terms, and to stand or fall on the evidence adduced. It is simply an outrageous thing in the interests of the public and the liberty of the citizen if a man can be brought here and charges fished for and evidence adduced without his knowing what the evidence is to be against and what the charge is. If they have a charge, let them lay it and we will produce evidence against it.

The COMMISSIONER.—I agree with you, but at the same time in this case there has been so much dissatisfaction with the official workings here that personally I would like to see it as conclusive as possible.

Mr. TABOR.—But I submit that it can never be conclusive unless these charges are laid in that way; besides we must conserve the interests of the public. We know we have a mixed community and we know what the public are when they think they are wronged. There are rumours and rumour on rumour. One story is repeated over and over, until it is the size of a mountain; then some person takes hold and makes a sworn charge. Mr. Hurdman is a clerk in this department. You know, sir, the family he comes from. He has the family name to protect as well as his own, and I submit that these charges must come in some form in which they can be answered, and that evidence can be adduced to show whether he is guilty of anything.

The COMMISSIONER.—Suppose witnesses like this make statements which tend to criminate Mr. Hurdman, wouldn't they be compelled to go and put in specific charges?

Mr. TABOR.—But what are these witnesses here for?

The COMMISSIONER.—I suppose that if officials are referred to as in the last evidence that it would be allowable to go on and take evidence.

Mr. TABOR.—I submit that if Mr. Hurdman is to be brought, something definite must be obtained against him. I think I am perfectly justified in laying this before him.

Mr. GEORGE.—I am opposed to this. This is a matter I am vitally interested in. I think Mr. Tabor takes a monstrous position and I can hardly keep my seat.

Mr. TABOR.—What position?

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Mr. GEORGE.—I will define my position to think, as this investigation proceeds, if there are any charges filed against any one particular official in this government, and as soon as a witness' name is mentioned in connection with these cases, the examination must stop then and there. It seems a strange position to take, if no name can be mentioned by the witness unless there is a special charge on your table against that man as in the case of this witness who has mentioned Mr. Hurdman's name, or the name of any one without being specifically charged.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't think Mr. Tabor takes that ground.

Mr. TABOR.—This is the miners' association.

A VOICE.—No, sir.

Mr. TABOR.—Were the miners' association.

A VOICE.—No, no; a committee of the miners.

Mr. TABOR.—On the representation of this Miners' Association to Ottawa.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I object—the miners' association was not in existence when the petition was sent to Ottawa.

Mr. TABOR.—However, these gentlemen who after were the miners' association represented certain facts they supposed. At least they laid certain charges. On these representations this commission was issued. Now they come before you without a charge unless they can trump them up in this way.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I beg to submit we have put in eight charges this morning.

Mr. TABOR.—When the commission met the other day it didn't know where they were.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I object to that entirely.

Mr. TABOR.—I heard a paper read by Mr. Woodworth—the fact of the matter is they are on a fishing expedition to get evidence against my client.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Is not a commission of inquiry of necessity a case of fishing—can't we ask a witness where and how he got passes and when; if he brought in a clerk's name must that clerk's name not be mentioned unless we bring in a charge? Suppose we didn't bring in a charge, is his name to be left out?

The COMMISSIONER.—If this witness charges Mr. Hurdman, Mr. Hurdman should be present.

Mr. McDUGAL.—The commission is certainly one of inquiry; and when officials in a casual sort of way are mentioned in connection with any acts, let the commission of inquiry gather up information on it and make charges, and notice be given to the gentlemen named so that they may prepare a proper defence; but if we are prevented from mentioning the name of any clerk in a casual examination it seems to be to hamper the business of the examination materially.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is one o'clock now and we will adjourn and ask Mr. Hurdman to be present after dinner.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Suppose any other clerks are mentioned.

The COMMISSIONER.—We can have them sent for.

The Commission then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY OPENED AT TWO O'CLOCK.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Villeneuve take the stand, please.

Mr. McDUGAL to Dr. BROWN.—Will you kindly produce the pass that Mr. McGill signed this morning.

Mr. TABOR.—Mr. Commissioner, before this case goes on, may we have an understanding as to how far this commission warrants you investigating the charges subsequent to the date of the commission, or the date of these letters.

The COMMISSIONER.—From the reading of the commission itself it would not appear to be quite clear. (Here is the commission.)

Mr. CLEMENT.—(Reading the commission) The commission recites a memorandum of the charges contained in the memorial, some of them of a very general nature, and continuing states (reading) "that persons professing to have been duly appointed a miners' committee at a mass meeting of the miners of the Yukon Territory, in which communication it is alleged that many of the government officials have forfeited their claim to the people's confidence and respect by their conduct and action in several matters." Then come a part of the charges of a general nature against the officers, after which it goes on to say "we deem it expedient that an inquiry into the nature of them should be made with respect to the truth or untruth of the foregoing charges, statements and complaints, and to appoint you, the said William Ogilvie, of Dawson, commissioner of the Yukon Territory, to be our commission for the purpose of such investigation to inquire into the matters and things above mentioned and set out."

Mr. TABOR.—That is charges laid down prior to the date of the commission, and of the letter of 25th August.

Mr. CLEMENT.—The charges contained in that letter, nothing subsequent.

The COMMISSIONER.—We might go on under the ordinary rules of evidence and take up charges subsequent to that date, but a witness could not be compelled to answer any question tending to criminate himself, where under the royal commission he could be compelled to answer; under the ordinary rules of evidence the witness might object to answer the question.

Mr. TABOR.—Can any charges be brought against any person which referred to any act done subsequent to the date of the commission or of the letter?

The COMMISSIONER.—It distinctly states that no charges shall be maintained except prior to the date of the letter.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I beg to submit that the charges referred to in the letter continued for a period of some eighteen months and many of them had a direct bearing upon acts which have been committed since 25th of August, and subsequent to the date of the letter. I submit then that the scope of this inquiry is very limited indeed.

The COMMISSIONER.—This didn't ask for an investigation of the conduct of the officials after that date. I am quite willing to go on and continue this investigation, but I do not know how long you would want me to continue it. You must understand that before we can go on under the ordinary rules of evidence, there must be something to contest about, and they, the government, did not anticipate what was to take place after the date of the commission. I must express my disappointment, as I thought after all the statements that had been made, that all one had to do was to pull the trigger when the charges were presented here. Now we find confronting us more or less fishing after charges. I am quite willing to go as far as I possibly can, but I cannot exceed the law.

Mr. TABOR.—Your commission defines your power.

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The COMMISSIONER.—The moment I go beyond this point, the attorney representing some party may step in and say “that I cannot go further” under the Royal commission.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I object to our actions being referred to as fishing for charges.

The COMMISSIONER.—I did not say you were fishing for charges—I said there was more or less fishing.

Mr. McDUGAL.—It is a difficult matter to conduct the prosecution of this investigation. There are practically three or four men working and giving their services gratuitously to get at the truth of these matters, and it is necessary that we should make some inquiries in order to find out and assist the government in the prosecution of these charges.

The COMMISSIONER.—I am in this position, that no legal gentleman representing any culprit, if you wish to call him so—would permit answers to questions relating to acts after 25th August.

Mr. TABOR.—You are not authorized to ask these questions and object to his answering them.

Mr. McDUGAL.—May I have a copy of the letter which is attached to the memorial to Ottawa?

The COMMISSIONER.—Certainly.

Mr. McDUGAL reads:—“Many of the government officials have forfeited their claims to the peoples’ confidence and respect by their conduct and action in certain actions, thus leading to strained relations which ought not to exist where the people have every desire to be loyal and law-abiding.”

Mr. McDUGAL continues:—In my opinion, if we can prove that since the 25th of August officials have committed actions which have tended to forfeit the peoples’ confidence and respect, then it is a matter bearing upon the question.

The COMMISSIONER.—I am not arguing the question. I am telling you the dilemma in which I am placed in taking up charges against an official after that date. I am saying he might object.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Have you given a decision on the point?

The COMMISSIONER.—No, not yet.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I would like you to take into consideration this point: whether or no the scope of the commission is to be limited to what took place before we wrote the letter, or to the date on which the commission was issued, or up to the present time? I would suggest that this inquiry is not into charges which may or may not be made, but an inquiry into the conduct and acts of officials in this country. I would put before you the views of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. (Mr. Armstrong reads a copy of a letter, printed in the *Victoria Colonist*, December 13th, 1898, said to have been written by the Deputy Minister of the Interior to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.) He then read the following:—

“SIR,—You are no doubt aware that statements have been made very freely in the press for some months past, impugning the conduct of officials charged with the administration of the affairs of the government in the Yukon District. Some time since a statement signed by certain persons claiming to represent a miners’ institute or committee was placed in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, and thereupon a commission was issued to Mr. William Ogilvie, the commissioner of the district, authorizing him to make an investigation into the truth of the statements made in the complaint, and also to inquire into other complaints that may be made respecting maladministration by officers of the government. It is apprehended that great difficulty will be encountered in making the investigation, by reason of the vagueness of the charges which have been made, and the difficulty of getting information as to any specific acts of wrong doing, should such have taken place. As a public man, resident in British Columbia, it is possible that you have been the recipient of information that would be of value to the department and to Mr. Ogilvie in conducting the said investigation, and I am therefore directed to request that, if you are in possession of any information whatever showing or relating to any specific acts of malfeasance of office on the part of any officer of the government in the Yukon District during the past two years, such information may be forwarded

to the department, in order that it may be sent to the commissioner for examination and report.

“ I have the honour to be, sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ JAMES A. SMART,

“ Deputy Minister.”

Mr. ARMSTRONG continuing said: I would argue that the meaning in the mind of the government when they issued orders to you was that it should be a full commission extending up to the date on which it was being held, and I would state before going any further that our position is this: that we are assisting the government; we have pointed out how wrong things were here, and that the only way to right them was to get a commission of inquiry. I would argue that the mind of the government in regard to this commission is such as I have pointed out. Of course we could not go on if we were not allowed to investigate wrongs which had transpired subsequent to the 25th of August. Why should we be shut out? In other words, why would any wrongs which were committed since the 25th of August pass unchallenged? I would submit that before we go any further that you give a definite ruling on that point.

The COMMISSIONER.—Suppose I rule that we go on indefinitely?

Mr. TABOR.—Unfortunately, Mr. Commissioner, under this commission you are not empowered with any psychological authority to find out what the views of the Governor General in Council were. This is signed by Lord Aberdeen as well as by Mr. Newcombe and Mr. Pelletier as acting Under Secretary of State. Your powers are clearly defined in this commission as to investigation, namely: the charges of complaints prior to the date of this letter. There is ample scope for inquiry into what took place prior to the 25th of August. These complaints have been going on ever since I have been in the country, and a good while before. When that letter was written these gentlemen had some object in penning it. If they made such serious charges as they did, they must surely be able to take those up. I think the scope of the commission is limited entirely to that, and I submit that any charges brought up after that date for inquiry under the royal commission are illegal.

The COMMISSIONER.—This aspect of it, however willing I am to—

Mr. TABOR.—It is a waste of your time, Mr. Ogilvie, and costs the country a good deal of money without any appreciable result.

The COMMISSIONER.—We will go on with these charges, the dates of which occurred before the 25th of August. I will decide later on about succeeding charges. I have no desire to throw anything in the way at all. The law applies as much in this case as in any other.

Mr. A. F. GEORGE.—Mr. Commissioner, this has so much bearing on our own case that I will be excused if I say a few words. It appears to me that the motive which actuated the transmission of these letters patent was to clean up the good name of Canada, which you cannot do if you say that nothing which has been committed since the 25th of August last, is not subject to your investigation. I submit to you that you will leave it worse than when you started in with it, if you rule in such a way.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is not my ruling, it is the law. I will hold a consultation about the matter.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—When will you decide?

The COMMISSIONER.—I will decide to-night.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—While at the time we had the most reason for an investigation we kept no notes, and many of the witnesses cannot be got at. We shall have no difficulty, however, in any case to substantiate the charges in our letter; but it is a question of the breadth of this inquiry. It seems to narrow it down if it is to stop at any one date.

The COMMISSIONER.—It might go on till next summer.

Mr. TABOR.—Another commission might be issued.

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The COMMISSIONER.—Yes, we can go on with the charges prior to the 25th of August.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Another point. I understand that when that commission was issued, it was expected to arrive in here a couple of months later.

The COMMISSIONER.—I expected it to arrive sooner than it did.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I would suggest that as it did not arrive for some time, later charges after the 25th of August might be considered. It is now months since then.

The COMMISSIONER.—Many cases of course might arise since then, but the words of the commission seem to refer wholly to what transpired before that date. I do not know what the intention of the deputy minister was as quoted in the letter which Mr. Armstrong read. Whether there or not he simply expressed his private views.

Mr. LEVERE VILLENEUVE was then re-called and examined.

By Mr. McDougal :

If such a pass as that were presented to you at the door of the gold commissioner's office last summer, would you have admitted the bearer? (Here Mr. Brown handed the witness a small piece of paper, purporting to be an old pass). A. I don't know the date.

Q. Would you have admitted the bearer?—A. I wouldn't know the difference between them.

Q. You cannot read it?—A. No.

Q. Anything that looked like that would you have admitted?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you read at all?—A. No.

Q. You say Mr. Hurdman gave you instructions to admit people into the office?—A. Well, no, I didn't say it.

Q. Well, that was what you were understood to say?—A. I didn't mean to say that. I meant to say that there was people left in the office when the closing time came. I was given so many passes from Mr. Hurdman, the object of the pass was when they were coming too thick.

Q. You only issued a number of passes; and they were only over night and over dinner passes?—A. Yes, that was what I understood.

Q. You had no means of distinguishing between one pass and another?—A. No.

Q. They were all the same to you?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen a pass like that? (Showing him a smaller one.)—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any distinction between them that had the office stamp and those which had not?—A. There were some the gold commissioner himself signed and that had no stamp.

Q. You are not able to read?—A. No.

Q. How did you know they came from the gold commissioner's office?—A. I was told so.

Q. Who would present them to you?—A. The men outside.

Q. Would a man get in who handed you a pass and said it was from the gold commissioner?—A. Yes.

Q. The other men who had no pass waited?—A. They had a list and came in according to number.

Q. Did some men wait a week?—A. No; I couldn't say.

Q. You know some waited many days?—A. That was what they told me.

Q. During part of the summer you accepted only part of the passes with the office stamp on them?—A. Yes; there was a stamp on some of them, and there were some of them without a stamp on them.

Q. Did you refuse some without stamps?—A. Yes, I refused them all summer when they were coming too thick to give a chance to the men outside who had numbers.

Q. Do you know McGill; the witness that was produced this morning?—A. I know his face; he was in the office often.

Q. Did he ever have any conversation with you about letting people in on passes?—A. No, I never spoke to the man.

Q. Tell us exactly what Mr. Hurdman told you about letting people into the office?—A. Well, Mr. Hurdman told me to let the men get in with the passes from the office.

Q. If it had the office stamp on it do you mean?—A. Yes.

Q. Which passes were usually refused?—A. I was to refuse no passes only when they were coming too thick.

Q. Suppose they were not coming too thick, only the right number; which were you to refuse?—A. Well, I did not refuse any.

Q. You accepted all?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you have accepted a piece of paper with any handwriting on it at all, any shape?—A. Yes.

Q. You were told to let persons with pieces of paper in?—A. No, I was not told, I was doing it myself.

Q. You had no authority to let people in?—A. Well, I had no authority; I was taking it on myself.

Q. Did you ever give these people a piece of paper out yourself?—A. No, I never did.

Q. Will you swear you never gave any pieces of paper?—A. No, I would not swear to it.

Q. Did you ever let friends in out of their turn without a pass?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever receive money for admitting people into the office?—A. No.

Q. You heard the evidence of the witness this morning—Mr. Mertaugh; was that false evidence?—A. I do not know the man.

Q. Mr. Mertaugh swore he paid you five dollars to get into the office?—A. I no not remember.

Q. Well, will you swear that he did not give you five dollars for nothing?—A. I do not know the man; no man ever gave me five dollars for nothing.

Q. He wanted to get into the office and said he waited there for several days and paid you five dollars to get in?—A. Never gave it to me.

Q. Did any one else give you money to get in?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever get any money for accepting passes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever get any money in connection with people getting into the office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why was the side door nailed up?—A. It was nailed up when we got through in the fall.

Q. Did you ever destroy passes that you received?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever give passes to anybody?—A. No.

Q. You destroyed their passes?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Fawcett ever reprimand you for the way in which you conducted the admission into the office; did he ever give you a lecture?—A. No.

Q. And none of the clerks gave you a lecture for doing it badly? Did not they ever talk to you about the way you let the people into the office; did they say nothing to you?—A. No. I went to Mr. Fawcett once and asked him if I had charge of the door; he told me I had no business at the door.

Q. Did you often admit people without passes in before other people who were waiting outside?—A. I do not understand you.

Q. Did you often let people into the office without passes; did you refuse some people when they had passes?—A. Yes; I refused some with passes getting into the office when there was a great crowd at the door.

Q. Suppose some people came with passes, and some without, you sent those away without?—A. No, because they had their name on the list. They had numbers on the list.

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Q. Those, if they came before their turn and had no pass, you sent them away?
—A. No, sir; sent them away because they had no number and no pass to give in. I kept a list and gave it to them to put their names on.

Q. You kept a list of the names of those who came in? Why did you do that if Mr. Fawcett told you to have nothing to do with the door?—A. To know how many people wanted to get into the office.

Q. You said you had no business with the door?—A. Like I told you before; when I had nothing else to do I used to help the constable on the door.

Q. Did you keep the list all the time; did you take most of the passes during the time that the passes were presented?—A. Yes; passes were passed to me.

Q. You were the man that took the passes?—A. No; the man outside, but the passes came in to me.

Q. You decided whether many got in or not?—A. No.

Q. Who decided that?—A. The man outside.

Q. Can you give us the name of some of the men?—A. No; they were there turn about.

Q. Who was there the most frequently?—A. They were there turn about—all the boys.

Q. Tell us the names.—A. I don't know the names.

Q. Still you handled all the passes that came into the office. What instructions did you get about passes—which to receive and which to refuse?—A. I didn't get any instructions for that.

Q. You used your own judgment?—A. Yes.

Q. You swear you never received money at the door for letting men in?—A. Yes.

Q. You swear you never received money for a pass?—A. Yes.

Q. And you wouldn't recognize the difference between one man's pass and another?—A. No, sir.

Q. What can you recognize on one of these passes? (handing him a pass).—A. Only the stamp, and when there was no stamp they were not handed to me.

Q. The only thing you could recognize was the stamp. The difference between the two men's passes, one had the stamp and one hadn't. You always accepted a pass if it had the stamp?—A. Yes.

Q. You would refuse a pass without the stamp?—A. Well, it was like this: When there were too many waiting I had to. When a man opened the door and passed me a pass, if there was any room in the office, he used to go in.

Q. Did Mr. Hurdman ever talk to you about which passes you were to accept and which to refuse?—A. No.

Q. He simply said take all?—A. No, he never said to take all the passes.

Q. What did he say?—A. Nothing; if I said that I didn't mean it.

Q. What instructions did he give you?—A. Mr. Hurdman? I asked him if I would take the passes to let men in who had passes in the evening, that they might come in first in the morning. Mr. Hurdman told me, yes. It is nothing but right, I thought, that these men should come in first.

Q. Did Mr. Hurdman know you couldn't read?—A. I don't know. I never told him I was not able to read.

Q. Did you carry the passes to Mr. Hurdman to decide who was to go in?—A. No; there was too much excitement in the office.

Q. You used your own authority in the matter of letting people into the office. Never had any instructions from Mr. Fawcett except to say you had nothing to do with the door?—A. Yes.

Q. Why didn't you follow Mr. Fawcett's instruction not to take passes?—A. Well, when the man outside presented me with a little piece of paper and said this man is correct, "let him in," I had to take it.

Q. But you were told not to have anything to do with the door?—A. Well, I was not supposed to be there, but when this man was busy and I was doing nothing, and he wanted me to help, I was there standing to help him.

Q. Really you had more to do with the door than the policeman?—A. No, sir.

Q. The passes came to your hand and you said you accepted those that had the office stamp on?—A. Well, when the office would be too full I had to say to the policeman so—that the office was too full.

Q. You gave instructions to the policeman about the passes?—A. No, sir, I was inside, and there every day.

By Mr. Armstrong :

Q. Did you ever take money from anybody while there; did you take money from any one while on duty there; you never did?—A. No.

Q. Were you ever brought up before Captain Starnes for taking money?—A. No.

Q. You never confessed to Captain Starnes that you had taken money. Did you know a man called Donnelly. Did you ever receive four dollars from him?—A. No, sir—hold on now—Donnelly? What kind of a man was he?

Q. You never took money from Donnelly?—A. No.

Q. You never told Captain Starnes you got money from him?—A. No.

Q. When you get passes to allow people in what did you do with them?—A. I burnt them.

Q. Did anyone check them over to see that they were proper or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. You couldn't read?—A. No, sir.

Q. You accepted any pass?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anybody who handed you a pass when there was a crush at the door you let them in?—Oh, yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Your duty was to sweep the office. Did you ever stand on the outside and admit people? There was a policeman outside of the door to admit people into the office when there was room inside?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever stand at the outside of the door?—A. No, sir; except when the policeman was away I had to take his place, maybe for five or ten minutes.

Q. Standing inside, all you had to do was to admit the people that the outside policeman told you to let in?—A. Yes.

Q. When the office was full what did you do?—A. I used to tell him the office was full.

Q. The door was closed then?—A. Yes, it was always closed.

Q. How long have you been on the police force?—A. I think about fourteen months.

Q. You say there were several policemen on the outside of the door admitting people; do you know any of them?—A. I am short of memory; I don't remember their name; I know them by their faces; more than half of them I don't know their name.

Q. Don't you remember one particular man who stood outside the door at any time? There is a few here; a man by the name of _____?—A. Yes, I remember him.

Q. You remember him admitting people outside of the door?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember any more?—A. I don't remember them by their name.

Q. Would you remember them if you saw them?—A. Yes.

Q. Could you pick out a policeman and say that man stood at the door once?—A. Yes.

Q. Would money be offered you inside the door to gain admittance; would people offer you money to get in?—A. That is when I was standing outside or as I went home to meals, yes.

Q. Do you remember how many people?—A. No, I didn't take any attention to any man who offered me money.

Q. Did you ever see anybody trying to get in offering the outside man money?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have no knowledge of the outside door-keeper being offered money to get in?—A. I never saw it.

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- Q. You swear positively you were never paid money to get in?—A. No sir.
- Q. You heard the witness here swear that he paid you five dollars and that you let him in?—A. Yes.
- Q. You swear that it was not true?—A. I swear that he was mistaken.
- Q. That he didn't pay you five dollars?—A. No he didn't pay it to me.
- Q. Did you ever have any understanding with Mr. Hurdman; did Mr. Hurdman ever instruct you who was to be admitted and who was not?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Did any of the clerks?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Or Mr. Fawcett?—A. No, sir.
- Q. And the only way you could recognize one pass from another was from the fact that it had the office stamp on it?—A. Yes, that was the way I recognize the passes, by the stamp.
- Q. For the reason you can't read?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Can you read any kind of print?—A. No, I can't read at all; I can write my own name, that's all.
- Q. Can you not read print?—A. No, sir.
- Q. How did you come to write your name?—A. That's because I tried so often to do it; I can't spell my name.
- Q. You write it?—A. Yes.
- Q. Had you any knowledge of anyone taking money to gain access to the office?—A. No, sir; there was a good deal of talk going on about it, but I never was paid.
- Q. Mr. Hurdman simply told you to admit those who couldn't be attended to previous to the dinner hour, or the evening before?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You said you had a list; now if you can't read how did you know who to admit; can you read numbers?—A. Yes, I can read numbers.
- Q. When a man came and said his name was Jones; did you ask him his number?—A. Well, when the policeman was not there I would call out the numbers and they came with the numbers. I knew there were many people anxious to get in.
- Q. Did you look to see that the number on the ticket corresponded with your number?—A. They had no tickets; they wrote their names on the lists opposite the number.
- Q. Those who had no number had no ticket?—A. No.
- Q. Then anybody might get in?—A. That didn't make any difference to me.
- Q. You didn't care as long as they said that was their number, you let them in?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You are positive you never got anything for doing it; never got anything for admitting anyone?—A. No, sir.
- Q. You only knew the name of one policeman who stood outside?—A. I remember his name because I knew him well.
- MR. ARMSTRONG.—I would like to ask Captain Starnes in regard to this man.

By the Commissioner:

- Q. Did Captain Starnes ever ask you whether you got money at the door or not? Captain Starnes never spoke a word about anything like that to you? He never had you before him and asked you about it?—A. No.
- Q. You never were scolded for it, or anything of that kind by Captain Starnes, or any other officer of the mounted police?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Captain Starnes, will you testify without being subpoenaed?
- Captain STARNES.—Yes, sir.
- MR. ARMSTRONG to Captain STARNES.—Do you know Villeneuve?—A. Yes.
- Q. Has he ever been suspended by you; you never spoke to him about taking money at the gold commissioner's office?—A. No, not about him; the only time such a thing was ever mentioned was once during the summer; on a certain date it was mentioned in the newspapers that somebody had paid money to get into the gold commissioner's office, and I investigated to find out who was on duty on that date. Constable Ferris came and paraded before me and denied having received any money, and when it was brought to the notice of Mr. George, of the *Nugget*, I

think he said it was a mistake and said he was not the man. As far as Villeneuve goes, I know nothing about it.

Q. No knowledge of it?—A. No.

Q. Did he ever report to you that he ever accepted money at the door?—A. No, sir.

Q. At all events you never had him before you for misdemeanour?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never had any conversation with anyone about it?—A. The only conversation was with Mr. George, and that was about Constable Ferris. Mr. George at that time said it was an error, and that Constable Ferris had nothing to do with it.

Q. You didn't speak about Villeneuve?—A. I know he was on duty at the time, but the matter was never brought to my notice.

Q. You didn't say anything about Villeneuve to Mr. George?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Do you remember if I called your attention to the notice in the paper?—A. I think I spoke to you; I knew it came out, and Constable Ferris was exonerated, that's all I remember about the case.

A. F. GEORGE, sworn.

By Mr. Armstrong :

Q. You are editor of the *Nugget*?—A. Something in that capacity.

Q. In relation to Villeneuve, who was in charge of the door of the gold commissioner's office, have you heard any report of his taking money?—A. I would like to tell you that in my own way. Well, there was a misunderstanding by someone—not on my part. The man named John Donnelly complained, or reported to me of having paid four dollars to a policeman on one occasion to get into the gold commissioner's office to record something, and signed his name to it; it was in the nature of an affidavit and was published. Some days after Captain Starnes called me in and asked me about the facts of the matter, and said that Constable Ferris was the only constable on duty on that date, and that he (Ferris) had indignantly denied having taken a cent from anyone. In a further conversation with the captain, he went on to tell me that there was a dog-driver there, and that he was what possibly might appear to have been a uniformed man as he had brass buttons, brown canvas coat, and might easily be mistaken by a person not a close observer, and he went on to say that he had cross-questioned this dog driver and that he had confessed taking money—four dollars, and that he had given him a short suspension and let it go, but said he wanted the policeman's name cleared up. We got Donnelly and questioned him ourselves, and when put on the stand before ourselves Mr. Donnelly was not sure that it was the dog driver and not the policeman. When I explained that both wore brass buttons and were uniformed, he amended his statements and signed his name, and it was published broadcast that it was this dog driver (the name was not mentioned) and not the policeman who had taken the four dollars. That statement went unchallenged, and I made the change by virtue of what I learned from the captain. That is just exactly, captain, as I understood you. I would suggest to you that my training is especially to remember anything like that, that may escape another person.

The COMMISSIONER.—There was no name mentioned?

Mr. GEORGE.—No, sir; he described a man to me; I don't know if he did mention Villeneuve.

Captain STARNES.—This man was in charge there; the man permanently there. There has been a misunderstanding unfortunately, but this is exact; he was the constable there; at the time he was not under my orders; I don't remember the

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conversation with Mr. George except as far as relates to Constable Ferris; I cannot remember anything about Villeneuve except that he was there at the time. For some time we had two constables at the door, and Villeneuve was more of a messenger to the commissioner at the time than under my orders. The policemen went as guards and were detailed daily, while the dog driver had been told off by order of the commissioner of the Yukon Territory to the gold commissioner's office.

Q. You never had Villeneuve before you on that charge; you never reprimanded and suspended him on that charge?—A. No.

Q. Positive of that?—A. Positive of that.

Q. Villeneuve never confessed anything in that direction to you?—A. No, sir; there must have been a misunderstanding. I remember the conversation with Mr. George about Constable Ferris. The moment I saw the name of a policeman gazetted I took steps to ascertain the truth of the matter. Constable Ferris asked to parade before me; he said he was on duty on that date and that he had taken no money.

Q. He did this before he had been notified?—A. Yes; I was making inquiries about it this very morning from Corporal Reed. He told Reed he wanted to parade before me. He saw in the paper that a man was accused of taking money to let some one in. He said he was on duty on that date and took no money; after that I met Mr. George and told him that. In this way if a man had done so I wanted simply the information so that I could put him under arrest and investigate the matter. Mr. George said a few days after he found out it was not the constable. As far as Villeneuve is concerned, I don't know that I gave him any orders at all at the time. He was appointed permanently to the gold commissioner's office by Major Walsh.

The COMMISSIONER to Mr. GEORGE.—This man Donnely that you refer to, are you acquainted with him?—A. No more than that he was in our office.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to his whereabouts at the present time?—A. I would subpoena him if I had; the last I heard of him he was in the Indian River District. Not being able to get into the office he lost his claim, and I understood left the country.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Is it usual to take as an auxiliary policeman, a man who cannot read?

Captain STARNES.—Well, for dog-drivers it doesn't matter much. He was a special constable at the door, but engaged as a dog-driver, and later was detailed as a messenger to the gold commissioner's office by order of the commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

The COMMISSIONER.—Well, Captain Starnes, ordinarily, constables are supposed to be possessed of some sort of an education, while a special constable may be employed for special purposes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It doesn't follow that they must be able to read and write?—A. No, sir; where a man is employed as a special constable he is employed for a special purpose; if he can fill that purpose that is all that is required of him.

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. Villeneuve was engaged as a dog-driver?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And his duty was detailed as janitor in the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he in any way detailed to attend to the doors to let people in?—A. Not as far as we are concerned; the order to me was to send him as a messenger or servant into the building.

Q. Suppose he had been guilty, would it have been in your power to have had him before you?—A. I think I would have considered it my duty; yes, sir. Villeneuve was under the instructions of the gold commissioner's office. It was Major Walsh, then commissioner for the Yukon, I received orders from. He was to carry messages for the officials in the building and take care of things generally at first. A constable had been asked for to volunteer as a messenger and to attend to the office generally. I couldn't get a man for the purpose; I wanted

to find who the man would take his orders from. The policemen wanted to know who they would report to. They wanted one person. I couldn't get them to volunteer. Not supplying a policeman I got orders to detail Constable Villeneuve for the general work in the office. There was at the time there the land office, the commissioner of the Yukon Territory's office, clerk of the court, the mining inspector's and the gold commissioner's office.

Q. In matters of detail whom would he get his instructions from?—A. I don't know.

Q. Did there seem to be no definite well arranged plan for giving him instructions?—A. His instructions were to report to the gold commissioner's office and take orders in the building.

Q. Would constables be able to give Villeneuve instructions?—A. Constables had nothing to do with him.

Q. Had Villeneuve any right to give instructions to constables?—A. Of course not.

Q. Was Constable Reed ever on duty at the gold commissioner's office?—A. No.

Q. Can you give a couple of men's names who were on duty with Villeneuve?—A. Almost all the men were stationed in turns on duty there during the rush—that is on the outside of the building.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you keep any account, so to speak, of who was stationed at the door?—A. Yes, we kept a roster.

Q. You could tell us, now, then, who was at the door on any particular date?—A. I think so. The sergeant-major details so many men every day—so many for escort for prisoners, so many for guard, &c.

Q. In that way we can learn who was on duty on any particular day?—A. Yes, sir.

FRANK GIBSON, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. Are you engaged in mining on Dominion Creek?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you formerly a clerk in the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During what months were you in the office?—A. From the latter end of July to the 16th or 17th of October.

Q. While you were in the office you knew pretty well what was going on in the office?—A. Well, I attended to my own work in the office.

Q. You knew pretty well what took place in the office?—A. So far as my own work was concerned; I attended to the books.

Q. You were aware that there was a state of congestion in the office, and miners had to wait to gain admission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any instructions as to the admission of miners into the office?—A. No, sir; they had to take their turn. Lists were gotten out and allowed them in, in the right order.

Q. There were several systems during the summer; one system replaced another?—A. Yes, sir, one or two.

Q. There were numbers given?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before that there was indiscriminate getting in the office?—A. Well, I couldn't say.

Q. Who gave the numbers?—A. That I couldn't recall; perhaps Mr. Bolton, I think he was the principal clerk.

Q. You don't mean that Mr. Bolton gave passes? Any pass given from Villeneuve to Bolton?—A. I believe so.

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Q. You know that Villeneuve had a good deal to do with the regulations connected with the admission of miners to the office?—A. Yes, as far as I understood.

Q. He was more connected with it than the policeman?—A. Yes, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. He practically had in his hand the regulation of miners to the office?—A. Yes, as far as I know.

Q. You know that Villeneuve got money at times for giving people precedence?—A. I never saw Villeneuve receive money.

Q. You knew he did?—A. I had an idea, I couldn't swear to it.

Q. You practically knew?—A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. You say that you had an idea that he did?—A. Yes.

Q. But you wouldn't swear it?—A. I couldn't prove my statement.

Q. You know that besides the matter of giving out numbers there was a system of getting in by passes?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your knowledge as to the way passes were given out?—A. I think Mr. Fawcett could give out passes to any special case whenever a man gave him an explanation that he had been waiting in town several days and was rather unfortunate in missing his number.

Q. Who else besides Mr. Fawcett could issue passes?—A. I am not aware of anybody, now.

Q. Did you write passes?—A. Never.

Q. Did Mr. Hurdman?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you ever write passes for John Dunlevie?—A. I don't know; I never saw him.

Q. Do you know Mr. McGill?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever write passes?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. What was done with passes after they were given to Villeneuve?—A. Well, I don't know whether he kept them or not; it was not my branch of the department.

Q. Do you know who gave Villeneuve authority to admit bearers of passes? Who told Villeneuve to admit men who had passes?—A. I don't know; I couldn't say.

Q. He claims to have got instructions from Mr. Fawcett to have nothing to do with the door, and on another occasion he said Mr. Hurdman told him to do this, and that at one time he was to receive only passes that had the stamp on, and at another no passes at all. Well, now, do you know about that distinction in instructions?—A. No, I never gave it any consideration; never gave any consideration to passes whatever while I was in the office.

Q. On one occasion in August last did you obtain permission for me to get into the recorder's office?—A. I believe I did.

Q. You beckoned me through the crowd and obtained permission for me when the door opened after the dinner hour?—A. I did that on my own responsibility.

Q. Why did you mildly remonstrate with me for not giving money to the door-keeper?—A. I don't know that I remonstrated; I might have asked you why you didn't ask him to have a drink or something of that kind.

Q. No mention of money?—A. I don't recollect; I made it a rule not to do so. If I had a friend in particular I didn't want to bother Mr. Villeneuve to any extent; well—

Q. I might have inferred this?—A. I never knew him to accept money. I only heard from hearsay that he did, and I didn't know if I mentioned it to any one except perhaps to an acquaintance. I might have asked you to offer him a drink.

Q. You admit you remonstrated with me for not giving him money?

Mr. TABOR.—What time was this?

Mr. McDUGALL.—August 12th, about.

Mr. GIBSON.—I don't remember.

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. Did you notice I didn't pay the door-keeper, or did he tell you?—A. Mr. Villeneuve never mentioned it to me.

Q. How did you get to know of the fact that he didn't get money?—A. I am not aware of the fact.

Q. Why did you remonstrate with me for not giving?—A. I don't remember of remonstrating with you.

Q. You can't remember with me?—A. No.

Q. But you admit you may?—A. No, I don't admit I may; I might possibly have done so; don't remember anything; I am only taking your word for it.

Q. You state that you were absolutely ignorant of the fact that they were written in the office by the clerks for admission into the office?—A. I have never seen any written.

Q. You swear you are ignorant of the fact that passes were issued over the signature of the clerks in the gold commissioner's office?—A. I am ignorant to this extent—I never saw any and cannot prove any.

Q. Have you seen passes similar to the one on the table?—A. Never seen any in particular; such passes as these were found in the hands of Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. Do you remember to have seen them; can you explain why you didn't see them?—A. Yes, I had my own duty to attend to.

Q. Do you know the handwriting on the piece of paper?—A. I couldn't tell the handwriting. I know the initials, it is Joe Clark's, I think.

Q. What authority do you think Joe Clark would have to issue a pass of that sort?—A. None, whatever, as I know of.

Q. There were no instructions issued to you by Mr. Fawcett for giving passes?—A. Not in a case such as this.

Q. You would imagine this is an unauthorized pass?—A. I don't know.

Q. Who else would have authority to issue passes?—A. I suppose Mr. Bolton would have the privilege.

Q. Would Mr. Hurdman?—A. I am not aware of the fact.

Q. Are you aware of the fact that Mr. Hurdman issued over dinner and over night passes?—A. No.

Q. The constables who assisted Mr. Villeneuve, did they have anything to do with the regulation of the entrance and admission of miners?—A. Well, I was always under the impression Villeneuve was principal, and certainly others at times, particularly when there was a rush on—the constables from the barracks.

Q. You never saw many handing passes to Villeneuve?—A. Never.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Mr. Gibson, what time did you enter the service of the gold commissioner's office?—A. About the 16th or 17th of July.

Q. What duties did you assume?—A. I went out with Mr. Gibbons, the surveyor.

Q. And you were not in the gold commissioner's office?—A. No; for a couple of days.

Q. What time did you enter the gold commissioner's office?—A. I think about Saturday.

Q. What duties did you assume?—A. Kept the books and kept the accounts.

Q. Was Mr. Villeneuve on duty in the building when you went there; did you know him at that time?—A. Not prior to going into the office.

Q. You got acquainted with him when you went into the office? What did you understand his duties to be?—A. To regulate the miners coming into the office.

Q. Did you know that he stood outside of the door and admitted them?—A. At times he stood outside of the door and distributed numbers, but mostly he was inside of the office.

Q. When there was a special rush on the latter end of August or beginning of September, where did he get the numbers?—A. I can't say; I presume they were given to him by one of the head clerks, as he is not able to write.

Q. Were the numbers on lists or on separate pieces of paper?—A. Separate slips of paper.

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Q. Mr. Villeneuve's duty was to call out the numbers?—A. Yes; he would admit a batch of applicants, close the door, and when they got through, would let them out and admit another batch.

Q. Quite so, and that was the procedure was it?—A. Yes.

Q. Doing his duty in that way, have you any certain knowledge of his having been offered money?—A. I know—I believe he has been offered money, but cannot say whether he has accepted it or not.

Q. Are you positive?—A. Yes, pretty well positive.

Q. Are you just as positive that he has accepted money; you don't know but that he did accept it?—A. No.

Q. You don't know he didn't. Have you any knowledge of any clerk in the office having at any time issued passes for the consideration of receiving payment for them?—A. No, not that I am aware of.

Q. That notice there, you recognize as being the handwriting of a man named Clark?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Clark was there at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the date of that?—A. August 24th.

Q. Mr. Clark left the office soon after that?—A. Yes.

Q. And you have seen his handwriting frequently?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recognize that as his handwriting?—A. Well, if anybody asked me outside of the office I would not have recognized it, but when I see Mr. Clark's initials, I recognize it.

Q. You know his initials?—A. I see it is "J. C.," and presume it stands for Joo Clark.

Q. Well, then, really you don't know of any collusive understanding between any one in the office and any one outside whereby these passes could be secured?—A. No, I don't know of anything definite.

Q. Do you know anything at all? I suppose they could have secured passes by asking Mr. Fawcett—I mean improperly or by paying for them?—A. No, I cannot prove anything to that extent.

Q. Would you swear that you know nothing of such?—A. No, I wouldn't swear positively; I only have my opinion they might have done so.

Q. If you have a doubt on the subject would you give me cause for your doubt?—A. Well, simply the reason is this: I have heard people say they have had passes, and I have had them say to me "give us a pass, old man—you can easily fix matters there—for old acquaintance sake—so-and-so has got a pass;" and they may have mentioned the name of some one in the pass. I didn't take particular notice who it was in the majority of cases, but they only tried to do them a favour. That is the only theory I can go on for thinking they may have got passes, because they told me so.

Q. You did suspect clerks in the office of having issued these passes improperly?—A. I don't know whether improperly or not; they might have had the privilege of doing so.

Q. Was there any intimation on the part of the clerks of having had authority?—A. No, not at all; I do not think any of the clerks did accept money for letting people through the door.

Q. Did I understand you that the suspicion you entertained was only that the passes were simply to oblige friends or acquaintances, and that they had never received any consideration, pass or no pass?—A. Not for letting any one in the door, not by any means.

Q. You swear that positively?—A. I am pretty well certain of it.

Q. Then you admit that passes may have been granted?—A. Yes, I admit that they may have been.

Q. You have no reason to believe that they were granted for consideration?—A. Not for consideration.

Q. When did you leave the office?—A. I left the latter end of October.

Q. You were in about three months?—A. Yes.

Q. You have no positive knowledge of any collusive understanding between any one outside and inside the office as to granting passes in an improper manner?—
A. No.

Q. Might have been granted as a matter of friendship or courtesy; might have heard it suggested that Villeneuve got money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have no knowledge of it?—A. No, sir; I didn't know Villeneuve one way or the other. As far as money is concerned, if he did receive money I know the clerks didn't receive money.

Q. Did you ever have an intimation that led you to believe that he received money?—A. Perhaps I did.

Q. Why did you imply that he had received money?—A. I did not imply that he had received money.—I made a mistake in the first instance in them asking him to offer a drink—one way or another.

Q. When Mr. McDougal as a friend of yours came to you and suggested getting him into the office, did you intimate to Mr. McDougal in any way that Villeneuve was open to consideration in the matter?—A. Well, I didn't want to give extra trouble; but at the same time I thought he might for his courtesy in obliging him to make it good to Villeneuve.

Q. Did you consider in making that suggestion to Mr. McDougal you might be compromising Villeneuve, and that you were putting him in a bad light before the public in making any such hint as that?—A. I didn't think I was at the time, but I think so now; it was, however, the other way about.

Q. You didn't think you were compromising Villeneuve as an employee of the government?—A. No, not for a moment.

Q. You swear positively that you have no knowledge of Villeneuve having received money for such services as that?—A. Yes.

Q. It seems very strange that you never gave the matter consideration that you were compromising a government official by doing that. These things were seized with a great deal of avidity here, and they gave rise to a great deal of annoyance and heart-burning; people believed them. These charges are readily believed; much more readily than the denials, so you see the consequences are here to-day.

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. Will you describe to us the trouble the door-keeper was put to in admitting me three minutes before the dinner hour was up?—A. No trouble in particular I expect. If I wanted to get some one else in he might have thought I was pestering him.

Q. Why did you mention trouble as a reason for suggesting to me that I should have given a consideration to Villeneuve?—A. I can express no reason in particular.

By Mr. Armstrong:

Q. You said you knew money was offered—offered to Villeneuve or the clerks?—
A. No, I can't prove that it had been offered to Villeneuve or the clerks.

Q. You said before you knew?—A. I am pretty well certain, but I cannot prove it.

Q. Pretty well certain—you said you knew; but now you are pretty well certain?—A. Well, I heard some people say that they had done so, but I did not know if it was true.

Q. Who are they?—A. I cannot recollect now.

Q. Couldn't identify them?—A. I might identify them; yes.

Q. You never saw money offered any clerk?—A. No.

Q. You swear that?—A. I will swear; I have seen money offered clerks for recording bills of sale and that sort of thing.

Q. Have you ever seen money offered to clerks?—A. Not for bribery; no.

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By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Mr. Gibson, in connection with the door, do you know who made the arrangements for admitting people at it? Have you any personal knowledge as to how these passes were given?—A. No, I surmised they were given through one of the officials.

Q. But you have no personal knowledge of these passes from the clerks in the office—no personal knowledge of the thing yourself; you surmised they were given by myself or them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You hadn't any information; never gave it any thought?—A. None whatever.

Mr. McDougal called and made the following statement: During the summer, one day, I wished to get into the office to renew a claim in which a couple of other men were interested; they put it in my hands to renew. I couldn't wait about the front door for several days, and so I asked Mr. Gibson, with whom I got acquainted—

Mr. Tabor.—Was this the 12th of August?

Mr. McDougal.—I asked Mr. Gibson to get the claim renewed; I thought he could do it without my going to the office. He said I would have to attend to give my signature and he said he could get me in. I went to the office at the time named, just before the opening of the door, after the dinner hour. Gibson was outside and met me there, and he went in. Then he came out of the door, and beckoned me through the crowd of men waiting at the door. I went in and did my business, and didn't pay any money to Villeneuve, who seemed to be the man who had the control of the door. This was the side door at the north side of the office near the river. When I came out I thanked Mr. Gibson for getting me into the office. He remonstrated with me for not giving a consideration to the doorkeeper for the privilege of getting in before my turn.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You obtained entrance before the door was opened to the general public?—A. A few minutes before the opening of the door after the dinner hour; it was the side door.

Q. You obtained access before one o'clock?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When he remonstrated with you, did he intimate, or say positively that it was a custom to give the door-keeper a consideration?—A. That is my understanding of his remarks that I should have done so. I don't know whether he expressly stated that I should have done so because it was a custom; but he remonstrated with me for not doing so without the question coming up in any other way.

Q. But he didn't lead you to believe that his impression was that it was the customary thing?—A. Yes, he led me to believe so, by remonstrating with me for not having done so.

Q. His remarks didn't go any further than that. He didn't say it was the usual thing?—A. I can't recollect.

Q. Simply remonstrated with you personally without giving you to understand in words that it was the customary thing?—A. Yes, that is as far as I recollect.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Did you have any business in the office that day?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you transact that business; how long did you wait?—A. I saw Gibson almost immediately.

Q. Did you wait any time before that?—A. I had been up to the office, and saw the condition of things, and knew by seeing that many people that it was almost impossible to get into the office.

Q. You transacted your business after you got in?—A. Yes.

Q. And you took that way of going before the miners waiting outside?

Mr. McDougal then left the box.

Mr. McDougal.—I would like to examine Mr. Hurdman.

Mr. TABOR.—Before Mr. Hurdman is examined, I would like to know upon what point; whether it is to be confined entirely to this matter, because there are charges before you, Mr. Commissioner, now. There may be other charges; if other charges be laid, I object to his examination at the present time.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Hurdman, I take it, is to be examined relative to this door-keeping, and the issuing of passes.

Mr. TABOR.—Confined simply to the issuing of passes and the conduct of the door-keeper, as far as he knows.

ALBERT HURDMAN, being sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. You're a clerk in the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in that office?—A. Since some time about the first of June.

Q. What were your duties during the summer?—A. During the latter part of the summer I was plating down bench claims.

Q. I suppose you knew pretty well what was taking place in the office?—A. In my own department.

Q. In regard to the admittance of miners into the office, you had a general knowledge?—A. No, not at all; my work is very confining; I always go through the back door even in the summer. I didn't know how they ran the number system or how the miners got in.

Q. Didn't understand the system?—A. No, I didn't.

Q. You think you would know as much as Mr. Gibson did?—A. I don't know what Mr. Gibson did; I would know more about the passes I gave. The men who were not able to put through their business, who had lost their turn by not getting in, and not able to finish their business before me at closing time, we gave passes to return and be allowed in first again.

Q. Were these passes for the dinner hour, or extended from day to day?—A. Dinner hour and evening; any persons who were not through at my wicket I gave them a small slip to admit them again.

Q. What was on the slip?—A. Pass the bearer, A. T. H., sometimes; please limit the bearer.

Q. How many of these passes would you give in a day?—A. Sometimes as high as twelve and fourteen.

Q. Was the office stamp on them?—A. No, the office stamp was not always on my desk.

Q. You never used the office stamp?—A. Yes, I did occasionally, but not as a regular thing.

Q. Did you know Villeneuve could not read?—A. No, I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Did you give Villeneuve instructions as to the admission of miners into the office?—A. No, sir, it was not my duty to give him instructions.

Q. Did you know there were several kinds of passes which were authentic?—A. It was my impression that they gave passes to those who didn't get through their business.

Q. Did you know that Villeneuve accepted money for admitting people?—A. Certainly not.

Q. You know he let batches of people in without passes?—A. I know he let them in.

Q. Did you ever give him instructions as to what people to let in and who not?—A. No, I can't remember that I did so; there was quite a crush during the summer.

Q. Have you seen a pass similar to the one on the table?—(Mr. Hurdman showed the pass)?—A. No, I don't remember.

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Q. Whose signature is that?—A. I suppose it is Joseph Clark's; I don't know.

Q. Did you see a large number of these passes given to Villeneuve?—A. I never saw him receive these passes to my knowledge.

Q. In fact you were in total ignorance about the passes of the office?—A. Not at all.

Q. You only understood the passes you yourself gave?—A. Certainly.

Q. Did you know Mr. Fawcett had told Villeneuve to have nothing to do with the door?—A. No, I didn't know anything of it.

Q. In whose hands did you imagine the regulation and admission through the doors was? During the stampeding, in the constables'?—A. I was very ignorant about the matter. I always came in through the back door, and I went out that way, and knew nothing about the management of the front.

Q. You were aware that men came in out of turn?—A. No; I suppose those who had passes came in—not being able to transact their business before dinner or the evening before they got passes to admit them.

Q. Did you think every man who got a pass was the man who had been already in, and not another to transact his business?—A. I didn't give instructions.

Q. Did you ever give a pass to a friend?—A. Not out of his turn; I may have in a case or two where a person showed me I was mistaken and proved himself right; I went in and got a pass and gave it to him on that account. I think there were one or two cases where I misunderstood their description of the claim.

Q. When you got a pass, from whom did you get it?—A. I wrote it out on the same slip.

Q. Had any clerk in the office the liberty to write out a pass?—A. I cannot say what any clerk could do; I had only liberty to write a pass for a person who came in to do business before me and lost his turn.

Q. Did you have any definite instructions from Mr. Fawcett about the admission of people in or out of turn?—A. No, none at all.

Q. Apart from your instructions in the gold commissioner's office to give passes in the way you have said, could it at any time happen that a pass would be written and handed to some one outside who used it?—A. I don't know that.

Q. It was possible to do so; any person inside the office could write a pass to let any one in. Suppose Mr. Clark wrote the pass and gave it to some one outside of the office, there was nothing to prevent any one from coming in on it. You are aware that Villeneuve could not read?—A. So I am aware now; I didn't know it before.

Q. So you see there was nothing to stop any man who had a pass from gaining access to the office?—A. You are stating a situation; I know nothing about the front door; I don't see the drift of your question.

Q. Did you know Mr. McGill?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you recognize his hand writing on that piece of paper?—A. (Witness looks at the pass.) Don't think that I would know Mr. McGill's writing; I can't say I recognize it.

Q. Mr. McGill had full access to the office; he could enter the office at any time?—A. I am not aware of that.

Q. Did McGill ever write on your desk?—A. Often; he came in as most of the lawyers' clerks did.

Q. He had access to the books of the office?—A. No, not more than anybody else did.

Q. But did they have more access than an ordinary miner would have?—A. I couldn't answer that; he didn't to my books.

Q. He admitted to me in the box that he had access to the records?—A. I can only answer for my own books; he had no more than anybody else.

Q. You don't remember whether you saw Mr. McGill in your office on August 18th? On that date he wrote out at your desk a pass for a man to enter the office, and he received money for it. Was that entirely without your knowledge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not aware that he was in the habit of writing passes?—A. I didn't know of it.

Mr. MCGILL.—There was no evidence to show that I was in the habit of writing passes; I swear that I never issued but two passes.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I simply asked him if he was aware that you were in the habit of writing passes.

Mr. MCGILL.—I understood you to say that I was in the habit of writing passes.

Q. Are you aware why the side door was nailed up?—A. No.

Q. Was it on account —?—A. I told you I was not aware.

Q. Would you sum up for us the instructions with regard to the entrance of miners into the gold commissioner's office?—A. I am not aware of any instructions, no more than that the police acted to keep the people from crushing in until they got their numbers; and often wondered how they worked the numbers; I was working early and late at my desk.

Q. Did any clerks have special authority over Villeneuve?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. As far as you know he had authority to do what he liked?—A. I couldn't say.

Q. You don't know that there were any restrictions on him?—A. I suppose there was as he was a constable in office.

Q. You are not aware of the instructions to Villeneuve?

By the Commissioner :

Q. You entered the office in June, Mr. Hurdman; about what date?—A. I think about the 4th of June; I was in the office once or twice about the fourth of June.

Q. Did you then assume the duties that you are still carrying out?—A. No, sir; I was writing up records, entering bills of sale and the like.

Q. When did you assume the duty as clerk of the Hillside claim?—A. I was given charge of it when Mr. Fawcett left the recording.

Q. About what date was that?—A. I cannot remember whether it was in July or not.

Q. At what time was this system of passes in vogue?—A. That I can't remember; for a long time I wondered how the front door was worked; we never went through that way unless the crowd was mostly gone.

Q. You stated that before?—A. I often wondered how the thing was worked.

Q. You don't know?—A. No, I don't know; that's a fact, I don't know.

Q. Any special cases where you issued passes to people; that is, cases where a man was not able to get through his business before the dinner hour or closing time came, you gave them passes for entry after dinner hour or in the morning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you expect these passes to take precedence over others?—A. Well, I expected them to come and finish their business.

Q. But what did you put on these passes?—A. "Please admit bearer," and put the date. I remember on one occasion of admitting fourteen, and on the passes for these I wrote: "Please admit bearer, A.F.H."

Q. Would it be possible for one or more of these tickets to be sold during the night and given to Villeneuve in the morning, and some people gain admission improperly in that way?—A. It is quite possible.

Q. Did it dawn on you that during the summer some people came in that way?—A. That is only a suspicion.

Q. You made no provision for the return of your own pass to yourself?—A. It was just to replace the number that a man gave to get in.

Q. You had no check on who came back?—A. No check at all.

Q. As a matter of fact, out of a dozen passes you gave out to admit miners there might have been half a dozen others come back fraudulently on other business. It was just those in the front of the line who got passes?—A. I didn't ask the business that they came upon; I simply gave them passes.

Q. Did it ever occur to you to have kept a check upon them to see that the purposes for which the passes were given were the purposes for which the parties

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got in, and see that they came back to you? These passes might have been rafficked in?—A. No, it didn't; the people before me had had their number that had been let in, and their number taken where they had waited for some time, and the pass was simply to replace their number.

Q. Yes, but was there not a number on the pass?—A. No.

Q. You simply gave these passes to these men, say, at one o'clock, and you gave them passes to come back in the morning, but didn't take any means to detect whether these were the same people?—A. You see, I seldom give passes to people; always to Villeneuve to give them.

Q. Mr. Villeneuve might have admitted anybody by your pass in the morning?—A. Yes, there was no reason why he couldn't.

Q. The pass was not surrendered until the man applied for re-entry?—A. He didn't give up the pass until he went in.

Q. For all you know the pass might have been exchanged a dozen times. It might be possible—you took no check?—A. I didn't consider I was in a position to do so; I didn't consider it part of my duty.

Q. You are aware Villeneuve was door-keeper or acted in that capacity?—A. He was janitor.

Q. Have you any reason to believe he ever accepted fees to give admission improperly out of turn?—A. I don't think so. I could swear that no one ever told me that Mr. Villeneuve had; I never knew him to receive money; never had any reason to think he had received it.

Q. Can you say the same of any other door-keeper who was there?—A. Yes, sir, as far as my knowledge is concerned.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that any other clerk in the office had any collusive understanding with any one outside who would traffic in such passes as these?—A. I have no reason to believe so; I have no personal knowledge of that; it has reached my ears that such was done; that I don't know anything about.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You were very busy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The books you kept no one else knows anything about but yourself?—A. I don't think any one else could make head or tail of them—the rush was so great, I had too much work to do; when I got the data that is in them it was rather a disconnected affair, and I have never had time to get on the creeks and make them continuous.

Q. Therefore in your press of business you paid little attention to what was going on in the office?—A. I couldn't.

By the Commissioner :

Q. In how many cases did you get a Dominion Land Surveyor's plot of the land applied for?—A. Only in cases where there was—

Q. What per cent?—A. I have not the faintest idea; I never got time to think.

Q. Are they few or many?—A. I could not give you any idea.

Q. Have you no idea of what per cent approximately?—A. I cannot give any idea; but it is very small.

Q. Now, in taking a description from miners, did you ever get two descriptions covering the same piece of ground?—A. Very often.

Q. Does it transpire often you get two descriptions for one piece of ground?—A. They come up almost one a day, and it happens in the junction of creeks, or a pup of a creek, that the land at the junction may be described from both, that there may be two bench claims or two hill-side claims come up together, and I would not know that the point was so narrow.

Q. You simply took the description the miners gave you in such cases?—A. I immediately made a note that there was doubtful ground there.

Mr. McGILL recalled.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. You told us this morning that you made out passes for Marwick and Murdock on 18th and 19th August?—A. That's so; I made out two passes and gave them both to Marwick.

Q. Did you walk up from town to the gold commissioner's office on both occasions?—A. I can't swear positively; I certainly must have been in the gold commissioner's office.

Q. Why?—A. I swore this morning that I wrote them in the gold commissioner's office.

Q. Why did you write the passes in the gold commissioner's office?—A. Why? Because he was paying me for them.

Q. Why not write them in your own office?—A. I have no office of my own.

Q. Why did you take considerable trouble to write them?—A. I didn't; I went up in connection with business.

Q. Did you walk up with Marwick?—A. I believe I did on one occasion; I don't remember the other.

Q. It was simply by chance that you wrote the passes in the office?—A. Well, I had business there, the day I wrote one of the passes there; that's all I remember. I don't remember whether I wrote both in the gold commissioner's office; I cannot swear positively to the second occasion.

By Mr. Armstrong :

Q. Was it not for the better deception of Marwick that you wrote them out in the office?—A. No, I can't say that.

Q. You swear it was purely an accident that you wrote them in the office?—A. I had other business there and wrote it at the time.

Q. Did Marwick know you wrote out these passes yourself?—A. I don't know.

Q. You didn't care whether he thought so or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't know the man at the door couldn't read?—A. No, sir, I didn't know who was at the door.

Q. Did you know at the time that your authority would be accepted?—A. Not at all; most of the policemen knew me, and as I understood it, there were two policemen at the door, and these passes persons said that they wanted to get claims renewed.

Q. You are not surprised the passes passed muster; did you give the pass to befriend Marwick or for the sake of the ten dollars, or both?—A. Well, it was to befriend Marwick.

Q. Why did you take the ten dollars—you did it for money?—A. I did it for friendship and took the money.

Q. When you found out that your passes were honoured in that way, why didn't you continue?—A. The desire left me very suddenly.

Q. Were you ever approached by others?—A. Yes, a large number of people asked me to get them information and passes, and a great many other things.

Q. Were any of these people friends of yours who asked for passes into the office?—A. I don't remember any of them that asked me now.

Q. Did you think any of them was as great a friend to you as Marwick?—A. I have friends that I am better acquainted with than Marwick, but don't remember any of them asking me for a pass.

Q. Did you ever give a pass to a friend without money?—A. No, sir; these were the only two passes I ever issued for money or without money.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you stipulate with Marwick before giving him this pass that he was to pay you for it?—A. I believe I did.

Q. That was understood then that he was to pay you for it?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. When did he pay you?—A. He paid it to me after he had been to the office, in one of the saloons; I only remember the one occasion; I don't remember the second; I presume it was in the gold commissioner's office from what Marwick said after I came out of the gold commissioner's office; Marwick walked up to me and I presume I wrote the second in the gold commissioner's office; I don't remember whether I was paid for it.

Q. In one case you remember distinctly that you got paid for it. If you had not been offered pay would you have let him in?—A. I could not have insisted if he wanted to get in without it. I would have got him in just the same.

Q. Who suggested the payment first?—A. Mr. Marwick.

Q. He proposed payment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And paid you when you succeeded in getting him in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Marwick said he had waited around three or four days?—A. Yes, he had been waiting around the last three or four days, and as he was working bench claims at the time he said he would be willing to pay to get in.

Q. You thought you would try a bluff?—A. Yes; I just wrote out a little note, "Please admit the bearer," and gave it to him.

Q. If you had been caught at that you would have had a surprise?—A. I made the order read one o'clock, so that he would be there to go in with the crowd, and less notice would be taken of the note.

Q. Suppose the order had been returned, would you have exacted payment?—A. Most assuredly not. I considered I had saved him from considerable trouble by gaining admission for him.

Q. He suggested paying you if you got him admission?

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. Had you previously done any work for Mr. Marwick?—A. Yes, I worked at the same dumps on Bonanza Creek last winter.

Q. Had you helped him in any other way?—A. A great many times since.

Q. Prior to this in any other way?—A. Yes, got mail for him—inquired for mail for him and his partner—mail delivered here to Weatherly. I have his receipt in my pocket for it.

Q. You didn't try to make your name illegible?—A. No, I can't say I did; I scribbled the order; didn't take any pains with it.

Q. Just your ordinary signature?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. But you swore this morning that you tried to make your hand illegible?—A. I said I thought it might be more illegible than ordinary.

Q. Didn't you swear that you tried to make it very illegible?—A. The evidence here will show it.

Mr. McDougal.—I would like to call Mr. Fawcett and hear what Mr. Craig and Mr. Bolton have got to say.

The Commissioner.—You can hear Mr. Fawcett now with reference to the issuing of these tickets.

Mr. Fawcett.—Before giving evidence in this, I would like to know if this is one of the six charges before taken up. I object to giving evidence unless it is one of these six charges. As the questions come up I will give my evidence.

Mr. McDougal.—In this case we wish to examine Mr. Fawcett with especial reference to the issuing of passes.

Mr. Fawcett.—There is a charge which covers this question.

The Commissioner.—If they want to hear evidence now, it will save hearing it then.

Mr. Fawcett.—If my charges are under full investigation now I can give my evidence now.

The Commissioner.—The way these charges are brought in—

Mr. FAWCETT.—In this case I am defendant, and as long as I am defendant all the evidence which these gentlemen have should be put in, and when they have given all the evidence they can call, it will be time to put in my evidence.

Mr. McDUGAL.—The case that we call to-day comes under the charges we addressed to you to hear, and in this sitting of the court we bring evidence to show that money was paid to gain access to the office; we wish to call Mr. Fawcett to give evidence to that fact.

The COMMISSIONER.—Read the charge.

Mr. Percy McDougal roads charge No. 2 of a list submitted by Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Percy McDougal :

“The said George Armstrong and Percy McDougal, also charge Thomas Fawcett, that he, Thomas Fawcett, was negligent in regulating admission to the gold commissioner's office, in that, though informed that money was paid to the employees in the office to obtain information and precedence, yet he, the said Thomas Fawcett, refused to hold an inquiry.”

Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't see why I should be called without I am accused of this charge.

The COMMISSIONER.—Do you refuse to come unless we formally subpoena you?

Mr. McDUGAL.—I think Mr. Fawcett was subpoenaed in connection with the *Nugget's* charge for Friday.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I beg to have the advice of the legal adviser.

Mr. CLEMENT.—I simply advise Mr. Commissioner.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't see why Mr. Fawcett should object as far as the issuing of these tickets are concerned.

Mr. FAWCETT.—As far as that goes, there is nothing to object to; at the same time, these charges are personal.

The COMMISSIONER.—That's all they ask for now, in regard to what you know of the issuing of the passes. That is all I understand they want you for. As to personal charges, they will take them up later on.

Mr. MCGILL.—May I go now?

Mr. MCKAY.—In behalf of our office, I should like to know if Mr. McGill may go; he hasn't been there all day?

The COMMISSIONER.—Do you want him again?

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Not this evening.

Mr. MCGILL.—Will I be subpoenaed again?

The COMMISSIONER.—If we want you, we will subpoena you; you can go to-day, but don't leave the country.

Mr. THOMAS FAWCETT sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. You were until recently gold commissioner; you held that office for almost a period of two years?—A. Yes, I held it since April, 1897.

Q. You had control of all the departments in the office?—A. I had control of all the departments in the office.

Q. The constables didn't come under your control?—A. They didn't.

Q. Did Villeneuve come under your control?—A. He did not.

Q. How was that?—A. Villeneuve was placed there by the Yukon commissioner, and got his instructions from him.

Q. He could do anything he liked in defiance of your orders?—A. If he did anything wrong I would have complained to his own superior officer.

Q. You would have complained to his superior officer; did you ever give him instructions personally?—A. No; no special instructions.

Q. Just passing instructions?—A. I might have advised him sometimes.

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Q. Did you ever tell him not to have anything to do with the door?—A. I think that was pretty well on in the fall then.

Q. You knew Villeneuve was practically regulating the admission into the office?—A. I didn't know; I knew the door was in charge of the police.

Q. Didn't you know he was looking after the door there?—A. He was during the rush, but there was nothing to prevent access to the office before that time.

Q. Did you ever reprimand Villeneuve in his manner of conducting the admission to the office?—A. I may, but I am not certain that I did.

Q. Did you know that there was a regular system of passes?—A. I know that passes were given to those who had not finished their business in the evening to admit them the next day.

Q. Over-dinner, or over-night passes?—A. Yes.

Q. Could any clerk issue one of these?—A. Only the clerks doing business; only the two.

Q. Who were those?—A. Mr. Hurdman and Mr. Bolton.

Q. Did you ever issue passes yourself?—A. I did sometimes; sometimes gave an order to admit a man myself.

Q. What sort of a pass did you make out?—A. My orders would simply be "admit so and so," with my name.

Q. Did you put the office stamp on them? Have you ever seen a pass similar to the one on the table?—A. No, I don't know that I have. I don't know that I ever saw any of the passes after they went out of my hand.

Q. When you gave passes, what did you imagine would happen to them?—A. When I gave an order for admission at the door I expected the constable to receive the order.

Q. Did you know Mr. Villeneuve could not read?—A. I didn't know that passes went through his hands; during the rush there was a constable who could read.

Q. But you are aware, as a matter of fact, that Villeneuve regulated the admission at the door?—A. I am practically aware that he did not.

Q. Is it your opinion that Villeneuve had very little to do with the entrance at the door?—A. It is my opinion that he had little to do with the entrance as far as admitting people who had passes was concerned.

Q. You did not tell him at any time to discriminate?—A. He had no right to.

Q. You can't say from positive knowledge how he used his time?—A. I cannot say from positive knowledge what he did.

Q. Did you give him repeated instructions about the regulations for admission to the door?—A. I didn't give him instructions at all; I left it entirely with the constables at the door.

Q. You thought the constables had the regulating of the whole matter of admission through the door?—A. Yes, that was done to prevent crowding; people filled the office so that the clerks could not write.

Q. What instructions did you give to the staff in the office?—A. It was the duty of the police to see that the office was not too much crowded; the Yukon commissioner was there at the time, and of course he is the superintendent of the police.

Q. Mr. Hurdman and Mr. Boulton could make arrangements as they liked?—A. They had no authority over the door.

Q. Had they not the power to issue the passes?—A. To those who had been in the office and had not completed their business.

Q. Did you know the clerks issued these passes every day?—A. I didn't know.

Q. But you know they issued passes to friends?—A. No, I didn't know; I don't think they did it.

Q. Was it ever rumoured to you that money was given to the door-keeper for entrance into the office?—A. It was rumoured to me, but the positive charge I saw in the paper; I took the paper and showed it to Captain Starnes.

Q. Until then you were in complete ignorance of this matter?—A. Until then I only heard these rumours, but I had no time to pay any attention to them.

Q. Did you ever make it your business to inquire into the fact, whether the door-keeper did or did not take money?—A. That was not under my jurisdiction to inquire into the door-keeper's doings.

Q. It was the business of other people to punish the door-keeper?—A. I had no authority from the police. If I had complaints to make I made them to the officer in command; I think on one occasion I did.

Q. Apart from this occasion you didn't make any complaints?—A. There was one occasion which I did.

Q. What occasion?—A. It was one occasion on which I issued an order to admit a gentleman to the office which was not honoured.

Q. Why was it not honoured?—A. I cannot answer; I complained against them.

Q. Who refused them?—A. Policeman at the door.

Q. And complaint having been made, who did you refer to?—A. I left the matter with a superior officer. That was the only case in which I had any complaint to make.

Q. Was it Villeneuve who refused that man?—A. I don't know.

Q. You are aware that Villeneuve cannot read?—A. I don't know. I know he can sign his name in a way.

Q. Do you consider him a man of very inferior intelligence?—A. He is an ordinary man.

Q. Do you think he has power to discriminate between authentic and non-authentic passes?—A. I think he might. I think a man of his kind would tell more by a man's face than a pass.

Q. He would judge more by his face than he would by a pass?—A. I think he would recollect; those passes that bore the office stamp he could tell by that.

By Mr. George:

Q. Mr. Fawcett, you are aware that there was a tolerable state of congestion in the office, and many of the miners were waiting day after day, and were not able to get in?—A. Yes.

Q. And that their time summed up in dollars would amount up to the hundreds?—A. I don't know that, because I think many of them were there because they had nothing else to do.

Q. Did you ever make a full investigation of the matter of the inability of the miners to get into the office?—A. I made it possible for as many to get in as we could possibly handle.

Q. How did you effect that?—A. By facilitating the work in every possible manner.

Q. How did you facilitate it in any way?—A. On one occasion I opened an office in another building to facilitate matters.

Q. But you were not in touch with these people who required admission to the office?—A. I could not be in two places at once.

Q. You didn't know what was going on?—A. I considered I had enough to do without attending to the gentlemen who had charge of the door. They were in charge.

Q. Do you know McGill?—A. I have seen him a good many times.

Q. He had free right to pass through the private office. The private office was there for everybody to walk in—those in connection with law firms had a right to pass through it—they had to go in there to secure copies of certain documents, such as bills of sale, and to search for title. It would be very easy for them to get access to records of vacant ground?—A. I don't see what that has to do with the question.

Q. Still, that is a fact?—A. I may say, as far as getting the records of vacant ground, the records would not show them about vacant ground. It would show what ground was recorded.

Q. Did you see Mr. McGill passing through the office while you were there?—A. He passed through a number of times.

Q. Was it ever complained to you that men were in the habit of making passes to get money?—A. No; no complaints were ever made to me. There was some talk about it, but when I came to inquire—the only definite case I ever saw, was the one I spoke of to-day.

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Q. In other words, you never investigated the pass system?—A. There was no pass system.

Q. You are not aware that a large number of people got in with passes?—A. I am not aware there was a pass system. I know that numbers were sometimes given.

Q. You are not aware whether it was or was not in vogue, a large percentage got in without passes?—A. I am pretty sure they didn't.

Q. Why?—A. Because I think it happened occasionally—when their business was not completed before leaving the office.

Q. Did you hear the evidence of Marwick and Murdock, that on the 18th of August, twenty or thirty people got in with passes, and that he saw the passes of some of those people. He saw the passes given up to Villeneuve, and the next day Marwick says that perhaps half a dozen people got in at the front door with passes?—A. That might have been the case, only I think he exaggerated the number; the entrance to the office will hold a good many persons, and Mr. Villeneuve was told to accept passes from Mr. Hurdman for those who wanted to see him, and also from Mr. Bolton.

Q. Would it be possible for any one to write passes in Dawson and these passes be accepted by the door-keeper; you have no knowledge?—A. I have not; the door was left in charge of the constables.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You never gave the clerks any instructions as to this?—A. I don't know.

Q. What they did, they did of their own will?—A. Yes.

Mr. TABOR.—Will Mr. Hurdman have to come to-morrow morning?

The COMMISSIONER.—If we want him we can send for him.

Mr. T. RIGNEY called and sworn.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. Did you ever pay money to get into the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom?—A. To the door-keeper.

Q. Do you recognize him in court?—A. Yes, that gentleman there (pointing to Mr. Villeneuve).

Q. How much money did you pay him?—A. Two dollars.

Q. What date was that?—A. The latter part of July.

Q. Describe the circumstances?—A. Well, I was at the office for three or four days previous and got a check. There were four or five people before me. I went two or three mornings expecting I would be first in the line waiting for my number to be called, and for one that went in the front door, ten would go in from the side door; some one told me I could get in the side door and I concluded to try it, so I asked the door-keeper if I could get in that way. He said "yes," but not to go in with the rush the first thing in the morning. I said all right, and after the first rush was over in the morning, why, there was a gentleman presented some sort of paper and wanted to go in. He would not let me in but stood in the doorway to bar it. I handed him two dollars after he refused this gentleman permission. He took down his hand and let me walk through.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Do you recognize that man in court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Point him out. (Mr. Villeneuve stands up.) Is that the gentleman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Positive?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have seen him frequently since?—A. I have not seen him frequently since; I did before this happened, but not frequently since, because I may say that was the last business I had in the gold commissioner's office.

Q. You have no doubt but what he is the man?—A. Not a particle.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. You said just now in your evidence that for one that went in the front door eight or ten got in at the side door. Is that so?—A. I understood it was so.

Q. Was it so, or was it not so—you gave that in your evidence?—A. Well, I tell you one thing, I went there first thing in the morning and there were fifteen or eighteen people waiting.

Q. How long were you waiting at the gold commissioner's office trying to get in? How many hours altogether did you wait?—A. I stood eight or ten hours all told, because I was working and couldn't stay there from morning till night.

Q. You got a number?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you found when you returned that your number had been called?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't that the cause, that you happened to be away when your number was called?—A. I asked for a number at one time, and a soldier at the front door gave me a number; I asked him how they were working those numbers and he told me. I went after four that night and got a number and was there the next morning. They were calling the numbers but I was working and had to go away and went back at odd times.

Q. Were you standing to see the people enter at the side door?—A. I was at the window.

Q. Were you in line or looking in at the window?—A. I was in line, and then I went and looked in at the window.

Q. Did you see who were going in at the side door?—A. I could see when the door opened.

Q. What door?—A. The door right near me.

Q. Do you know for what purposes these persons went into the office at the side door?—A. I knew there were lots of people went in but don't know for what purpose.

Q. Did they go in that door to get a miner's license?—A. Well, I know one man who went to that door to get a miner's license.

Q. Do you know what he was admitted for?—A. He was not admitted at all.

Q. Then you know a man who was not admitted?—A. Yes, sir, he asked to go and was refused.

Q. Do you know why he was refused?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know why; you don't know whether the place was crowded or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever think they went in for other purposes—for bills of sale, and to search titles, and that sort of thing?—A. No, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact, you did not know why people went in at the side door?—A. I knew if I had had any business there I would not have got in.

Q. Why were you at the office?—A. I wanted information.

Q. Did you know of any other way of getting information besides going into the office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never struck you that you could get it by letter?—A. No, sir.

Q. That will do.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You didn't go in for business except information?—A. Yes, sir, I went to ask about two benches on Sulphur.

Q. That is what you went in for?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was the object any other person had in entering the office by any door, you don't know. You know you paid two dollars to get in to the door-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you stood at the window you could see into the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir. Except when the door was opened, which swings back and shuts the window.

Q. Were there any people inside the office?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. You could see the small door opening and many going in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did this man, Villeneuve, stand inside the door or outside?—A. He stood on the inside as far as I could see; he opened the door and let them in and shut it. Sometimes he came out and stood at the front of the door holding the knob in his hand.

Q. You simply went into the commissioner's office to get information regarding vacant ground?—A. Yes, to see if a bench claim on Sulphur was recorded.

Q. And you thought it perfectly right that you should have equal precedence with a man who wanted a bill of sale?

Mr. FAWCETT.—What he thinks isn't evidence.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—It has been hinted that he couldn't take precedence over a man who wanted a bill of sale.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You never thought of writing a letter?—A. That never occurred to me. Where I came from, to record a deed, we always sent it by mail.

Q. You sent the deed by mail?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In this place the mail is irregularly delivered is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time in the summer if you sent a letter you would have had to get the answer through the post office?—A. I don't understand.

Q. If you sent a letter asking for ground to be recorded and sent it through the post office, you might have to wait a considerable time?—A. I probably would.

Q. You took the quickest way to get information?—A. Yes.

Q. When you did get in, did you have any difficulty in getting information?—

A. No, sir, there were only probably six or eight ahead of me.

Q. You came on in regular turn; there were several in there before you went?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose you left some people there?—A. Yes apparently as many when I came out as when I went in.

Q. Was the office pretty well filled while you were in?—A. No, sir, it was not crowded; there might have been twelve people in the office.

Q. Twelve all told?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You can't say there was any delay in giving you the information asked for when you had asked for it?—A. No, sir, the gentleman looked over his books and gave me the desired information.

Q. No hesitation about it?—A. No, sir, he didn't give me as full as I wanted; I asked him certain questions and he said he hadn't time to look it up.

Q. What were the questions?—A. The first thing I asked him was as to whether a bench on Sulphur was recorded. He took the book or diagram, looked at it, and said it was recorded. I said: "Is the lower half of such and such recorded?" He said: "Yes," and gave me the name of two people who had recorded it. I said: "When was it recorded?" He said: "It would take too long to look that up."

Q. Who was that clerk?—A. The one that the benches went to. I don't know his name.

Q. You would recognize him if you saw him?—A. Yes.

Q. You don't know him by name?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Armstrong :

Q. So you only succeeded in getting information about recorded ground, and the clerk told you he was too busy to tell you when it was recorded. You told us you had a partner; did he pay any money to get into the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes.

Q. How much did he pay?—A. Five dollars.

Q. Where is he?—A. In Dawson.

Q. What is his name?—A. John Roderbush.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I would ask, Mr. Commissioner, that he be subpoenaed.

The witness then described where his partner lived.

Mr. McDUGAL.—There were two men subpoenaed—a Mr. Birch and a Mr. Cobb.

The COMMISSIONER.—They couldn't be found.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I would like to call Mr. Bolton.

Mr. E. D. BOLTON, being sworn, testified as follows :—

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. You have been employed in the gold commissioner's office of this territory?
—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?—A. Since about the middle of July, 1897.

Q. What various duties have you filled at different times?—A. Principally working in the office posting books and attending to records.

Q. What was your first duty?—A. That was my first duty.

Q. Later on were you attending to the bench claims?—A. Yes, for a short time.

Q. Later you became mining recorder?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know pretty well what was going on in the office during last summer ; you know the office was congested?—A. It was crowded, certainly.

Q. It was very difficult for miners to get entrance into the office?—A. No, not necessarily, if they went about it in the right way.

Q. Was the way explained to them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way?—A. By being there at the proper time, getting their name on the list, and being there about the time the list was called for them, and get into the office.

Q. Was there a regular system given out to them by which they might understand the method of getting into the office?—A. Yes ; I think the system was explained by the door-keeper.

Q. By a voice?—A. Yes, at different times.

Q. He would tell them what they ought to do, but there was never any notice posted, or system devised, explaining to the people how entrance could be effected?
—A. No notice was ever posted.

Q. What system was explained by the door-keeper?—A. I know he had a list to put names down.

Q. You do not know how he got his instructions?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never gave him instructions?—A. I might have given him instructions simply to put names on the list, and note them when their turn came.

Q. You did not consider yourself responsible for the admission of miners into the office?—A. No, sir.

Q. At any time you liked you could give him instructions?—A. I could advise him ; I had no authority to give instructions ; it was simply advice.

Q. Have you any idea in whose control the door-keeper was?—A. No, sir.

Q. You understood he was door-keeper ; he was there to perform menial functions?—A. He was there to perform the duties of door-keeper.

Q. He was generally called a "janitor" in the office, wasn't he?—A. I never heard him called that.

Q. Are you aware that Mr. Fawcett issued instructions to him to have nothing to do with the door?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would Mr. Fawcett have the ordering of this man's actions in matters of detail in the office?—A. I don't think he would.

Q. Do you think he would be under the supervision of Major Walsh?—A. I do not know, I am sure.

Q. Would any of the clerks be able to give him instructions?—A. I don't think so ; they might advise him, that's all.

Q. Then he practically used his own discretion in letting people into the office?
—A. I think he did.

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- Q. Is he man of great intelligence?—A. I can't say of that.
- Q. As to the matter of passes—you knew passes were issued?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you ever give a pass to a friend to get in?—A. Not that I know of, unless they were there during the day and could not get through with their business, and wanted to come the next day.
- Q. Did you give over-dinner passes?—A. I think I have.
- Q. Over and above these passes, you never gave any?—A. Not that I know of.
- Q. You would swear that?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know whether other clerks gave passes for admission into the office?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Who would be supposed to give passes?—A. I do not know, I am sure; it was done by different boys in the office; there were lines leading up to the different wickets. If there were five or six men in front of a wicket before dinner or before four o'clock they would give them passes to come into the office after dinner or next morning.
- Q. There were three wickets at which clerks were admitted to give passes?—A. Yes; the clerks gave passes to men at their separate windows.
- Q. Mr. Fawcett and yourself said there were only yourself and Mr. Hurdman who would be entitled to issue such passes; is that a fact?—A. I don't know; I know each man had charge of a line.
- Q. I suppose each clerk could issue a pass if he chose?—A. That is if they were doing business at his own wicket.
- Q. If he wrote a pass, I suppose McGill's would be as effective as these passes would be?—A. I don't know I am sure; the door-keeper received the passes.
- Q. Was there any check of what passes he received; and what passes he refused; did you put the office stamp on the passes you gave?—A. I think some were stamped, others were not; sometimes the stamp was up stairs.
- Q. Did you ever give instructions to the door-keeper as to what passes he was to receive?—A. Not that I remember of.
- Q. In other words the door-keeper had no instructions about passes—about making a distinction between the authentic and unauthentic passes?—A. I never remember giving him any instructions.
- Q. Did you ever sign passes similar to the one on the table?—A. I think I have; yes.
- Q. Was it that kind of a pass that was issued by Hurdman and yourself?—A. Similar to that.
- Q. That would be considered an authentic pass?—A. Yes, sir, I think so.
- Q. Did it always bear a signature?—A. Sometimes, and sometimes not; I can't remember that.

By the Commissioner :

- Q. Do you recognize that as the office pass?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you recognize the writing? Whose writing is that?—A. I think it is Mr. Clark's writing.
- Q. You are familiar with it?—A. Yes, I know his writing.
- Q. In the matter of numbers did you have a regulation as to giving out numbers for admission into the office?—A. Not that I remember of.
- Q. Who had the regulation of giving out the numbers?—A. I think it was the door-keeper.
- Q. He had practically full discretion in the matter of numbers?—A. I think he had.
- Q. We were given to understand that you were sort of court in the matter?—A. Sometimes if they got into discussion I tried to straighten it out as well as I could.

By Mr. Armstrong :

- Q. You said that the door-keeper—I suppose you mean Villeneuve—had a list on which he put names. I want to know a little more about that. You say that

you had something to do with the management of that?—A. He went out and put the names on the lists, that is all I know.

Q. Did he write down the names himself?—A. Sometimes they signed their own names on them.

Q. Sometimes he wrote the names himself?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. You believe that he could write?—A. I wouldn't swear to it.

Q. How about that?—A. Well, I saw him with a pencil in his hand going through the movements of writing; wouldn't swear to it.

Q. Never seen him writing?—A. No.

Q. Never seen him with a book in his hand?—A. Not that I remember.

Q. You don't know whether he could write or not?—A. No, sir, I couldn't say.

Q. Didn't it strike you as rather ridiculous to give the issuing of passes to a man that couldn't read?—A. I wouldn't swear that he cannot read.

Q. Don't you consider it rather extraordinary that the door-keeper was under no authority of any one, as far as we can make out; no one seems to have been responsible for the man?—A. I don't know; I had nothing to do with Villeneuve at the door; it was not my position to inquire whether he could read or write.

Q. Did you ever admit any person at the door of the office out of his turn?—A. Never that I remember of.

Q. Never received any money from any one for letting them in?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Joseph McGill?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen him in the recorder's office?—A. I have seen him there sometimes.

Q. Frequently?—A. No, not of late.

Q. During the summer, at the time that the congestion at the gold commissioner's office was greatest and the miners could not get in, he had the run of the office to do his business?—A. I don't know that he had.

Q. He practically admitted that?—A. I couldn't say; I have seen him in the office at different times.

Q. Would he be able to see the documents which contained the recording of claims?—A. I don't know that he ever did.

Q. Do you think that he would have access to these books?—A. It might be possible.

Q. Was his work done under supervision, or was he free to use the books?—A. I don't think that he was free.

Q. What means were taken to overlook his dealings with the books?—A. I never saw him looking at the books.

Q. Did you ever see him writing in the clerks' part of the office?—A. Yes; I have seen him writing.

Q. I suppose many of the other lawyers' clerks were admitted in the same way?—A. Yes.

Q. They also had access to all the books?—A. I think they had; some of them had, I know.

Q. Were you aware that some of the men wrote passes, and then made a business of selling them for money? Was that ever reported to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were absolutely ignorant that any of the clerks in the recorder's office made money out of admitting people out of their turn into the office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you entirely ignorant that Villeneuve took money for admitting people into the office?—A. I don't know of his taking money.

Q. Did you ever remonstrate with Villeneuve for his method of admitting people?—A. I didn't see him admit people; I could not see the door most of the time from where I stood.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. How many books did you use in making the records during the summer in taking applications?—A. One, I think.

Q. Did people come and examine them while you were busy in the office?—A. No, sir.

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- Q. Did you use that book all the time during the day?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know how many books Mr. Hurdman used in connection with the bench claims?—A. He used two.
- Q. Did he use them alternately?—A. He used one, principally.
- Q. Do you know how long he was using that one before he began to use the other?—A. Well, the small book after that time—it was very seldom it was referred to.
- Q. Do you know whether they had stopped making any records in the small book and took to using the large book before Mr. Hurdman began?—A. Yes, sir. I commenced using the large book; I don't know of any entries made in the small book after the large book was used.
- Q. You don't know whether he used the small book?—A. I don't think so.
- Q. Would he have possession of that book while the office was open?—A. Yes.
- Q. Did Mr. Hurdman have all the work he could do, and more?—A. Yes.
- Q. I suppose it would be possible for any one to see this book during office hours?—A. No, sir; I don't think it would.
- Q. It would be possible for any one to do what Mr. McDougal has referred to?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you know Villeneuve was door-keeper, or a constable detailed for that purpose?—A. Well, he was not the only one; for a while, on the outside, there was a different one for a few days.
- Q. Do you know if Villeneuve was detailed daily for certain duties, and was placed in charge of the door?—A. I think there was an outside man in charge of the door for some time.
- Q. You don't know if he regulated the number or not?—A. I couldn't say that.
- Q. You don't know anything about how that was done?

By the Commissioner :

- Q. When did you begin issuing certificates?—A. It was in the summer some time.
- Q. What caused the issuance of these certificates?—A. What led up to it was, a number of people in the office would be in the office at 4 or 4.30 p.m. not through with their business, and they would be given a ticket to come back the next morning and finish their business.
- Q. When you issued these tickets in your case did you keep any check on the number you issued at any time?—A. I kept a rough check.
- Q. Could you tell at any date how many checks you issued?—A. No, sir, I couldn't.
- Q. What check did you keep on the tickets you issued?—A. Just from memory; just remembered seeing so many.
- Q. Then, practically, you kept no check at all?—A. I had an idea within one or two.
- Q. Did you have any means to identify the parties to whom you gave these checks?—A. It was impossible to do that.
- Q. Were you always certain that the parties who presented the checks were the parties who got them the evening before?—A. Yes.
- Q. Always?—A. Not always, but in certain cases; if I recognized a man in the office as getting a pass I would know him in the morning usually.
- Q. You might have been imposed on?—A. Certainly; it was almost impossible to keep people from imposing on one.
- Q. The checks were never returned to you?—A. They were given to the door-keeper.
- Q. As a matter of fact, did you see them after they left your hands?—A. I saw some of them.
- Q. Was that through arrangement or was it simply an accident?—A. Sometimes he would bring a number of them, lay them down, and after they would be burned.
- Q. By who?—A. By the man at the door.

Q. Who was the man at the door?—A. I cannot remember any particular one; often the passes were issued the night before and he would give them back to me and I would burn them.

Q. When? In the morning after the people were admitted?—A. I have done that on several occasions.

Q. Do you remember that Villeneuve was always door-keeper or was there some one else occasionally?—A. He was not always there.

Q. Do you remember any other door-keeper?—A. I don't remember who they were.

Q. Do you remember any door-keeper on any occasion?—A. Not just now; I don't think of any.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any door-keeper having received any money?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are positive of that?—A. No personal knowledge.

Q. Do you know if ever any clerk issued any of these passes for money?—A. No, I don't.

Q. That you are positive of?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many clerks were entitled to issue these passes; you were recording ordinary claims?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were entitled to issue them when there was an overcrowd of people that had to be attended to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who else?—A. The bench claim man, Mr. Hurdman.

Q. Who else?—A. I suppose Mr. Clark.

Q. What were his duties?—A. His duties upstairs were—he was taking applications for re-locations.

Q. Were there any other persons that had a right to?—A. I don't think so.

Q. Well, then, there was no understanding in the office? There was no rule laid down as to who could and who could not give these passes?—A. No, sir, not that I remember of; I simply understood that the clerks doing duty at the different wickets did so, each man like myself.

Q. And personally you never took any means of determining whether or not you were imposed on in any way by passes?—A. No, sir.

Q. As far as you know, any person would gain admission on these passes?—A. He might if given to another person.

Q. When you gave a pass to an individual what did he do with it; what means did you take to insure his returning in the morning?—A. To get in on the pass that was given him?

Q. What means did he take to get recognized; did he give his name to the door-keeper going out and have a number assigned to him or what?—A. I could not say.

Q. You don't know what means he took; simply went away with the pass and presented it in the morning. Would that admit him apart from his being called?—A. Well, of course, they were generally numbered.

Q. That is what I want to get at; in what way?—A. 1, 2, 3, &c.

Q. How were they numbered?—A. They were numbered as they were given.

Q. Who numbered them?—A. Sometimes I did—each man issued the passes to the men at his wicket.

Q. Suppose you got a list of numbers of passes that you numbered, and listed it on a system of numbers, to whom did you give that list of numbers?—A. I hadn't any list; Villeneuve was the man who had the list at the door. Sometimes it was drawn to his attention that a man was the first to get in in the morning.

Q. Was there any means taken to acquaint these men of the fact that they would be admitted the next morning?—A. It was pretty hard to.

Q. You never laid down any system with the object in view that those who got the passes should use them?—A. It was pretty hard to do that in the case of such a rush.

Q. You took no precaution of that kind; never took any precaution to know that the person presenting himself with the pass was the person who received it?—A. No, sir.

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Q. You took no precaution to insure that certainty?—A. It was very hard to take that.

Q. I suppose it would be difficult, but you didn't do it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of any traffic in passes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you not aware of any door-keeper other than Villeneuve?—A. No, sir, I am not.

Q. You cannot say at any particular time there was any other man there?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. When did you start this system of passes?—A. I don't remember that.

Q. You can give an approximate idea—last summer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As early as September?—A. Yes.

Q. You think the system was not in vogue before October?—A. I think so.

Q. You wouldn't swear?—A. It was in vogue before October, to the best of my knowledge.

By Mr. Armstrong :

Q. I take it that men who were there at any time in order that they might have precedence before men outside were given passes to get in, and sometimes left in?—A. I don't know.

Q. Sometimes you gave passes and allowed them to go away?—A. Yes, sometimes.

Q. As a rule you remembered these passes?—A. We remembered them sometimes.

Q. You kept a list of them?—A. Not always—sometimes.

Q. Sometimes. You said a moment ago you didn't keep any list?—A. I don't know that we kept a list in writing, but we kept track.

Q. You kept a list which was not in existence?—A. We kept a memo. of numbers.

Q. What sort of memo?—A. We issued a certain number of passes.

Q. You could tell how many passes were issued each day?—A. Couldn't say.

Q. As a rule you didn't know the men who came to your window?—A. I always identified three or four of them.

Q. Only three or four?—A. Well, you can't identify twenty-five or fifty.

Q. Did you let every man get in; did you not state that you kept no check on the numbers you issued?—A. It was impossible to keep a check.

Q. Did you keep an account of the number of passes you issued?—A. Just roughly; of course those who were in the office at four o'clock were allowed passes to come in the next morning.

Q. You burned the passes given by you?—A. Sometimes.

Q. Did Villeneuve give you any passes to burn?—A. I think he did.

Q. Would you swear he did?—A. I think he did.

Q. Would you swear he did?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want you to tell me about miners' licenses; those who wanted these were allowed in preference to men with other business, were they not?—A. Sometimes we were more crowded at times than others; if there were not many people in to get licenses any man that came could get in.

Q. What had a man to do when he came to get a miner's license?—A. Say what he wanted.

Q. Had he to sign a book?—A. If he wanted to get a license, yes.

Q. He signed a stub in the license book?—A. That's all, I think.

Q. He always signs the stub?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it an invariable rule for a man getting a license to sign a stub?—A. Yes, sir, either by power of attorney or order, but if a man cannot write his own name another signs it for him.

Q. What do you mean by "order"?—A. Power of attorney.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You say sometimes another man signed for him?—A. If a man could not write, the man behind him signed his name and he would make his mark.

Q. He would make his mark?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Armstrong :

Q. Supposing a man came to get a license for another man, could he get it?—A. Not that I know of; I have never issued miners' licenses.

Q. Who has charge?—A. Different people.

Q. Have you ever had charge of that work?—A. No, sir.

Q. You can't tell me the names of any clerks who had charge of it?—A. Yes, Mr. Wright.

Q. You were head clerk in the office?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Who was?—A. I don't think there was any; I never was appointed head clerk.

Q. You were on equal standing?—A. Well, I never was appointed head clerk.

Q. You tacitly had that position, though?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. You were head clerk in that your salary was higher than the others?—A. No, my salary was not.

Q. On the 20th could you tell me who issued miners' licenses?

Mr. TABOR.—Mr. Commissioner, have you arrived at any decision with reference to the date yet?

THE COMMISSIONER.—Yes.

By the Commissioner to Mr. Bolton :

Q. I asked you if you knew of any traffic in these passes; do you understand what I mean?—A. Yes, sir, I heard there was, but it never came to my knowledge.

Q. What did you hear?—A. I heard there were passes issued outside of the office.

Q. Outside of the office?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any reason to think that a person who got a pass handed it over to another to use it?—A. It occurred to me sometimes that it might be done.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that it has been done?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. Give your reason, please?—A. It would only be natural it would be done.

Q. Have you any reason to know of any particular case: to think that you have been deceived?—A. No, not in any particular case.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. But you swore in answering me that you never heard that there was such a thing as trafficking in passes?—A. I don't think I did.

Q. But you swore to me that you never heard so?—A. I don't think I did.

Q. Can the evidence be looked up to see if he stated that he never heard there was trafficking in passes?

Mr. BOLTON.—I had knowledge of hearing of such a thing.

Mr. TABOR.—How many times have witnesses to be asked questions over and over again? there are rules laid down by the highest authorities; that rule should apply here. There are two gentlemen examining at the same time and asking the same thing over and over again.

The COMMISSIONER.—I notice some questions are asked over and over again.

Mr. McDUGAL.—It is a curious state of things, according to law, if a person who has sworn one thing, and I rise to ask if he has sworn whether that was positive or not; I should like the evidence looked up.

Stenographer referring to notes found the question referred to was "Did you ever hear of any traffic in passes?"—Answer "No, sir."

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By Mr. McDougal:

Q. You were then aware that people—at least it was brought to your knowledge that certain people did traffic in passes?—A. It was not brought to my knowledge.

Q. Did you take means to stop that, or did you let things go on just as they were?—A. I wasn't running the show.

Q. In fact you were not responsible for everything done in the office?—A. I was not responsible for it.

Q. Who was responsible for the general admission of miners into the office?—A. I am not here to answer for it; I don't know I am sure.

Q. Do you mean that you refuse to answer, or that you don't know?—A. There were half a dozen people who were in charge of the offices; there were offices up stairs—the land office and other offices which I had nothing to do with at all.

Q. Was there some confusion in the minds of the clerks as to who was in charge?—A. I cannot tell you what was in their minds.

By the Commissioner:

Q. In what way did this knowledge come to you of the traffic in passes?—A. Some person told me on the street.

Q. Had you ever heard of any specific case, or was it simply intimated to you that there was such a traffic?—A. Just simply intimated I may say.

Q. These were the only passes you issued?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you ever heard of anybody issuing passes outside of the office—irresponsible parties?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you knowledge of any one other than those entitled to issue passes doing so?—A. No, sir.

Q. Just those entitled to issue them?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. What are your office hours, Mr. Bolton?—A. About 9.15 a.m. until 4 p.m.

Q. You remained in the office working very often after four?—A. Generally there until five.

Q. You can't get through your work during office hours?—A. No, sir, we cannot.

Q. Yourself and Mr. Hurdman, I understand, have had more than you could do; therefore in the issuing of passes, and matters of that description you would have to do it as hurriedly as possible?—A. Yes, very hurriedly.

Dr. ROBINSON, called and testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal:

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. I landed about the 24th of May last.

Q. You have just heard Villeneuve swear that he never accepted money at the door; would that statement be true or not?—A. It would not.

Q. Do you know Villeneuve?—A. I know him by sight.

Q. Do you see him now? Which is he?—A. (Dr. Robinson points Villeneuve out.) That is the man.

Q. Did you ever pay him any money for admission into the office?—A. I gave him one dollar.

Q. Describe the transaction?—A. I wanted to get into the office; it was much crowded; they were giving out numbers. I went down one afternoon and rapped at the side door. I asked Mr. Villeneuve if he would give me a number. I took a

piece of paper in which I had folded a dollar, the last dollar I had, and handed it to him.

Q. That was Villeneuve?—A. Yes.

Q. He took the dollar, and what did he say?—A. I don't know that he said anything; I came next morning to the door about 8.30.

Q. Did the door open just after nine? Did you get in?—A. I went in with the crowd at the side door.

Q. That is to say on the north side of the office?—A. Yes.

Q. This side you mean?—A. The river side, not the side this way.

Q. Did other people get in when the door opened at nine o'clock?—A. Yes, there were three or four ahead of me; yes, they got in the side door until after ten o'clock.

Q. Do you know how people got in who were not with you?—A. No.

Q. Were you in the office from nine until you did your business? What time was that?—A. About ten-thirty.

Q. During that time what did you observe?—A. I observed that the front door didn't open.

Q. Nobody entered the front door from nine until ten thirty, and a large crowd of miners stood outside of the door?—A. Yes.

Q. Did it appear to you that the clerks were very busy?—A. Yes, all busy.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. What date was that?—A. It was about—I don't know, I could find out.

Q. You could tell what month it was in?—A. August.

Q. You will have to find out the date to know who was on the door, because in August the police were in charge of the door. This gentleman will have to refresh his mind?—A. Your son was with me. I wanted him to go with me to see how things were, so he could give the information to you.

Q. Did my son have that information?—A. Yes, I told him you should know of this.

Q. That is what you told him?—A. Yes, and told him he could give you the information.

Q. I must call my son.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. Your object in speaking to Mr. Fawcett, jun., was that he might pay this money and know what was going on at the office, that he might enlighten his father, so that steps might be taken to improve the means for admission into the office?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Was that the object of your seeking admission?—A. No, sir, I wanted to get into the office.

Q. Did you feel that your were bribing Villeneuve when you gave him that money?—A. I didn't feel that I was bribing Mr. Villeneuve. I thought the money was well earned.

To Mr. FAWCETT.—Have you the means of finding out?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Yes, sir; we want to find out the time.

The COMMISSIONER.—You swear that it was Villeneuve?

Mr. FAWCETT.—He has sworn that the front door didn't open until 10.30; that is what I want to investigate.

The COMMISSIONER.—You are positive that you gave pay to Villeneuve?

Mr. ROBINSON.—He took it in his hands. I cannot tell whether he dropped it or not.

Q. You don't know whether he knew it?—A. I rapped at the door with a piece of silver; that was all I did; I was a chump to give a bill.

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Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't know anything about that; it is a matter of keeping the door closed until 10.30, and it is a matter about which we will have to further investigate.

By Mr. Armstrong :

Q. When you were admitted the next morning you supposed Villeneuve had discovered the dollar?—A. No, sir. I walked in and he didn't pay any attention.

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. The conversation you had with young Fawcett; was that after being in the office?—A. Yes, after.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Were there a number of people around the door in the afternoon; that is the door which led upstairs?—A. Yes.

Q. You went through the door that went up stairs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was quite a number of people there in the spring?—A. A big jam.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Were you aware that there was a policeman outside of the door?—A. No. I knew there was a policeman at the door when I went in.

Q. Do you know their names?—A. No.

Mr. HARRY W. COBB, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. McDougal :

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. I came on the 10th of June.

Q. Have you had much business at the gold commissioner's office?—A. Frequently.

Q. Did you know it was almost impossible to get in?—A. I did.

Q. Did you pay money to get in?—A. I did.

Q. To whom did you pay it?—A. To the doorkeeper.

Q. Could you recognize him in court?—A. I think I could.

Q. Can you point him out?—A. (The witness pointed to Mr. Villeneuve.)

Q. Is that the man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did you pay him?—A. I slipped two dollars into his pocket.

Q. Did he seem to know that the dollars had arrived there?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. Did he let you in?—A. Yes, sir, he let me in the door.

Q. How did you come to get into the office?—A. Well, I couldn't afford to stand outside.

Q. Did you hear any other people complaining?—A. I heard something of the kind; I thought if I could get in I had better.

Q. Why did you think you could get in by paying money?—A. I heard it intimated.

Q. Did your partner get in in the same way by paying money?—A. No, sir, I don't think so.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You said just now you gave money for admission into the office?—A. Yes; he was on the inside when I entered.

Q. You had got inside before you gave the money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you give it to him when you were in?—A. He let me in; I had seen him several times; he knew me. I went to the side door; he said you can't get in. I asked him if he could not let me in. He said yes, so I went in.

Q. He said you couldn't, and then when you asked him he said yes; what did you understand by that?—A. I understood he wanted something outside of that to let me in.

Q. Are you sure he knew?—A. He turned his right side towards me and I slipped the money into his pocket; I don't think he saw me give it to him at the time I put it into his pocket.

Q. On which side of the coat?—A. The right side.

Q. You gave it to him gratis; he didn't ask you for it?—A. No, he didn't ask me for it.

Q. You did give it to him corruptly?—A. I gave it to him as a matter of friendship.

Q. You gave it to him because you thought it necessary to do so?—A. Well, yes, I didn't think I could afford to wait around all day; I was willing to give two dollars rather than stand outside.

Q. You are positive that was the man?—A. That was the man into whose pocket I slipped the two dollars.

By Mr. Armstrong:

Q. Did you slip two dollars in the left pocket or the right; do you think he felt your hand?—A. No.

Q. Why did he turn around?—A. I don't suppose he wanted to stand there all day; I said I put two dollars in his right pocket; he was standing one way and I the other. (The witness showed the relative position of the accused and himself and the movements they went through.)

Q. When you came to the door did you think if you gave him something he would let you in?—A. I thought so.

By the Commissioner:

Q. You only thought so? Had you any previous knowledge of his doing that?—A. Only heard it on the streets in rumour.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. What date was this?—A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Approximately?—A. I think it was about the last of August.

Q. You say he let you in before he got the money?—A. I didn't pay him until I was inside; I simply gave him the money.

Q. As far as you know he knew nothing about it?—A. He must have known something.

Q. Why?—A. Well, when a man turns his right side to you, and edges up to you he is apt to expect something.

Q. How many people were there at the time?—A. Well there were a number in the office.

Q. You were close to him?—A. I was not far off.

Mr. TABOR.—Have we had your ruling, sir, regarding the point as to whether you will admit evidence on charges subsequent to the 25th of August?

The COMMISSIONER.—Do you want it now? I have consulted with the legal adviser here and have come to the conclusion that I can only hear charges under that commission that occurred before the 25th of August. If there is any way in which I can go on and hear others, I am quite willing to do so,—if there is any legal method—and further I intend to refer the matter to the minister and ask for another commission or an enlargement of this.

Mr. TABOR.—As I read the commission, Mr. Commissioner—

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The COMMISSIONER.—It is clear in the commission. I can not legally administer an oath to witnesses giving evidence on charges after that date, neither can I subpoena witnesses.

Mr. McDUGAL.—Is there no appeal from the decision of that legal point? Can we bring before Judge Dugas the legal points involved in that decision?

Mr. CLEMENT.—No. The wording of the commission is perfectly clear. There is not a scintilla of doubt about it. You can't get over it.

Mr. McDUGAL.—There is no appeal?

Mr. CLEMENT.—No.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I know little of law, but it doesn't appear to me that the meaning of that document excludes the examination of evidence as to misconduct that occurred after the 25th of August. Now, these charges were made in the letter; have been made since; are still made; and made every day, and the examination should be made into matters into which the commission refers. There is nothing referred to as to time at all. The document does not say that the charges prior to that shall be examined, but that an examination shall be made into the statements and complaints. They refer to certain actions made from day to day, and made still, and it is utterly impossible to read it any other way than that this investigation should consider charges up to the present time.

The COMMISSIONER.—Unfortunately it is otherwise.

Mr. TABOR.—Your judgment has been given Mr. Commissioner. It is highly irregular. (Referring to Mr. McDougal's remarks).

Dr. I. McWM. BOURKE.—Before you give judgment, sir, I should wish to ask if it applies to others who bring charges in the same position as the miners' committee.

The COMMISSIONER.—Certainly it does.

Dr. BOURKE.—You addressed two letters to me in which you expressed yourself as having information that people bringing charges must charge fraud. Have you arrived at the opinion that people should be excluded from court if they don't charge fraud.

The COMMISSIONER.—It must be some misconduct on the part of the officials, but if it is a case of contest for title it will not be heard.

Dr. BOURKE.—You rule that there must be fraud?

The COMMISSIONER.—There must be some specific statement of misdoing, and misdoing is fraud.

Dr. BOURKE.—That is a distinction.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is a distinction.

Dr. BOURKE.—In the letters from you, you said one must charge fraud or fraudulent conduct.

Mr. TABOR.—Misdeeds or malfesance—one or the other.

Dr. BOURKE.—Am I to understand that we have no appeal to the judge for his ruling in this matter?

The COMMISSIONER.—That is what the legal adviser says.

Dr. BOURKE.—If we apply to the judge for a mandamus, would you hold to his decision on the point?

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't think I would be compelled to.

Mr. CLEMENT.—No.

Dr. BOURKE.—I have not had an opportunity of inspecting the commission, and I would ask for the privilege of inspection of the document.

The COMMISSIONER.—It was read here, and the essential part of it published.

Dr. BOURKE.—I was not here when it was read; I was not engaged in the case, and so did not hear it.

The COMMISSIONER.—The essential part of it has been published.

Dr. BOURKE.—I apply to read the document.

The COMMISSIONER.—You may read it now if you wish.

Dr. BOURKE.—And also any instructions that would throw any light upon it.

The commissioner hands Mr. Smart's letter to Dr. Bourke.

Mr. TABOR.—Your ruling is final, Commissioner?

The COMMISSIONER.—I cannot take it up. If there is any other way that it can be legally done, I would go on, but I have been advised that I cannot legally admin-

ister an oath referring to charges after the 25th of August. As I remarked, I might be legally stopped.

Mr. TABOR.—There are two acts provided for commissions—one general act and one private—for examination under oath. One of these was issued last year, and referred to the acts of civil servants. It may be a questionable point, whether this very commission would be entitled to inquire into the acts of civil servants, because there is another act provided for it.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is a misfortune.

Dr. BOURKE.—I see, sir, in that letter of instructions to you, that it says your commission is “to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against government officials in the Yukon Territory.”

The COMMISSIONER.—That refers to the commission.

Mr. GEORGE.—I would ask you if your decision, that you have just rendered, also confines the charges to those specific allegations in that document forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the committee of miners?

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't think so. The commission is pretty wide, and the memorial is wide, so that anything coming before the 25th August can be brought in under it, but the commission clearly points out that it is to that memorial and the charges therein set forth and referred to that I am to take note of and investigate.

Colonel MCGREGOR.—I have no desire to induce the commissioner to go beyond the province of the document in hand; but I am satisfied that it is not filling the mission for which the commission was granted if it is limited to that date. I am speaking as one of the members of the erstwhile miners' committee that sent the memorial on which the commission was granted in response. I have no knowledge of law. But the way I understand the royal commission (and I have had some experience in commissions; probably not so much as some of my learned friends); the way I understand it was the commissioner that was to investigate into charges was not limited to the date of the commission, but up to the time that his labours would be considered to be completed.

The COMMISSIONER.—I wish it had been so.

Colonel MCGREGOR.—I feel satisfied that if it is not done so it will not be satisfactory. The miner's committee are not seeking charges, but allegations and charges are seeking them from early morn to night. The miners' committee are not the only body that is doing this. I think the *Nugget* is doing a good deal; and the outside press is full of it; and the *London Times* as well—all make these charges fully as strong as the miners' committee has made them. I don't wish the miners' committee to be placed in the light of the prosecution of these charges. The whole community is prosecuting as much as they are. At the same time I feel satisfied that if the commission is limited to that date, it will not give satisfaction.

The COMMISSIONER.—Why was the memorial made? You represented certain conditions existing before the 25th of August. Why did you make a memorial if you were not prepared to go on as far as that date?

Colonel MCGREGOR.—Several months have elapsed since that time, and a great many parties who were in and could be brought as witnesses, and to whom the charges referred, have left the country, and there is a new order of things.

The COMMISSIONER.—My legal adviser has advised me that I cannot legally administer an oath in any transaction that occurred after that date; and if I do I might get into trouble.

Colonel MCGREGOR.—I have no desire to induce you to go beyond your power.

The COMMISSIONER.—If there is any other legal way to take the investigation up, I will do so, and will urge the minister by the next mail to extend this commission, or have a new one. Regarding the letter that was read yesterday by Mr. Armstrong—that is only the deputy minister's opinion, and perhaps under the instructions of the minister. Even the minister doesn't always utter the law. Even the minister cannot override the law. I am sorry I am stopped.

Colonel MCGREGOR.—I have never had any desire that charges should be proved against the officials; but to give general satisfaction. I am speaking on behalf of the committee of which I was one. All I can say is that that order does not satisfy the committee.

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The COMMISSIONER.—I regret that as much as you do, and perhaps more.

Colonel MCGREGOR.—I do not desire to incriminate officials. If they are guilty, it is better for the community to know it. If not, it is better for themselves to be cleared from the charges which have been made against the whole official body.

The COMMISSIONER.—Still this memorial speaks of a number of things:—the closing of the commissioner's office; the closing of Dominion Creek; charges against the mining inspector—that is simply a matter of opinion; charges against Mr. Wade; and the post office is referred to. All these matters can be gone into; it will take some time to settle them. As far as I can I will assist you to go on; if any other legal way can be adopted I will use it. I will consult the legal adviser, and if there is any other way we can go on under oath, or by statutory declaration, I will do so. Meantime I will ask the minister for another commission or an extension of this.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I would point out that the post office was not mentioned in the petition.

Dr. BOURKE.—I beg to recognize the force of what you say, Mr. Commissioner. I see you have no other course. I am satisfied of that. I presume that charges up to that date will be heard.

The COMMISSIONER.—Yes.

Mr. McDUGAL.—You ask why we wrote the memorial. It was not that an inquiry might be made into the veracity of the miners' committee, but to get a royal commission to inquire into the way official business was done in this country, and it appears to be by the whole wording, a desire to find out whether the miners' committee was a body of men who wish to speak the truth.

The COMMISSIONER.—Certainly.

Mr. McDUGAL.—The commission rather assumes an aspect of a commission that wishes to inquire into the conduct of the miners' committee rather than into the conduct of public officials.

The COMMISSIONER.—I beg your pardon—I have assisted you in every way I could by doing anything which was suggested.

Mr. McDUGAL.—Can you be surprised that any one cannot carry on a prosecution which commences, say 25th February, before which no matters can be brought up which occurred after 25th August?

The COMMISSIONER.—It may be surprising, but all I can say is I am quite as much surprised and disappointed as you are. I regret it, but I will take such steps by any legal method I can to go on with the investigation, and if you wish I shall ask for an enlargement of the commission, or a new one to end on such a date so that everybody will be satisfied. I cannot override the commission; there is no use.

Mr. GEORGE.—I would like to express myself now, as on Friday morning. We have all heard, sir, you express the desire to make the fullest kind of an investigation. We believed you, and do yet. Nevertheless, since your commission has been so grossly limited—

The COMMISSIONER.—Not grossly, Mr. George, be careful of your language.

Mr. GEORGE.—Badly limited—the word was probably ill-chosen—that we are seriously hampered. In ignorance of your limitation, in the public interests, we had been encouraged to make charges which we cannot investigate, and it is a very unpleasant matter for the officials charged. For instance, I will give you an illustration—Mr. Fawcett is here, by invitation of yourself, and has been charged of extorting money from people before recording claims. This occurred subsequent to the date of the memorial—

The COMMISSIONER.—I would rather, Mr. George, that you do not refer to these matters at present.

Mr. GEORGE.—I was going to suggest that it was a hardship against Mr. Fawcett in preferring charges which we cannot investigate.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is an unfortunate occurrence that it is so. I am very sorry. I would not have raised the point.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I don't wish to argue about that. I recognize your point. I wish to state on behalf of myself and the miners' committee, that what we hoped and applied for was a commission of inquiry into the conduct and acts of officials

here—a commission to hear charges and hear the defence, and to adjudicate their wrong. We consider it a limited commission; and in this limited sense that we cannot hear charges against officials after a certain date, notwithstanding the late arrival of the document, it is time thrown away in taking part, and we have decided to withdraw our charges. We have no desire to go on. As chairman of the committee, we wish to withdraw under that commission. I would suggest that you ask for a parliamentary commission.

The COMMISSIONER.—The parliament would have to decide that.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I would like the legal adviser to give a ruling if we cannot appeal from your decision.

Mr. CLEMENT.—I don't rule; I simply advise the commissioner.

The COMMISSIONER.—You can object to my ruling, and apply for a mandamus to go on.

Mr. McDUGAL.—You said you thought it was impossible to go on.

Mr. CLEMENT.—I gave that as my opinion.

The COMMISSIONER.—You can appeal to the judge, and if you can succeed, and he is able to order me to go on legally, I will be most happy to do so. I don't think anyone can say that I stood in the way except in cases of contest. Those I objected to and do yet, but as far as any allegation made in this document is concerned I am quite willing to go on and do everything in my power. You have only to make a suggestion to have it carried out, if there is any legal way in which I can do so. I will consult with the legal adviser and others, and any possible way in which evidence can be taken legally I will take it. I will write the minister at once and urge him strongly to give another commission or to have this one enlarged. One is as easy as the other.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—Will you suggest that something be said about expenses?

The COMMISSIONER.—I have pointed that out already. I am disappointed that you are not ready to go on.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—You will see that many men have left the country; we could bring similar cases that have occurred since and have witnesses on the spot. It doesn't matter to us about the commission being extended to July or with no limitation with regard to it. We may not be in the country. We may be too busy to attend to it. We have other business to attend to instead of attending a commission that runs on until July. We cannot afford it. Furthermore we think the commission should inquire, not listen to charges we shall bring.

The COMMISSIONER.—Here these allegations are made, and I think it is your duty to put in charges or evidence sustaining the charges you have made.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—I think, sir, it is in the interest of the government to find out whether these charges are true or not. Let the Government find out, not simply listen to our charges.

The COMMISSIONER.—There have been charges made to me and I will go on with them even if you drop out. You have made serious charges, and the government acting under your statement has issued this commission. Now you drop them. The public may take a different view from that you hold in the matter. I am sorry that you dropped it. However, I will go on and do the best I can. There are certain charges laid which I will take up. I was under the impression you had referred to the post office here, but you have not. I didn't expect the commission would satisfy everybody. People have their opinions and will stick to them. I will have to make other arrangements.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—We withdraw from it on account of the limitation.

The COMMISSIONER.—You have incurred the responsibility of making statements which you refuse to substantiate.

Mr. McDUGAL.—No, we don't, but I submit this is not a proper commission of inquiry.

Mr. CLEMENT.—You are talking nonsense.

The COMMISSIONER.—You should have some respect for yourself Mr. McDougall, if you have none for other people. Your opinion does not rule in this country I am glad to say. It would be better if you would restrain yourself. You come into the government offices and insult people who are quite as intelligent and respectable as

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you are, Mr. McDougal. I should like you to have some degree of propriety before this Commission.

Mr. McDUGAL.—The point has been raised in court, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—Express yourself in proper terms, or I will listen no more to your remarks.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I am quite prepared to take the consequences.

The COMMISSIONER.—I will give you a lesson in civility unless you conduct yourself in a proper manner.

Mr. McDUGAL.—I am prepared to have any lesson in civility.

The COMMISSIONER.—After this restrain yourself when you are addressing any person. If you have any charge to make against the purport of the commission do so in a proper manner.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—We have already withdrawn.

Mr. GEORGE.—On behalf of the *Nugget* I think the powers of the commission should be extended. Your powers will be widened when it is properly represented at home. At the same time if we could prove the taking of one thousand dollars after the 25th of August it would substantiate our charges which were made before the 25th; but it is so limited that it will appear that it is not doing us as ample justice as we would like. In behalf of the *Nugget* we would withdraw from the case.

The COMMISSIONER.—Are you prepared to adopt any other system? I would like to have the charges go through. I am sure Mr. Fawcett would too.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I would like to see the charges go on. The charges are false.

Mr. GEORGE.—We have consulted over it since we learned how the land lay. I think if you make representations of your limitations the commission will be widened, sir, and we will be given the opportunity we desire.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett cannot remain here in the country. I would rather if you could go on. Mr. Fawcett would rather have it go on. There is the question of the closing of Dominion Creek. I am going on with that even if you are not here. If the miners' committee withdraw I will have to go on independently and ask somebody to represent the opposition in this case. You will see that Mr. Fawcett is charged with the opening and closing of Dominion Creek in your petition. It occurred before that. The date is prior. The statement that officials here have lost the confidence of the people would include that. Besides you have in your own charges, already preferred, made it your first charge, I think you will see, in looking over your list.

Mr. GEORGE.—But don't you see the predicament we are in? We cannot secure immunity for our witnesses; we cannot compel them to answer.

The COMMISSIONER.—As far as Dominion Creek is concerned—as far as I understand Mr. Fawcett's case, I don't think any witness will hesitate. I don't suppose yours will.

Mr. GEORGE.—Some of mine will. This information I dragged out from them involuntarily.

The COMMISSIONER.—You can draw your own inferences; if they don't think they have a proper case to state and the truth to tell.

Mr. GEORGE.—I think it would be, sir, unwise on your part. I am sorry but it would be unwise.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is for you to decide. The public impressions are that the truth comes out better under oath.

Mr. GEORGE.—The truth comes out more under oath, and if you put a man where you can't swear him legally it lessens your investigating capacity. So in justice to ourselves we withdraw from the case.

The COMMISSIONER.—I will have to go on in an informal way. Your witnesses will be subpoenaed. They will have to come forward to testify and I will be most happy to hear their statements.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I am very anxious. It is a hardship for me to wait here any longer than I have to. I would have been willing to have gone on before now. I was bound to stay and see this through. As I stated the charges are altogether without foundation and I want an opportunity to prove it.

The COMMISSIONER.—If the witnesses are here, such of them as are willing, will be asked to give statements, even if not under oath. I will have to investigate the question of the closing of Dominion Creek. It is alleged that Mr. Fawcett closed it. I don't see why you should hesitate. That is one of your specific charges put in by both the *Nugget* and the miner's committee.

Mr. GEORGE.—You see no one charge itself sufficient to warrant the *Nugget's* attacks on officials, or the writing of the memorial to our parliament, and therefore if that Dominion matter was the only trouble in this country we could not file a list of charges.

The COMMISSIONER.—There are so many charges made here that if you prove them all you will prove a good deal. There are so many things alleged in this memorial that if you withdraw the public will have its own opinion. The government will look at it in the same way. There was a commission to enquire into the charges made before the 25th of August. The memorial says "that many of the government officials have forfeited their claims to the people's confidence and respect by their conduct and action in certain matters." Well, they must have occurred before that date, the 25th of August, or the statement would not have been made. "Leading to strained relations which ought not to exist where the people have every desire to be loyal and law-abiding. The gold commissioner's office is practically closed." Why not go on with these charges?

Mr. GEORGE.—The reason why we cannot continue in this case is that the evidence we can secure may be from witnesses whose testimony would apply to a date later than the 25th of August, as was shown by the last witnesses.

The COMMISSIONER.—If the question of date was not raised?

Mr. GEORGE.—There would be some one raise the question.

The COMMISSIONER again reads from the Memorial:—"Also it is felt to be unfair that those connected with the administration should have opportunities of acquiring special knowledge should be allowed to compete with the miner in securing desirable ground." Then there is an allegation made against the Dominion lands agent, and the Crown timber agent. I don't see why you can't go on. If you refuse to go on and ask for another commission, it may be said that an opportunity was given to you to prove charges up to a certain date, and you had never taken advantage of it. When are you going to quit? If you don't take advantage of the present opportunity it is an evidence of want of good faith; I think the government will realize it at once.

Mr. GEORGE.—It is six months since the miners' meeting was held.

The COMMISSIONER.—If you don't wish to go on here that settles it. I will do what I have told you. You have been given an opportunity and won't take advantage of it.

FRIDAY MORNING, 24th FEBRUARY, 1899.

Charge No. 2, submitted by E. C. Allan, was taken up, which read as follows:

"That at the time pending the issuance of permits to prospect, as appeared in his own notice of 11th July, 1898, at 10 a.m., he did wilfully deviate from his said notice and issue a permit to Mrs. Koch." (Referring to Mr. Fawcett.)

The COMMISSIONER.—There is a case, too, on the list against Mr. Fawcett in connection with Mrs. Koch; are you ready to go on with that case, Mr. Fawcett?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I do not remember the lady. Is Mr. Allan in court?

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't see him.

Mr. FAWCETT.—To this charge I give the direct negative.

Mr. GEORGE.—You will support your direct negative by sworn testimony.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The charge is true inasmuch as I deviated from the said notice, for at the time this permit was given no arrangement had been made by the council

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with reference to issuing permits, and no notice had ever been made public or passed. The facts of the matter are these: From the beginning there was a difference between myself and the commissioner in reference to the closing of Dominion Creek hills and benches. People had been permitted by myself to prospect these hills and have their applications at the office, nothing preventing them from renewing their certificates except that the returns of survey had not yet come in and these returns would aid in identifying these hills to show where they were; pending that, everything that was necessary to be done had been done with reference to persons prospecting receiving their claims, so that on that account I had objected to this notice, or this so-called legislation if you wish, stating that Dominion Creek hill and benches were closed and readily objected to that on the ground which I have stated, because had they been closed it would have prevented those whom I had permitted to prospect from having their claims put on record, and thrown their claims open with the rest, so that after going on and prospecting with my permission they would have no protection whatever; probably many of them would lose their claims.

So that this lady comes to me on the 27th of May (I think some time then) one morning after I had had information about the closing of these hills and she says, "Major Walsh says I have to have a permit to prospect on Dominion hills, creeks and benches." Well, I told her I knew about no permits; I had heard nothing about any permits. About an hour after, Major Walsh came to me and said "I think we will issue permits for Dominion Creek, hills and benches;" that was the first intimation I had had of any permits being issued. "All right," I said. Of course I came to the conclusion that they concluded I was about right, and to prevent a hasty stampede they had accordingly decided to give a permit to any one who came.

About an hour later Major Walsh's cook comes back and says, "Major Walsh says I have to have a permit." I was very busy at the time, and unthinkingly wrote on a piece of paper "This will permit the bearer to prospect any section of ground on Dominion hills and benches, and as near as I can remember, shortly after she came to get a permit for her husband or some other friend. I told her to bring me a written order from Major Walsh saying that a permit should be granted. I had had time to think the matter over a little. Major Walsh came down a few minutes later and he said: "Did you give Mrs. Koch a permit?" I replied, "she came and told me you said she was to have a permit." He says, "I will have to get it from her; we will have to appoint a time for the issuing of these permits, and there will have to be public notice given."

So he departed and I expected, as he and Mrs. Koch seemed to be particular friends (I think she cooked for him) I thought she would get the permit from him. The end of it was that Mrs. Koch got nothing on her permit; she got no claim; she has received no claim yet on account of that permit. That is the full explanation of the matter.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Have you got a copy of the notice?—A. I have a copy of the notice which the council passed with reference to the issuing of permits.

Q. What is it?—A. I will find it in a minute; it is a notice of a meeting prior to that held on the 27th of June.

Q. What was resolved at that meeting?—A. I don't know whether it was passed on that evening or not; but I think it must have been, or, on the evening following. The date is not given but it says: "A meeting to discuss the questions of administration. Present: Major Walsh, commissioner of the Yukon district, and Messrs. Fawcett, Wade, Bliss and McGregor, T. D. Pattullo, secretary to the commissioner. Agreed, that on the opening of Dominion bench claims for location, permits to be issued to prospect the ground, after which the claims may be recorded if the work has been done to the satisfaction of the mining inspector.

"Agreed, that notice be given on Thursday, 30th inst., to the effect that permission to prospect bench claims on Dominion Creek will be issued at the office of the gold commissioner on and after 10th July, 1898. T. D. Pattullo, secretary of the commissioner, Yukon district."

The date 10th July, has been changed to the 11th.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't know but what that was the last meeting of the council.

By the Commissioner :

Q. I would like to ask you a few questions about the history of Dominion Creek; when was the creek closed—not the hills and benches?—A. The 15th day of November was the last date on which any applications were taken.

Q. What year?—A. 1897.

Q. Why was it closed then?—A. Just before this I had learned that a great many claims were being relocated over others that had been put on by description, but the last of the group that I heard of was just below second Discovery—Lower Discovery; when it was recorded number two consisted of some three claims, and A, B and C were recorded.

Q. This was number 2A, B and C?—A. Yes, 2A, B and C, I think, in this locality. I am speaking from memory now. That number or one of the others adjoining. The owners of the claims covering all these came in and told me of it—that the claims covered their ground. The next thing I learned was that there was no number "3" and that there was no number "2"; some one told me so. After I found that people were staking fractions over claims, which in this case as subsequently proved to be true by the survey, as, out of three full claims as applications that were recorded, there is only one fraction of a few feet. About number "27," below Upper Discovery, the same thing was going on. When I found that this was going on, that there was no means in the office of finding out whether in staking these fractions, or even in staking the claims, that they were not staking over ground already occupied, I came to the conclusion that the only thing I could do was to receive no applications until the creek was surveyed, and that is what I did.

Q. You closed it?—A. I closed it.

Q. The date of closure you have given; did you immediately report that to Ottawa?—A. Yes, and also to Major Walsh.

Q. Was it endorsed by Major Walsh?—A. It was.

Q. He approved of the creek being closed?—A. He was called in evidence on that same point in August up in court that would have been blocked on the ground. The question was brought up and at least one of the attorneys took the ground that the creek was never legally closed, so Major Walsh was called in. Major Walsh in his instructions had power over the mining regulations, and he was called in evidence. He was asked "Were you aware that Dominion Creek was closed?" He said "Yes." Then he was asked "Did you approve of it?" He said "Most certainly I did."

Q. That was given in evidence?—A. That was given in evidence in the case of Nelson vs. Donnelly, and on which reply has since been received.

Q. Had you any written instructions from Major Walsh to that effect?—A. I might have had a letter but I don't recollect at present, but I know he approved of what I had done. I have written instructions with reference to that remaining closed. There is a letter at present—

Q. That it was closed? Did you permit prospecting to go on on the hill-sides?—A. There was no recording or prospecting on the hill-sides until the spring, until the men were over their surveying.

Q. Then they began to prospect?—A. Yes.

Q. When?—A. In April—the first prospecting was in April.

Q. You received these applications didn't you in the office?—A. Yes, we noted them.

Q. Didn't put them on record?—A. No, because we were not in a position to designate them properly until the ground was surveyed.

Q. Was that privilege of prospecting and making applications for record abrogated?—A. No, sir, that was open to every one.

Q. Was it afterward abrogated?—A. It was under the resolution that declared the hills and benches closed.

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Q. Read the resolution; this question will come up again likely but I want to understand it.

Mr. Fawcett reads from the minutes of a meeting held in the commissioner's office, Dawson City, 30th May, 1898, to discuss questions of administration:

"Any locations made on a creek after it has been closed will not be recognized or put on record; this includes hill and bench claims as well as creek claims."

"Dominion Creek having been closed since the middle of November last it has been decided that the creek shall remain closed until further notice. This decision applies to hill and bench claims, as well as to creek claims."

Mr. FAWCETT.—I may say that this was moved by Mr. McGregor in council, and he gave as his reason for bringing up this resolution that he had told people on the creeks that the hills were not open, and said he was not going to be made a fool of, and so he presented this resolution.

Q. You were present at this meeting—A. I was present.

Q. Did you object?—A. I did.

Q. On what ground?—A. On the ground that men had gone out there under my permission and had prospected, staked their claims, made applications at the office, and their applications had been accepted, and I thought that this would simply throw them out, undoing the work I had done. It was no longer the rule of the gold commissioner; I was over-ridden by the council. That occurred on the 28th of May, and the creek was considered closed then.

The COMMISSIONER.—Does any person wish to ask any questions? Mrs. Koch should be here. I expected her here; we will have to make inquiries where we can get her. I don't know if she is in the country.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I know the *Nugget* made a great splurge over this permit.

The COMMISSIONER.—Do you wish to call in any other witnesses?

Mr. FAWCETT.—There is no member of the council here.

The COMMISSIONER.—When Mr. McGregor comes in it may be necessary for you to put this evidence in before you go out of the country. All the evidence here is on one side; if the other parties do not appear I cannot help it. I will summon them and if they are not here to represent themselves we will have to take the evidence submitted. I am not going to stop the investigation; I am going on as far as lies in my power and invite the public to assist. If there is any fraud or malfeasance I invite all to assist me in finding it out. I will do all in my power within the scope of the commission.

FRANK BUTEAU.—On behalf of the miners I wish to ask you a few questions. I was a member of a committee which went to see you last summer, some time in July. You will recollect that we asked you the question why was Dominion Creek closed. Do you recollect what you answered?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I think I answered, I don't know; that was regarding the hills and benches. That is the proper answer.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Why did you give that answer?—A. Because I didn't know—the hills and benches.

Q. You knew it was closed, but didn't know why? That was an ambiguous answer. Did you explain to Mr. Buteau the facts of the case?—A. I didn't think I had time.

Mr. BUTEAU.—We were four; one of the others was Frank Dunlevie.

The COMMISSIONER.—There is a charge against Mr. Fawcett for having wilfully, for the benefit of himself and friends, closed Dominion Creek, and the question relates to one Mrs. Emma Koch. I wanted to understand what were the circumstances which led up to Mrs. Koch's connection with Dominion Creek under the investigation for charges against Mr. Fawcett, having wilfully for himself and his friends closed Dominion Creek. I think you, Mr. Buteau, had better not ask your questions now, you can be heard at that time when that case comes up.

Mr. BUTEAU.—The matter of permits was among our questions; also we asked him the reason why he issued permits to prospect claims. He said "yes." We said

"why did you do so?" He said "a lady came to my office and said she had been sent by Major Walsh for a permit." He said he wrote her a permit.

Mr. FAWCETT.—He is telling it right.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you say that you wouldn't issue another after that?—A. Yes.

Q. Without having a written order from Major Walsh?—A. Yes.

Q. That's proper.

The third charge made by Mr. Allan of the *Nugget* was then taken up.

"That Mr. Fawcett was unfair and unjust to the miners through his office, in that, when through ignorance on the part of said miners, or through incompetence on the part of the gold commissioner, two applications were entertained for the same ground and both parties paid the entrance fee of fifteen dollars, the fee of the misled applicant was refused to be returned to him.

"Messrs. Charles K. Zorn and Andrew Nelson were both allowed to record the same claim, number 11 above on All Gold. The gold commissioner refused to return the money to Nelson, although the claim went to Zorn."

Mr. CHARLES K. ZORN, called and sworn.

By the Commissioner :

Q. What have you to say, Mr. Zorn?—A. Last winter, I think, about this time, I learned that a fraction, 11A below on All Gold which I had bought from a party named Henckman. Well, I learned that it was overstaked by another party. I looked at it and found that a man had restaked called Andrew Nelson, about two months after that. I went to town and wanted to find that man; I found him, he was on 11 below Hunker. I went up and told him about it, regarding the papers and transfer. He says, "yes, I restaked that fraction." I said, "we had better fix that up, there is a mistake somewhere." I went down and asked Mr. Fawcett and everything was all right. He soon found out that the clerk had made a mistake in the book. It was put in 11A above, instead of 11A below. That was a sure case. He said the property you bought belongs to you; you shall have it back. He gave me a written note that the property belongs to me, and the man told me he wanted his fifteen dollars and his right back. They gave him his right back, at the same time Mr. Fawcett was a little slow in giving him his fifteen dollars back. I said, I will pay that, I am sick and tired of waiting and want to go back to Hunker, and I said I will pay the fifteen dollars myself. I paid the man fifteen dollars and gave him in writing what Mr. Fawcett gave me when he gives the right back, and I paid him the fifteen dollars. The man was satisfied; he has since died in St. Mary's Hospital. The *Nugget* got hold of it and I had to come over clean from Sulphur again. I would rather give the whole fraction than be bothered with it. I have paid five dollars for my road-house expenses, and I will have to pay another five dollars back.

Q. You didn't authorize the *Nugget* to bring me into this action? You didn't ask them to have the case investigated?—A. I was asked about it, and finally when I came down in the office I read the paper, then we had a kind of talk about it, and he asked me, and I told the case then as I tell it now.

Q. You didn't authorize the *Nugget* or any one to bring this action?—A. Not at all.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett, do you want to ask him any questions?

Mr. FAWCETT.—No; he has told the thing correctly.

Mr. ZORN.—Now, I wish I didn't go there at all, because that time already I paid fifteen dollars. I would rather pay fifteen dollars just to get done with it.

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Mr. FAWCETT.—(Addressing the witness) Didn't I explain why I didn't give the fifteen dollars?—A. No, I don't remember. You know very well I sent my wife and she couldn't straighten the matter out with you and I had to come myself; it was mighty hard to get into that office; finally I got in, and I was glad to be out and paid fifteen dollars.

Q. Did you tell this matter to the *Nugget*?—A. Of course I did, when they asked me; I didn't go around the bush.

Q. They were hunting for information, and you told them on one occasion I kept fifteen dollars which I should not have exacted?—A. Yes; I would take that right now; I would pay my road expenses with it. I would rather have paid it twice in order to get rid of coming down here; the whole piece of property isn't worth it.

Mr. FAWCETT.—What Mr. Zorn has told you in connection with this case is about true. The *Nugget* charges the office with incompetency in recording the same ground twice, but the records show two different descriptions. A fraction number 11A above—that was the description given by a gentleman who recorded the claim, and it stood that way on the records. Subsequently it was found that this claim recorded by Mr. Henckman was number 11A below, not above.

The COMMISSIONER.—Have you any knowledge of how the mistake came to be made?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Here is the application (showing the application). It was afterwards corrected in the office. That was the original application, and after it was ascertained in a month or so, Mr. Bolton has scored that out and written the correction below, and the same was in the record, and the records show that ———

By the Commissioner :

Q. Just here would you explain who took that application. It was taken by myself in the first place. Have you any reason to think you misunderstood the applicant when he said "above" rather than "below"?—A. I have no reason to think so; I was always careful to read the applications before the man signed it and made affidavit to it.

Q. As nearly as you can recollect you believe he told you 11A above; you read it over to him?—A. Yes; he swore to it as 11A above and subsequently found out that it was 11A below, and 11A below was recorded by this other gentleman. Mr. Zorn purchased this claim; it was on record before. It was 11A below; 11A below was subsequently recorded by another party. In the record there was no conflict, but later on they found these were both on the same ground, and of course it was a matter for contest, in which case the party bringing the contest would, under the regulations, be liable to a fee of twenty dollars, which would be returnable to him if he won his case, and the other man would lose his fifteen dollars in any case.

Q. Who was the other man?—A. Andrew Nelson; so they arranged the thing between themselves, and wanted the recording fee back, and Mr. Nelson to have his right restored. His right was restored, but the returns having been made to Ottawa, the stub showing that fifteen dollars had been accounted for, I couldn't return it without taking it out of my own pocket.

Q. Did you report on the matter to Ottawa?—A. I have not done so because I had a contest on, and the fifteen dollars would have gone on in case one of the parties had lost his case. It was a matter never referred to Ottawa as to whether grants of this sort were returnable.

Q. In case where a man made an application in good faith erroneously, would you—?—A. In every case where returns were uncompleted I have allowed a man his money back, but where returns have been forwarded and the money accounted for it was out of my hand, and I could not return the money unless I paid it personally. There has never been any money paid back to any person after returns have been made; there are no regulations in connection with it; but I may say in connection with this action, that had I always insisted on the twenty dollars fee to be deposited with the complaint, the government would have had a great deal more money than they have now, because until the question came up about the

beginning of August last as to the legality of these complaints without a fee, the complaints were taken and investigated without any fee; so that there were no fees collected until about that time—so that instead of the government gaining by these transactions they would have lost taking it altogether. It is only my opinion that fees would not be returnable.

Q. Did the contestant deposit his twenty dollars?—A. No.

Q. He lost, did he?—A. Neither of them lost, because they arranged the matter between themselves without bringing it into court. They had paid fifteen dollars for an application fee. There are two certificates issued, as the records in Ottawa will show. That money is accounted for, but there was no deposit of twenty dollars exacted.

Q. So they still stand in debt to the government five dollars?—A. Yes.

Mr. ZORN.—You remember very well when I came in the office Isays, "Andrew Nelson wants his fifteen dollars back." I told you that I bought the property of a man who recorded once and paid for it, and I told him it was your duty to pay fifteen dollars.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The question was put before you to make the arrangements between yourselves.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You took these applications, and on the payment of fifteen dollars granted certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And where the certificate is granted the money is accounted for always?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was transferred to Ottawa and you couldn't pay it without taking it out of your own pocket?—A. If I had taken steps at the time and referred it to Ottawa it might have been payable now.

Q. You didn't take those steps?—A. No, I don't think the money would have been available because the twenty dollars contest fee would have been exacted.

Q. You didn't exact money for a protest?—A. No, I wanted to give every facility to the people who had a complaint; I didn't exact the money until I had to—until the question as to the legality of the proceedings was brought up.

The COMMISSIONER.—I offered Mr. George every facility in my power to go on with this investigation. I say this by way of explanation. If we cannot go on one way we can another. Mr. Fawcett wishes to go out of the country and wishes to vindicate himself as far as he can. Naturally in a contest of this sort there are two sides; both sides are right. There was never a contest yet in which both sides were not right even after the contest was decided, and in this case I am going on to investigate the matter as far as I can. If Mr. Fawcett submits his statements the other side may take the consequences. I do not know what Mr. George had in his mind when he formulated this charge so that I am unable to present his view of the case.

I think, if it is convenient to the witnesses here we will adjourn a hearing of this case until this afternoon and I will try to see Mr. George and learn what views he holds; we are disappointed in not having him to examine the witnesses on the facts he supposed he knew; I do not know how to put his case for him.

The question is the closing of Dominion Creek to the public; that matter I can understand. I am a surveyor and can understand why it was done. I have had something of the same kind to deal with myself; in this case I do not know what Mr. George's statements were to be, or what his contentions were to be. Whether Mr. George comes or not the statements of these parties will be taken; I will take their statement as far as I can. It is only due to Mr. Fawcett against whom this charge has been made. For him to go out of the country without having put his view of it at least would be unfair; it would be unfair to refuse him a hearing.

Mr. TABOR.—In arguing that there should be no investigation of charges made subsequent to the 25th of August, I do not do so with any idea of shielding anybody; I merely want to know the legal way in which evidence can be taken and the prosecution gone on with. Mr. Fawcett and the other gentlemen were anxious

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that these things should be investigated; they do not want this cloud resting on them. A great deal that has been said has been founded on rumour, and an investigation of this sort is the only way to get at things of that kind. I do not want the impression to go abroad that I make this objection for the purpose of shielding these officials.

The COMMISSIONER.—I think we all regret the occasion for this.

Mr. TABOR.—I think you join with me in regretting that it had to be raised; and I think everybody else does; the fault is not with us, the fault is with the gentlemen who issued the commission; it was an oversight.

The COMMISSIONER.—There is a charge here Mr. Fawcett, that you closed Dominion Creek. You gave at some length statements in connection with that in a previous case. Mr. George is not here and he laid the charge; the same charge is repeated by the aforesaid president and secretary of the miners' association as well; they are not here. I see some of the members of the miners' association here; are they willing to participate in this examination of Mr. Fawcett? I see Mr. McGregor, Mr. Galpin, Mr. Buteau. Are you willing, Mr. McGregor, to countenance this procedure?

Mr. MCGREGOR.—On behalf of myself, and some of the miners associated with me, I regret to be compelled to decline; I am not conversant with the matter—with that part of the catalogue; these other parties who were here yesterday were better up in this question.

The COMMISSIONER.—Are you willing to stay and ask any questions of the witnesses you may see fit?

Mr. MCGREGOR.—I have no objection as far as that is concerned, but, as I said yesterday, I beg leave to express disapproval of the commission being limited to the 25th of August, as in doing so it would cripple the workings of the commission and consequently would not fulfil the purposes for which it was granted. The spirit of the commission I consider cannot be carried out by limiting the time to the 25th of August. It is nearly six months ago, and since that a great many of the people in connection with these charges have left the place. I do not wish to make any comments on the matter; I feel satisfied that the fault is not with the commission here; that they are willing to do their utmost in investigating as far as in their power lies, but I cannot say whether it is with us or with the powers at Ottawa, but there has been a blunder made somewhere. We cannot suppose that if wrongs have existed before the 25th of August they have stopped at that date, and if we could have brought evidence that was fresh in our minds by investigating actions which had transpired since then it would have been more in accordance with our ideas. If the commission had been issued and reached here in reasonable time it would have altered the situation considerably; six months is quite a long time.

The COMMISSIONER.—As to this particular charge, that does not apply; Mr. Fawcett is charged with crime; the clerks are all here in the office or the vicinity. I don't think any objection would apply to this particular charge; it is a very serious one.

Mr. MCGREGOR.—I do not know anything about this case.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett is here, and the clerks are here, and the minutes of the council are here, which can be examined. Unfortunately only one of the members of the council is present, Mr. Fawcett.

The resolutions are here, and if you call them into question the original documents are here, and it is simply a matter of proof. As far as the question is concerned it is a public question. I don't see that the objection would apply that the witnesses have gone from the country. Mr. Fawcett, take the book and we will hear your explanation, and if anyone wants to ask any questions they may do so.

Mr. THOMAS FAWCETT, sworn:—

Mr. GALPIN.—You referred just now, Mr. Commissioner to the miners' association. I want you to understand that these charges are not made by the miners' association. We agreed at this big mass meeting that we would bring certain charges before you and ask you to investigate them. There were two charges brought by us and they have fallen through. This was a committee, not the miners' association. I am here to watch, as one of the miners, and shall be pleased to see Mr. Fawcett exonerated if innocent, and if any of the officials are guilty, would like to see them punished.

The COMMISSIONER.—I am aware of the fact that this memorial was presented by a committee of miners, but it is usual to talk of it as the miners' association. It is so usual to talk of it as the miners' association that the terms seem to be synonymous. I know the miners' association did not prepare this memorial, but a committee of the miners, but the miners' association sprung out of that committee. Now two members of the association (I don't know whether they did it with the authority of the association) preferred charges—the late president and secretary. They put in charges for investigation; they were here until yesterday pushing them; I thought to a certain extent they represented the miners' association

A VOICE.—No.

Mr. GALPIN.—They did not come under that light. Mr. McGregor, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. McDougal were members of the miners' committee that sent the memorial. They did not represent the miners' association in this matter.

The COMMISSIONER.—Am I to understand that the miners' committee is in no way connected with the miners' association.

Mr. GALPIN.—In no way; the committee has never been consulted about it; I understood they were to prosecute.

Mr. MCGREGOR.—There were no arrangements. Mr. McDougal undertook to prosecute the case of the payment of money for entrance into the gold commissioner's office. I don't think it was the intention of the members that he should continue all through.

The COMMISSIONER.—So that really there was no connection between the association and these two gentlemen in this matter at least. The two charges made alluded to, Mr. Galpin.

Mr. GALPIN.—The charges were brought before the present committee; these were the two; as far as they were concerned they were unproven.

The COMMISSIONER.—I was quite satisfied with the result; it was conclusive. You are still willing as miners to take an interest in the proceedings and to help to get at the truth, and incidentally as members of the miners' association as well.

You have at some length, Mr. Fawcett, explained the reason why Dominion Creek was closed in the case of Emma Koch; will you go over the same ground again and anything additional regarding the matter?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I would call attention to the reports of the council of 30th May, 1898:

“Dominion Creek having been closed since the middle of November last, it has been decided that the creek shall remain closed until further notice. This decision applies to hill and bench claims as well as to creek claims.”

The COMMISSIONER.—We would like to know the reason why the creek was closed first?

Mr. FAWCETT.—In 1897?

The COMMISSIONER.—Yes; please go over some of the general statements again.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I had learned from persons whom I considered reliable that claims were being staked over others that were already recorded under different descriptions; that the same land was being applied for and recorded by different parties; that is, there were a great many claims which had at first been put on by description, as second, third or fourth below some tributary adjoining the creek at a certain point not defined to any place where that tributary came in. That was when I first arrived in the country. I took the description as near as I could, and after probably a month I found that there was no way of being positive as to what ground

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was recorded unless recorded under some particular number, and even then numbers would be duplicated.

By the Commissioner :

Q. That was owing to the vagueness of the descriptions?—A. Yes, the people didn't number their stakes; they make their description refer to the confluence of certain creeks, or the nearness to other natural objects. Of course, descriptions of that kind are not reliable. At a later date I found ground recorded in that way was being staked over, or recorded under certain numbers, and in every case that came up before the creek was closed it was found claims overlapped others which were on record, and these claims were cancelled. Finding this done to a great extent, I found it necessary to close the creek, and I accepted no more applications for that part of the creek which I thought might be covered by any claims.

Q. That is, any disputed claims?—A. Yes, or by any claim at all; anything that would cause conflict. It was supposed at that time that the whole of Dominion Creek was practically recorded. There was nothing known about this wide tract or this lower portion, which was only begun to be worked about 1st January and subsequently recorded—that part which was never closed. I had practically closed Dominion altogether on the 15th of November. Until about the beginning of January I placed a limit to the closed portion.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. Because it included that portion where there were cases of conflict, or cases of the possibility of conflict.

Q. Afterwards you opened a part of it?—A. I closed it until I knew that all chance of conflict would be excluded in a certain portion, and below that I opened.

Q. You felt the portion that you opened was safe?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you define that closed portion now?—A. From Upper Discovery to No. 120 below Lower Discovery; that is the interval between the two discoveries and No. 120 below. On account of the complication, certain numbers were left out.

Q. That was your distinction?—A. Yes, from Upper Discovery to No. 120 below Discovery. Although it is known as No. 120 below, there are only thirty-six below Upper Discovery; the way the complication arose was that some people numbered from Lower Discovery and subsequently numbered from Upper Discovery to below Lower Discovery.

Q. They began at Lower Discovery and numbered upwards?—A. Yes, numbered upward to No. 13 above Lower Discovery and down for certain numbers.

Q. So that the same ground was in places covered twice?—A. Yes.

Q. And in places below Lower Discovery covered twice?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there cases where the same ground was applied for twice?—A. Yes, I am sure in cases the same ground has been applied for many times over.

Q. On account of this complication you closed the whole creek on November, 1897. Then you opened part of it?—A. After I found that all conflict would be confined within certain bounds I opened the rest. I left considerable space on the creeks between the closed portion and the open portion.

Q. During the closed period were there any applications made for hill-side claims?—A. None, not until April last.

Q. When did you order a survey of the disputed part?—A. It was in April before the surveyors got away; that was the first work for the surveyors after they arrived from Fort Yukon, as it was the most important.

Q. When did they begin?—A. I think about the middle of April.

Q. When they began operations people began applying for hill-side claims?—A. I think some had been prospecting, and inquired of me if the hill-sides were closed before that, in the spring, and of course they were answered in the negative.

Q. You permitted them to go on and prospect?—A. Yes.

Q. Did many people go?—A. Yes, quite a number.

Q. Did many apply for claims?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive these applications?—A. The applications were received and noted, but no record granted pending the returns of the survey, so that a proper description could be made.

Q. It would be easy for you to show from the records how many such applications had been made?—A. It would be; there was a notice published informing them when finally the hill-sides were thrown open.

Q. Would you look for that notice?—A. I think I have a copy in my pocket.
(Witness shows copy of the notice.)

Q. This is a copy of the records as noted in the bench claim book when the creek was thrown open. These were noted and reserved, and are marked by dotted lines showing that these were noted previous to the closing of the hill-sides?—A. Yes they were noted and surveyed.

Q. Would you kindly tell us when the hill-sides were closed and how (commissioner looking at notice)? This I suppose, inclosed by dotted lines are claims reserved from relocation when the creek was thrown open? The survey was made about the middle of April?—A. Yes, and completed about the 1st of June.

Q. That is completed the survey of the disputed portion?—A. Yes, having completed the survey of the disputed portion.

Q. After you had the returns for the survey in, what did you do then?—A. The returns of the survey were not completed until after that—in July sometime when the hills were finally opened. Mr. Cautley was making the returns, and they were not in a state sufficiently complete to make use of until after a great many things had transpired. The survey simply covered the creek claims, not the hill-side claims at all.

Q. When the returns of the survey were in did you take any proceeding with regard to the settlement of disputes of creek claims?—A. While the survey was being made I sent Mr. Cadenhead to take evidence on the creek with reference to all disputes; evidence was also taken by Mr. McGregor, mining inspector, and many disputes were settled by these gentlemen. Some, of course, of those who had recorded on the surveyed portion had with them a copy of the records on Dominion Creek, and in a great many cases those who had received subsequent locations never brought on any contest at all; they simply knew they had no case from the evidence. They were simply ruled out. Of course, there were more claims for which certificates were granted such as No. 23 below Upper Discovery which was found not to exist, and sold.

Q. This might call for further investigation?—A. But there was no rule for investigating matters of that kind where no ground existed, so that they didn't come up except in the case of *Nelson vs. Donnelly*, and another case where there were two claims for the same ground, in which it was given to one of them afterwards. I don't remember the case now; there were two cases before me.

Q. Those were contests on Dominion?—A. Contests on Dominion after the survey arising out of the survey and out of information obtained in that way.

Q. Can you state how many of these hill claims are allowed between Upper Discovery and No. 120 below?—A. I don't recollect, but there is a lot of them.

Q. Can you furnish me with a list?—A. Yes; I will bring a copy of the list.

Q. Then in the meantime prospecting was going on in the hill-side?—A. Yes prospecting on the hill-sides, and some parties who came in brought sketches from the surveyors locating in the office their claims.

Q. Did you grant a record for these?—A. Practically they had all the protection they needed; their applications were taken.

Q. You considered the application received tantamount to a record?—A. They were protected as well that way as on record; any further applications would not be received even if the record was not granted.

Q. When was that privilege stopped on the hillsides?—A. The 30th of May.

Q. What led to it?—A. A resolution by Major Walsh and his council.

Q. How was that council constituted?—A. The commissioner was the council himself, but there were other members of the administration whom he invited in for consultation; he sometimes sent written requests that we should call upon him. On this occasion there were present Messrs. Wade, Bliss, McGregor, myself, and Mr. Pattullo who acted as secretary for whatever was done.

Q. Do you recognize that as his report?—A. I recognize Mr. Pattullo's signature.

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Q. Would you read the part of it relating to the closing of the creek?—A. Mr. Fawcett reads:—

“Any locations made on a creek after it has been closed will not be recognized or put on record. This includes hill and bench claims as well as creek claims.

“Dominion Creek having been closed since the middle of November last, it has been decided that the creek shall remain closed until further notice. This decision applies to hill and bench claims as well as to creek claims.”

These council meetings were held after the office was closed; during the office hours all the officials were busy and Major Walsh himself was open to the public. These meetings, therefore, took place in the evening.

Q. Did you object to that being done?—A. I did.

Q. Why?—A. Because a great many miners had gone to the hills with my permission and staked their claims, made applications and had the applications accepted as far as protecting of claims, so far as we could pending the returns of the survey. I considered I had granted them a right, and this motion was taking the right away from them, that is why I objected; I would not have had any objection had that not been the case, I did object on that ground.

Q. Your objection was overruled?—A. I was in the minority.

Q. How long did that remain closed in accordance with the resolution?—A. I brought up this matter on several subsequent meetings; I carried the bench claims book up with me about two weeks later, and showed the commissioner that it would be an injustice to these people who had gone out with my permission and staked this ground and had their applications accepted, if their ground should be taken away from them in that way, and that, in my opinion, they would have ground for complaint. The commissioner seemed to acquiesce in this. Mr. Pattullo in the meantime turned to this resolution and he said “I think that was disposed of two weeks ago” and read these clauses I have just read. Major Walsh said “certainly, that was disposed of; we can’t take cognizance of it any more; we can’t be doing and undoing so that practically settles that.”

Q. Well, then, were the hill sides open after all?—A. They were open upon the publication of that notice (pointing to the notice.)

Q. What led to the issuance of this notice?—A. There was a good deal transpired between; there was a notice posted in June notifying the people that after a certain date permits would be issued.

Q. What date?—A. I think it must have been about the end of June, or somewhere near this; it was to have been posted on the 30th of June or the 1st of July, stating that permits would be issued on the 11th.

Q. Have you a copy of that notice now?—A. No. The first time I noticed that notice with my name in large print was when I saw the notice posted up. My objection to the whole thing was, their considering that I didn’t say anything that would seem to be in favour of my idea that there was no occasion for closing the hill sides.

Q. Was that your signature?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you issue it?—A. Well on one occasion Mr. Pattullo came with a notice asking me to sign it; it was in relation to closing the hill sides, but I objected on the ground that I considered there was no basis for the hill sides being closed; I still maintained my objection to what had been done in council as gold commissioner, and I refused to sign the notice. Major Walsh sent and summoned me before him, and he gave me a very strong reprimand. As near as I can remember he said: “Mr. Fawcett I want you to understand that it is impertinent on your part to question anything that has been decided in council, and when I sent that notice for you to sign, I want you to sign it.” On the spur of the moment I signed this notice without reading it.

Q. Were you not simple in not reading it?—A. Yes, I was simple; I acknowledge this.

Q. Don’t you think you should have kept a copy for your own protection?—A. I never thought of the thing at all.

Q. Don’t you think you should have made a copy of it before you let it go?—A. Well I never thought anything would arise out of it. I didn’t think any blame

or weight would be attached to me. I had no idea there was to be any change in what Major Walsh seemed to be so resolute in passing. When I signed that I thought I was carrying out what was passed in council.

Q. What was in this notice?—A. It stated that on and after 11th July that permits to prospect bench claims on Dominion Creek would be granted—for prospecting and staking, and I think there was something that applications would be accepted if approved of by the mining inspector.

Q. Do you think it possible to obtain a copy of this notice?—A. I think it should be at the printing office; I am not sure whether it was printed at the *Sun* or the *Nugget* office.

Mr. GALPIN.—It was printed at the *Sun* office.

Mr. TABOR.—Messrs. Wade, Clark and Wilson have one.

By the Commissioner :

Q. It is necessary to procure a copy of that notice; would you procure a copy of it Mr. Fawcett? That notice you say was posted about the 30th of June?—A. Yes, I think it was posted about that time.

Q. Was the intention of that notice carried out?—A. No, it was not carried out for this reason, I was under the impression that these people who had been permitted by me to take their claims and practically recorded them, would make a great noise if they were deprived of their claims there, and on issuing this notice, which I think was about the 6th of July, or about then, I saw that the whole responsibility seemed to rest upon my shoulders, the notice being over my name, and to relieve the responsibility from myself I wrote a letter to Major Walsh. A copy of that letter I have with me which I will put in evidence.

The commission then adjourned for lunch.

NOTICE.

The notice recently issued regarding permits to be given on 11th July, 1898, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted therefor:—

HILL AND BENCH CLAIMS

ON DOMINION CREEK ARE NOW OPEN FOR LOCATION AND PROSPECTING BY
ALL FREE MINERS.

Those claims shown in the appended sketch, with one exception, will be open only to those who made application for them prior to the completion of the survey, which application was filed at the office of the gold commissioner.

Dated at Dawson, Yukon district, this 8th day of July, A.D. 1898.

By order,

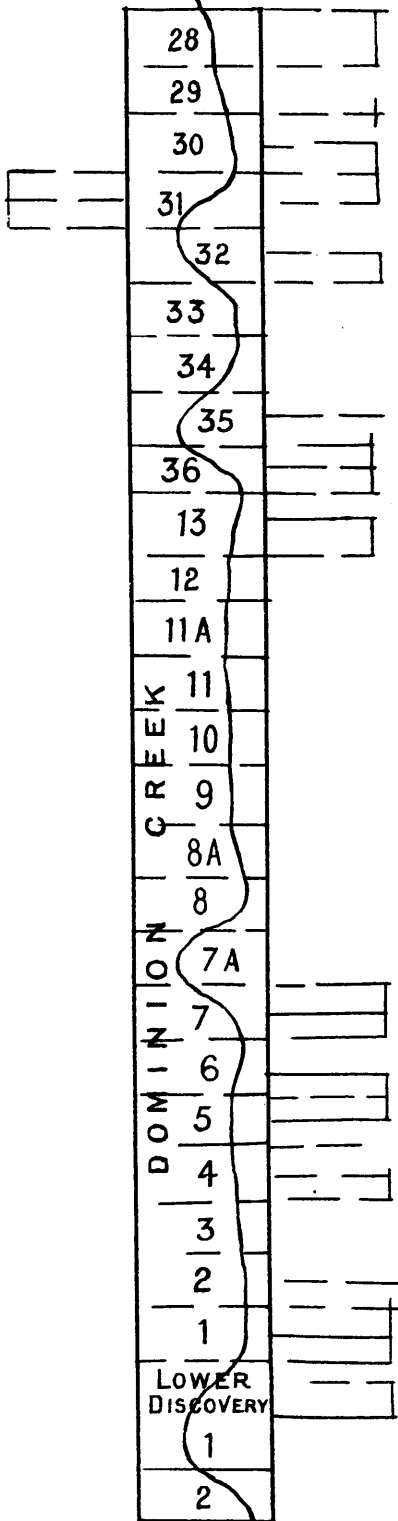
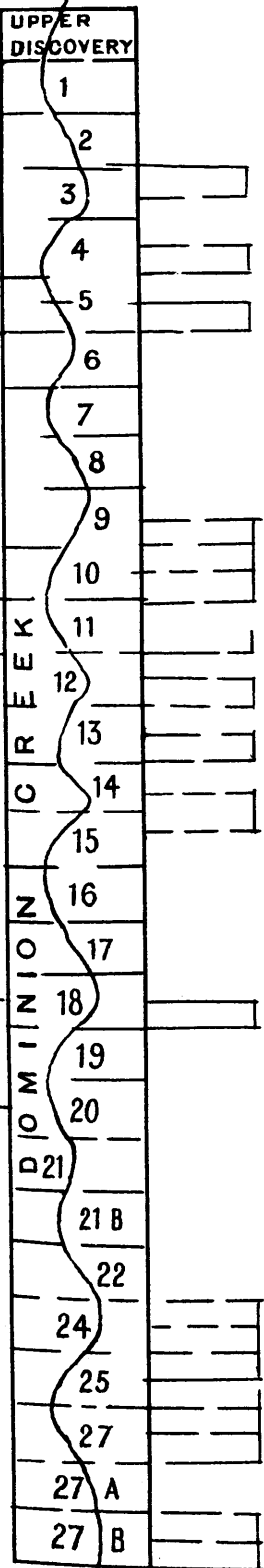
THOMAS FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.

DAWSON, 7th July, 1898.

HON. J. MORROW WALSH,
Commissioner for the District of the Yukon,
Dawson.

SIR,—Having considered, from different standpoints, the proposed method of opening the hill and bench claims adjoining that portion of Dominion Creek between Upper Discovery and 120 Below, through the issue of permits, thus giving those who have but recently arrived, and others who have never prospected, an equal chance of acquiring a claim with those who during the winter and early spring staked their claims with my permission, spent in some cases a considerable amount

G.B.Swinehart.



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in packing over their supplies, also weeks of hard labour prospecting, and who, on appearing at the office to record their claims had their applications noted, and were informed that they would be permitted to record as soon as the returns of the survey were so far completed that the position of the ground staked by them could be exactly determined in relation to the adjoining creek claims. Some of those persons complain very strongly, and I think with good reason, and with both law and equity on their side, that if they are deprived of the claims which they consider theirs by right of staking and prospecting, through the permit system, they having to take their places in line with those who have been watching an opportunity of acquiring the benefit from their labours by making the journey more speedily than they are able to make it from Dawson, that they intend to carry the issue to Ottawa, and that they have had the assurance of their counsel that their case is a good one. I think myself that if the proposed plan is carried out it will work great mischief before the last is heard of it. I further think that on constitutional grounds it will be conceded that when the creek or hill claims are thrown open for location and recording, and other permit than the miner's license granted them under the mining regulations is not required, to allow them to stake and prospect on any ground where they are not prevented by the mining regulations. Even now I am of the opinion that it would be advisable to protect the claim of those whose applications were accepted at the office, allow them to record without further staking, or give them ample time to redate their stakes, and proclaim the balance of the hillsides open for prospecting and recording. It would be an easy matter to have the proclamation posted at this office and at the post office about the time announced for issuing the permits, and there could be no complaint that the people had not received due notice of the opening, the proclamation taking the place and answering the same purpose as the permits.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OPENED AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. FAWCETT's evidence continued.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You stopped at the reading of that letter which you put in as an exhibit. Was that letter productive of anything?—A. It was delivered on the morning of the 8th.

Q. Delivered to whom?—A. To Major Walsh, when he came to the office about 10 a.m. or 11 a.m. He sent for me shortly after. His secretary came and told me that Major Walsh wished me to attend at his office. I went to the office, and Mr. Wade was there. Mr. McGregor was sick at the time, and Mr. Walsh says: "I have just received this letter from Mr. Fawcett, and I am inclined to think, as he does, that permits are not required." Mr. Wade brought up the question. He says Mr. McGregor was the person who brought this resolution about, and I think he should be consulted in the matter, and the Major says: "I think I can answer for Mr. McGregor; anyway I will go and see him." He sent his secretary to see him. He returned shortly, and I was requested by the Major (Mr. Wade not objecting in any way to the procedure) to prepare a notice on the lines of my letter and submit it to him. This was in the forenoon of the same day on which the letter was type-

written. And the notice I prepared was the notice I put in as exhibit. I have not a copy with me in court, but the notice on the upper part is somewhat similar to the other notice; it was prepared on the lines of my letter.

(Taking the second notice): The words "The notice recently issued regarding permits to be given on the 11th July is hereby cancelled" refers to the first notice; as far as I remember I put no date on it myself; the typewriter put a date on the notice. Of course what I had in my mind was that this notice would not be printed and would not be published on the date on which the permits would be given, and after when people came for permits they would be confronted with the notice; that is what I had in my mind, but it happened otherwise.

Q. What was the date of the issuance?—A. Dated "Dawson, 8th July. By order. Thomas Fawcett, gold commissioner."

Q. Well, there was a clause there, "These claims are now open?"—A. Well, had this been published on the date which I expected, on the date on which the permits were to be given, posted up on that date, then no one would have had any grievance, because instead of getting permits they would see they had permits already—they were open at the time.

Q. According to the purport of that notice they were open on the date they were printed?—A. That was my understanding of it; this was printed before I intended it.

Q. How did you understand it?—A. I handed it to Major Walsh simply as an exhibit to show the form of the notice that I thought would be fixed up on the morning of the 11th at the office.

Q. Did you mention that after to Major Walsh?—A. I didn't; because I suppose I felt a little intoxicated at having succeeded in my contention.

Q. You didn't notice that according to the terms of the notice that claims were then open on the 8th of July?—A. It didn't strike me.

Q. Why and how was it the public didn't think that the claims would be thrown open until the 11th?—A. Well; I knew that the public were looking for this information to be given, and these were the ones reserved.

Q. You say there were three days, so that those who had knowledge could take advantage and those who were ignorant would not know the creek was open until the 11th?—A. Certainly; I have already considered that that was a blunder and an oversight. I submit that it was an oversight primarily on my part, but I had nothing to do with getting it published. As far as I was concerned I submitted that notice merely as an exhibit to Major Walsh as to whether it would be extended or not. The date was put on by the typewriter himself, not by me.

Q. You didn't date it at all?—A. I didn't date it at all.

Q. And the executive part of it you left to others?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, under that notice had you any knowledge of any one taking advantage of the terms of it?—A. Well, at least, I heard some one saying people were starting for Dominion.

Q. Any before this was published?—A. The night of the 8th.

Q. Was that published on the 8th?—A. It was published on the morning of the 9th.

Q. Well, then, were they starting on the night of the 8th?—A. So it was reported; people were on the trail, and over there already, thinking it would open on the 11th. Did you have any knowledge of any one?—A. I have no knowledge.

Q. You didn't instruct any one?—A. None, and no one in connection with the office started.

Q. You gave no advice?—A. No.

Q. Didn't suggest to any one to take advantage?—A. No; there were two men working on my party who started about two o'clock on the 9th.

Q. How did the public come to the knowledge that notices were to be up before that time?—A. I don't know.

Q. That is all you know of the history of the case?—A. As far as I can remember. I know that Mr. Swinehart was in on the afternoon of the 8th July; saw Major Walsh and had a conversation with him when I was upstairs. I think it

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could be ascertained from him that the notice was published by Major Walsh's instructions, and arrangements made by him and not by me.

Q. Do you remember your attention being called to the fact that notice was given to throw the claims open at the moment it was posted up?—A. That was my understanding; that the moment the notice was posted up the claims were thrown open, but I didn't expect it would be posted up before the 11th. I understood as soon as these notices were posted up these claims were thrown open and not before, and as this was to take place if the permits it should not have been posted before the 11th; that was my understanding; that it was posted up before the 11th was a matter over which I had no control and no knowledge.

Q. When did you learn it was posted up before the 11th?—A. I saw one of the police carrying a bundle down on Saturday morning and posting them up; that was on the morning of the 9th at nine o'clock.

Q. On the morning of the 9th these notices were posted up for the first time?—A. One at the office for the first time.

Q. And your expectations were that they would not be posted up until the 11th?—A. That was my intention, and my expectation.

Mr. GALPIN—I would like to explain the position I took: if you had been here last summer, sir, there was about three or four thousand men all hot on this very question. They appointed a committee to make an investigation, as they had heard several rumours about the throwing open of these claims. I was on that committee and am here to-day to carry out a promise I made to them that I would look into the matter to the best of my ability and find out why the muddle arose. Mr. Fawcett, how long would it take for a man to go and stake a claim on Dominion and come back to Dawson and make application?

Mr. FAWCETT—That would depend upon the ability of the man; the shortest time I think would be twelve hours.

By the Commissioner :

Q. What would an average time be?—A. It would be hard to make it in one day; if they were not strong it would take two.

Q. Do you think it possible to go out and come back in twelve hours?—A. I think not; I think twenty-four hours would be the shortest time.

Q. By twelve hours, you mean one trip?—A. Yes.

Q. Going out and coming back you think would be about twenty-four hours?—A. I think at least. Monday morning was the first time they appeared at the office to record.

Q. Leaving Friday?—A. Leaving Saturday; of course the office wasn't open on Sunday; they might have been ready for anything I know.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. This previous notice, a copy of which is not here, was sent, I believe, all over the country? It was sent to Stewart River and I know of people who came down from Stewart River to get a permit. They got here just as this notice appeared saying that no permit was required. Now, Mr. Fawcett tells us that that was dated 8th July. I think the paper says so. That was on Friday. They were not printed I believe until Saturday. On the 8th, on Friday, I suppose Mr. Swinehart had them, and what was to prevent Mr. Swinehart from sending out a number of people on Friday when he had the manuscript in hand. Could Mr. Fawcett tell us if one of the council did send out anybody, giving them information that these were thrown open?—A. I don't know; I don't know if Captain Bliss was on that council.

Q. You don't know whether Captain Bliss gave that information to anybody?—A. No.

Q. Was Captain Bliss on the council?—A. Yes.

Mr. GALPIN—I think I should have mentioned that I bought a claim on Dominion from a person, a man who has since left the country. He said that he

was given information by Captain Bliss, and says others as well knew of it, and he met people going back; this was before the notice was put up.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is only a statement; we can't take it as evidence.

Mr. GALPIN.—Applications were received on July 13th. That would give little time to go and come back even though they knew on the 9th. The application for the claim I have was received on the 14th.

Mr. TABOR.—You say this was given as an exhibit to Major Walsh and it should have been returned to you?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Not necessarily; it was made by Major Walsh's instructions for him.

Q. You just simply sent it to him for his approval?—A. It was his order, practically.

Q. He had control of it after that?—A. Yes.

Q. You signed your name?—A. I signed my name.

Mr. GALPIN.—I may say a deputation of miners went to Mr. Fawcett to inquire if he signed the paper under Major Walsh's instructions.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I might say for Mr. Galpin's information that the reason why no more was done with reference to the charges that were made against me was that I had demanded an investigation but it never came. I have documentary evidence to prove that I had demanded an investigation into the charges made in an extra edition of the *Nugget* referring to the affair which appeared on the night of the 9th. The reason why I gave no public information in reference to the matter was that I had demanded and fought for an investigation. If found necessary I have the letters to prove; I can furnish a copy of these letters.

Mr. TABOR.—I submit it is no more than fair to Mr. Fawcett that these letters should go in.

Mr. FAWCETT.—If you wish to know whether I knew of any parties who had information, I think I knew of a person who I subsequently heard had information who went and staked a claim and left Dawson on the evening of the 8th.

Q. Who is he?—A. Mr. Carbeno.

By Mr. Frank Buteau:

Q. I believe you said some time ago that you closed Dominion Creek yourself?
—A. Yes.

Q. I wish to ask on what authority?—A. I have explained that in court.

Q. Did you swear the miners went to your office when they were recording this ground?—A. Most certainly; every miner who was permitted to record a claim had to take his oath.

Q. Did you think this closing of the creek claims was a good reason because they lapped over one another?—A. Most certainly; I did not wish to be issuing grants to two or three.

Q. When you recorded claims up and down, you saw they were numbered "1," "2" and "3"—it didn't make any matter if a man lapped over another—would the first have a right to the ground to your mind?—A. Had all the claims been numbered 1, 2 and 3, &c., it would have been different, but some were put on by description and not by number.

Q. When a man came to you and asked to record a claim, certainly he did more or less, did you have two or three posts on each corner of the claim—then you refused to record the claim?—A. I didn't refuse to record until the creek claims were closed.

Q. Because they were lapping over each other?—A. Because I closed it. On the same day this notice was posted up the *Nugget* issued an extra sheet in which it went as far as any sheet could possibly in the line of abuse of myself. That was the case of what I am coming up to; that is why I asked for an investigation—because of the charges it made against me personally, and of corruption against the

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office and administration, I considered grounds for investigation, and for that reason I wrote a letter to Commissioner Walsh of which this is a copy:—

DAWSON, 9th July, 1898.

HON. J. MORROW WALSH,
Commissioner for the Yukon District.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of an extra edition of the *Klondyke Nugget* in which I consider myself, my staff, and the administration of my office most falsely and criminally slandered. In the article above referred to you are quoted as having made the statements as follows “The Administration of affairs on Dominion Creek have been a mess from start to finish and I am sick and tired of the whole business.” “That the gold commissioner is incompetent to fill the office he now holds” &c.

The article is designed to create and has created the impression that the “gold commissioner” is responsible for the muddle of affairs on Dominion Creek benches. I desire to know if the above quotations are correct, also if not will you have the kindness to correct over your own signature the false impressions which have been conveyed?

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.

MR. FAWCETT.—To this is Major Walsh's reply:—

DAWSON, 10th July, 1898.

THOMAS FAWCETT, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson.

SIR,—Your letter of the 9th inst. with newspaper clipping inclosed received, and in reply I beg to state that I never have and never will take any notice of newspaper remarks either concerning myself personally or concerning the administration of affairs under my control. The article you marked off quoted me as saying, “The administration of affairs on Dominion Creek have been a mess from start to finish and I am sick and tired of the whole business.” What I did say was that the affairs of the creek had been in a mess from start to finish and that I was sick and tired of the whole business. I made no such statement that the gold commissioner is incompetent to fill the office he holds nor does the paper quote me as so saying. I did not cast any reflection upon you or anybody in your office, but merely expressed the condition of the creek.

I will, however, call upon the paper to-morrow to correct the statement that I had spoken of the “administration” of the affairs of the creek. Further than this I will enter into no discussion nor take any notice of what the paper may say and I would advise you to do likewise, as there is nothing to be gained in creating discussion.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner.

Not satisfied with that, I wrote a further letter on the 10th as follows:—

DAWSON, 10th July, 1898.

DEAR MAJOR WALSH,—I thank you for your reply to my letter of yesterday evening. I notice that I did not go far enough in asking for vindication, and must therefore apologise for this second letter.

The Klondike *Nugget* makes a malicious attack on my character—basing the ground of the attack on the proclamations which were issued from the office. I think you will remember that I was not responsible for the first order. Whether the order arranging for the issue of the permits was a good or bad provision, I am not prepared to say, but you will remember that I did not issue that order, but only signed it in obedience to your instructions.

It is true I am primarily responsible for the oversight in the second order in having the notices bear an earlier date than the 11th instant, at the time the permits were to be issued. The idea in my mind at the time they were written was to have the notices posted on the morning of the 11th at the time the permits were to have been issued. Considering the continuous rush it is not surprising that for the time being the matter had been overlooked.

You will pardon me for desiring that when you call on the newspaper proprietor to correct the other mis-statements, you will also inform them that the first order was not issued under my instructions. That the dating of the second, while the primary responsibility rested on me, yet you had also overlooked the fact and permitted it to appear in print without correction.

The third notice, I maintain, merits commendation and not censure.

I am, dear Major Walsh,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.

To that letter received no reply. It was therefore followed by another letter, as follows:—

Dawson, 13th July, 1898.

Hon. J. MORROW WALSH,
Commissioner of the Yukon District,
Dawson.

SIR,—I desire to draw your attention to the fact that a newspaper called the Klondike *Nugget*, published at Dawson, on the 9th day of July, 1898, has in its columns preferred a charge of corruption against the gold commissioner's office staff and mal-administration against the gold commissioner himself.

One statement contains the following:—"The gold commissioner's office has been conducted in such a manner as to give evidence of much crooked work."

"Information official, &c., has been given out on the quiet by some one to friends."

"For three days the knowledge of the intended action of the gold commissioner was handed about with admonitions of the utmost secrecy."

"A high official has given a friend the tip, &c., &c."

Such offences as those alleged above are criminal, and the members of my staff demand an investigation. If such is denied them, they have expressed their determination to leave the office. I also demand, in justice to Canada itself, that an investigation take place.

I further desire that statements found in an issue of the same paper dated 12th July, 1898, which reads as follows, be investigated:—"Rulings have been made and reversed before the person interested could leave the office." "Men have come in miles and miles to record and have not been permitted to do so, yet within a few hours new rulings would let other men record the same ground." "Important papers have been deposited with the office as required by law and lost without even a record of them."

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.

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I sent these letters by special messenger, so that they would be delivered into Major Walsh's hand, and here is a reply to the last two letters :

Dawson, 13th July, 1898.

To THOMAS FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner, Yukon District.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, calling my attention to certain statements contained in the Klondike *Nugget* of the 9th and 12th instant, with reference to the management of your office and demanding on your own behalf and that of your staff, that an investigation be made into the charges made.

If you will name the person whom you desire to conduct the investigation, there is nothing to prevent your proceeding with it at once.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

This is the reply to my last two letters. I have not a copy of the reply made to that letter, but I remember that the reply was that as the charges were of a nature criminal in themselves, I thought the only person, and the most satisfactory, to investigate these charges, would be Chief Justice McGuire, who was here at the time, and therefore I asked that Chief Justice McGuire be appointed a commissioner to investigate the charges. In answer to that, on 14th July, I received the following:—

Dawson City, 14th July, 1898.

To THOMAS FAWCETT, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner, Dawson City.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, requesting that the proposed investigation of the charges against the managing of your office be conducted by Judge McGuire. If Judge McGuire will consent to act, you are, of course, at liberty to proceed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

It seemed a strange thing that I had to proceed to investigate charges of corruption against myself, that I had to go as plaintiff. I submitted this letter to Chief Justice McGuire, and he said, "Surely that isn't what Major Walsh means." I asked Chief Justice McGuire if he would act as commissioner. He said ordinarily he would not, but he considered so great was the injustice of the charge that under the circumstances, if appointed, he would come, and gave me a letter to that effect, which is here :

Dawson, 14th July, 1898.

THOS. FAWCETT, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner, Dawson.

SIR,—I am willing to act in the proposed investigation of charges against the members of your staff, which you inform me they insist upon having, in order that they may have an opportunity of meeting and answering any charges that may be preferred. The statute provides a means of appointing me a commissioner and conferring upon me authority, as such, to summon witnesses and take evidence upon oath. As judge merely, I cannot take such evidence on oath, except in some proceeding regularly before me in court. This inquiry would not be one in court, and

it would be useless to proceed unless the evidence were given under the sanction of an oath. If armed with these powers, I am willing to undertake the investigation.

Yours, &c.,

J. N. McGUIRE.

I at once communicated to Major Walsh that the judge was willing to come if appointed, and requested Major Walsh to appoint him. To that I received the following letter :—

DAWSON CITY, 15th July, 1898.

THOMAS FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner, Dawson.

SIR,—Your letter of yesterday received. I have already stated that if Judge McGuire is willing to act, the inquiry you desire can be proceeded with. I have not the power, however, to appoint Judge McGuire a commissioner. Although wide powers are given me by my commission, this is not one of them. If you will address your request to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, so that it may be placed before the government at Ottawa, I will see that it is forwarded at once. Or if you prefer it, you can, of course, communicate with him directly.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

That ended up our opportunity for an investigation, and that of course ended our hopes of answering the charges made against us at that time. So that it is easily understood under these circumstances why the gold commissioner took no part in exposing, or saying anything about what had been done.

The COMMISSIONER.—You were expecting an investigation?

Mr. FAWCETT.—We didn't care to prejudice our case by making any statements. That is the reason we wanted one. We wanted an opportunity to disprove them all.

By the Commissioner :

Q. That part of Dominion Creek which you closed is still closed?—A. Still closed.

Q. Still contests on there?—A. Yes.

Q. And likely to be?—Yes.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. What part of Dominion Creek is that?—A. From Upper Discovery to No. 120 below.

Q. Who closed that?—A. I did.

Q. Still remains closed?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. I suppose you have explained that a hundred times?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. Does Mr. Fawcett know that before this notice could have effect with the public on the outside, that private information was given to somebody? Does he know that people were out stampeding before this notice was put up in town?—A. I don't know, I heard they did; I believe they did, and am going to call a witness who will probably know something about the matter.

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Mr. SWINEHART, called and sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Fawcett:

Q. Would you tell us what you know of this affair?—A. Why, my statement is very short and only came up, I may say, by the way of explanation as a result of a statement put in the *Nugget* in which Major Walsh seemed to attribute the muddle on Dominion Creek to Mr. Fawcett. I knew about these circulars that were gotten out; that was on the morning of the 7th or 8th of July. Major Walsh sent for me and requested to see me some time during the forenoon or early afternoon. I called at his request. He said he was thinking about getting out some permits for the purpose of granting permission to people prospecting on the hill side claims on Dominion Creek. He desired them gotten out in book form and asked how long it would take; it was, I believe, the intention to open it on 11th July. I think the circular before that was dated to throw it open on 11th July, if my memory serves me right. That is, permits would be granted on 11th July. He asked how long it would take to do this. I told him I thought I could get them ready. He said, since considering he believed he had changed his mind and would not get out permits. He desired to consult, I think he said, with some council (at least Fawcett was one), in regard to throwing them open before that without any permit at all. If I would call back about four in the afternoon that day or the next, at least on the day this was signed, the 8th of July, he would let me know which he wanted printed, whether he would get out something like this or have a permit book printed. I called about that time in the afternoon and he said he had decided to throw the ground open without issuing any permits at all, and showed me a copy of this with the map.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Who was it signed by?—A. Signed by Mr. Fawcett. He asked me what I thought of the matter, whether I thought that would serve as well as issuing permits and do away with considerable inconvenience to the office. I looked at it. About that time, or a few minutes before, Mr. Fawcett came in himself. Mr. Fawcett stood there and heard the conversation, and when he asked me what I thought of it, I told him I thought it would be a free-for-all-race, that if prior location had anything to do with it—the first man there and back was the lucky man; they could all start and go. I fancied at that time, or during the first conversation, that he would open it on 11th July. On reading this notice I made the remark that I was sorry I didn't have a miner's license, for if I had had I would have been tempted to go on the stampede myself. I remember quite distinctly of laughing and saying I would take advantage of the date. I didn't get any license and didn't go. Nothing further was said; I took it for granted. I made the remark when I saw it to Mr. Howard, the compositor, that as there had been something said of trouble over Dominion Creek there would probably be more after this was issued, and the reason I remember these little remarks so well is because an issue of the *Nugget* came out condemning the actions of Mr. Fawcett. However, I printed the notice without asking any questions about it; it didn't concern me. He asked me if I could have it by three next morning; I told him I thought not; with the facilities of the office it would take some little time longer. I said not later than seven. He replied, have them by three if possible. I handed it in, and work began immediately after supper. I agreed to get them off working all night. Soon after or about the time work began on it there was a policeman came in—at least a man wearing the uniform of a policeman,—and asked if the circulars for throwing open the ground of Dominion benches were issued, that were handed me by Major Walsh. I said no. He said he had been designated to take the notice out to the creeks.

Q. Did he say who designated him?—A. I think not; at any rate I had noticed the date; and supposed there would be some trouble over it, and said he would have to get a written permission to me from Mr. Fawcett or Major Walsh before I would turn them over. He went away, and had hardly gone before another came and wanted to know when he could come. I said "come at three and if not done then,

you may wait." I knew I would have them done according to agreement, but I said he must bring a written order. He went away and came back and brought a letter which I knew bore the signature of Major Walsh. He said "Here's a letter from Major Walsh to see that copy," in fact he went to ask me to show it before; there was some irregularity about it he thought. I told him he must have a written order from Major Walsh before he could see it. When I got it I tore off the notice from the foot, and put this in my pocket (pointing to part of the notice). The printers were at work on this part of it. He said, "that is not what I want." I said "what do you want to know?" He said, "the Major wanted to know the date." I said, "the date of what"? He said, "the date of the notice." I was quite inquisitive as I suspected as much. I showed him the date. "Very well" he said. "I wish you would say to Major Walsh," I told him, "it is not too late to change the date if he desires to make any change." There was a little time, a number of hours after that. I said I would like him to come back and say if the Major wishes any change. He came back and said Major Walsh said "let it go as it is." He bore a letter from Major Walsh also; and took the bills the next morning at any early hour.

Q. Did you take the letter in? Did you read it?—A. Simply glanced at it.

Q. Do you know any of its contents?—A. No; I know it was Major Walsh's writing and signature.

Q. Do you think you could have read the signature?—A. Yes, I think I was suspicioning some one and didn't want to be quite so inquisitive in the matter. The reason why I ask Mr. Carbeno the question was this: not long afterwards there was a rumour that the cook and Indian guide had received a tip, and had gone on the 8th to Dominion, on which date I will say there were two or three hundred people went. I stopped Major Walsh one day at the office, and with the usual newspaper inquisitiveness asked him if there was any truth in the report that he had given any information to any one, and that they had gone out on the evening of the 8th to Dominion. If my memory serves me right it was Friday evening. He said "No; besides my cook cooked my dinner on Saturday night." He knew positively that would be the 9th. More than five months afterwards I saw Mr. Pattullo and asked him the same question; he said no, the cook left on Friday night. He cooked the dinner and left immediately afterwards. At that I believe I had stated that an investigation was due, and that the *Midnight Sun* would make an investigation. I followed up that affair, and would have followed further as you know until you stated there would be an investigation and dropped it. I went on and got a great deal of information link by link. These might have coupled with others and made a complete chain. There seemed so much uneasiness on the part of Major Walsh after I had asked him this question, and said in the paper had Major Walsh the power to dismiss Mr. Fawcett which he claimed he had, and which he stated to me, that he should dismiss him, or discontinue making the statement concerning the gold commissioner. He saw by that that there was some suspicion on my part, which was all due to my having investigated it. He sent me a statement typewritten; I believe Mr. Pattullo brought it to me. I had it a number of weeks after and only destroyed it when the sale of the *Midnight Sun* took place, in which letter he said Mr. Carbeno states as follows, and he went on and stated when Mr. Carbeno left, and when he got to Dominion, and the time when he returned, and that he had got his information through one of the police servants; and some other statements pertaining to the question I had asked him. It was not signed by Carbeno, and I doubted it being so. This is the first time I have seen Mr. Carbeno since, and that is the reason I asked him what I did, Major Walsh asked me if I had got the statement; I said I had. He said it was just as stated in that note; I thought not, and expected to keep it and give it to you, Mr. Commissioner, but it was lost in that way. Also, as I said, it was not signed.

Q. You are positive it was not signed?—A. No signature. Mr. Carbeno states as follows, and written with Mr. Pattullo's typewriter.

Q. How do you know it was his typewriter?—A. Well, it looked like it; where there is only a few you can tell the difference.

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By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Do you know the name of the policeman?—A. No, I don't know any of them.

Q. Did any one in connection with my office carry to your office orders for printing any of these notices?—A. No, sir; there was one person came from your office bearing a letter from you respecting that some little change be made in the diagram, which was made; I questioned him very closely to know if he had the authority to change it. It was some of these changes down here (pointing to the notice), a change showing a claim which was closed and was on there as being opened.

Q. Would you remember who that clerk was that went down with the letter?—A. I wouldn't; I think it was Mr. Hurdman.

Q. You don't remember the time of it?—A. It was in the evening.

Q. Those five policemen you say called on you that afternoon, can you recollect any of their names?—A. I don't believe I knew but one, and don't know the name.

Q. They all alleged they came from Major Walsh?—A. Yes.

Q. This letter you didn't retain?—A. No, sir.

Q. You took it for granted that Major Walsh had written it?—A. I knew he had written it because I had a number of communications from him and didn't even read it; he exhibited the letter and I took his statement that it was so. Had I had as much suspicion as I have now I would have taken that.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. When did you receive that notice from Major Walsh?—A. I think I told the commissioner; about four o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th of July; I believe it was on Friday.

Q. You received that notice in the afternoon on Friday; how long would it take you to print a thing like that?—A. It took until about four or five in the morning after it was in the hands of the printers; their work was cleared up, and they were ready after supper. They began at seven, and they were set at it and had it ready the next morning before seven.

Q. Did you send out men to paste them up?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. I gave them to one of the policemen who bore a letter from Major Walsh.

Q. What time was this?—A. About six in the morning, Saturday. I was not up myself; they told me when I went to bed that it would be out by three, but it was out before seven—I want to make myself clear about issuing them—it was Saturday morning. I would swear that they were not out before three o'clock by statements which came to me from my employees. When I went to bed that night I was familiar with the work and knew that they would not be ready until after three.

Q. You say that Major Walsh consulted you; didn't it seem rather strange that you should print notices dated the 8th not to be posted until the 9th?—A. I saw it the moment I had it in my hands that it was thrown open, and was at the time it was given to me and before, it was opened the moment it was signed.

Q. You heard previous witnesses tell about one hundred and fifty having started on Friday; I am here to represent a committee of a mass meeting to ask questions. One question was this: Did some people beside police come to your office that evening and discuss these questions with you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a young lady in your office by the name (a foreign name)—I will not mention it?—A. You mean Miss Poincet who worked in my office.

Q. Yes, sir; did you tell Miss Poincet that she ought to go out?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say you would have gone out yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would like to oblige a friend in that way?—A. I should myself.

Q. Did you, or did you not tell Miss Poincet she was foolish she didn't go out?—A. I think I told a number of them to go out and stake, not only here because they had been talking all along. I should have gone as I stated, but I had no miner's license at the time. It was no secret at all that afternoon to my knowledge.

Q. On the afternoon of Friday?—A. On the afternoon of Friday; I knew it was opened; I heard it on the street before I saw this in Major Walsh's hands.

Q. You heard that some information had leaked out through the newspaper offices—through the printers?—A. I don't know that it didn't leak out through the printers before seven o'clock in the evening.

Q. But still the public didn't know this until Saturday. Evidently a great number of people knew on Friday?—A. Yes, two or three hundred I believe knew, I believe, before it reached me.

Q. Did you impart any information to any one before this was printed?—A. No, sir; only those who saw it in the office—couldn't be any more than two or three.

Q. You say it was reported to you on the street before you got this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state anything positive about that?—A. No, it is only rumour; I say it was this rumour about Major Walsh having sent Mr. Carbeno out.

Q. You just heard that the order was to that effect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That the claims are now open?—A. Yes; I will state now that I would have gone myself had I known what was on Dominion benches.

Q. Did any of your staff go that night?—A. No, sir, I think I could say positively.

Q. Wouldn't they give information to their friends?—A. No doubt of it; but they couldn't very early.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. Were these regular uniformed policemen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had they policemen's trousers on?—A. Yes, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Carbeno, will you stand up. Can you give the names of those men who accompanied you out to Dominion Creek.

MR. CARBENO.—The Collum boys.

Q. Can you say if they are in the country?—A. No, sir, they are not; they went out with Major Walsh. There was a man named Marseille; he didn't come into Dawson with us, he went out from Bennett.

Q. Do you know if he staked a claim elsewhere?—A. He staked a claim on Phil Walsh Creek, below the Big Salmon.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge that he was in the same contract that you were?—A. Yes, the same agreement was drawn up.

Q. And he had likewise to give a three-fourths interest?—A. He drew up an agreement on the typewriter, as I remember it, and Marseille got an agreement.

The COMMISSIONER.—I understand that there are witnesses in the court-room who were subpoenaed. In order that you may understand my position, I may say that I gave blank summones to the editor of the *Nugget*, and some to Mr. Armstrong and Mr. McDougall, in order to allow them to summon, themselves, any witnesses they might desire, and I was to be furnished with a list of those names. I have not been furnished with them yet. There may be some witnesses summoned and I don't know it. If there are any such witnesses in the court-room I would like to know.

DENNIS PULFORD SWORN.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Who summoned you?—A. I have been summoned by Mr. George, but I have nothing to say.

Q. To illustrate the case, Mr. Pulford, Mr. George told me that you entered his employ last fall in the *Nugget* office and stated you had certain information which you would impart. He tried for some time to get it from you, but you would not

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give it. You came back and told him you knew of some clerk in the gold commissioner's office who had twenty-one interests, the inference being that they were improperly obtained, and for the sum of two thousand dollars you would divulge what you knew of them?—A. That is a lie—part of it.

Q. State what you did say?—A. About three months ago, in the month of November, I entered the employ of the *Nugget* office to get information against the gold commissioner's office.

Q. Was that stipulated? You were employed for that purpose?—A. I was to get \$250 per month while I worked for the *Nugget*. And I got some information which I sent out of the country to Ottawa. I found the *Nugget* was run by Americans and I thought they were not entitled to the information. That as for my saying that I wanted to charge them \$2,000 for the information, it is a lie.

Q. That is what I understood him to say, and he is not here?—A. I would like to see him.

Q. Now, \$2,000 or not; do you know anything about any interest being improperly obtained by any clerk in the gold commissioner's office—you will have to answer, you know?—A. Well, I can't answer.

Q. Why?—A. Because I forgot it. I have sent the information to Ottawa.

Q. Did you write it out?—A. No.

Q. Did you acquire it yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, if you acquired it, you could give some idea of the nature of it, couldn't you?—A. I can't remember anything now.

Q. You can't remember anything now. Do you mean to say you refuse to tell? Is that the construction you wish me to place on your answer? If you know anything and were willing to give it to the *Nugget*, I don't see why you are unwilling to give it here. You have to answer the question?—A. At the same time I worked for the *Nugget* I received instructions to work against the *Nugget*. I am bound by oath not to explain it to you and I refuse to give any answers to you.

Q. Explain how you came to take that oath. You say you are bound by oath not to reveal these matters. Who imposed that oath on you?—A. I can't mention that either.

Q. You can't? We would like to get it, if it is possible to get. I don't wish to employ rough measures. I simply wish you to tell all you know. You are not exonerated from answering any question?—A. That is all I know, sir.

Q. Yet you say you were employed to work by the *Nugget* people and also employed to work against them. What am I to infer from that? What is the public to infer?—A. I was employed by the Young Men's Conservative Association of Ottawa—received instructions from the association to find out who was at the back of it. That is the situation I am placed in.

Q. Did you tell Mr. George that a clerk in the gold commissioner's office had about twenty-one interests—did you make that statement to him?—A. No, sir.

Q. You swear positively you didn't?—A. I will swear to that.

Q. It may have been that Mr. George stated it as having come from some one else. Did you tell any one connected with the *Nugget* office?—A. I don't know if Mr. Armstrong is connected with the *Nugget* office or not.

Q. Mr. Armstrong who was president of the miner's association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you tell him that?—A. Yes, I admitted that to him. It was only heard on my part.

Q. You have no personal knowledge of that. Have you any personal knowledge of any other criminal act on the part of any employee in the gold commissioner's office?—Yes, sir.

Q. Will you tell us what it was?—A. I can't tell, sir.

Q. Why?—A. I simply have to refuse, that's all.

Q. Simply have to refuse. Suppose we do not submit to the refusal and insist on an answer, unless you can give some legal cause for not answering?—(No answer.)

Q. You have to answer, Mr. Pulford, or take the consequences. I don't wish to be harsh?—A. I will have to take the consequences.

Q. Well, you won't answer?—A. No, sir.

Q. You won't tell who imposed this oath?—A. No, sir.

Q. We will have to treat you for contempt of court. These things are being said and if you know anything positive, we want to know it. There is no better time or better place to make it public than here. Think seriously if any public official commits wrong in connection with his official duty; it is due to the public to know it, since you have been subpoenaed. I suppose you know you can be imprisoned until you do answer. That I don't wish to do?—A. I will have to take the consequences. I have to refuse to answer.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. I would like to state my position; I don't know you. I have met Mr. Armstrong; he is president of the miners' association and I am rather an active member of it. We exist to deal fairly with both sides. I said this morning that if the officials were guilty we want to bring them to book; if innocent, we want to see them proved innocent. I understand that you have been to Mr. Armstrong and told him that you know of something wrong. We want positive information. We have had rumours enough. You told Mr. Armstrong that you knew one clerk with twenty-one interests in claims. Now you told the commissioner that you had no definite information, that you got it on rumour. Is that so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is an admission that he had no authority for saying what he did. You state that you were in the employ of the Young Men's Conservative Association?—A. Not exactly, not employed.

Q. But got word from them?—A. Instructions to keep my ears and eyes open in this country.

Q. I think we all came here for the same purpose. Can you tell the object of this Young Men's Conservative Association?—A. I don't think there is any need of going into details.

Q. I should like to know; you are an Englishman?—Yes, I am.

Q. The curious part is you say the Conservative Association had sent you to keep your eyes open, and especially to look after the *Nugget*?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not go into the *Nugget* office and offer your services?—A. I offered them.

Q. Did you say \$250 per month; may I ask if you have been paid?—A. Have not been paid; have not received a single cent.

Q. Done nothing to earn it?—A. No, sir; I went there once and went back again.

Q. They were disappointed in your professions in what you professed to do?—A. I think they were.

Q. By telling Mr. Armstrong to only tell the *Nugget* it was after you had this information?—A. Mr. Armstrong was in with Mr. George before I told him about the interests; the three, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. McDougall and Mr. George, are very great friends.

Q. Yes, and their object is the same as mine; if there is anything wrong in connection with any of the officials here we want it cleared up. You, as an Englishman, or a Canadian, you wouldn't want to see any one suffer unjustly?

By the Commissioner :

Q. Now, if you know of any case where there was a direct treachery with the public; you say you know of a case?—A. Not treachery, no.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. I call it treachery to the public giving information on the side. Anybody should get information at the office front window without going to the back door for it; I thought you could tell us one who went around the back way to get information?—A. I didn't have to go in the back way.

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Q. Figuratively the back way?—A. I said I knew of something wrong and sent it out of the country where it will be used down below for the same thing this commission has used it here. I refuse to answer any questions.

Q. When you had this information given did you take any pains to see if the other side was right?—A. I didn't take any pay from anybody; I didn't take pay from any one in the office, or any employee of the government.

Q. You took information given to you, and didn't take pains to find out about the other side? A. Certainly I took pains or pay to find out if it was true.

Q. No pains—trouble?—A. You say pains—I say pay.

Q. What I meant was any trouble exercised to sift the matter to see if it was true?—A. Certainly, and in my opinion it was perfectly true.

Q. You sent the information to Ottawa; you knew the miners' committee had asked the government at Ottawa to send a commission here?—A. That was none of my business.

Q. But you know the miners' committee had asked for a commission to be held here?—A. No, I did not know of it.

Q. Were it not for your principles you would have referred the matter to the court here?—A. I don't know whether I would or not.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Have you any information regarding the closing of Dominion Creek, a question we were investigating this afternoon?

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. You sent this information to the Young Men's Conservative Association?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You are a member of this association in Ottawa?—A. Well, yes, I am in one way.

Q. For political reasons you are doing this, I suppose?—A. Yes.

Q. You are in the pay of that association?—A. I refuse to answer that.

Q. Well, in this case, where you are unearthing this fraud as you state, did you take very much pains to determine the truth of it?—A. I sifted it thoroughly to the bottom.

Q. What way did you sift?—A. Making inquiries.

Q. You simply took the statement of those about you?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you do it; by what means did you satisfy yourself it was true? You can surely say that while on the—

Mr. MCGREGOR.—The man is conscientious.

The COMMISSIONER.—We are here for the purpose of getting all the information we can, and if you have given the information to Ottawa, why not furnish it here?

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. Perhaps the man is in the employ of some secret service?—A. I have got myself into a funny situation unexpectedly; it would not have been if it hadn't have been for certain parties around here a couple of months ago. I cannot explain anything more, and refuse to answer any more questions, and will take the consequences.

Q. You may earn a thousand dollars for the *Nugget*?—A. I have traced Mr. George's character since he landed in America and I think—

A VOICE.—Is not he a native of America?—A. No, he is an Englishman. as far as the *Nugget* approaching me with money, I didn't get any from the *Nugget* or any one.

The COMMISSIONER.—There has been no insinuation in that way; I simply told you what Mr. George told me. It may appear to be a breach of confidence if you are under the obligation of secrecy, but my reason in speaking as I did was to give you an idea as to what he would ask you had he been here. Well, Mr. Pulford, I

must commit you for contempt if you don't answer; if you hesitate to answer or refuse that is my only course.

Mr. GALPIN.—Can't Mr. Pulford tell Mr. George to come?

The COMMISSIONER.—We will subpoena Mr. George if Mr. Pulford wishes it; Mr. George might refuse.

Mr. TABOR.—These matters may have transpired after the 25th of August; if so it may be outside of your jurisdiction, Mr. Commissioner.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Well, Mr. George would have to object on that ground. Do you know what time this occurrence took place; this transaction to which you refer?—A. During the summer and this fall.

Q. Can you assign any date to any one of them around July, August, September and October?—A. Some of them in July, some in August and September.

Q. Are you positive that some occurred before the 25th August last?—A. I couldn't swear to that.

Q. Are you under the impression that they did?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. Would Mr. Pulford answer the question if Mr. George were here?—A. I refuse to divulge any information to Mr. George; I will answer no questions he may put; I will answer any questions he may put, but will not give any information.

Q. Would you like to ask him any questions?—A. No. I want to know what he subpoenaed me for.

By the Commissioner :

Q. As he is not here I informed you?—A. Well, one-half is false, and one-half is true.

Q. When he came to ask me for a subpoena he told me your name; he then, without any request on my part told me how you had acted. He stated the fact to me that you knew of a clerk who has twenty-one interests, presumably obtained in an improper manner. Now, if you have any knowledge of any clerk in the gold commissioner's office, or any one in any other government office who thus acquired any claim or any property in the territory I would like to know it. It is most desirable; if you have sent it to Ottawa already I don't see why you refuse now; if you sent it to Ottawa it will be used. You sent it under oath did you? I don't see why you hesitate as it is for the public benefit in one case as well as the other. I am not going to discuss the philosophy of the case with you; you know why we want it; we would all like to have it?—A. I will have to refuse.

Mr. Pulford was then committed for contempt of court.

Mr. STEPHEN WILKINSON, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By the Commissioner :

Q. You have no knowledge of who subpoenaed you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know on whose behalf you appear?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there anything said to you as to what you were required for?—A. He said he didn't know; I told him that I didn't know of anything that was criminal at all.

Q. You have no knowledge of anything criminal on the part of any public official, or any wrong doing?—A.—Well, I don't know as you would consider it that

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way ; I have had some trouble with them ; I don't know whether it was intentional or accidental ; there was nothing criminal.

Q. Would you tell us what trouble there was ?—A. Well, on the 23rd July——

Mr. FAWCETT.—The evidence of this case was taken in court—a case of contest.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you lose your case ?—A. I was summoned here before the case was contested.

Q. Have you anything to say ?—A. After the evidence was taken I was summoned ; the decision was not given ; I went out of court in the gold commissioner's office when the summons was handed to me.

Q. When were you summoned ?—A. I was summoned last Tuesday evening.

Mr. TABOR.—I was on that case : it was simply a question as to the boundary of the creek claim. Mr. Fawcett had originally decided that boundary, and Mr. Senkler refused to interfere with Mr. Fawcett's former decision, and this gentleman had staked inside the boundary of the creek claim, and judgment was given against him.

Mr. WILKINSON.—There was a mistake made.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Whose fault was it ?—A. It was the recorder's ; I told him it was on the left side of the creek going up ; didn't know anything about right and left limits at the time. I supposed he knew it was the left limit ; it is on the right.

Q. The limits are decided in going down the stream ; for instance you would say Dawson was on the right side or limit of the Yukon ; the mistakes in that way are quite common ?—A. I showed the man where I wanted to record, he says that is on the right side, and I says that is where I want to record, and told him the name of the man on the adjoining claim ; it was after hours.

Q. Did you pay him anything extra for doing it ?—A. Yes, sir, my lawyer gave him five dollars extra every time he examined the books, but saw there was no ground there. I went down on Monday morning again.

Q. What date ?—A. The 25th of July ; then I asked Mr. Fawcett when we went in, to explain the nature of the ground, and I told him it was a bench claim. He said, a creek claim cannot hold a bench, and I asked him about posts that were there, but he said they did not cut any figure. I said, can I record on this bench claim. Yes, he said, the creek had no right to hold it, and then when I asked him if I could go in at that time, he said no I would have to go to the door and come in in regular turn. That was on Monday. Monday I got a ticket and stayed there until Thursday, and there was no show of getting in ; I was there every evening to see how long it would take me. The number at the door didn't seem to get any less, and on Thursday about noon there was a friend of mine came down who was out prospecting. He went in ; I asked him how he got in, he said, " by paying a dollar, I got in the side door, that is the way I always do." Well, I never paid any more attention to my ticket then. I went in the side door.

Q. Did you pay the dollar ?—A. I told the door-keeper I would settle when I came out, but when I came out I didn't see him.

Q. You didn't break your word ?—A. No, sir, the same man was not there ; I expected to pay him.

Q. Would you recognize the man ?—A. No, sir.

Q. So you have good reason for not paying him now ?—A. No, I didn't pay him—I went in the side door.

Q. Do you think there is anything more than negligence by putting you on the wrong side of the creek ?—A. I think he understood me to say it was on the left limit. I understood that was the way of it. I think it might have been.

Q. Do you wish to allege any corrupt or improper motive ?—A. No, sir, all I wish to say is that I paid five dollars to him for working overtime ; I paid it to the lawyer. We didn't get there till late. He said we could come next morning before

office hours. Me and my lawyer went in together next morning before time; and he looked over the books again and that is when I pointed out where I wanted to record. He said then to come in after the office opened and I could record; then he handed him five dollars more. I think Mr. Fawcett was only four or five feet away.

Q. Will you give the lawyer's name?—A. Mr. Lisle; I gave Mr. Lisle the money.

Q. Did he give it to Mr. Bolton?—A. Yes, sir; I rather think Mr. Fawcett saw it; he was standing right there when he handed it to him.

Q. We will have to have Mr. Lisle up in the morning?—A. I don't think it was criminal; it was not bribery, but merely pay for overtime work, that was all. I thought it was no more than just.

Q. Did you pay twice?—A. Yes, five dollars in the evening and five in the morning.

Q. He didn't make any charge?—A. It was our offer.

Q. Why didn't you go back the first time?—A. Well, Mr. Hurdman gave me a check to come in when I wanted to. I went and got the lawyer, and we went in.

MR. FAWCETT.—If I saw him giving Mr. Bolton any money I would not know but what it was the recording fee.

Q. You have no knowledge of this, Mr. Fawcett?—A. None.

WITNESS.—I don't know whether Mr. Fawcett saw it or not; he was standing close by.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. You appeared at first not to know why you were called up; we understand now. Have you been to the *Nugget* office?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell the *Nugget* your story about this case?—A. Well, I didn't tell them all about it; that was a week or two ago.

Q. Can you remember and tell us now what you told the *Nugget*?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who was it you told?—A. I don't know.

Q. Did the person take notes at the time?—A. No. When I went to the office I said I want this kept confidential; I don't want it published; I went in to subscribe for the paper.

Q. You went in to get a paper?—A. I went in to get a paper and I got talking about it; didn't think it any harm to tell about it. Facts are facts, and I didn't consider it bribery at all, and Mr. Bolton—

Q. Mr. Hurdman is the man, you said Bolton?—A. That is a mistake, it was Mr. Hurdman.

Q. You gave Mr. Hurdman five dollars?—A. No, sir; Mr. Lisle gave him the five dollars both times.

Q. Did you instruct Mr. Lisle to do so?—A. I told him we ought to pay for overtime; he didn't say whether he would make a charge or not. I said it was no more than right—that if he accommodated us to pay him, and instructed Mr. Lisle to pay this.

Q. Were you present at these mass meetings in town?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never heard of the miners coming to us if they had any complaints?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say Mr. Hurdman gave you a check to come in?—A. I said I wanted to come back; he gave me a check when we came back.

Q. Did you see a long line at the gold commissioner's office waiting to get in and with your little check did you pass by the whole lot and get in. Mr. Hurdman gave you that note—

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Did you get any in the first place?—A. I told the doorkeeper I would pay him when I came back. I says I have been two or three days and the number gets bigger every day.

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Q. You didn't get through your business when you were in that time you got the check?—A. Mr. Hurdman said he hadn't the time.

Q. You got a check to return when you came back; any other checks given?—A. No, sir.

Q. What time of day was it in?—A. It was during office hours.

Q. The next time you came back you entered through the door, so he took the check from you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you the check yet?—A. I put it in my vest pocket; I don't know whether I have it or not. I don't think I ever gave it up.

Q. Did you show it to Mr. George, of the *Nugget*?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you give it to the *Nugget*?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you understand by that check that you could pass in any day?—A. No, just to transact my business.

Q. Did the crowd grumble?—A. No, they didn't say anything. I saw several going in in the same way.

Q. It was a perpetual check?—A. Just for that one day. I told him I wanted to get a lawyer. He said: "I will give you tickets so that you can get in." It was to get my lawyer and bring him back. I had been in once and wanted to go back that evening. I said I was there ever since Saturday, and that was Thursday and didn't get away till Saturday morning.

Q. How many times did you obtain admission on that ticket?—A. I think three or four times on that ticket. In the first place I got my certificate. I wanted it on the lower edge of "14" between fourteen and fifteen, and he put it on the edge of "13" and I went back and had that altered. He said to leave it there, and he would fix it in the evening. I went back the next morning.

Q. You had made a mistake?—A. No, he had made a mistake; he changed that to the left limit.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. Did I understand that you staked this claim; if you had not lost this you would have given this information?—A. I had given the information before the trial came off; I am trying to get it. I expect to take it to Ottawa.

Q. Did you know the miners' committee had formed an association to sift these cases?—A. No, I live on Bonanza; I didn't know anything about it. I have been up there all winter. I have not been here only on business.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CLOSING OF DOMINION HILLS, CREEKS AND BENCHES.

R. B. CRAIG, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Do you recollect anything about the closing of Dominion Creek; at what time it was closed?—A. In November, 1897.

Q. Do you know the cause that led up to the closing of the creek?—A. On account of a number of complaints that were made by mine owners there of having their claims staked over and recorded by others.

Q. Do you recollect any particular cases?—A. "6" Above, 11A Below Lower, "23" "26" "26A" and several other fractions on the creek.

Q. Do you know of any other particular reason for suspecting in the office that there was a complication of numbering below Second Discovery?—A. Well, some recorded claims by description only. Others recorded as below Lower Discovery. Others again claimed that the stakes between the Discovery were burned off; professed to have designated claims from Upper Discovery and recorded as such.

Q. Do you know what part of the summer the claims were put on by description?—A. It would be from the middle of June to August, 1897.

Q. What was the method after that; what were people required to do after that?—A. To have numbers run from the Discovery, from either upper or lower.

Q. Were any applications accepted after the 15th of November?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did Mr. Fawcett instruct you to accept none after the 15th of November?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware that the reasons you have stated were the reasons he had for closing the creek?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever consult together on the question?—A. Yes, more than once.

Q. As to the best method of preventing complications and confusion?—A. Yes.

Q. Did that order of closure include the whole creek?—A. No, from Upper Discovery to 120 Below; that was the limit.

Q. At what time did you determine that limit?—A. At the time it was closed; the order didn't originally close the hill claims and was afterwards amended.

Q. Was it after the date of the closure you refused to accept any applications?—A. In this closed part.

Q. Did you always give the reason?—A. The reason that the creek was closed until surveyed.

Q. Do you know when the survey was made?—A. The surveyor went out there the latter part of last spring—April or May.

Q. Well, notwithstanding the closure of that part of the creek applications were received and noted?—A. Filed up to a certain date.

Q. You gave no record?—A. No.

Q. Did you give those who asked for filing protection in any way?—A. Yes their applications were filed pending the arrival of the field-notes.

Q. You assured them their rights would be protected?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you know what you were doing? When was that privilege stopped?—A. I think it was—I forget the exact date. It was shortly before the survey party returned the privilege of filing on the hill-sides.

Q. Are you sure about it?—A. No.

Q. The privilege was stopped?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there a reason given?—A. By order of Major Walsh.

Q. That is the reason which was given to you; personally you don't know?—A. No, I don't know anything about it.

Q. After that date you received no applications on the hill-sides?—A. No.

Q. Do you know when the privileges were restored again?—A. To record on the hill-sides?

Q. Yes?—A. There was a proclamation issued; I can't say as to the date.

Q. I suppose you are aware of the stamped to Dominion Creek during the summer—the month of July last?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, you have heard it stated that tips were given?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any improper information given from the office? Have you any personal knowledge of any such information been given?—A. None.

Q. None yourself?—A. None; none to give.

Q. Any one go for you; any one directly or indirectly?—A. No.

Q. Did you intimate in any way to any one that such a thing could be done?—A. No.

Q. You have no personal knowledge of any one in the office doing it?—A. No.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Did you have any information as to a considerable tract of Dominion Creek being below the claims that were recorded at the time it was closed?—A. The information we had was that the closed portion would almost take in the whole creek.

Q. That was the information we had?—A. Yes.

Q. The only portion that was closed was that in which we considered complications would arise?—A. Yes, to 120 below Discovery.

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By the Commissioner :

- Q. Do you remember the number of claims in that lowest zone of the creek?—
A. Recorded, do you mean?
Q. No, the total number from Upper Discovery to 120 below?—A. Well, there were so many gaps in the numbers, I couldn't.
Q. Have you any knowledge if the numbers were consecutive. There were 120?—A. No, there would be 120 consecutive, not counting fractions; that is if there were no gaps.
Q. You couldn't say?—A. No.

E. D. BOLTON, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Tabor :

- Q. Had you any knowledge, Mr. Bolton, of Dominion Creek being closed?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. At what time was it closed?—A. Well, it was in September or October.
Q. That is the nearest you can recollect?—A. I would not want to place it any nearer than October.
Q. You don't know that any applications were taken after that?—A. None that I know of.
Q. What were you doing then?—A. I was working at the books, posting up the cash book and putting on quartz claims and bench claims.
Q. At that time you had nothing to do with the recording of the placer claims?
—A. No, sir; nothing at the time.
Q. Do you know of any reason which led up to the closing of Dominion Creek?
—A. Yes, sir.
Q. What were they, as far as you know?—A. People here didn't seem to have much idea of distance; they didn't seem to describe their claims correctly. One would describe his claim as being "Sarah," when he could not locate it definitely, and subsequent claims would be described as adjoining that claim. Of course we could not locate the claim "Sarah" very definitely at all.
Q. Do you know what complications arose on account of them being numbered up and down from two Discoveries?—A. Yes, sir; they over-lapped.
Q. Have you any information as to their over-lapping?—A. Yes, sir. Another thing, changed the two sets of numbers below Lower Discovery—one below Lower Discovery and another number below Upper Discovery. These numbers would conflict.
Q. Do you know of any over-lapping of claims near the two Discoveries or just below?—A. Yes; I think three or four claims below Lower Discovery. There is a place there, I think, where there is one claim thrown out.
Q. You don't know how many were thrown out?—A. No, sir.
Q. From the information you had at the office, was there any reason to believe that any considerable part of Dominion Creek remained uncovered at the time it was closed?—A. No, sir; by what I could learn it covered most all of Dominion Creek. People didn't seem to know much about that part of the creek below 120.
Q. You don't know why 120 was placed as the limit?—A. No, sir; I could not tell that.
Q. Do you know how far the claims were numbered down—those that were recorded?—A. I think about 90; I have one described No. 90. I am not sure.
Q. So that by claiming 120, what would that show?—A. That would cover all the ground that was in any way disputed; that is, if there was any ground left below that without a description, we thought it would be included in that ground down to 120.

Q. With reference to this claim called "Sarah," have you any knowledge of how far that would be from the 2nd Discovery?—A. Well, it is below Lower Discovery, but how far, I don't remember.

Q. You don't recollect the distance?—A. I think it was about two miles below.

Q. With reference to the hill claims, did you accept any applications after the creek was closed for hill-side or bench claims?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not last spring?—A. No, sir. Well, you mean after—

Q. During the time the creek was closed, did that also, in your estimation and the understanding of the office, as far as you know, exclude the hill-sides?—A. No, sir.

Q. Last spring were there any applications received—noted in the office for claims on the hill sides?—A. Yes, they were kept track of.

Q. Did you note them?—A. I did some of them.

Q. What did you note?—A. Simply took a memo, and a sketch of the creek, where the man's claim was and pencilled his name beside the claim.

Q. You made a sketch of it?—A. Yes.

Q. When did that terminate?—A. About 1st June.

Q. Have you any reason to know why that was done?—A. Well, I think the council met and they decided from that date the hill-sides on Dominion Creek would be closed.

Q. That was the information you had. Of course you didn't know what took place in the council?—A. No, I thought the council closed it.

Q. Did you know anything about the opening of it?—A. I was very busy then at the wicket at which we recorded claims and had very little time.

Q. When did you first know that the hill claims were opened?—A. That morning when the notices were posted up.

Q. Was that the first you heard of it?—A. No, I heard of it—it was just a report the night before.

Q. You heard the report the night before?—A. Yes, that they were going to be opened.

Q. At the office?—A. Down town.

Q. That is, you heard of it?—A. Yes, sir.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you say you personally received any applications for claims on the hill-sides before the period of their closure?—A. Yes, sir, people came and gave a description of where their claim was, and it was plotted in the bench claim book, and pencilled it.

Q. Did you give the applicants reason to believe the fact of your doing that would give them any protection?—A. Well, they were promised as a rule that the ground would be held for them after the survey, and of course the shape in which Dominion Creek was, in the way the numbers were running, sometimes it was impossible to give a correct description, because some of the claims had two numbers, and there was a space in which there were no numbers at all.

Q. The reason you did not grant the record of these, was because of the conflict?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took these applications, assuring the people who made them, that when the question of boundary was decided and you were positive, you could give them record?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you informed the people so who applied?—A. Yes.

Q. That they would be protected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Notwithstanding that they had not obtained record?—A. That they would be protected.

Q. You say you learned about 1st June that the privilege was stopped?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know how it came to be stopped?—A. No, with the exception that Mr. McGregor came to me one day and he asked me, I think it was before the 30th of May, he said that the Dominion Creek benches were closed as well as the creek.

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Q. He thought they were?—A. Yes, I told him—I just described to him the method we had of parties staking and noting their applications until a time when the surveyors would report on Dominion creek. Shortly after that, the notice came out that no further staking would be allowed on the hill-sides on Dominion Creek.

Q. When did you first learn that this privilege was stopped?—A. Just at the time the notice was posted.

Q. Did Mr. Fawcett instruct you personally?—A. He may have, I could not remember now.

Q. Don't you remember the date?—A. No, I got instructions from some one, I don't remember whom.

Q. The first time you knew that privilege was stopped you got notice?—A. Yes.

Q. Wasn't it likely that Mr. Fawcett would have informed you of the result?—A. Yes, sir, in all probability he did; I don't remember his coming to me and saying so. People in the office then were very unsettled on account of the water.

Q. Do you remember when the privilege was restored again?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon after it was stopped was it restored?—A. Let's see, it was about the 9th or 10th of July, some place along there.

Q. How long was it closed?—A. It would be about from the 1st of June; it would be nearly six weeks.

Q. During that time you refused to receive any other applications for hill-side claims?—A. Yes, a number of people came who didn't know of these being closed and I refused.

Q. Did you tell them why?—A. Yes, sir, I said it had been decided the hill-sides were closed.

Q. When it was restored I suppose you remember reference being made to a stampede to the hill-sides and benches on Dominion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time was that?—A. I think it was about the night before.

Q. What date?—A. Let's see,— the day before the notices were posted up, the evening before.

Q. Did you ever see a copy of the notice?—A. Yes, sir.

(Witness shown the notice.)

Q. Would you recognize it if you saw it?—Yes, sir. Yes, that is the notice.

Q. When did you first know of that notice?—A. Well, the first time I knew was the morning it was posted up; that is the first time I saw or knew of it.

Q. You say it was before intimated to you that that was going to be done?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that intimated to you?—A. It was down town; some fellow came to me and asked me, he said, "I hear that the hill-sides on Dominion are going to be opened." I told him I didn't know, I hadn't heard anything about it before, nor didn't know. He said one thing, I would not be sure of, but I think he asked me if the stakers who had already staked would be protected; and I told him I thought they would. By that, I suppose he thought that those who had already staked would, in all probability, stand some chance of losing their claims when the creek was opened.

Q. Did he present himself to you as one who had staked?—A. I think he did. Of course, it is quite a while ago, and I don't just remember about it.

Q. You would not swear that is what he asked you?—A. No, sir.

Q. At that time you swear positively that you didn't know as a matter of fact that they were opened?—A. No, sir.

Q. That was the evening before the notice was posted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with anyone with reference to the subject?—A. I might have, but don't remember.

Q. You have heard it stated generally that "tips" were given—information improperly given. Did you give any such information?—A. No, sir, I didn't. I might have told some person on the street that evening that this man had told me, just simply hearsay, that is all.

Q. While as an officer of the gold commissioner's office, you swear you had no knowledge of this until you heard it on the street?—A. No, sir, I had no knowledge of it.

Q. You are positive you gave no one information?—A. No, sir, I had none to give.

Q. Did you get any one to go out and stake?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go yourself?—A. No, sir, I never staked a claim myself.

Q. Why?—A. We are barred from staking claims.

Q. As an official?—A. Yes, my letter from Mr. Deville stated that I would not be allowed to record claims.

Q. Then you have no personal knowledge of any information having gone from the gold commissioner's office to people in that connection?—A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Before the notice?—A. No, sir. When I went into the office in the morning I saw one of these notices and looked at it to see what it was.

Q. That was the first time you had any positive assurance that the claims were again open?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you gave no information?—A. No, sir.

Q. For any one's benefit?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did they know?—A. No, sir.

Q. Directly or indirectly?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not until after the notices were posted up? Of course then it was public.—

A. Yes.

Q. Now, there are a great many charges. This is a question not relevant. There are a great many charges of officials having acquired interests. Have you any objections now to stating whether you obtained any interests in such a way as that?—A. No, sir, I never acquired any in that connection.

Q. Directly or indirectly?—A. If I did, I didn't know it.

Q. Did you or did you not?—A. No; I have not any interests in Dominion Creek.

Q. You have none at all on Dominion Creek?—A. Not in that way; none in any other way as far as—

Q. You were just referring to this matter in question; we will continue this matter while on it, and find out what you have and how you got it.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Any such claims as you marked as reserved are such claims shown on that list?—A. Yes, those that have been applied for are shown on that list.

Q. They were already reserved?—A. Yes, sir.

By the Commissioner :

Q. For the stakers who staked originally?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You believe that was a correct list?—A. No, sir, I don't know whether it is a correct list or not.

Q. Did you know who compiled that sketch map?—A. No, sir, I was told that Mr. Cautley did part of it; I don't know whether he did or not.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. On the night of the 8th, there were 150 people, Mr. Bolton, went on that stampede before the notices was made public. Can you tell the court, from your own knowledge, how that information leaked out?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know how it leaked out?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say you heard it on the street before the notice was made public?—A. Yes.

Q. Who told you? Were they miners?—A. I could not tell that; there was just this man in particular, some person else may have told me, but I don't know who it was.

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Q. You heard from several people?—A. Just one man in particular that I remember of, that is all.

Q. Can you tell us who that was?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you inform us how the information leaked out?—A. I don't know how it leaked out.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You could not give us the name of the person?—A. I would give it if I could. I don't know who it was.

Q. That is the only case you remember?—A. Yes. I was down town for a few minutes that evening.

Q. You had no knowledge of this notice until that time?—A. Not until the morning when I saw it at the office.

Q. You stated a while ago that Mr. McGregor was the first to call your attention to this matter. That was at the time the matter was settled by council?—A. No, sir, it was before it was settled. I think it was one time he was on Dominion Creek and he came to Dawson and spoke to me about it.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. Mr. Fawcett said one of the clerks went down to the office and altered one part of the plan, was it you, Mr. Bolton?—A. No.

The COMMISSIONER—It was Mr. Swinehart said that one of the clerks went down to the office and altered part of the plan.

Mr. TABOR—Which plan?—A. Plan on the notice.

Mr. GALPIN—Was it you who went down?—A. No, sir.

Q. I don't think Mr. Swinehart mentioned,—he was not sure about it.

The COMMISSIONER—If there is any one in court who knows of improper information being given in regard to this stampede to Dominion Creek, I would be glad if they would say so. I am sure the public would be glad too. We all want to know whether there was anything improper about this or not; if there was, it is only right it should be made public. If no one responds, we will take it for granted that they know nothing.

R. W. CAUTLEY, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Were you aware that on Dominion Creek there was no limitation against the staking of hill-claims?—A. No.

Q. As a matter of fact, did people stake them?—A. Some people did.

Q. Did you note any stakes you saw there?—A. None other than the creek stakes.

Q. You didn't take note of the stakes on the hill-claims?—A. None whatever.

Q. When did you first learn that there was a limitation?—A. I couldn't say; I had no idea it was closed at the time we came in.

Q. You had no idea while on the creek?—A. The first definite information I got that the creek was closed was when the notice declared that it was open; that was negative information.

Q. Had you any information when preparing the notice to declare it open?—A. The notice published on the 9th of July, I drew up under instructions, and made the plot showing these claims that had been applied for previous to the closing of the creek.

Q. Where did you get your information?—A. From the bench claim book.

Q. What did you find in the bench claim book?—A. There was a double line drawn to represent the creek, and cross lines to represent the boundaries of the creek claims, and beside this on the right and left side respectively were marked claims with the names on them.

Q. Was the sketch you prepared a copy of that?—A. It was, as far as I can tell, a copy of that; the trouble is a good part of it had been made prior to the survey, and as you know the survey showed that the creek was not as had been recorded, particularly at the junction of "36" below upper and "13" above lower.

Q. As far as the information we had at the time on record that was a correct record of the applications?—A. Certainly, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. Had you knowledge of the time when this was to be open when you were drawing this sketch?—A. Yes; Major Walsh told me Friday morning when he asked me to make a sketch.

Q. What time did you begin operations of surveying part of the creek?—A. We left here, if I remember rightly, on the 9th of April, but we didn't start operations until about the 22nd.

Q. At that time were you aware that the hill-side claims were open to location?
A. I was not aware to the contrary.

Q. Were you aware that applications were being received and placed on file?
—A. I didn't know applications were being made.

Q. Were you aware that it was closed?—A. No.

Q. Then in fact you knew nothing of that part of the creek?—A. Exactly.

Q. Nothing about it?—A. Nothing about the hill or bench claims.

Q. Were you instructed before you proceeded to the work of survey as to what part of the creek proper had been closed?—A. Mr. Gibbon was in charge of the survey; personally I was told the part closed was between Discovery and one hundred and twenty below Lower Discovery.

Q. When you completed part of the survey, hadn't you charge of part of it? What part of the work did you do?—A. Mr. Gibbon did very little more than run the base lines; I ran almost all the end lines.

Q. As a matter of fact, you made a survey of nearly all the claims in that zone?
—A. Well, the base line was run by Mr. Gibbon.

Q. You surveyed the claims, while Mr. Gibbon didn't—you showed the boundaries of the claims?—A. Yes.

Q. So practically you surveyed the claims?—A. If you look at it in that way, Mr. Gibbon very seldom determined any claim boundaries. Mr. Cadenhead, the land surveyor, was also out there to inspect the posts and test their genuineness, and Mr. Cadenhead and Mr. Gibbon consulted with me and would mark those that were genuine, which were to be taken.

Q. These were the creek posts?—A. Of course. All I had to do in the matter was to run at right angles opposite the base lines through these creek posts marked by Gibbon and Cadenhead—usually Cadenhead.

Q. Then, as a rule, you had nothing to do with the adjustment of any boundary; you simply took the posts as marked for you?—A. Nothing whatever, except in a few cases where my opinion was asked.

Q. You know nothing about the adjustment of these boundaries?—A. No, I took no evidence.

Q. As a matter of fact you knew nothing about the adjustment?—A. No.

Q. If people asked you a question could you answer it?—A. Yes.

Q. What I wanted to bring out was if you personally conducted any of the investigation between disputants in any particular case?—A. No.

Q. While you were adjusting any boundaries in that way did you attend to boundaries between hill-side claims?—A. No.

Q. When did your operations start?—A. On the 29th May.

Q. You were a little more than a month on the creek?—A. Yes.

Q. How long did it take you to complete your returns?—A. Well, I made the plan in June; I worked at it until the 11th of July, when I was instructed by Mr. Fawcett to take applications for hill-side claims.

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Q. Had you any personal knowledge of the closing of the hill-side claims; you stated before you hadn't?—A. No, I hadn't.

Q. During that interval of the returns from the survey from the 1st of June to the 11th July did you receive any applications at all in the office?—A. None whatever.

Q. Your work was partly keeping up returns and acting as a surveyor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No connection with the office?—A. None whatever.

Q. You received no applications until the 11th of July?—A. No.

Q. None under Mr. Fawcett's orders?—A. None under Mr. Fawcett's instructions.

Q. Were you aware of some sort of misunderstanding about the hill-side claims being closed and opened and closed again?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you aware of that directly or indirectly?—A. Indirectly; it was common talk.

Q. As an employee of the government you knew nothing about it?—A. Officially, no.

Q. As a resident of Dawson you heard of it?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that what you heard was authentic?—A. No, except that —

Q. At the time you heard it had you any reason to believe the information given you was authentic?—A. No more than street talk.

Q. That can only mean that it came from Major Walsh or Mr. Fawcett?—A. Yes.

Q. It was intimated by your notice that they had information?—A. That I can't remember.

Q. Well, I suppose, you are aware of the fact that there was a stampede to Dominion Creek; do you know the date of that stampede?—A. I think it was on the 9th. I can't remember. I think it was on Friday and Saturday.

Q. You compiled the sketch which was put on that notice—the sketch of the ground already applied for and filed?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you recognize the sketch if you saw it or a copy of it?—A. Yes. (Hear the witness is handed the printed sketch.) That is the sketch I made—a copy of it.

Q. Do you believe it a true copy?—A. I can't positively remember; it is the same with one exception; I think there was a mistake in the original order in the copy, that was why that clause was put in.

Q. When was that clause put in?—A. It was put in when the proof was brought up from the printing office.

Q. It was stated yesterday there was a correction made, and the impression of the witness was that a clerk of the gold commissioner's office had gone to the printers to correct this sketch, because it was imperfect, and it was corrected. Do you know anything about that?—A. I took the original to the office, and I made another visit to the printing office, but forget what I did; I think it was in connection with the proof. I made two visits to the printing office, but I don't know whether it was on the same day or the next day.

Q. Do you remember why the first visit took place?—A. I was asked by Major Walsh to make this original, and then I took it down to have it printed.

Q. Did you do that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You visited the printers for the purpose of having that sketch printed?—A. Yes, I am under that impression.

Q. Are you not positive?—A. I can't remember, it is so long ago.

Q. At that time were you aware of the nature of the contents—the printed part above? Did you read it over?—A. I can't say.

Q. You can't say you had seen the notice?—A. No.

Q. Can you say when you saw it first?—A. Well, of course, I saw it on Saturday.

Q. Not positive you saw it before that?—A. Not positive.

Q. It has been learned, as you know, that information was improperly given to outsiders, and a stampede occurred before this notice was made public; have you any

knowledge to the effect that that was actually so?—A. I know there was a great deal of stampeding before the notice was made public; also that I was asked by people whether or not the claims were thrown open on the hill-sides of Dominion Creek on Friday.

Q. By people?—A. Yes, on Friday.

Q. Have you any recollection of the names of any of these parties?—A. No; they were asked in the ordinary way that any clerk is asked a thousand questions every day.

Q. You don't remember any particular incidents of inquiries of that kind?—A. No.

Q. Well, when you were asked these questions about this matter, what sort of answer did you generally give?—A. I told them I didn't know, which, of course, was not true, but it was the only thing I could do at the time.

Q. Why did you consider it was not true?—A. Because Major Walsh distinctly told me that would be done.

Q. That is your reason why you told them you didn't know?—A. Yes.

Q. What was your object in telling them?—A. I suppose to conceal the truth.

Q. Had you any purpose in the concealment of the truth?—A. Well, seeing that the public notices were not published, it would have been improper for the fact that these claims were to be thrown open on the following day should be spoken of.

Q. That was your reason?—A. It was an official reason.

Q. You had no authority to make it public?—A. By no means; in fact I was expressly told not to make it public.

Q. That is why you denied knowing it?—A. Yes.

Q. This is a very delicate question. Did you directly or indirectly give any information to any one by which you were benefited?—A. No.

Q. You understand the nature of the question?—A. I think so.

Q. You gave no information to anyone directly or indirectly by which you expected to benefit yourself and friends?—A. I did not.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any clerk in the gold commissioner's office, or in the employ of that office, having so given information?—A. I have not.

Q. You are positive of that?—A. Positive.

Q. For yourself you didn't?—A. For myself, I didn't.

Q. And you know of no other person in the gold commissioner's office having so done?—A. Of no other person.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. This was the first work you did in the gold commissioner's office on the 11th of July?—A. Yes, on the 11th of July.

Q. That was the first work you did in connection with the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were surveyor for the office, but not in the office?—A. Not practically speaking.

Q. You were not part of the office until you did that?—A. No.

Q. You did that under Major Walsh's instructions?—A. Yes, he came to my room and asked me to do it.

Q. By his order you took it to the printer's office?—A. I can't say.

Q. You stated that before, I think?—A. If I stated it, it must be so.

Q. Well, there is one question I want to clear up; you went to the printing office on the 9th?—A. I went back a second time; I would be there on the 8th or 9th.

Q. Do you recollect whether or not you were aware at the time of this second visit, that this notice had been printed and posted up?—A. I don't recollect.

Q. You don't remember whether it was, or was not?—A. No, sir.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Perhaps Captain Starnes will say something, as policemen's names have been mentioned in connection with the stampede.

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Captain STARNES, being sworn, testified as follows:—

Q. Captain Starnes, it was alleged here yesterday by a witness, that several policemen went to Mr. Swinehart's office, the editor of the *Midnight Sun*, and asked him if these notices were printed, alleging that they had been instructed by Major Walsh to go and get them, that they were deputed to post them up, and that he refused until they brought a written order from Major Walsh; that his impression was that at least five members of the mounted police force so presented themselves; finally one came with a written order; have you any explanation to offer?—A. I know before the notices were printed, I was sent for by Major Walsh about nine o'clock in the evening.

Q. What date?—A. The day before the notices were printed; I wouldn't be sure of the date.

Q. Would you recollect that was a copy?—A. All I recollect seeing was the sketch part. Weeks after I saw several on the trees and posted on the street. It was about nine o'clock when I went to Major Walsh's camp on the other end of the town. He told me he wanted me to supply two men early in the morning to post some notices which would be ready at the *Sun* office some time during the night; that Corporal Wilson was to be given a certain number of them. Corporal Wilson at the time had been specially detailed by Major Walsh's instructions; he acted under his instructions practically and worked with him and Mr. McGregor in connection with the gold commissioner. I had nothing to do with him at the time he was working that way. He was sometimes in town and sometimes on the creek, and worked with Major Walsh or Mr. McGregor.

Q. They were taken from under your control?—A. He was detailed under Major Walsh, except as far as discipline went; as far as the work went I had nothing to say to him. Major Walsh asked for two men to paste up these notices in town, and wished a certain number given to Wilson who would go up to Dominion to post them there; at the same time he wanted the others posted in town, starting at the other end towards St. Mary's hospital. I left the Major's camp and went to the *Sun* office and asked if the notices were ready. On the way back I called on Corporal Wilson, in charge of the town station, and gave him orders to have two men ready at six in the morning to post the notices, and in the meantime to go with me to the *Sun* office and see if they were ready. We went to the *Sun* office and were told that the notices were not ready.

Q. What hour was that?—A. Ten p.m. Mr. Swinehart told me that the sketch part was ready, but the other part was not ready yet, and I didn't see it any how; I did not know what the notices were about. The only thing I had to do with the notices was to have them put up. I told Corporal Belcher to go back during the night and get those notices and as soon as they were printed to hand over so many to Corporal Wilson and keep the balance and have them posted up; they were to be posted up about five o'clock. The ones posted in town were not to be posted up until Corporal Wilson had left for the creek. There was some delay and he didn't leave until about nine a.m. They were posted up later. Corporal Belcher was instructed to post them up.

Q. He may have sent other men to the *Sun* office from time to time to find out if they were ready?—A. I went once myself, and then brought Belcher and gave him instructions to see when they would be ready and to have them posted. They would have been posted up the first thing in the morning only Corporal Wilson brought instructions from Major Walsh not to have them posted up until Corporal Wilson had gone out.

Q. These are the only two men you have knowledge of as being in any way connected with them?—A. Yes, sir; there were two men detailed to do the posting in the morning.

Q. Can you trace who these men were who were detailed for that duty?—A. I think I could.

Q. You instructed Corporal Belcher to do it—through him you did it?—A. Yes.

Q. Who he employed you don't know?—A. No, sir; it is not my duty; he is held responsible and gets the men to do it.

Q. At the same time he keeps record so that you could tell who they were—you could trace them now, and Corporal Wilson would probably know?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know at the time what the nature of this notice was?—A. I had some idea.

Q. How did you get that idea?—A. Got it on the street; everybody was talking about it.

Q. What day was that; the day before?—A. I don't know exactly what day it was; didn't take any interest in that kind of business, but I heard it during the day.

Q. What hour?—A. In the afternoon I heard something about some benches having been opened on Dominion; I didn't know anything about Dominion and didn't pay much attention. I didn't see the notices until after they were posted except that I saw the lower plot.

Q. You didn't understand the position of affairs until you saw this notice?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are aware that there was a stampede to the creek?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have heard it stated that a great many got improper information and joined in that stampede?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge how that information leaked out?—A. No, sir.

Q. Know nothing of it?—A. No sir—it was general talk on the street the day before.

Q. Why did it come to be general talk, do you know?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you participate in that stampede in any way?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't ask anyone to go out there?—A. No, sir.

Q. To give you an interest?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Major Walsh had control of the mounted police?—A. Yes.

Q. He came in with powers over the mounted police?—A. Yes.

Q. He was superintendent of the force, and you had to obey his instructions?—
Yes.

Q. Did you have any instructions from Mr. Fawcett?—A. No.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. I suppose you saw the notices that were posted stating that permits would be issued on the 11th before that?—A. No.

Q. You didn't know that any particular time was mentioned as to when the claims would be open, or that all this conversation you heard related to the Monday and not to the Saturday?—A. No. All I heard on the streets was that something was to be done on Dominion, and the people were excited over it.

Corporal WILSON sworn.

By Inspector Starnes :

Q. You remember the time this notice was posted up, opening up the bench claims on Dominion?—A. Which one do you mean?

Q. The second?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were your duties at the time?—A. I was on Major Walsh's staff, to post these notices up.

Q. Just tell the commissioner what you know of the posting of these?—A. There is nothing to tell except that I posted them up; they did not come until the 9th; they were dated the 8th, but did not come out until the morning of the 9th.

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Q. Where did you post them?—A. There were some of them posted up in town, and some were posted all the way from here to Dominion Creek, by myself and another constable.

Q. Did you go to the *Sun* office on the evening of the posting of these?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the purpose of getting these?—A. Yes, sir, on the evening of the 8th.

Q. Did any other constable go there?—A. Not that I am aware of. On that evening I was told they would not be ready until morning.

Q. By whose instructions did you go?—A. To Dominion Creek?

Q. To Dominion Creek and the printing office?—A. Major Walsh's and Mr. Fawcett's, together.

Q. What were you employed at most on those days?—A. Inspecting the mines and collecting royalty.

Q. As far as your duties went, did you not take any orders at the time from the officer commanding the police?—A. No, sir.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You were deputed by the officer of the mounted police to receive orders from Major Walsh, then the commissioner of the Yukon territory, and commander of the mounted police here?—A. It was an order read out in the local orders that I had been employed on the local staff until further orders.

Q. That was a general order?—A. No, a local order.

Q. Were there any others associated with you at that time?—A. I had Constable McAlpine at the time I posted them up.

Q. At that time were there any specially appointed to assist you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you the privilege of requesting any constable of the force to assist you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. Any number. I was told by Major Walsh, when these were first taken over, that if I wanted any constables I could have them and he would give orders.

Q. Did you post up the notices previous to this?—A. I didn't, but I sent a special police to post them up.

Q. What constable did you send?—A. I think it was Flett.

Q. Is he still here?—A. No, he is out of the force; I think he is in town.

Q. When did you receive notice of this one having being posted up?—A. I think it was the 7th or 8th of July, I don't remember which, that these were going to be printed.

Q. How long before these were printed were you apprised of the fact that they were to be printed?—A. That day, or the day before.

Q. How long before?—A. I am sure it was not over a day; it might have been the day before, or the next day.

Q. Before you saw the notice, had you any knowledge of what the notice was to be?—A. Well, I had an idea it was to throw Dominion Creek open.

Q. He told you the nature of the notice, as well as told you that you were to post it?—A. Yes, sir, I think that he told me.

Q. Are you positive of that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time was it that you got that information?—A. Well, sir, I cannot say whether it was the same day or the day before.

Q. You are positive it was before you saw the notice?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you going to get the notice?—A. On the evening of the 8th.

Q. About what hour?—A. About 10 o'clock.

Q. Did you go to the printer's office about that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask the printer for the notice?—A. He said they wouldn't be ready until about five or six in the morning.

Q. Did you go again before five or six in the morning?—A. I think I went somewhere between 11 and 12.

Q. Did you go between five and six?—A. No, sir, it was about 5.30 when I got them.

Q. Had you a written order to secure these notices, from Major Walsh?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You showed that to Mr. Swinehart?—A. To whoever was there.

Q. Did Mr. Swinehart refuse to show you the notices?—A. I didn't ask him for the notices; I asked him if they were ready.

Q. What did he say?—A. No, it was Mr. Carpenter, it was not Mr. Swinehart at all.

Q. Do you remember of seeing Mr. Swinehart in the office?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Were there any constables associated with you in this?—A. None excepting McAlpine.

Q. Did he go to the office and ask?—A. No, sir.

Q. He helped to post them up?—A. That's all.

Q. You didn't authorize him to go to the office and ask for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you aware he knew the nature of them before he posted them up?—A. I don't think he was; I don't think anyone knew.

Q. Was there any other corporal assisting you in this work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any other corporal take part of these notices and post them up?—A. Corporal Belcher. He was in charge of the town patrol at the time he posted them around town.

Q. You have heard of the stampede to Dominion Creek in connection with this?—A. Yes, sir, I know they were two or three days ahead, some of them.

Q. Are you aware that it is generally known that these claims were open, even before the notice was published?—A. I don't think anyone knew for certain.

Q. Did you hear around town that the claims were to be thrown open?—A. Well, I heard several stories, but I didn't believe them because I didn't know myself, and so didn't take any stock in the stories.

Q. You say Major Walsh informed you that would be done?—A. Yes, that was the day before he informed me; in the first place they wouldn't be opened until the 11th—the first notice said they wouldn't be opened until the 11th.

Q. Then when you got the second notice to post up—?—A. I didn't know when they would be posted.

Q. You didn't pay attention to the wording of the second notice?—A. I noticed it was dated—I noticed it was dated the day before it was printed.

Q. Did you notice anything else particular in it?—A. Nothing out of the way but this one exception. I made inquiry what this one exception was.

Q. What was that—"with one exception these claims would be reserved?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It has been charged that information was improperly given that led to that stampede. Do you know if any information has been given by public officials or employees?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the doings of the gold commissioner's office at that time?—A. No, I was not in the gold commissioner's office.

Q. Were you acquainted with any of the clerks employed there?—A. I knew them all, but was not very well acquainted with them.

Q. Did you have any conversation with any of them relative to the opening of these claims?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are positive of this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is also stated, or alleged that parties who gave that information gave it in that way. Did you impart any information for your own benefit in that direction?

—A. I received nothing from any one.

Q. No information to any one whereby you would profit?—A. No, sir.

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Mr. LISLE called and sworn.

Q. There was a Mr. Wilkinson, I think his name is, here yesterday, who stated that you had been with him in the gold commissioner's office on two occasions in the evening and in the morning. The first occasion after office hours, and the second before office hours; and that you had, on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, paid five dollars on each of these occasions for over-time work, as he termed it?—A. Certainly I did pay Mr. Hurdman money; it was either five or ten dollars on two, three or four occasions: it was for work done after office hours and not for work done during office hours. It was for extra work, and there is no doubt that the office work there was congested at the time that it was impossible to get anything done; I waited there hours together to get into the office; I was perfectly willing to pay the officials five or ten dollars for perfectly proper work for my accommodation. On several occasions I paid Mr. Hurdman in that way for that purpose. It was work that I should have got done in the usual way, but for my accommodation, in order to avoid waiting there day after day, and hour after hour, I asked him to accommodate me after office hours.

Q. In connection with that I would like to ask you this—do you believe, from what you say, that there was any attempt on the part of the officials to make this overtime imperative?—A. I never saw it.

Q. You never had that impression?—A. Never—there was nothing that led me to think so.

Q. Further, you will state, as you have stated, that you never gave any official there anything for work done during office hours?—A. Certainly not; I might say that on one occasion I wanted him to do something for me during office hours; I asked him to do it then. He said he hadn't time there were so many people around. I said I can get it after four; he said "Yes." I offered him five dollars. This was during office hours. He said, "I can't take anything during office hours." I gave the money to him afterwards.

Q. When you got the work done?—A. I never made that bargain with him; it was simply voluntary.

Q. Did you consider what you received worth what you gave?—A. I would probably double the amount I gave then at the present moment, during the present week I would have paid over and over again for business in the office.

Q. Did you consider at the time that it was irregular?—A. No, I didn't think so; it was the only way to get work done.

Q. Didn't you think it was compromising the clerk?—A. I can't say that I did; if you wish me to give my candid opinion, my complaint is not against the officials here but against the government for suffering such meagre accommodation when so many people were here requiring to do business with the officers; and not half enough officials to do the work.

Q. Your impression was that you were doing nothing improper in paying for the overtime work?—A. No; my impression was that it was a common practice.

Q. You don't know that it was a common practice only from report? However, in this case, you paid Hurdman five dollars?—A. I forget what I paid him; I paid him several times; I believe once ten and several times five for overwork, but I didn't pay him during office hours.

Q. Did Mr. Hurdman ever ask you?—A. Never.

Q. It was entirely voluntarily?—A. Yes.

Q. You considered the work you paid for worth the money?—A. Yes, I often would have given twenty dollars.

Q. You only paid him after office hours for work done; during office hours? You never had any question that you were his client?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. If he was available you secured him?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever pay any one else?—A. No; only Mr. Hurdman. I suppose that was because my business was principally in Mr. Hurdman's department; I believe I once asked Mr. Bolton to do something after office hours. I don't know if there was anything mentioned. He declined to do it; he said he wouldn't work after office hours.

Q. You didn't make a direct intimation to him that you wanted him to work?
—A. I know I went there and he couldn't do something for me which I asked him. I asked him if he could do it after four if I gave him something for it—something to that effect; he said "no" he couldn't do it after four.

Q. That is the only other instance that you recollect, and you were refused that?—A. I was refused that.

Dr. BOURKE.—The gold commissioner says that to get copies of the original documents he must be paid. Would you give instructions?

The COMMISSIONER.—If you cite the documents; you will not be at liberty to go all over the office.

Dr. BOURKE.—I gave him a list of certain documents and he refused to let me see any original documents whatsoever without a permit.

The COMMISSIONER.—The documents will be produced in court.

Dr. BOURKE.—If the documents are not given to me before hand it will mean a delay of the court; that is a matter I cannot control; it will be your own time that is taken up.

The COMMISSIONER.—The documents will be here but we cannot give you a permit to ransack the gold commissioner's office.

Dr. BOURKE.—I only asked for documents connected with my case.

The COMMISSIONER.—The gold commissioner says he caught you looking over papers that were in no way connected with your case.

Dr. BOURKE.—I beg to state that that is a direct falsehood; it is by suppression of the truth a direct falsehood; the charge is made and I will take it up at once defending myself, the gold commissioner has acted rudely. He only gave me two bundles of papers, these are the only two I looked at, he made no exclusions; he stated you and Mr. Fawcett were displeased at my making a search. These were of use to me and I received information from them and it will be used at the proper time.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett and I annoyed? I don't know on what authority he said that; I suppose we are all annoyed.

Dr. BOURKE.—I suppose so.

The COMMISSIONER.—We will adjourn any further hearing of this until Monday.

Mr. TABOR.—Until Monday of next week?

The COMMISSIONER.—That is Dr. Bourke's case. The evidence he has asked for will take some time to collect.

Mr. TABOR.—You will have power to impound documents in court if they pertain to anything that occurred before the 25th of August.

The COMMISSIONER.—They will be ordered into court. I have already had a charge laid against one man that he has gone around peddling information which he received in the gold commissioner's office; that has been made to me.

Mr. TABOR.—Would you allow people to go into the gold commissioner's office?

The COMMISSIONER.—I have the power to order the documents brought here, but don't think I have the power to over-ride the gold commissioner's office, and allow it to be ransacked against his will. In one case I gave this order with the above results. I don't connect Dr. Bourke with that, but the charge has been named and the person named; the man has been selling information. I don't know how true it is; I am going to have it looked into.

FOR THE RELEASE OF DENNIS PULFORD, FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. GWILLIM.—Mr. Commissioner, I appear on behalf of Dennis Pulford, committed for contempt the other day. You have ruled that no matters occurring subsequent to the 25th of August shall be inquired into under the present commission. He is ready to purge himself, and answer any questions.

The COMMISSIONER.—I asked him if some of the occurrences occurred before the 25th of August—

Mr. GWILLIM.—I went through the matter with him very carefully, and he informed you that he could not give answer to questions which occurred prior to

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the 25th of August. He is quite willing now, I think, to do so. I went over the matter carefully with him yesterday afternoon, and he is willing to tell anything that he knew that happened before the 25th of August.

Mr. TABOR.—I remember very distinctly, I raised the point myself.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Tabor said that I hadn't the authority to raise points on matters which occurred subsequent to the 25th of August, so I—and I asked Mr. Pulford pointedly if these occurrences transpired before the 25th.

Mr. GWILLIM.—I don't think that was the fact of the question; it doesn't appear in the question.

Dr. BROWN.—When Mr. Bolster came for that portion of the evidence referring to Mr. Pulford's acquittal, I dictated that portion of it which terminated where the Commissioner first stated that Mr. Pulford would be committed for contempt, just before Mr. Galpin began questioning the witness, thinking this would be sufficient; but I looked over subsequent evidence. It was found that certain additional questions were asked Mr. Pulford regarding what he knew. This part of the evidence should probably have also been submitted to Mr. Gwillim.

The COMMISSIONER.—I pointedly asked him if anything had occurred before the 25th August; say, in June or July.

Mr. GWILLIM.—The witness might make a general answer to that question, and not be guilty of contempt. In committing a person for contempt, it must be for the person refusing to answer some specific question. He refused to answer the question for which he was committed; but there was nothing to connect this question with subsequent events. Your general question, whether any of these things occurred before the 25th of August, wouldn't be sufficient to render him guilty.

The COMMISSIONER.—I asked him if he knew of twenty-one interests held by a clerk in the gold commissioner's office, and he said he did. I asked him if he could name the clerk, and I asked him if he knew of any of interests being improperly obtained?

Mr. GWILLIM.—I think it was hardly a fair question to ask him, because when a man is deprived of his liberty, it should only be done as the result of a distinct refusal on some specific question, which he could describe. As you understand, he was worked up. Not a very pleasant thing to be placed in such a position in court. He might have answered your question. I asked him to think over the matter. Your action has given him time to reflect. I think the easiest way is to ask him again. If you ask him, I would give the man a chance, and ask him questions referring to matters which happened before the 25th of August. He tells me he is quite willing to answer any question on matters which occurred before the 25th of August.

The COMMISSIONER.—He didn't state that in the box, but we can have him appear here again.

Mr. PULFORD SWORN:

By the Commissioner:

Q. Mr. Pulford, I asked you the other day if you knew where the clerk in the gold commissioner's office had twenty-one interests, presumably improperly obtained. What was your answer?—A. I heard it from a rumour.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is what I understood. You didn't say you just heard it.

Mr. GWILLIM.—I asked him if he knew it, and he said, yes.

By the Commissioner:

Q. You have no personal knowledge of any other criminal act on the part of an official?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that you knew of twenty-one interests improperly obtained?—A. They might have been.

Q. You say now you just heard it through rumour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you give the name of the clerk that rumour was associated with?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was it?—A. Well, it was not a clerk in the gold commissioner's office; it was an official.

Q. Would you give his name?—A. It was Dr. Thompson.

Q. I wanted to know who the official was, and you led me to understand it was an official in the gold commissioner's office. Have you any objection to answering this question? Have you any positive knowledge about any official improperly acquiring any property before the 25th of August?—A. No, sir.

Q. I asked you the other day if you had any knowledge of that kind. You said, yes, you had; some of it was hearsay. My impression was that it was positive?—A. No, sir; it was not positive.

Q. That was the impression you left on my mind, and a good many others present?—A. I can't vouch for the impression.

Q. When I asked you about the twenty-one interests, I asked you if it was an official in the gold commissioner's office? Now you say it was Dr. Thompson. You had no positive knowledge leading you to believe it was any one in the gold commissioner's office, acquired improperly any interests in claims before the 25th August?—A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Have you any positive knowledge as to any wrong doing on the part of any official in the gold commissioner's office, on or before that date?—A. I heard one thing, but not the gold commissioner's office.

Q. But it is the gold commissioner's office I am asking about?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any positive knowledge about any other government official being guilty in any way?—A. No, not positive of it.

Q. What way did you acquire this information?—A. After the 25th.

Q. Of these things before the 25th?—A. I just heard them.

Q. Would you be willing to give the name of any informant?

Mr. GWILLIM.—The man has been in jail, Mr. Commissioner, and he is very careful not to incur the wrath of the court again—

By the Commissioner:

Q. I think that is a fair question. If he is willing to give the name of any informant, I think it is legitimate. We want to know these matters?—A. I can't exactly tell you the name of the man who told me this matter, because I don't remember it. Not now; I can't think of his name. If I was given two or three days to find him, I could bring him into court.

Q. Have you any objection to answering what the information related to?

Mr. GWILLIM.—I object. This is hearsay evidence.

The COMMISSIONER.—Well, if we can get a clew, what it relates to—

Mr. GWILLIM.—I think the same rules of evidence should obtain here as obtain in other courts-of-law. You can't take what every Tom, Dick and Harry tells, nor believe all sorts of stories. I have heard all sorts of stories.

The COMMISSIONER.—Suppose we take the trouble to ascertain what these are worth?

Mr. GWILLIM.—You might go on for a month or two if you did that.

The COMMISSIONER.—If we hear rumours, I think we might establish whether they are worthless or not.

Mr. GWILLIM.—If the same rules apply in this court, with regard to witnesses, as apply in others, anything that is not evidence I object to.

The COMMISSIONER.—In this case we will ask the witness the question, even though it isn't a case of evidence.

Mr. GWILLIM.—I would like to have my objection entered in the book.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is as important to establish that fact as any other.

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Mr. Gwillim.—Well, I take the responsibility of instructing the witness not to answer. Please note my objection.

The Commissioner.—Yes, certainly.

Q. Now, sir, you may answer the question. Who was the official?—A. It was regarding Mr. Willison, in the timber office. I may say, it seems to me he gave instructions to some man to go up the river. There were quite a few rafts stuck on bars in the river during the summer. He gave instructions to three or four men to go up the river, to find out if these men had permits, and to bring the rafts to Dawson. If they did, he was to get a share of the proceeds. If I can find this man, and I can easily find him, I can bring him into court.

Q. If you find him will he know? Will you?—A. I think I can find him very easily. I don't know his name.

Q. Do you know if he had any help?—A. He was in with four men, and found it a little raw for him, and he stopped it.

Q. That is the only thing of which you can speak at present?—A. Yes, sir.

The Commissioner.—I don't think I have any more questions to ask you.

By Mr. Galpin:

Q. I was responsible for a good many questions asked the other day. Do you remember my asking you distinctly about the information you obtained? You said you sent it to Ottawa?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To the Young Men's Conservative Association. I beg to know if that was before the 25th?—A. No, sir, after the 25th of August.

Q. I asked you if you sent the information to Ottawa. You said yes, to the Young Men's Conservative Association. We didn't mention the dates then?—A. It was after the 25th.

Q. That's all I want to make clear.

The Commissioner.—I don't think I have any more to ask you. That person you refer to, if you can find him, I will have him examined, to see if he knows anything positive of the thing which you speak of; and if it happened before the 25th of August, we will have it investigated.

Mr. Gwillim.—Is the witness released?

The Commissioner.—I don't see the need of keeping him any longer. If he had been as frank the other day as he is to-day, I don't think he would have been committed. I think, he was a little mixed up. I think, perhaps, that the fact he was three days in prison, gave him time to reflect. He is discharged.

(NOTE.—Witness speaks very broken English.)

Mr. Tabor.—I think Mrs. Koch might take the stand in the meantime.

Mrs. Koch, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

At this time I could hardly talk. I heard in my restaurant that Dominion would be thrown open, and it would be a good thing to stake. Everybody had the fever at the time, so I got it too. I made up my mind to go and try to get a claim on Dominion. On the morning of the 28th of June, word was sent me very early in the morning by Dr. Arabella Merrill. I shall not go out without a permit. It needs a permit. Do I have to tell who sent the news? It was from the Indian of Major Walsh, Ambrose Serett, he heard the Major talking in the tent over it, so I went to the office and asked where the gold commissioner was. This is the gentleman (pointing to Mr. Fawcett).

Q. Mr. Fawcett, you mean?—A. Yes, I went and asked him for a permit to stake on Dominion. Mr. Fawcett didn't answer me right straight. I asked him

again, and he asked me who told me. I said (whispering) "a friend." And he could not understand, and all the gentlemen around were laughing over me, and I went and whispered to Mr. Fawcett, "somebody, the gentleman told me you don't need any permit." I came home and said it was too good news, it must be something. Dr. Merrill was there and the rest. I said, please to go to the Major and ask him; we want to go out and stake; ask for a permit. He would let us go out for nothing, being only two women; would tell us true, so Dr. Merrill went and asked if it needs a permit. He said, "yes, I will go and instruct the gold commissioner." That is all I can remember. He went down and came up again, and said, "yes, it needs a permit." The doctor came and said it needed a permit, and I went there again. I told the gold commissioner I needed a permit. I got a permit, and was staying in the building. Major Walsh's brother, Philip, came in, and I said, "Mr. Philip, see what I have got." He opened it; he said, "where did you get it from," I told him I went to the gold commissioner and he gave it to me. He said, "you are very lucky, I wish I could get it." He went up to his brother. A short time after that I went to the Major; still in the building. I asked him for a second permit for my friend from the gold commissioner. I thought everybody got a permit; I thought, I am ahead, because a woman can run quicker than a man; I asked him—I don't remember correct what the gold commissioner answered me, but I remember, "no." I saw then that the Major was coming down the steps, every muscle in his face twitching. Went into the office and called Dr. Merrill from the window, where she was getting a miner's license. Thought she will get a permit, too. He called her up. He said, "tell me, doctor, you have a permit?" She tells him, "I don't get a permit. My friend, Mrs. Emma Koch, got permit." He said, "heavens! this is a mistake. One permit will throw open the whole of Dominion." And Dr. Merrill came down and we were both very down-hearted, because I threw my restaurant over and sold everything I had. I don't know what to do. I was thinking I don't want to make trouble for any official. If it is wrong I will offer the permit back. So I got a letter written to the Major if it is wrong or any trouble, he will please take back his permit, but if it is possible and he can help a poor woman along, he shall let me have a permit, but if it makes any trouble to send for it by 8 o'clock. If not, I will go to Dominion and stake, and then after I stake I will fight for it. So I went over on Dominion and staked. I came home very sick. At the time there were not many ladies up the creek. My! I was sick. I did pick nuggets off of the ground. I saw pretty nuggets and lots of gold. Now, I think I am rich. I don't know what to do to record, because I don't know the law. I don't know anything whatever, so I came home, and after a day or two's rest, I heard stories all around that dozens of ladies went to the Major and the gold commissioner, and made it hot for him, for every lady wanted to stake on Dominion. Every lady I showed the permit to told Major Walsh and wanted to stake on Dominion. I went to the gold commissioner to record a claim. He said he would not. I told him he has to. He said not. He didn't want to record it. Told me he would not do it for his best friend. I went to the Major and made it just as hard for him. He told me permit was open for Dominion. Told him I staked and I wanted my claim. I went from one to the other and did not get it.

Q. But didn't you get it recorded after?—A. Yes, I got it recorded.

Q. The claim?—A. Yes.

Q. That is all you have to say?—A. Because the Major told me permit was open on Dominion.

Q. Do you remember when your application was accepted?—A. On the 11th.

Q. Did you say anything to Mr. Fawcett about Major Walsh when you were getting a paper?—A. No, I only told in a whisper, because the Major didn't tell me. Dr. Merrill needs a permit.

Q. You are quite sure, Mrs. Koch, that Major Walsh's name was not mentioned at all any time you were with Mr. Fawcett?—A. Not in the other times, when I asked him, I told him in a whisper and he could not understand.

Q. Did you tell him where the friend got the order?—A. No, I didn't at this time; I only told him I was quick back like lightning to ask him. I don't remember how it was. I know I needed a permit. That is where the mistake comes in, I think.

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By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. After you came from Dominion, do you remember Major Walsh came to my office to see if I would record?—A. No, you are mistaken. I went to Major Walsh and begged him if he can do anything for me case; I wanted a claim. Said "No, no." I said I will fight. He said he is ready to fight. Then later I was crying and he felt sorry. He said he would come down and talk to you in the office, and he sent me down. He came down then.

Q. That is right, but was your application taken at the office; do you remember who took your application on the 11th?—A. Where everybody has to go in line I went, too.

Q. You got the claim some time after that?—A. A long time after that.

Q. After they had all been investigated?—A. Yes, sir, I think I was the last one to get a claim.

The COMMISSIONER.—Does any one else wish to ask the witness any question?

Mr. R. B. CRAIG, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Do you remember anything about this lady coming for a permit to me?—A. I don't recognize her, but I remember such a case as she speaks of, distinctly.

Q. You remember something about it?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember Major Walsh coming to me that morning after the lady came for the permit?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect what he said?—A. He said he thought the most simple solution of the difficulty would be to issue permits for a specific time for parties to prospect—something to that effect.

Q. Do you recollect her coming a second time?—A. She came for a permit the second time, and, I believe, got one.

Q. Do you remember her conversation on that occasion?—A. I don't know that I noticed it particularly. I was working at the time at an adjoining desk. I recollect she spoke low.

Q. Do you remember of her asking for a friend?—A. I remember of her asking for a friend, but I thought that was at a later date.

Q. That was your impression?—A. The application for the friend was refused; whether her own was or not, I don't know.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You don't know of any understanding between Mr. Fawcett and Mrs. Koch about this permit, why it was given?—A. Not unless it was given on Major Walsh's suggestion.

Q. Have you any reason to know it was given on his suggestion?—A. I know Major Walsh came to the office to see Mr. Fawcett shortly before this lady came back the second time.

Q. Did he specially mention this case?—A. No, I don't think he did. I think he merely mentioned that the easiest way to settle the matter was to issue permits.

Q. Without referring to any particular case?—A. I don't think he referred to any particular case.

(The Commissioner, addressing Mr. Fawcett.)

Q. You made a statement the other day, Mr. Fawcett, to the effect that Mrs. Koch got nothing by this permit?—A. Yes, I was under the impression that her claim was not recorded. She tells me it is. I know I had her application; that is why I was under that impression.

Q. You were mistaken in making that statement?—A. Yes.

Q. She is on record?—A. She likely is.

Q. This record would verify her statement?—A. I have not looked at that.
(Addressing Mrs. Koch.)

Q. Have you got your certificate with you? Have you the papers for your claim?—A. Yes.

Mr. FAWCETT.—That was my impression. I had the application and thought it had not been put on file yet, with the rest, and my impression was she had not recorded the claim. I know she didn't receive record until after they were all investigated by Mr. Cautley. (Mrs. Koch here shows her certificate showing that she had recorded 29th August)?—A. After Mr. Cautley went up to Dominion and made the investigation of the stakes, I put it down.

By the Commissioner :

Q. It was clear or she would not have got it. Have you any witness, Mrs. Koch?—A. Yes.

Col. MCGREGOR.—I want to ask Mr. Fawcett some questions.

Mr. FAWCETT, being sworn, testified as follows:—

Mr. TABOR.—Before the questions are asked, if they involve matters Mr. Fawcett does not know, he will have power to look into the matter?

The COMMISSIONER.—If he asks for time we will have to stop proceedings.

Mr. TABOR.—It may involve search; Mr. Fawcett may have to ask for stay.

By Col. McGregor :

Q. Do you know Alex. McDonald, whose name has been before the commission?
—A. I do.

Q. Has he been, to your knowledge, largely interested in mining properties?
—A. He has.

Q. He has had some good claims?—A. Yes, a great many.

Q. Has the royalty due on the output of his claims been collected?—A. I don't know; I have no account of the royalty submitted to me; I know some of it has not, but what was collected, I don't know.

Q. Has the time elapsed that the royalty should be paid?—A. Not to my knowledge; I don't think it has. I don't quite understand the question.

Q. Has the time elapsed for the collection of the royalty? What was the regulation?—A. That the royalty must be paid; that regulation is still in force.

Q. Any set time for it to be paid?

The COMMISSIONER.—This question is going to be taken up later on, and will be thoroughly gone into.

By Col. McGregor:

Q. Can you tell how did the said Alex. McDonald get a grant of 16 B on Dominion?—A. I can.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is another question that is going to be taken up and will be examined into.

Dominion of Canada, }
Yukon Territory, }
To wit: }

We, J. N. E. Brown and F. M. Shepard, duly sworn stenographers of the Royal Commission, do solemnly swear that this is a true and correct transcript of the

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evidence taken before William Ogilvie, Esquire, sitting as Royal Commissioner, for the investigation of charges preferred against officials of said territory on the following dates, to wit:

February 6th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th and March 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th, 1899.

J. N. E. BROWN.
F. M. SHEPARD.

Sworn before me at Dawson, in the
Yukon Territory, the 27th day
of April, 1899.

W. H. P. CLEMENT,
Commissioner.

TESTIMONY RELATING TO MATTERS WHICH TRANSPIRED SUBSEQUENT TO 25TH AUGUST, 1898.

Explanation:—The following testimony relating to matters which transpired subsequent to the 25th of August, 1898, and which it was ruled did not come within the scope of the commission, was taken on the different sittings of the commission as the witnesses appeared.

Mr. GEORGE.—Have you given your ruling, sir, regarding taking oaths and examining events subsequent to the 25th of August?

The COMMISSIONER.—No.

Mr. GEORGE.—Didn't you put a man under oath on a matter subsequent to the 25th of August yesterday?

The COMMISSIONER.—He stated that a certain allegation was not quite as he would have put it himself. We asked him if he was willing to swear to that, that was all.

Mr. GEORGE.—Didn't you allow the testimony?

The COMMISSIONER.—He was put under oath as to that question, that was all. He stated that the charge as put in was not quite proper, not quite as he would have put it. I asked him if he was willing to state wherein it differed from the way he put it. I asked him if he would do it under oath. That had nothing to do with the investigation, but was simply regarding the proper manner in which this should be put. He was agreeable to take the oath. The investigation was not gone on with at all further than that. He said the charge was not proper.

Mr. GEORGE.—This was testimony against my charge made under oath but not for that.

The COMMISSIONER.—No. No testimony was taken either for or against your charge. It was simply that your charge was not put properly. I asked him wherein it was improper.

Mr. GEORGE.—I would like to state my position; some of these witnesses have to come a long way, and have been put to lots of trouble, and the case has been brought up against their wishes by me in the first place. They are still willing, they tell me, to go on and swear in the matter if your care to hear it.

The COMMISSIONER.—I would be very glad to hear it if there is any legal way in which we can do it. As to examining Mr. Miner, yesterday, it was simply with reference to the fact of the charge, that is all.

Mr. GEORGE.—But his evidence, didn't it amount virtually to the acknowledgment of the charge?

The COMMISSIONER.—No, not virtually.

Mr. GEORGE.—Well, if we are willing to waive the legality of it, will you?

The COMMISSIONER.—If they are willing to go on and give testimony under oath. I don't see any objection myself.

Mr. GEORGE.—They do desire it. They desire to be heard under oath.

The COMMISSIONER.—If Mr. Fawcett and his counsel are willing.

Mr. TABOR.—I am not adverse to it, but I don't see how it can be done.

The COMMISSIONER.—(After consulting with the legal adviser,) the only way that we can see to do, is to have the evidence written out and signed as a statutory declaration.

Mr. TABOR.—It is not the fault of the people here that the commissioner cannot try these charges. It was made out in Ottawa and founded on the memorial and passed the council in that way. The charges were embraced in the Commission; it was likely prepared by a clerk in the Department of Justice and submitted to the Privy Council in that way. No one here is to blame for it. If we could investigate this matter as it should be I would be agreeable, but I can't see how it can be done and an oath can be administered and witnesses summoned.

The COMMISSIONER.—My impression is, from advice received, that an oath under these conditions would be illegal; that it would not be binding.

Mr. GEORGE.—As I understand the situation I can't argue with the legal gentleman advising you, but my idea of the matter is, sir, that the oath is not compulsory on anything subsequent to the date of these letters patent. If the oath is taken and they are not forced to take it—but voluntarily,—it seems to me it could be done.

The COMMISSIONER.—But there is a proper tribunal. I could not administer the oath; it is beyond my jurisdiction. I suggested to Mr. Kelly that we would do it in that way—that they should reduce all their statements to writing and sign them, and declare that they were true, which is virtually in law the same as an oath. But they might refuse to answer any question. The cross examination would not be as complete as it would be if taken under oath.

Mr. GEORGE.—I would suggest, sir, that they go before a justice of the peace.

Mr. Harper's court is open, and witnesses could give a statutory declaration.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Harper would not try this, except in a preliminary way.

Mr. TABOR.—The great difficulty, Mr. Commissioner, with statutory declarations is, that justice can't be done. There is no opportunity of cross examining of witnesses as we can in court of law.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Kelly volunteered to state all he knew.

Mr. TABOR.—That is all right from Mr. Kelly's standpoint, but there is the matter of cross examining to bring out the other side. I know this case. I was solicitor in this matter first, and am aware of the facts of the case. It is not a matter there is any necessity for concealment about. I am sorry it cannot be taken up as it should be.

The COMMISSIONER.—You are not more sorry than I am. It is regrettable that there is no legal way of continuing the investigation. I would like to go on. At the same time I don't wish to put myself in a compromising position, and perhaps incur a penalty for doing something for which some people might be vicious enough to bring action against me.

Mr. GEORGE.—These witnesses are in court and are willing to be cross examined. Wouldn't Mr. Fawcett be pleased to have it go on?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Indeed I would.

Mr. TABOR.—When we come to cross examine witnesses and they are aware that their oath is not valid, where are we?

Mr. CLEMENT.—The witness will go into the box and make a statement and you cross examine him. All that is reduced to writing, and he makes a solemn declaration before the commissioner of the Yukon Territory that it is the truth. That is the only way I think it can be done.

Mr. TABOR.—The examination and cross examination reduced to writing and verified by declaration? That will be all right.

Mr. CLEMENT.—It is not under Royal Commission, merely by Mr. Ogilvie as executive head of the Yukon Territory.

Mr. TABOR.—The questions and answers all put down and verified by the witness himself.

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The COMMISSIONER.—The witness will verify his statement by a statutory declaration.

Mr. TABOR.—As counsel for Mr. Fawcett and others, and they have expressed a willingness to do this, the witnesses, without being sworn, are examined; their testimony is reduced to writing and read over to them, and they take a solemn declaration that it is true all that is said, both in the direct and indirect examination. Would the witnesses be willing to go on?

Mr. KELLY.—If my opinion is of any value, I think, until we have proper legal authority, nothing can be gained in going on with the investigation in this way by volunteering statements that don't come up in the regular manner.

Mr. GEORGE.—It will be legal.

The COMMISSIONER.—In the meantime, Mr. Fawcett stands charged.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I will have to take action. I am charged with criminal offences.

Mr. TABOR.—I think, Mr. Kelly, this would be exactly the same; it would have the same effect as if you were taking the oath, almost, before the commissioner. Your evidence would all be taken and you would verify it before a commissioner or justice of the peace.

Mr. KELLY.—I don't wish to intervene and act as a block to any part of the investigation. If all parties seem to be satisfied, I will drop the objection. If I objected, it would seem that I had some motive for concealment.

Mr. TABOR.—There is an objection to another commission. Mr. Fawcett is desirous of going outside, you know; we would like to dispose of it at once.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett has demanded an investigation. He must be considered. His statement will have to be heard. If the other side is not here, we will have to forward his statement to Ottawa as a statutory declaration. I want it distinctly understood that all the witnesses are agreeable to go on in that way. I think that will answer every purpose. Are all the witnesses present? I would hate going on a certain time, and then have witnesses object. There has been one hitch and I don't want another. If both sides are determined to go on, I will give them every assistance; I am sure that all will, but there is no use of two or three witnesses being called and then the investigation stopped by a legal objection. See the witnesses and see what they are determined on.

Mr. GEORGE.—They have agreed.

Mr. KELLY.—I have not spoken to the other witnesses yet.

Mr. GEORGE.—Can I ask another question? Have you ruled in any way that it is incompetent to take evidence against any one who is absent?

The COMMISSIONER.—Well, if there is any probability of their being here and they are expected here, I would rather delay it until they are here.

Mr. GEORGE.—I was referring to Mr. Fawcett.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett will probably be able to make his explanation outside, as in the case of Major Walsh, whose name came up, he is not here. Were he expected, I would not have heard a word of it.

Mr. GEORGE.—I was not thinking of that.

The COMMISSIONER.—He is not expected or I would have heard it. Mr. Fawcett demands an investigation of the Dominion Creek case, as he was charged with more or less criminality in closing it. It is unfortunate that this examination was not held long ago, but when that memorial was written, I suppose it didn't occur to the writers and signers of it, that they required that the commission would be limited. They expected that the commission would go on indefinitely.

Col. MCGREGOR.—It never occurred to them.

The COMMISSIONER.—The people at Ottawa simply took what was reported to them. The charges that have been preferred, I think most of them occurred before that date.

Mr. TABOR.—If, in future, any charges are in contemplation against Mr. Fawcett, they should be put in such a shape now, that Mr. Fawcett could be advised of them, even if he is out of the country at the time. If a new commission is issued, it can't begin for several months. He should be notified of these charges, in case he might think it necessary for him to be heard to refute them.

These charges must be in the minds of the people about to bring them. It is only fair to the man who is to be charged with things now happening in connection with the gold commissioner's office, as his work is terminated. He should know if the commission is to be held two or three months later, even if he is on the outside, so that he may take action if he deems it worth while.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't know how we can fix that. If they don't wish to put charges in, there is no way of compelling them.

Mr. TABOR.—Of course charges can be brought until another commission is issued—that is the trouble. Of course I am speaking from a legal standpoint. It is not usual to bring a charge against a man, unless he is warned in some manner. There is always some provision. There is another question. If another commission is issued, it might be made to permit the examination of witnesses out of the country.

The COMMISSIONER.—That might be done. No doubt the commission might be arranged in that way.

Mr. CLEMENT.—I think so.

The COMMISSIONER.—In that case, suppose we wish to examine Major Walsh, could I depute some one to examine him?

Mr. CLEMENT.—No, he would have to be specially named in your commission. It would be necessary to have a new commission with these wide powers.

Mr. KELLY.—Did I understand Mr. Fawcett to say that in case these statements were not made, he would be forced to bring criminal action?

Mr. FAWCETT.—The charges are of a criminal nature, so they must be investigated.

Mr. KELLY.—That was my understanding of it. In consultation with the witnesses, they don't desire that they should defend themselves in any criminal action, and stand ready to make statements of what they know concerning the case.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I am charged with a criminal charge, malfeasance of office and probably worse. It is only right that I should take steps to defend myself.

Mr. KELLY.—You must admit, that we, as witnesses, have had nothing to do with this investigation. It seems hardly fair that those who are not the principals should bring these forward.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I suppose there certainly would be no objection to the witnesses going ahead.

The COMMISSIONER.—Are you willing to go on and give statements, sign them afterwards, and willingly declare them to be true?

Mr. KELLY.—Yes.

The COMMISSIONER.—We will take the matter up after lunch.

Owing to the fact that the circumstances which led up to charge 4 by Mr. E. C. Allan had transpired since the 25th of August, it was ruled that the case could not be heard before the Royal Commission, but as the witnesses had been summoned by the complainants and had come in a long distance, and Mr. Fawcett having been accused, contended that some sort of an investigation should be made, the commissioner agreed that he would take up the case, but not as Royal Commissioner; he would simply take evidence and submit it to the witnesses for their affirmation subsequently. The charge reads as follows:—

“That Mr. Fawcett did use his official powers for the benefit of personal friends and to the prejudice of free miners, as in the case of the Dominion Creek claim of Mrs. Miner, when he compelled her to pay Alexander McDonald the sum of two thousand dollars before allowing her to record a claim she had staked.”

By the Commissioner:

Q. Are Mr. and Mrs. Miner in court?—A. Mr. MINER: My wife is sick and is not able to be here.

Q. Could she be present to-morrow?—A. I think likely she could be present to-morrow?

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Q. The other witnesses in the case are here, I believe. We would like to have them all here if possible. Are you anxious to go on to-day?—A. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly wish to go on.

Q. Do you understand the circumstances in connection with the case? A charge was made by Mr. Allen, representing the *Nugget*, against Mr. Fawcett. You were subpoenaed as witnesses. They have withdrawn from the prosecution of the charge. Are you willing to go on with the charge, Mr. Miner?—A. I don't know that I have anything to do with the case only as a witness; if I am called under oath I will tell what I know, otherwise not. If I am not examined under oath I don't want to give my evidence.

Q. Do you object to be put under oath?—A. No.

Q. Mr. Kelly, have you any objections to taking the oath?—A. If the principal in this affair has withdrawn, I believe the whole thing is unproductive of any good. If the principal in the case who subpoenaed me is not here, I object to a voluntary statement of any character. I was subpoenaed over your signature, and from the nature of it I looked upon it as a command, and neglected my business and brought my wife here who is not well. My affairs are in a bad shape, and I would like to go back, but if called here to testify about that transaction I am ready to do so, but I don't want to volunteer any statements. I would like to know who calls me here.

Q. The commission was issued and nothing was said about pay for anybody in connection with it. Parliament made no appropriation for it. I don't promise you anything. If you send in an account in triplicate of your expenses, I will transmit it to Ottawa. That is all I can do for you, you may get pay, you may get nothing. I will have an investigation of some sort; if you do not appear, so much the worse for yourself?—A. I understood that it has been said that this investigation has been brought on at my request; a friend of mine told me that. I went to Mr. George to ask him who caused him to bring this investigation on. He said no one, he simply brought it on himself. I asked him where he got the information. He said he heard it; it was general information. I object to my business being made public unless I wish to make it public, but if I am commanded by the court, I will obey, and if so, soon, as I would like to get back to business.

Mr. MINER.—If the case is prosecuted any further it will have to be amended.

The COMMISSIONER.—Then read over the charge (see above).

Mr. KELLY.—It is erroneous; it would have to be amended as regards the \$2,000.

The COMMISSIONER.—Have you any objection to stating where it is erroneous. Please go forward to the box and do that.

Mr. MINER, sworn.

The Commissioner reads the charge (see above).

Q. Where is that erroneous?—A. It is erroneous as to the being compelled to pay \$2,000; there were two claims staked, and it should be that he compelled both applicants, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly, to assume the mortgage before they allowed them to record, assuming a mortgage of \$1,000 each.

Q. Do you mean that it is erroneous that he compelled them?—A. That he gave it as his ultimatum that he would not record unless this compromise was made.

Q. You understood that?—A. Yes, sir, that he gave this ultimatum that he would not record either one. It embraces two claims—the whole 500 feet—one creek claim on Dominion.

Q. Would you please give us a statement of your knowledge of the affair, giving it as near as you can?—A. I became acquainted in August some time, through Mr. Kelly, of a claim not having been represented—13 above Discovery on Dominion, as the man who had staked the claim originally had gone out of the country, and Mr. Kelly said there had been no work done at all. He told me he was going to get his wife to stake one-half and my wife had better stake the other. They came into the country together. They went over about the 18th of August. They lived in a

cabin there with Mr. Kelly on the benches. They stayed there until the ground was open on the 1st of September, and on the night of the 31st of September they staked and came into town as soon as they could.

By Mr. Kelly :

Q. May I ask a question : Whether Mr. Miner meant to state that it was on the night of the 31st of August, or the morning of the 1st of September that the staking was done ?—A. I mean the 1st of September.

By the Commissioner :

Q. It was after mid-night ?—A. Yes, when they came to town Mrs. Kelly's application was received, being the lower half.

Q. It was not known then whether the upper halves would be held by the crown or thrown open ?—A. It was decided that if the upper halves were thrown open, my wife's application would be allowed. At the same time, as I understand it, Donald McDonald was on the ground and staked immediately after they did. They claim to have staked before him. They were on the ground anyway. He staked the whole 500 feet. From conversation with the ladies, I don't suppose it is necessary to repeat it, as they will be heard as witnesses when they came to ask for record, Mr. Fawcett told them there was an indebtedness on the ground, that they could not record ; and when they wanted to know why it was, he told them there was a mortgage held by Alex. McDonald of \$2,000, that would have to be satisfied before anybody could record the ground. They remonstrated a great deal and I think, your honour, that application was made to you.

Q. The two ladies came to ask me about a question of this sort ?—A. They went several times to Mr. Fawcett. McDonald had gone out. He said some compromise must be made with McDonald's agent. If that indebtedness was settled and satisfactory to Mr. McDonald's agent, he would record. Finally as a last resort, two days I think before their recording, I went to see Mr. Fawcett, the only time I had seen him, I told him a compromise could be made. Kelly and I had both seen the agent, and asked him if it could be compromised, would he record the ground. He said certainly, so a compromise was made and the mortgages were signed. I was in his office when the mortgage was signed. He gave a note to Mr. Craig up stairs, requesting him to record the ground for us. Mr. Craig went away, and in ten minutes came back again.

Q. Were you present when he remonstrated with the ladies ?—A. No, sir, this merely was hearsay with me. I was present when they signed the mortgage down stairs and when they recorded up stairs.

Q. Do you know how that mortgage was arranged ?—A. It was simply a mortgage on the ground.

Q. Do you know between whom the question was arranged ?—A. It was arranged between McDonald's agent and Mr. Kelly and myself, in behalf of the ladies.

Q. You know that personally ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Were you ever in the office with the ladies when the matter was talked over ?—A. No, sir.

Q. The evidence you have given with reference to what took place is merely hearsay ?—A. Just what the ladies told me, excepting at the time I appeared in the office before you.

Q. When you appeared in the office before me, how was it mentioned, the matter of giving this mortgage, who mentioned it, you or I ?—A. There was nothing that I remember of said about the mortgage. I asked you if the matter of the indebtedness between Mr. McDonald, or what you claimed McDonald had, was settled between his agent, if you would record.

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Q. Wasn't it a matter of contest?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there no other application besides the ladies for this ground?—A. As I understood it, Donald McDonald, for 500 feet.

Q. Had you any knowledge it was for 500 feet?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What knowledge?—A. Because when the ladies applied for their applications they saw his at the same time. He was in about the same time; they saw it on the records. They told me it was, and said it was the only case of 500 feet on record.

Q. Had you any knowledge there was a 500 feet claim there?—A. We had no knowledge at that time.

Q. Have you any knowledge that there never was 500 feet?—A. We have, since. At that time there was about 480 feet.

Q. I suppose the application will show for itself. All you know is, you never saw the application, and what you are saying is merely hearsay?—A. I saw the application, but I don't know what it called for.

Q. You merely say what you were told?—A. If it called between the stakes, it called for 500 feet. I think I know the stakes.

Q. Did you see the application?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see what it called for? Didn't you tell Mr. Craig his was the only application of 500 feet? What do you mean by saying you didn't see the application?—A. I don't know if I can tell.

By the Commissioner :

Q. That is all you know of the affair?—A. That is all I know of the affair.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—

By Mr. George :

Q. Where was you about one or two minutes after midnight of 1st September last year?—A. I was staking this claim.

Q. What claim?—A. 13 above on Dominion, above Upper Discovery.

Q. Above Upper?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you succeed in staking the claim?—A. Yes.

Q. You came to Dawson?—A. Yes.

Q. You applied at the proper place for record?—A. Yes.

Q. What happened there? Was your application accepted?—A. Yes.

Q. Was not there a reservation of the acceptance that you had to wait a certain time before it was recorded?—A. I understood that there was ten days for examination of title.

Q. Mr. Craig told you so?—A. Mr. Fawcett took my application. I was informed that I had to wait ten days before I could record. I understood that was so. I had to wait.

Q. At the end of ten days did you apply to him for record?—A. Yes.

Q. And what did he tell you?—A. I went Saturday the 9th and they had not had time to look this affair up. He said I had come within the ten days.

Q. The 9th was Saturday?—A. Yes, as far as I can think.

Q. You went again on Monday?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mr. Fawcett personally?—A. No; I was told to go up to Mr. Craig.

Q. Who told you?—A. I don't know, some of the officials there. They said he was looking after that part of the business.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Craig for a certificate of record?—A. I asked him if I could record, and he said that it would take about two or three weeks to make out

the papers, and that they would publish the names of those that would be allowed to record without any contest.

Q. What happened then? Did you go to see Mr. Fawcett personally?—A. I went to see Mr. Fawcett the day that Alex. McDonald went out; I don't know what day that was; it was in the morning and the boat left in the afternoon.

Q. You don't remember the date?—A. I believe after the two weeks were up.

Q. You went to see Mr. Fawcett?—A. Yes.

Q. What did Mr. Fawcett tell you?—A. Well, I asked—I told him I would like to understand about this claim 13, the particulars; Mr. Fawcett told me there was a mortgage of \$2,000 against this claim.

Q. He told you there was a mortgage of \$2,000 against this ground?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you in favour of whom?—A. I asked him if it was recorded, and he said yes. I asked him what time and he said some time last winter.

Q. Did he tell you the name of the party in whose favour the mortgage was supposed to be?—A. He told me that Alex. McDonald held it against this ground.

Q. Did he in any way infer that you would have to pay, assume, settle or square up this account before you—A. I asked Mr. Fawcett how he could hold Crown lands for such debts. There was no representing work done and if Alex. McDonald had this claim against the ground why it was not represented to make this claim good (Mr. George—I see), and he told me if I got this ground I would have to assume the indebtedness.

Q. I see, I see; he told you to get that ground you would have to assume the indebtedness?—A. That if I got the ground I would have to assume the indebtedness, and it was then I asked him how that would be, Mrs. Miner had staked one-half and I the other? He said, well, you can split the mortgage and each one assume \$1,000.

Q. Did you do that, Mrs. Kelly?—A. Well, not then. I asked Mr. Fawcett if then, I said you won't allow anything to be done with this ground until this was satisfied, and he told me no.

Q. And he told you no?—A. Yes.

Q. Afterwards you did execute a mortgage on that ground, did you?—A. Yes.

Q. In favour of Alex. McDonald?—A. Yes.

Q. For the sum of \$1,000?—A. Yes.

Q. Who did you hand that to after you had executed this mortgage for \$1,000—did you give it to any one?—A. Mr. Dougherty took the mortgage and said he was going up to place it on record.

Q. Who is he?—A. I don't know what position he holds under Alex. McDonald.

Q. Then Dougherty was present when you saw Mr. Fawcett and decided to pay that money?—A. Mr. Dougherty had these papers made out. He brought the papers to Mr. Fawcett himself.

Q. All in the private office together?—A. Yes; Calder, Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Miner and myself.

Q. You signed it in Mr. Fawcett's office?—A. Yes, I read the paper over and it was signed there.

Q. Mr. Fawcett knew you signed it?—A. Yes, he was sitting right there.

Q. Did he allow you to record your claim after this?—A. Yes.

Q. That was understood?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you got a note up to Mr. Craig? Mr. Fawcett gave Mr. Dougherty a note up to Mr. Craig?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Dougherty is one of Alex. McDonald's—A. I believe he is sitting right back of you (witness pointing to Mr. Dougherty.)

Q. Yes, I know Mr. Dougherty?—A. I never spoke to the gentleman.

Q. You didn't know anything about him and didn't owe him anything?—A. No.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Mrs. Kelly, you say you staked the lower one-half, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, when you came to Mr. Fawcett (I am confining myself to the conversation you had with Mr. Fawcett) was anything said about any one else having staked the ground?—A. No, nothing said.

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- Q. Anything said about any one else having an application in?—A. No.
- Q. Did you find out if any one else had an application in?—A. There was another party who had 500 feet staked, but ours was the only 250 feet staked.
- Q. Did you see any other application made by any one else?—A. No, I didn't see any application.
- Q. How did you come to go to Mr. McDonald or Mr. McDonald's agent about this note?—A. I didn't go.
- Q. You didn't settle the matter yourself?—A. No.
- Q. Who did?—A. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Miner.
- Q. Then you didn't see the mortgage until you were in the office?—A. No.
- Q. You are quite positive about the conversation that took place with Mr. Fawcett, that he told you that you would have to assume this note for \$2,000 before you could record that piece of ground?—A. Yes, that was the way I understood it.
- Q. He said if you got this piece of ground you would have to assume this indebtedness?—A. Yes.
- Q. Anything about a contest?—A. Nothing about a contest. I didn't think there was any cause for a contest, as we were the only 250 feet stakers.
- Q. After you signed the mortgage was there any agreement made in the office with Mr. Dougherty outside of the mortgage, no agreement while you were in the office that this mortgage as given was to do away with any other claim that there would be no contest? You then went up to the recording window, Craig's recording window?—A. I didn't see any window; there was no window there. It was the bench claim office, up stairs.
- Q. And Mr. Dougherty, did he present the letter or note Mr. Fawcett gave him?—A. Yes.
- Q. What happened then?—A. Mr. Craig left the office then and went down stairs, and was gone a long time before he returned.
- Q. Did he say anything before he left?—A. No, sir; he read the note and went down stairs.
- Q. Did he go to lunch?—A. No, sir.
- Q. He came back?—A. Yes.
- Q. And recorded the claim for you?—A. Yes, he made us sign this note. He wrote underneath Mr. Fawcett's note, that we were willing to pay this \$2,000. I asked Mr. Craig why we had to sign that, and he said that was to hold up his end of the business.
- Q. I see, I see, that was his end?—A. Yes.
- Q. And Mrs. Miner signed this note which Mr. Fawcett had given Mr. Dougherty after he wrote underneath that you were willing to pay this money?—A. Yes, we signed the note.
- Q. Did you read it before you signed it?—A. No, Mrs. Miner read it; it was read to me.
- Q. By Mr. Craig?—A. No, Mrs. Miner drew it over and read it.
- Q. You signed something you did not see?—A. It was turned over so that we could just see the place for the signatures and a little bit of the last end of it.
- Q. Your claim was recorded and is now mortgaged for \$1,000?—A. Yes.
- Q. I will ask you Mrs. Kelly, did you contract any indebtedness with Mr. McDonald against that ground?—A. I understood it was the first staker, Mr. Burt.
- Q. You didn't have anything to do with Mr. McDonald?—A. I understood this mortgage Alex. McDonald had on a year before; and when I recorded I turned to Mr. Craig and Dougherty and said how will this mortgage be settled? There must be something done to it. I wanted to see what could be done with it before I left the office. Mr. Craig said there was no mortgage on the claim, he said there was nothing against the claim. I said I understood there was a mortgage. He said there is only a note; you know a note cannot be recorded, he said.
- Q. While you were signing the mortgage was anything said about this doing away with a contest?—A. Not that I remember; I don't know that there was any contest.
- Q. Afterwards, you gave an option to Alex. McDonald?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This option. (showing witness option paper) do you remember it? For \$15,000?—A. Yes, that is it.

Q. So this option was agreed upon at the time of the signing of the mortgage?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. When was it agreed upon?—A. Some time after.

Q. It was signed the 19th of October?—A. We recorded on the 11th of October.

Q. This is the mortgage you gave (handing the witness the instrument)? It is rather dilapidated?—A. Yes, I remember it being torn.

Q. This is dated the 11th, the other on the 19th (showing the instruments); you say nothing about the option?—A. I had nothing to say about it.

Q. Mr. McDonald has your claim for sale on that option?—A. Yes.

Q. You still own your claim, Mrs. Kelly?—A. Yes, sir, as far as my knowledge goes.

By Mr. George :

Q. What was that you remarked a while ago when you went to Mr. Craig—"he said, why there is nothing against this claim?"—A. We were standing right there and it was after we had our ground.

Q. Well, what did you understand him to mean?—A. I thought it should be changed then, in some way changed so that we could have it transferred. I didn't know how it could be done, but something should be changed right there. It was then that I understood that there was no mortgage—about five minutes after I received the ground.

Q. You understood from Mr. Craig there was nothing against the claim?—A. Yes.

Q. While Mr. Craig was down seeing Mr. Fawcett presumably, did you take a glance at any papers that were on Mr. Craig's desk at that time?—A. There were some papers there tied together.

Q. Was there anything like a list of applications for claims?—A. That is what I judged it to be. Our names were on this list.

Q. Was there any name also on this list germane to this subject?—A. Why, I thought it was Donald McDonald's name. Mrs. Miner read the name, too.

Q. I see; and what did he apply for?—A. I understood it was for 500 feet. His stakes were for 500 feet.

Q. Since Mr. Tabor introduced this, I want to ask you a question. Note the reading of this. Can you subscribe to it at this pre-ent moment? (Mr. George reads from the mortgage.) It goes on to recite "that Margaret M. Kelly is a party of the first part, witnesseth, whereas the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part in the sum of \$1,000." Is that a true statement of affairs, Mrs. Kelly?—A. I cannot see how it could be unless at the time we recognized that this was a legal indebtedness.

Q. You had not owed, or borrowed or contracted any debt with him?—A. No; I had no dealings with Alex. McDonald.

Q. Will you state positively that by preventing you recording your claim until you had signed this document they forced you to sign your name to an incorrect statement of facts?—A. I signed that before I was allowed to record.

Q. And it is incorrect?—A. I owed nothing at that time, when I signed the mortgage nor when my application was in.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You remember in company with Mrs. Miner of calling on me, Mrs. Kelly I have forgotten what date, but I remember that two ladies called on me, whom I remember as Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly. You asked me a question, do you remember what it was?—A. I cited this case to you without giving you any names. I gave you the particulars, and asked if this Crown land could be held under such circumstances.

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Q. What did I say to you? I told you I didn't see how it could be so. As I recollect your question it was to this effect: Supposing a person owning a claim and had mortgaged it and the claim was allowed to lapse through non-representation or in any other way, what the mortgage would be worth, is not that the nature of the question you asked me?—A. Yes, at that time I didn't know there was any mortgage.

Q. You didn't tell me the particular case, but simply stated a hypothetical one. What did I say to you?—A. You said you thought it should be represented to protect this man's right.

Q. The words I used were these, "that I didn't consider the mortgagee's title any better than the mortgagor's, so that if one lapsed the other lapsed unless the mortgagor took steps to have his interests represented." Was that before you saw Mr. Fawcett or after?—A. That was after I found this mortgage was on the ground; that was after I saw Mr. Fawcett, when he told me and when I asked him about recording and said, you won't have anything done to this ground until this is satisfied, and he told me, no; and I came to you.

Q. I told you that I always asked people to put in written statements of facts, I remember, because it was the first time that point had been raised. I was ignorant of the law, but took a commonsense view of the matter and told you what I thought should be done. You didn't state the facts to me at that time; you didn't give me the history of this case?—A. Well, no, you told us we should put in our affidavits or make written statements. My husband was on the creek at the time and I wanted to consult with him. I said I would rather see my husband first.

Q. Then you went away, and somehow you effected a settlement of this case without seeing me at all afterwards?—A. I didn't.

Q. I believe other parties with you—did you effect this settlement or were you a party to the closing of the settlement?—A. No; my husband acted, I presume, for me. I had nothing to do.

Q. Then you knew nothing about this settlement?—A. Nothing.

Q. When you went to the office to record the ground, you state that Mr. Fawcett refused to record until Alex. McDonald was satisfied?—A. He told me Alex. McDonald didn't want the ground; all he wanted was that this debt should be paid.

Q. And any further arrangement that was made you are ignorant of?—A. Until I signed those papers in the office.

Q. At whose instigation did you sign the mortgage?—A. This was arranged between my husband, Mr. Miner, Mr. Calder and Mr. Dougherty.

Q. Who requested you to sign the mortgage?—A. I understood if I didn't sign it I couldn't get the ground.

Q. Who requested you to sign it?—A. Well, the paper was read there and that was the understanding, because I could not get the ground any other way.

Q. Did you go there intending to sign such a document?—A. Yes, sir, because I could not get the ground on any other arrangement.

Q. Was there an arrangement made before you went to the office?—A. Yes, there must have been.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the transaction?—A. No, nothing but hearsay; no more than what was told me.

Q. Who asked you to sign—did Mr. Fawcett?—A. No; he was there, though.

Q. At whose request did you actually sign that document?—A. Why, no one that I know of. Mr. Dougherty gave me the paper and said that that was the mortgage, and showed me where to sign.

Q. Was your husband present?—A. No, sir; he was on Dominion Creek.

Q. Did your husband know you intended to sign such a document?—A. Yes, sir, he did.

Q. Was he agreeable to your signing it?—A. He was.

Q. Have you any knowledge that he was a party to this arrangement—this settlement of the case, as you may call it? Have you any knowledge that he was a party to that?—A. Mrs. Kelly—In what way?

Q. That this mortgage was to be given?—A. Why, I said that the settlement was made between them, for us to give the mortgage.

Q. Between whom?—A. Mr. Dougherty and themselves; they were the ones that settled that part.

Q. Who were the ones, Dougherty, Miner and Kelly?—A. I don't know if Mr. Calder was there, I believe he was. I am not sure.

Q. You understood they made the arrangement, and in accordance with that arrangement you were to give this mortgage?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You signed it with your husband's knowledge and approval of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said Mr. Craig said there was nothing against the claim?—A. Yes, that was what I understood him to say.

Q. Well, how did he come to say that?—A. Because when I asked about the mortgage and spoke about it being on the claim, he said there was nothing against the ground. That was what I understood him.

Q. What did you infer from that?—A. Well, I turned to Mr. Dougherty and asked him about a mortgage, and he said, as I understood, there was a mortgage on this ground. It was then, he, Craig, told me it was a note and he said, "you know a note cannot be recorded."

Q. Did you know who this note was against?—A. I have seen the note, Mr. Miner has seen it.

Q. You don't know?—A. I understood it was the first staker of this claim, No. 13, H. L. Burt. That is what I understood from what they told me.

Q. You understood he gave the note for \$2,000?—A. Yes, when Mr. Craig told me there was nothing against the claim, I turned to Mr. Dougherty and asked about the mortgage and he told him I understood there was a mortgage on the ground.

Q. As to any knowledge as to how this mortgage came to be given and taken you don't know, only that you signed it?—A. That is all, and that is the reason because I couldn't get the ground under any other consideration.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MINER was next called and cautioned by Mr. Clement that her evidence would be taken down in shorthand, reproduced in long hand and that she would be asked to make a solemn declaration that it was the truth.

By Mr. George :

Q. Mrs. Miner where were you just a little after midnight on the 31st August the 1st of September?—A. Staking the upper half of No. 13 above on Dominion.

Q. Did you come to Dawson then and apply for record?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you apply to?—A. Mr. Fawcett.

Q. And what did he tell you?—A. He told me my application would not be taken for the upper half until Mr. Ogilvie came; they didn't know but what it would be held for the Crown.

Q. So that he took your money and considered you the first applicant in case that Mr. Ogilvie thought that the upper half would be thrown open?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't bother him until Mr. Ogilvie did come in?—A. I don't know whether Mr. Ogilvie was in then when I applied to Mr. Fawcett or not.

Q. What did he tell you at that time?—A. About ten days after they accepted my application.

Q. About ten days after he accepted your application; did he say anything about waiting for a certificate of record?—A. No, he just received my application.

Q. You went after to get a certificate of record?—A. Yes.

Q. Who did you see then?—A. Mr. Fawcett.

Q. Did he grant you a certificate of record?—A. Not at that time.

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Q. What was his reason for not?—A. He told me there was a mortgage against the ground.

Q. There was a mortgage against the ground?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that surprise you at all?—A. Yes, I thought it rather odd.

Q. Did he tell you the amount?—A. Yes.

Q. How much?—A. \$2,000 against the whole claim.

Q. He said \$2,000 against the whole claim?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he suggest any way of getting around that mortgage?—A. Yes, sir, he said we couldn't get the ground unless we assumed the mortgage.

Q. He said that you couldn't get the ground unless you assumed the mortgage?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you since assumed that mortgage?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And got the ground?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom did you make out this mortgage?—A. To Alexander McDonald, I understand.

Q. For what amount?—A. \$1,000.

Q. After assuring you that you could not have the ground until that indebtedness was assumed, when you assumed it what happened the day you assumed and signed the mortgage?—A. We recorded afterwards.

Q. Where were you when you signed the mortgage?—A. In Mr. Fawcett's office.

Q. Was he present?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He didn't know what you were doing?—A. I think he certainly did.

Q. Did he take any interest in the proceedings?—A. Yes, sir, he was there and saw the papers, and told me unless we did take the mortgage we could not get the ground.

Q. You sat down in his office and signed the mortgage for that amount—what happened then—where did you go to record?—A. Went up stairs to Mr. Craig.

Q. Did you take anything in the form of a message from Mr. Fawcett?—A. Yes, a note.

Q. To Mr. Craig?—A. Yes; I didn't, but Mr. Dougherty did.

Q. What happened then—Mr. Craig recorded the claim?—A. Yes, he first went down stairs before he recorded.

Q. When he was down stairs did you see any papers lying in front of you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did it appear to be?—A. It appeared to be an application list of the different claims on Dominion—a list of applicants.

Q. Did you notice your name on it?—A. Yes.

Q. Mrs. Kelly's?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice any applicants for the same ground you were applying for?—A. Yes, Donald McDonald's.

Q. What had he applied for according to that list?—A. 500 feet.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Mrs. Miner, I think I have seen you before in regard to this matter. Mrs. Miner, in the conversation you had with Mr. Fawcett, do you remember if anything was said about any one else having staked a claim?—A. No, he didn't say anything to me about any one staking it.

Q. Did he say anything about a contest?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you say that Mr. Fawcett said there was a mortgage of \$2,000 against the claim?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you would have to assume \$1,000, and Mrs. Kelly \$1,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mrs. Kelly with you?—A. Yes.

Q. As a result of that, what did you do—did you make any arrangements yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. Well, how did you come to sign this mortgage?—A. Went to Mr. Fawcett's office and signed it.

Q. You had not seen any one in the meantime about it?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you know the mortgage was there?—A. My husband and Mr. Kelly knew about it, and we had to assume the mortgage.

Q. I may say that I acted for Mrs. Miner in her contest for this claim, and am placed in rather an awkward position (addressing the commissioner.) I advised you, Mrs. Miner, that you didn't have to pay the mortgage; that there was no legal claim at law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you spoke about seeing a list? Do you remember if that was the list you saw, (here Mr. Tabor handed Mrs. Miner a list containing the names of applicants for certain claims on Dominion Creek) would you know the list if you saw it?—A. I could not say whether this is the list or not. It does not look like it; I saw 500 feet on it when I looked at it.

Q. His application had been taken for 500 feet?—A. I didn't see it, no.

Q. You could not swear that was it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would you swear it was not the list?—A. I could not do that, I could not say it was not it, I couldn't say it was.

Q. If that was the list why did you think you saw 500 feet on there, could you locate 500 feet on any part of it if it were the right list?—A. No, I couldn't.

Q. You say this mortgage was signed in Mr. Fawcett's office, did you propose to sign that paper?—A. Yes.

Q. You had an appointment with Mr. Dougherty, or whoever brought it up?—A. Yes.

Q. The papers were all ready and you signed it there?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you read it over before you signed it?—A. I think I did.

Q. Are you sure about that?—A. I am not sure.

Q. This is dated the 11th of October, now, after that again, you gave an option to Alex. McDonald on the claim for \$15,000 (copy of the option paper was shown) and Mr. McDonald has it outside?—A. Yes.

Q. Mrs. Miner, I understood you lost the claim?—A. Yes.

Q. How was that?—A. A man from No. 14 staked down on the claim afterwards, then the claim proved short. He said his claim was short.

Q. There was a contest for it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did the contest come before?—A. Mr. Senkler.

Q. And how much of your claim was left?—A. I think about 60 or 65 feet.

Q. Did you see any note or paper signed by Burt to Alex. McDonald?—A. It seems to me I saw a note; it was a slip of paper.

Q. Did you read it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the note assigned to you after the mortgage was given?—A. No.

Q. What became of the note?—A. I don't know.

Q. You had it when you saw it?—A. I think Mr. Miner got the note.

Q. Did you see the note at any time after; was that at the time the mortgage was signed or after?—A. After.

Q. Where did he get it?—A. He got it from the Alaska Commercial Co., I think.

By Mr. George:

Q. There is a mortgage here executed, Mrs. Miner, in which it speaks of Elizabeth Miner, your name, as a party of the first part, and it goes on to say,—Witnesseth: Whereas the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the party of the second part in a sum of \$1,000 in gold coin. When you subscribed your name to that, were you indebted to Mr. McDonald in any sum whatever?—A. I don't know the gentleman.

Q. Didn't owe him one penny that you know of?—A. No, sir.

Q. And the only thing that could have made you put your name at the bottom of it, was the fact that you could not get your claim without it—unless you assumed the indebtedness? Is it not a fact that this note of one Burt—by the way, do you know Burt?—A. Yes.

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Q. Is it not a fact that this note from Burt to McDonald, it was agreed, should be transferred to Mr. Miner?—A. That is what we supposed when we gave the mortgage.

By The Commissioner :

Q. When you were out on the morning of the 1st of September, did you notice any other person staking the same ground?—A. No, sir; I was on the upper half.

Q. Did you notice any one in that vicinity staking?—A. Some one came and I saw them staking.

Q. Did you notice who they were?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have no knowledge of any one having staked besides yourself?—A. A Mrs. Kelly, on the lower half.

Q. You remember coming to see me about this case. I asked Mrs. Kelly some questions which you heard; were the statements correct, as you recollect them?—A. I think, as near as I can recollect, they were.

Q. Now, Mr. Tabor has stated that he advised you that you were not liable for this money. After he told you that, and after what I told you, why did you assume it without a contest? You were not liable for it.—A. That was after we assumed it.

Q. It was after you assumed it you sought advice about it?—A. We had to assume the debt to get the claim.

Q. You had not when I saw you?—A. I didn't do the talking to you; it was Mrs. Kelly.

Q. I don't know which addressed the questions to me. I told you it was my impression that the mortgagee had no title; that McDonald had no claim; that the title lapsed from non-representation, and I asked you to make an affidavit to that effect. You never came near me afterwards about it. I remember Mr. Kelly one day.—A. I made the affidavit out.

Q. Mr. Kelly came to me and made another disposition of the question, and I still told him I was of the same impression. Did you enter into any arrangements as to sign this mortgage—did you arrange the mortgage yourself?—A. No.

Q. You knew nothing of the understanding that was arrived at before the mortgage was signed?—A. No.

Q. Did you sign this mortgage with your husband's knowledge and consent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you understand that there was some arrangement made with reference to the question between your husband and others before you signed the mortgage?—A. I supposed there was.

Q. Did you understand it?—A. I understood that if I didn't give the mortgage I couldn't get the property.

Q. Did you understand your husband had made an arrangement with other interested parties to dispose of this question by giving this mortgage?—A. I supposed he had.

Q. And there was no contest?—A. I would be allowed then. I wanted the property, and unless I took the mortgage I could not get it.

Q. You signed the mortgage, still believing that they had no valid claim?—A. I didn't know; I was told by Mr. Fawcett it was on record. I supposed that it had been recorded.

Q. Supposing it had, you had no legal advice that it was not valid.—A. I didn't know I could get the property unless I got it through Mr. Fawcett.

Q. It was not necessary for Mr. Fawcett—if he asked you to do anything improper, the law does not compel you to do it. You said you were not aware of any one else staking on the claim except Mrs. Kelly?—A. I didn't see Mr. McDonald; I suppose he was there.

Q. You suppose he was there?—A. I didn't see him that night. I know he was around somewhere on the ground.

Q. How did you know that?—A. He came and talked to me.

Q. Where?—A. At the cabin where I was.

Q. When?—A. Several days before.

Q. Did he tell you he intended to stake the ground?—A. No, sir, he told me his brother had bought it.

By Mr. George :

Q. In your conversation with Donald McDonald two or three days before the 1st day of September, what was it, Mrs. Miner, that he said about the ground and his brother Alex. and the gold commissioner's office, try and remember it?—A. He said his brother had bought the property.

Q. Did he know that you were waiting there in a cabin until the 1st of September, waiting to stake the claim?—A. I don't know. He said several things that would make me think he probably knew.

Q. Referring to this list, Mrs. Miner, you don't identify this list as the one you saw?—A. No, sir, I could not say that it is.

Q. In fact, it might have been a memorandum that you saw from which this list might have been compiled?—A. It might have been. I know I saw 500 feet on it.

Q. You will make an affidavit to that effect?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Mrs. Kelly, would you say if you noticed any other person on the ground for the purpose of staking it except Mrs. Miner while you were there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you notice?—A. Donald McDonald and two other men with him.

Q. At the time you were staking, he was staking too?—A. He was cutting a stake while I was driving mine.

Q. You believe he staked a few minutes after you staked?—A. Yes, sir, I believe he staked it.

Q. In what manner did he stake?—A. I understood he staked 500 feet. He told me so.

Q. He told you he staked 500 feet?—A. He staked the original claim. At that time it was supposed to be 500 feet. The old stakes were there.

Q. He staked the whole?—A. Yes, so he told me.

Q. Are you aware he did so from marks on the stake?—A. No.

Q. Donald McDonald who staked at that time is the Donald McDonald referred to in the evidence as a brother of Alex. McDonald?—A. Yes, I thought it was strange he was staking his brother's ground on the 1st of September.

By Mr. George :

Q. You repeated to the commissioner that you saw Mr. McDonald staking that night—Donald McDonald; did he go to see you about that any time since?—A. Yes.

Q. When he told you you could not have the claim, did he tell you anything about the gold commissioner's office or anything of that kind?—A. In what way?

Q. Did he say anything about your chance of getting the claim?—A. If I didn't consent to, his brother Alex. would get the claim.

Q. Not himself that was staking it?—A. No.

Q. Did he give you any reason for thinking so; was anything said about having things fixed?—A. I understood from the way he talked that I would have to consent. I told him I had staked my 250 feet, and if he had this power he would get the claim.

Q. What, power to get part of it? He meant he had power to get part of it?—A. No, he told me he wanted to get one-half, and he said if I didn't consent to what he proposed his brother would get the claim.

Q. What was it he proposed—you might as well tell it?—A. He wanted my husband or myself to restake the ground, they would divide between themselves and leave Mrs. Miner out.

Q. That was Donald McDonald's proposition?—A. I said my husband had used his right, I had not. I had staked 250 feet and if he had this power he would have to deal with Mrs. Miner.

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Q. Since the matter has been brought out, of Donald McDonald staking the claim, I will question you a little. Did Mr. Fawcett say that Donald McDonald had a lien on this claim?—A. I never heard anything about it after that.

Q. There was nothing to show you that he had a lien on the ground?—A. No, I never saw any title at all.

Q. Mr. Fawcett didn't refer to that?—A. No.

Q. That didn't enter into consideration when Mr. Fawcett said you couldn't have the claim until you paid the money to Alex. McDonald?—A. He said if you get this ground you will have to assume the indebtedness.

Q. That was to Alex. McDonald?—A. Yes.

EDWARD P. MINER was reminded that his evidence would be referred to him which he would have to affirm.

MR. MINER.—The questions and answers may be amended up to the time it is read—if anything occurs that is wrong?—A. Yes.

By Mr. George :

Q. Mr. Miner, where were you after midnight of the 31st of August last?—A. Here in town.

Q. Were you expecting some one in from Dominion?—A. Yes, I was expecting my wife.

Q. When did she arrive?—A. She arrived somewhere, I understand, about 10 o'clock. I didn't see her until about three.

Q. Did you go with her to the gold commissioner's office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever go with her?—A. Yes, when she recorded.

Q. You were in Mr. Fawcett's private office?—A. Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Fawcett present?—A. Yes.

Q. What had led you to be there that morning—first I will ask you, was there a mortgage signed by your wife that morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Relate the circumstances, Mr. Miner, leading up to the signing of that mortgage?—A. My wife had been several times to the commissioner's to try to get the ground she had staked, and her application had been accepted, but before she could record she told me that she could not on account of an indebtedness against the claim, which was a mortgage Mr. Fawcett told her Alex. McDonald held. Until that was settled she could not record. She and Mr. Kelly and I had several talks over it, and the women wanted us to do the best we could so that they could record, so we took it into our hands to make a settlement.

Q. I would like to know what you did. Relate just what happened?—A. Mr. Kelly did most of the business. This was in Mr. Dougherty's office—Alex. McDonald's office.

Q. You went up to see about the mortgage on it?—A. No, to see about a mortgage that was to be given. After counsel it was decided that we should assume the indebtedness.

Q. Who decided it?—A. Myself and Mr. Kelly and Mr. Dougherty and Calder. We had to wait for Mr. Calder to come in. Mr. Dougherty had assured us that as soon as Mr. Calder came in he would agree. We were to assume the indebtedness, which I understood was a mortgage held on note; that was to be transferred to us. The women were to give a mortgage in lieu of that on the ground they staked.

Q. While you were in this office of McDonald's, did they tell you they hadn't held a mortgage on the ground?—A. No, sir.

Q. What were they to do for you in consideration of your wife's signing the mortgage?—A. Release the ground. They were to turn the indebtedness held by Mr. McDonald against one H. L. Burt to us.

Q. And you finally decided that that was the only way you could get the ground, and the easiest way was the best?—A. We decided the easiest way was the best.

Q. That you would rather pay \$1,000 than lose the ground?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present yourself to see your wife sign the mortgage at Mr. Fawcett's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You saw her sign it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not it was read to her?—A. I think not. I think it was not read aloud; I had read it previously, and told her it was all right.

Q. Did you see a note given to any one to carry up stairs to Mr. Craig?—A. Yes, sir, Mr. Fawcett wrote a note after the mortgages were signed and gave it to Dougherty. We all went up stairs together.

Q. Mr. Miner, I will ask you to throw your memory back, and say if you recollect the contents of that note?—A. I saw the note over Mr. Dougherty's shoulder while he was standing there. I didn't know what it was for. I think when Mr. Craig was getting his list of applications or making the applications out, there was some move in which I saw the note, but didn't pay attention to it then.

Q. Can you repeat the contents of that note?—A. I am not positive; it was addressed to Mr. Craig saying, that these women had signed a mortgage of \$1,000 each on claim No. 13 above Upper, Dominion. You will allow them to record; that is the best I think I can do.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. While you were up there at Mr. Craig's window, did you see any other documents similar to that (showing the list of applicants for claims on Dominion Creek)?—A. What I testified "yes" to, I want to amend a little. I said application, not thinking that I meant a list of applicants.

Q. Your evidence of yesterday, we can ignore it altogether. Did you see a list resembling that?—A. No, I didn't at that time.

Q. It was a list—a piece of paper like that?—A. I thought there were two or three sheets lying there. All that there was on it was a few names at the top. My wife was looking at it. I don't think it amounted to anything. I didn't pay much attention to it. I saw Mr. McDonald's name there, but didn't notice the size of his claim. It has come to my memory since that I heard the women speaking of it at that time.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You don't know yourself?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever been to Dominion since to know how much he staked?—A. Yes, several times. As far as I can make out he staked 480 feet. His notice reads on the lower stake (I claim 500 feet up stream for mining purposes, signed Donald McDonald), and on the upper stakes (I claim 500 feet down stream for mining purposes, and signed Donald McDonald).

Q. Did any one in your presence claim that Donald McDonald had a mortgage on that claim?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. George :

Q. I will ask you if you owed Alex. McDonald any sum of money, \$1,000 or less?—A. Not one dollar.

Q. So that in advising your wife to sign that mortgage of \$1,000 against the claim implying that she owed Alex. McDonald \$1,000, as in the wording of the document, you knew she did not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You thought that was the easiest way out, and besides?—A. That partly in lieu of that we were to receive the indebtedness that was held by Mr. McDonald, that if it ever did amount to anything we could collect, so as to have it assigned to us.

Q. You had seen the note of Burt to McDonald?—A. No, sir.

Q. How were you convinced?—A. I was convinced there was an indebtedness of \$2,000. I was told.

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Q. And if you ever could collect that from Mr. Burt, it was to go to you?—A. Yes.

Q. But it was not optional for you people to pay this \$1,000, whether you received it from Burt or not?—A. It had to be paid anyway.

Q. Did you ever get that note?—A. Yes, sir, I got the note. It was left for me. I called on Mr. Dougherty after this mortgage was signed. We found then there was no mortgage out, so I called for what evidence of indebtedness there was. Mr. Dougherty told me it was with Mr. McDonald's papers at the Alaska Commercial Company's buildings. The book-keeper there, Mr. Walters, had it in his possession, and for quite a while he could not find it. It was left for me addressed in an envelope. When I received it I found it was worthless, as it was made out to Mr. McDonald and it was non-transferable, so I went to Mr. Dougherty's office to get a transfer made, and he said he nor Calder had no power to make transfers of notes, so I left it then with Mr. Dougherty.

Q. So, to this day, that transfer has never been made of Burt's indebtedness to McDonald, to yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you first hear, Mr. Miner, that there was no mortgage on that claim?—A. I first heard, just after they recorded.

Q. Who said so?—A. I heard Mr. Craig say so.

Q. Do you remember the wording?—A. He said, "There is nothing against that claim."

Q. And when you come to find out, there was nothing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As far as you know to-day, there is nothing against the claim?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were never shown that there was anything against the claim?—A. No, sir. The note was only a promissory note, I think, due after thirty or sixty days.

Q. If you can think of anything else material to the case, you can recall it.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Mr. Miner, was there anything said during the negotiations taking place between you and McDonalds about a release being made of any claim that Donald McDonald might have?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know if ever such a release was made?—A. Never made, as far as I know.

Q. You don't know Donald McDonald made such a release?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know he had any claim against the claim?—A. No, he didn't, according to law, because he wanted 500 feet, which was not according to law.

Q. You say you didn't see this list at all?—A. It was out. The list I saw was out. I don't think this one is the same, unless it was ruled and added to since.

Q. Now, this note—have you still this note?—A. No, sir, I returned it to Mr. Dougherty.

Q. Why?—A. Because it was of no earthly use to me; it was only payable to Alex. McDonald. I wanted, if there was any indebtedness, to have it assigned to me, but he said he couldn't do it.

Q. Now, you state you simply made this agreement with Mr. McDonald for the purpose of getting the claim?—A. For the purpose of getting the claim, as I understood from the ladies that Mr. Fawcett had given it as his ultimatum that this indebtedness would have to be met before they could record.

Q. You went yourself to see Mr. Fawcett?—A. Yes. I told him we could make arrangements with Mr. McDonald satisfactory to his agent. He was asked then if there would be anything in the way of recording. He told me no.

Q. This was after you saw Mr. McDonald's agent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often did you see Mr. McDonald's agent?—A. I think I saw him twice. It is not the office now. It was the office then; I believe when we were negotiating with Dougherty, he had his office in the Alaska Commercial Company's store.

Q. What proposition did you make to them when you went in?—A.—I didn't make any proposition in the first place, it was Mr. Kelly who made the proposition.

Q. What was the nature of the proposition you were talking over?—A. We were to assume this indebtedness against the claim, and the women would be allowed to record.

Q. What indebtedness was there?—A. \$2,000.

Q. What nature of security was mentioned?—A. I always supposed, but I would not swear, that he said a mortgage. I supposed it was a mortgage.

Q. You don't know whether the nature of the security was mentioned or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who drew the papers; did you see them again after that?—A. I didn't see them until just before going into Mr. Dougherty's office before going to Mr. Fawcett's office.

Q. Did you concur with the others to the arrangement that had been reached?—A. Yes, sir, we all went together, the ladies and myself.

Q. Did you authorize Mr. Dougherty to draw those papers?—A. I gave my consent to it, yes, sir.

Q. You didn't see him again until you met him at Mr. Fawcett's office.—A. No, I met him in his own office first, and went with them to Mr. Fawcett's office.

Q. Any conversation then about the claim; any further agreement made?—A. Nothing as far as I know.

Q. Nothing about this mortgage?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know whether Mrs. Miner read this mortgage?—A. I don't know; I told her it was all right.

Q. Did you hear anything in Mr. Fawcett's office about any contest?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know whether Mr. McDonald was going to release his claim when you gave this mortgage?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear he did release it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know whether he did?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. George:

Q. Supposing that instead of your wife telling you the ground was held from her recording by reason of a mortgage against it, she had urged Donald McDonald's position, that there would be a law-suit for the claim, would you have thought that worth paying \$1,000 for?—A. No, sir, because I knew the stakes were 480 feet apart, and meant for a 500 foot claim, which was illegal and which would not be allowed in contest.

Q. You know for a fact that you never required that Mr. McDonald release whatever claim he had?—A. No, sir.

Q. He has it to-day?—A. Yes.

Q. That was no part of the consideration?—A. No, sir.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Did you have any knowledge of what this document was before you entered into this agreement?—A. What document?

Q. The security that Donald McDonald said Alex. McDonald had?—A. No, sir; after I signed.

Q. When you did see it, did you think it worth anything?—A. Nothing.

Q. You didn't think it worth anything if given to you?—A. I would have had to get a lawyer's advice. I didn't know how long that note was for, and the man had nothing in the country; he had nothing to the best of my knowledge.

Q. As far as your knowledge is concerned, it was a legal note?—A. Yes, sir, it was drawn in Mr. McDonald's hand-writing that is, the hand-writing I have always taken for his; signed by H. L. Burt.

Q. During these negotiations had you any conversation with Donald McDonald?—A. I have never met him.

Q. So he was no party to this transaction at all?—A. No, sir.

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Mr. GEORGE.—Mr. Commissioner, since Donald McDonald's statement of claim has been brought up in this case, I would like to recall Mrs. Kelly.

Mrs. KELLY recalled.

By Mr. George:

Q. Mrs. Kelly, did you consider Donald McDonald's possible claim to this ground of any moment?—A. Why, no. I told him if he had this power and influence, he had better go ahead and try and get it.

Q. Would you have given him \$1,000 to get rid of him?—A. No.

Q. Was it ever mentioned?—A. In what way?

Q. Was Donald McDonald to release any hold upon this ground when you assumed the mortgage?—A. No, he never spoke of his claim at all.

Q. You never knew he was an applicant for the claim?—A. No, sir. He told me he staked the 500 feet, and therefore I didn't consider him to be a contestant.

Q. As far as your knowledge is concerned, he didn't enter into these negotiations at all?

Mr. GEORGE then addressed Mrs. Miner:

Q. Mrs. Miner, Donald McDonald's claim upon this ground of having staked it somewhere about the same time as yourself, did you consider it of any validity?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you consider his suit dangerous to you?—A. Did not know anything about it.

Q. Would you have given a mortgage of \$1,000 on anything you possessed to get over his claim to this ground?—A. No, sir.

Mr. KELLY called and cautioned.

By Mr. George:

Q. Where were you, Mr. Kelly, on the midnight of the 31st of August?—A. I was on the upper end of claim No. 12 adjacent to No. 13 waiting for the hour to stake with my wife carrying the timber.

Q. Did she stake?—A. She did.

Q. Did you accompany her to Dawson?—A. As far as the mouth of Hunker; she came down in a boat from there with her witness, Mrs. Miner and a boatman.

Q. Did you ever accompany her to the gold commissioner's office?—A. No, sir, not in relation to this question, or, in fact, at all.

Q. Did you ever go to the gold commissioner's office regarding this question?—A. Yes, in company with Capt. Miner on one occasion.

Q. Did Mr. Fawcett give you any reason for not recording for your lady?—A. We went there to ask a question. I asked Mr. Fawcett if McDonald's interests were satisfied if there would be any objection to the ladies recording. He said not in the least.

Q. Who did you mean, Donald McDonald or Alex.?—A. I didn't mention either name.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Fawcett say there was a mortgage on that claim?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever, Mr. Kelly, measure the piece of ground that Donald McDonald staked over there?—A. Yes, I have stepped it off and measured it in a rough way.

Q. Is it 500 feet?—A. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of 480; it is rough and hard to travel over the ground.

Q. In negotiating this matter, you advised Mrs. Kelly to sign this mortgage?—A. I did.

Q. Did you know it was a mortgage on the ground for \$1,000—what led to the negotiations, if you will permit me to begin at the beginning?—A. To show where my offices came in—I was on the creek attending to my duties No. on 22, the claim I staked, when I received a note from my wife stating that there was \$2,000 against the ground which would have to be met before she could record, and she didn't know what to do; thought I had better come in. I came in and there was a council held between the ladies, Mr. Miner and myself. Ways and means were discussed by which we could best arrive at a solution of the difficulties ahead of us. I met Mr. Donald McDonald and Mr. Alex. McDonald and used all my persuasive powers to get them not to put any obstruction in the way of her recording. I am personally acquainted with Alex. McDonald, and thought I had some slight influence. We were interested in mines together. Anyhow, to be brief, why, I advised all hands the best way out would be to pay this indebtedness; that they, the ladies, should give their note in lieu of the other note, to bear no interest, and to mature on the 1st of July, on condition that they withdraw all opposition to us acquiring the property, and Alex. would take the property out with his other property and handle it. That that would be the best way to settle the matter; it would be better than to litigate in the case. Donald McDonald avowed it would be, in fact, we had a number of conversations about it. Donald at no time ever indicated he would give up his right or interest. I could not do any business with Donald, so I called on Alex. McDonald and Mr. Dougherty and submitted this proposition to them; he thought it was a favourable one and would be accepted.

Q. When you were going to McDonald's office, did they tell you or the women about the mortgage?—A. I only knew of the mortgage through the ladies.

Q. Did you take it for granted?—A. Yes, I supposed it to be a fact.

Q. Don't you think you ever referred to it?—A. I told Mr. Dougherty I would accept to take up that note and mortgage, issue our notes and mortgage so as to give them the same form of security, only I objected to paying interest.

Q. You would take up one note and mortgage and give another note and mortgage. Then he assured you there was no mortgage?—A. Mr. Dougherty never mentioned the mortgage in one way or another.

Q. He must have known you were mistaken?—A. I don't know.

Q. If you had known there was no mortgage on that ground would you have advised your wife to have paid \$1,000?—A. I believe, sir, I would. I was pressed for time, and I concluded if we got the property on that proposition I had made, we were making a fair business transaction, and I think I would have advised her to do so. I don't know whether she would have accepted my advice. She has opinions of her own.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Was this settlement made, Mr. Kelly, and the agreement made to take the property out at the same time?—A. The whole thing was taken into consideration at once.

Q. All the options were not executed until afterwards?—A. They appeared at a later day, afterwards. I remained in town only long enough to negotiate a settlement.

Q. Was anything said about the note being handed over?—A. Yes, it was understood the note was to be handed over to us after our notes were issued.

Q. You were to have the note for what it was worth?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And collect it if you could?—A. If it proved of any value it would be our property.

Q. You have had a number of conversations about the matter?—A. Yes.

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By the Commissioner :

Q. With whom did you deal in making this proposition?—A. I dealt with both Donald McDonald and Alex. I considered Donald was controlled largely by his brother but I tried to operate on both of them. I recognized Alex. as the strong man. I had to recognize Donald, but I could not do business with him.

Q. How did you finally arrange it?—A. I finally arranged it in this manner: that the ladies were to assume notes for \$1,000, payable next July, without interest, and the notes secured by a mortgage on the ground to be paid out of the sale money in case he made a sale. If not, we were to have the privilege of going on the ground. We would operate the ground and if valuable it would be paid out of the clean up. If the notes were good, well then the note would hold the security.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Your wife finally executed this mortgage under your advice?—A. She did, I believe.

Q. Did she read it?—A. I cannot say, although I was present when the writing was drawn up.

Q. Still, she acted under your advice?—A. Yes, sir, she sent for me for that purpose, and she was guided by my advice.

Q. The fact that there was a mortgage on the claim did not influence you in the arrangement you came to?—A. I lumped the positions together, looking over everything. I tried to arrive at the truth of all the statements. I wanted to remove the opposition at one settlement if I could. I didn't enter into a verification of every story I heard.

Q. Did Donald McDonald press his own claim?—A. With me he did in a crude manner a time or two.

Q. He pressed his own claim?—A. Yes.

Q. How?—A. He used all manner of arguments he could and finally said his brother Alex. would beat me anyhow and got the ground. He suggested to me at one time, during the time the notices came out, that the upper halves were then open to applicants who had made application in a regular manner Donald had read that and considered it. I think he had staked the lower $\frac{1}{2}$. He called on me and made a proposition that I and he would return and re-stake the ground, he the lower $\frac{1}{2}$ and us the upper and leaving the Miner woman to look out for herself.

Q. You read that second notice—you could take two or three meanings out of it? It was a question what the meaning of, "that the other half would be thrown open" meant. You considered you made a pretty good bargain?—A. I thought it was a clever thing.

Q. If Mr. McDonald succeeds in selling this claim, then you will consider you have come up pretty well?—A. Yes, if I get any part of the \$14,000.

Mr. TABOR.—Yes, I see, that is, your wife.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Do you remember of calling to see me about this question?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was before you entered into this arrangement was it?—A. Yes, before I visited McDonald's representative.

Q. Do you remember what you asked me at that time?—A. I recollect I laid a case before you and asked your advice as to whether it would be the cheaper way out of that for me to make a transaction of the nature I laid before you, that was to remove all indebtedness on the part of those who laid claim to have an interest in the ground, and I could come into possession of the property for \$1,000. I asked you if you did not think it better than litigation, as I considered it would cost more than \$1,000, for attorney's fees. I thought it would be the part of conservative business to make a compromise. I believe that was the substance of the statements I made to you.

Q. You asked if I would recommend that as a business transaction?—A. You told me, if I remember rightly, that if that was the way I looked at it, it would possibly be the better way—possibly the cheapest and the best way to solve the difficulty.

Q. I didn't advise you to pay it?—A. No, in fact, I was careful not to ask your official opinion.

Q. You put that question to me and I said possibly that is the cheapest and quickest way out of it. It was represented to me that you represented me in a different light, therefore, I ask you these questions?—A. Since that has arisen, I may ask, if I have not been placed before you in a different light as being the instigator of this?

Q. I understood that you reported that I advised you to do this, when the facts of the case are that you asked me if it would be a good business deal to do this? I did not advise you to do anything. I would not give advice at all. Then you said, did I not consider it a good business proposition? I said I believed it was the quickest and easiest way to get rid of the difficulties, if the claim was worth the price. You said the claim was worth the price, and to use your own words, "Damned well worth the price." I remember your words quite well. I wanted to know if that was before you effected the arrangement?—A. Yes, immediately before I effected the arrangement.

By Mr. George :

Q. That last question suggested one or two things which it will be well to elucidate. If the same kind of a proposition comes, that your wife writes you that certain property that she ought to get for nothing is held by a mortgage of \$1,000, according to the gold commissioner, you will advise her to pay it?—A. Under exactly the same circumstances, I would, and do exactly the same. My time at that time was fully taken up; I had been employed and was beginning operations on my claim which I considered valuable; I had men who were strangers and demanded my constant attention. I had a long way to travel down here and there was no quick means of coming from Dominion or going back, and I had to lose a week each time I came, and it would soon amount to a great deal. Under these same circumstances again I would do exactly the same.

Q. You don't think you would ever start a prosecution in the matter if by fraudulency \$1,000 was exacted from you in the future?—A. If I had told a man after making a good deal that I should not prosecute him after I had given him \$1,000, although I was wrongly deprived of the \$1,000, I would stay by my word. I would lose my \$1,000 rather than break my word.

Q. The principle of this matter would not enter into your consideration?—A. The \$1,000 was well spent in getting rid of the McDonald opposition.

Q. Do you think, without the collusion of the gold commissioner, the opposition of the McDonalds would have been of any moment?—A. That is a question I believe you should not ask me. I don't know of my own personal knowledge whether the gold commissioner had any collusion or not. To get rid of this opposition was worth \$1,000, because my wife told me there was an indebtedness of \$2,000 on the claim. Donald McDonald had stated he would never give up. Alex. refused to withdraw. I didn't see much of Alex. He was busy getting ready to go out. There was only one thing, either to fight or compromise. I concluded the cheaper way was the better.

Q. You worked with the McDonalds and others—worked with the McDonalds with fruitless results until the \$1,000 was paid?—A. I had to pay \$1,000, the only way I could bring about a satisfactory settlement for our interests.

Q. Did you not think of appealing to the gold commissioner?—A. No, I didn't think of appealing; I knew it was no use to appeal against the McDonalds, and I wanted to finish it up.

Q. Did you ever express your opinion that it was useless to appeal to the gold commissioner?—A. That was a question that came up before every man in the camp. Very few men could oppose themselves against Alex. McDonald in this camp. It would not be even running. Every one knows a man with lots of money

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has lots of influence. If Alex. McDonald antagonized a poor man, as I am, where there was any property in dispute, I considered he would have a difficult contest. So, rather than antagonize him, I thought it better that the \$1,000 be paid.

Q. It was the principles of the case that were involved. You took it as a financial consideration, as a business proposition?—A. I never looked into the merits of it at the time. I did not question Mr. Fawcett about it.

Q. Did it ever occur to you that Mr. Fawcett had power to overrule these McDonalds and give the claim to your wife; didn't that occur to you?—A. Well, if it did occur to me, it never occurred to me he would use it.

Q. Then, why would it not have been the best way to do as others did?—A. Simply because it was too expensive.

Q. Had they not already advised you that they had been there and it was useless?—A. My wife told me that, certainly.

Q. If there had been a chance to save \$1,000 you would have done so?—A. I don't mean to say that I would give \$1,000 up by intimidation.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you make inquiry as to the validity of the claim of Donald McDonald?—A. No, because he was an applicant for it.

Q. Did you take any steps to ascertain what his application was worth?—A. No, sir, I didn't take any steps to ascertain what his application was worth. I considered our application being prior I knew it was the right of a free man in a free country to have a hearing whether the case has merit or not, and I believed that we having staked first, having arrived at the office first, having the application received first, ours was the better chance, but I knew from his utterance that he subsequently meant to antagonize us at every turn he could, and consequently it was that alone that brought up this compromise scheme in my mind.

Q. Not because you feared his opposition?—A. I feared the expense of the opposition.

Q. As a business question, you thought it cheaper to compromise than to contest?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Consequently you took no steps to go into any contest?—A. I didn't want to enter into a contest.

Q. Did you take the matter into advice at all?—A. No, only what my experience gave me.

Q. You never thought of any collusion between the gold commissioner and McDonald?—A. I am an imaginative person, and often times thought of things which it would be an injustice to speak of.

Q. Did that influence you in the settlement of this question, that the gold commissioner would favour the McDonalds?—A. McDonald's opposition in the camp had weight.

Q. How so?—A. His resources were so large. Indirectly he has been openly spoken of as being a hard man to oppose.

Q. This was simply a business transaction with you?—A. Yes.

Q. And you considered it the quickest way to settle the question?—A. I thought I was paying for it in that way; I thought it was the quickest way. Mr. Fawcett has always extended to me personally since my acquaintance with him, every evidence of sincere friendship; I became acquainted with him on the trail. I always got information when it was possible; in later days when I couldn't get any I didn't go in. I had not the time to wait. I didn't go in the side door. Whenever I met Mr. Fawcett he always expressed his pleasure of seeing me; there was no reason why he should discriminate.

Q. There was no thought of his discriminating against you that decided you in this course of yours?—A. No, it was not that.

Q. Did you entertain any doubt that you would get fair play if you entered into the contest?—A. I believed, your honour, if I entered into a contest it would be so expensive I would have to quit. In that way it would not be fair play because I could not last in the game.

Q. That is not a direct answer to the question; had you reason to think that Mr. Fawcett would be partial to the McDonalds and impartial to you?—A. No, I had no reason or positive reason.

Q. Did that consideration have any weight with you in entering into this arrangement?—A. No, I don't believe it did.

By Mr. George:

Q. Mr. Kelly, on this same point I ask you do you consider yourself under oath for one minute. It is a solemn thing to take an oath; I ask you now to consider yourself under oath. Didn't you at the time you advised this arrangement with your wife and these other people, didn't you know in your inmost soul that your chances with McDonald and Fawcett, that tribune, would not amount to anything; didn't you consider it so?—A. I considered that Mr. Fawcett's court would be a primary one only in a case of that kind, whether he gave the decision for or against. I felt that it would go further if I antagonized the McDonalds who had plenty of means. It would only open the breach further and it was desirable not to do so. If his decision was adverse to us, we had not the means to go further; so if for any \$1,000 the whole matter could be settled, I thought it better to do so and get back to business again.

Q. I will not ask you, Mr. Kelly, to antagonize the McDonalds by making a straight answer.

The COMMISSIONER.—You should not cast any aspersions, Mr. George.

Mr. TABOR.—He has no right to asperse his own witness' character.

Mr. GEORGE.—I have not.

The COMMISSIONER.—You have if you intimate that he has not given the right answer.

Mr. GEORGE.—I have put the question to him three times, and want either an answer, yes or no. It is either true or it is not true, and he could say so without equivocation.

The COMMISSIONER.—I think he said so.

Mr. GEORGE.—In a round-about way.

The COMMISSIONER.—He told you, and I don't think the answer should be put in any other form, that if Mr. Fawcett's decision was adverse he would have to stop; if in his favour McDonald would appeal, and he had not the money to go on with the appeal.

Mr. GEORGE.—That was not the question I asked—of course if the commission was properly running as it would—

The COMMISSIONER.—It is properly running. You are allowed every possible latitude, and I don't see why you should grumble.

Mr. GEORGE.—I beg to suggest to you that this man is not under oath.

The COMMISSIONER.—If he states anything that is untrue he is liable to the same penalty. He can refuse to answer if he chooses.

Mr. GEORGE.—That is material though; I want to impress you with my sincerity that "yes or no" answer would have done.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't doubt his sincerity because he don't answer as you wish. You must not try to asperse his character.

Mr. GEORGE.—I didn't.

The COMMISSIONER.—You did—I consider it aspersion in my opinion.

Mr. TABOR.—I think Mr. Fawcett has gone largely out of his way in this investigation. We can clear this matter up, and I don't think these remarks by the prosecution are called for. It was simply a matter of dollars and cents, in bringing this matter before McDonald's agents.

Q. You didn't, Mr. Kelly, wish to run the expense of a trial in carrying on the case?—A. I couldn't even if I wished it.

Q. That was the only means to effect a settlement and to get possession of that property?—A. Our condition was such that we had no money to fight anything.

Q. That was your sole reason for advising that sort of a move?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. GEORGE.—I don't know that Mr. Craig is here.

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The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Craig is here.

Mr. GEORGE.—I would like to get Donald McDonald's application.

Mr. TABOR.—It is before the court.

The COMMISSIONER.—Any documents that are wanted, we will get them.

Mr. GEORGE.—As I stated this morning this case was brought on in this way largely for the satisfaction of witnesses who have come in so far. We failed to go on with it under the royal commission, as you know, and we have only questions from the witnesses what they give voluntarily. There are other witnesses I would like to have got from a distance but was unable to do so, and so will submit the case to you, not having any further evidence to submit.

The COMMISSIONER.—Will you remain and hear the defence?

Mr. TABOR.—We are in the same position as the prosecutors with reference to taking evidence. No one has an advantage.

DOMINION OF CANADA }
YUKON TERRITORY }
To Wit:

I, Edward P. Miner, of Dawson in the Yukon Territory, miner, do solemnly declare:

1. That the paper writing hereto annexed contains, from page 9 to 15 and from page 35 to 43, a correct transcript of the questions put to me and my answers thereto, upon the investigation before William Ogilvie, Esquire, commissioner of the Yukon Territory, of a certain charge against Thomas Fawcett, formerly gold commissioner of the Yukon Territory, the particulars of which said charge appear in the said paper writing hereto annexed.

2. That the answers so given by me to the questions aforesaid are the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

E. P. MINER.

Declared before me at Dawson, }
in the Yukon Territory, this }
17th day of April, A.D. 1899. }

D. H. P. CLEMENT, J.P.

DOMINION OF CANADA }
YUKON TERRITORY, }
To Wit.

I, Elizabeth Miner, of Dawson in the Yukon Territory, married woman, do solemnly declare:

1. That the paper writing hereto annexed contains, from page 26 to page 27 and on page 43, a correct transcript of the questions put to me and my answers thereto, upon the investigation before William Ogilvie, Esquire, commissioner of the Yukon Territory, of a certain charge against Thomas Fawcett, formerly gold commissioner of the Yukon Territory, the particulars of which said charge appear in the said paper writing hereto annexed.

2. That the answers so given by me to the questions aforesaid are the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

ELIZABETH MINER.

Declared before me at Dawson, }
in the Yukon Territory, this }
17th day of April, A.D. 1899. }

D. H. P. CLEMENT, J.P.

Mr. FAWCETT, called and cautioned that what he stated would be submitted to him in writing for his affirmation.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You remember Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly coming to you with these applications?—A. I remember in the first place taking applications, myself. I took applications on the first morning of September, and I think I took Mrs. Kelly's application, and noted Mrs. Miner's application for the upper half of the same claim.

Q. You didn't take Mrs. Miner's application?—A. No.

Q. What part of the office were you in?—A. I went up stairs to assist. I don't know after that, if I took any applications.

Q. What did you tell them when they put in their application?—A. There was a notice posted up that, ten days after the applications, records might be accepted; in the meantime, applicants would hold their claims.

Q. How soon after that did you take Mrs. Miner's; her application would be taken some ten days afterwards?—A. I don't know.

Q. You did not take it?—A. No.

Q. When did you see them again?—A. Pretty nearly the end of the month.

Q. What happened then?—A. They came to see me at the office then, I think.

Q. State what took place?—A. I don't remember, the records were all made up stairs. Any one coming to me, if their applications were accepted—to my recollection it was about a month before the claims were all listed. On the first day there would be about half a dozen applications. Mr. Landerkin went through the records, and from information he got in the records, he made a list of the claims. This is a sheet of the list (showing the list), they were all listed in that way.

Q. Did you have that sheet when Mrs. Miner — ?—A. I would have that sheet. When people came in for information, I sent them to Mr. Landerkin, and he would send to me the information contained on that sheet with reference to any claim.

Q. Do you remember whether Mrs. Miner and Kelly came to you the last time; had they any complaint to make about a claim?—A. I think they wanted to secure record.

Q. What did you do?—A. After receiving the information I found that the claims were contested.

Q. What did you find?—A. I found there were three applications for the claim.

Q. Who was the other two?—A. Mr. McDonald, and I think also the ladies. From what I had formerly heard about this matter, Mr. Alex. McDonald had been to me about this claim before, and he said a man named Burt, who was owner of the claim, owed him \$2,000, and all the security he had was this claim, and wanted to know if he could represent on the ground for the claim or the renewal of the claim. Finding it had not been represented, I told him no. I think, at the time, he tendered a fee. Mr. Craig will remember that.

Q. That was Alex. McDonald?—A. Yes, he tendered a fee for the claim. This was not accepted. I told him he could not renew. He wanted to know how he might secure the claim. I told him I thought it could only be done under order in court. My impression when he told me at the time, was, that the security was a mortgage on the claim. I didn't search the records. He spoke of having someone stake the grounds, of remaining on the ground and staking the ground on the 1st of September, and, of course, I told him he would have to take chances with other applicants, with other contestants. I think that that was the arrangement that was made. I think that is what I told the ladies when they applied to me to record the claim. I think I told them about this other matter of Mr. McDonald securing and staking on account of the \$2,000.

Q. Did you tell them, Mr. Fawcett, there was a mortgage on the claim from Mr. McDonald?—A. I understood that, when he told me all the security he had was this claim.

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Q. Do you know whether Joseph Clark was taking applications at that time?—
A. He was. I appointed him recorder at the time of the opening of the claims on the 1st of September.

Q. Did Mrs. Miner or Mrs. Kelly make any —?—A. I think you will find Mrs. Kelly's application taken by myself for the upper half of No. 12 or the lower half of No. 13 (I think it is No. 12), it was one of the first in the office. Turning the list up, I find Mrs. Kelly has an application here for the lower half of No. 13. I see it is taken by myself; I have noted that Mrs. Miner is an applicant for the upper half. At the time, I had expected the commissioner would have been in before the opening of the claims. I waited his arrival to know if the government would hold half of the ground thrown open at that time.

Q. Is it your recollection, Mr. Fawcett, that you spoke about a contest?—A. Most certainly, I told the ladies it was contested, because the information I would have was information I had from that sheet.

Q. You took your information from that sheet?—A. Most certainly. That would have named all the applicants for the claim.

Q. Have you ever seen the affidavit of Alex. McDonald—it is a curious fact it is not sworn to?—A. It is one of Mr. Clark's; it was a defect; Clark was guilty of this mistake. I didn't find it out until the other day. The witness was sworn.

Q. The witness to Mr. McDonald's statement is sworn?—A. Mr. McDonald has signed the affidavit, but Mr. Clark has omitted to sign his own name, an omission on Mr. Clark's part.

Q. At least that is the presumption?—A. This is sometimes done; I have sometimes forgotten myself.

Q. Now, do you remember of Mrs. Miner coming to you again at any time?—
A. I never remember of Mrs. Miner coming alone. Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Miner usually came together, and, if I remember, Mrs. Kelly did all the talking.

Q. What was the conversation you had with them the second time?—A. Any conversation I had with the ladies I recollect was simply with reference to what they wanted. The claim was contested, and until the matter was settled the claim could not be granted.

Q. Do you recollect never having said anything about there being \$2,000?—A. I don't recollect anything about \$2,000. I perhaps did mention to the ladies as a side issue that that might be of some weight, but I would not say that it had anything to do with the contest.

Q. Do you think it is likely?—A. My opinion is that it would not have prevailed. It would have altogether depended on the other. Of course I told the ladies that it would be impossible to receive the claim without a contest, without a hearing.

Q. Did you suggest any settlement to the ladies?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Miner came to you?—A. I remember Mr. Miner came with Mr. Kelly. They made a proposition to me with regard to a settlement, and asked me if the contests were withdrawn by McDonald, would there then be anything to prevent the ladies from receiving their record. I told them no.

Q. Is this the application made out in the office—No. 70?—A. That is the application taken by Clark.

Q. That is McDonald's signature—what does he apply for there?—A. 250 feet; that is stated in the application.

Q. What part?—A. The lower part, the part covered by Mrs. Kelly's application.

Q. Have you any other application from McDonald for 500 feet?—A. Never saw any for 500 feet, the only application is for 250 feet.

By the Commissioner :

Q. What is the date of that application?—A. The 3rd day of September. Applications were received for ten days after the first of September. Mrs. Miner's—I think it is not in that list. It came at a later date; however, the note I made on the margin of Mrs. Kelly's application, protected Mrs. Miner's right.

Q. Do you remember anything taking place about a settlement in this matter between McDonald, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly?—A. I don't know anything of the settlement. I was not present when it was made. There was no settlement made in my office except when Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Calder and Mr. Kelly and Mr. Miner and the ladies came in and said the contest had been withdrawn, and they were giving a mortgage for security on the indebtedness.

Q. Do you know whether any papers were signed that day?—A. I think they were signed there on my table.

Q. As a consequence of their signing those papers, what did you do?—A. I gave them a letter to Mr. Craig and said that the matter had been arranged and the contest was withdrawn.

Q. On whose authority did you issue this?—A. On the authority of Mr. McDonald's agent and the applicants themselves.

Q. Did Mr. McDonald's agent instruct you that the matter was settled?—A. They were there and told me that it had been arranged.

Q. On what Mr. McDonald's agent?—A. On being assured that the contest had been withdrawn they had arranged the matter outside of the office. I was not going to bring on the contest.

Q. Is that all you know about the matter?—A. That is all I know about the matter.

By Mr. George :

Q. Mr. Fawcett, I will admit to you first that the answers to this cross-questioning is only voluntary on your part, and I will appreciate it if you will answer.—A. I will answer any question.

Q. I realize you don't have to. We will start at the last end of the testimony. You gave a letter for them to take to Mr. Craig, stating that they might record?—A. Yes, Mr. Craig had before him a list showing that the claim was contested, and that order from me was that this contest was withdrawn.

Q. We would like to know what decided you to let them record?—A. The agreement of the gentlemen themselves, the contest being withdrawn.

Q. Had withdrawn the contest—was there a contest on the records—who withdrew it?—A. Nobody in my presence.

Q. Has it been withdrawn?—A. Mr. McDonald's representative told me—

Q. Have you anything to show that it is withdrawn?—A. Nothing, the time is over for contesting.

Q. Was Donald McDonald in your presence that morning and said he had withdrawn it?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Then you don't know but what he will come back and start an action?—A. I think he won't, the time would be passed after the grant had been issued. In fact, I had confidence in those who represented Mr. McDonald. They told me the contest had been withdrawn.

Q. I want to make this point, that while you sent a note to Mr. Craig that morning so that they might record, "and that was the best we could do" or something to that effect, you at the same time had not seen Donald McDonald?—A. I took the word of his agent.

Q. You mean Alex. McDonald's private secretary and agent was there and was satisfied to call it off?—A. I don't know anything about the arrangement. Mr. Dougherty can tell you more than I can.

Q. I asked you, didn't he tell you that he was satisfied to let it go?—A. I told you just now that both Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Calder and the others said the arrangement was made and the contest was withdrawn.

Q. And Dougherty told you he was satisfied?—A. They told me there that the contest was withdrawn and arrangements were satisfactory—that all opposition was withdrawn, that they had concluded everything.

Q. Had concluded everything for \$1,000?—A. Whatever the consideration was; of course that made no difference.

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Q. If Alex. McDonald's agent had not said that, you would not have allowed the ladies to record?—A. I could not if there had been no withdrawal of the contest; it would not have been settled to this day.

Q. There was no application for it?—A. As long as there three applications for it could not be recorded.

Q. Did you know on that morning when they were talking in your office—did you know there was a mortgage on the ground?—A. I didn't know there was no mortgage at that time.

Q. Then when you turned to Mr. Dougherty and asked him if he was satisfied, you were not referring to a mortgage?—A. No, I was referring to the whole contest.

Q. You wanted to say as you started in?—A. I have given in my evidence, that my opinion was, the mortgage would not have been worth—

Q. You wanted to see that it was paid. I will ask you as an honest man, that if Dougherty had not intervened and told you he was satisfied, you would have refused to record for the ladies?—A. As long as the contest was not withdrawn I could not record. As far as my recommending the payment of the mortgage when you in your paper insinuated that some one had paid \$2,000, I didn't know what that referred to. I had to ask some one who knew more about it than I did.

Q. I think that we will leave that part of it out. You still suppose that at that time there was a \$2,000 mortgage against the property—did Dougherty show you any power of attorney for Donald McDonald?—A. Well, Dougherty represented the McDonalds. The brothers were together. I had it from Alex. McDonald that he got his brother to stake; they were interested together in it.

Q. What was his object in staking for Alex. McDonald?—A. Well, he staked the claim for his brother to help him.

Q. When Craig came to your office after these parties had gone to his office to record with your sanction, in writing a note saying you had done the best you could, did he not tell you there was nothing on record regarding the mortgage?—A. I don't recollect that he wrote to me. I don't think he did. He has since told me.

Q. What brought that to his mind, when did he tell you?—A. Not very long ago. I went to ask for the mortgage to bring it into court.

Mr. TABOR.—I submit he could not tell.

Mr. GEORGE.—He suggested I come and find out.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Mr. Craig is here; I was going to ask Mr. Craig.

Mr. GEORGE.—That is an important point—when he had learned that there was no such thing as this mortgage.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I have told you.

By Mr. George:

When did you say?—A. When I went to get the documents to bring them to this court a little while ago. Then Mr. Craig told me the mortgage was not on record.

Q. (Showing Mr. Fawcett a list of claims on Dominion Creek) Can you tell when a document has been changed?—A. Sometimes I can.

Q. This document here, purporting to be a record of the application of Donald McDonald,—is that the only one over in your office?—A. Yes.

Q. Quite positive of that?—A. I am sure unless some person wrote another. I never saw any other. You can find that out from the gentleman who took the records; the first time I hunted it up was to bring it here. I could attest the handwriting myself. I am familiar with it.

Q. When a miner goes out to stake a claim and the law says 250 feet, how much should he stake?—A. 250 feet.

Q. Suppose a staker wrote on his stakes 500 feet or 100 feet, would it affect the validity of his claim?—A. If he brought it to a contest it would.

Q. So it would result that if a man claimed any more than the law prescribed, it would certainly affect the decision in your court?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the testimony of the witness who stated that Donald McDonald wrote on his lower post, "I claim 500 feet up stream," and on the other stake, "claim 500 feet down stream," that would invalidate this document?—A. That would have to be proved in court; he swore to staking 250 feet.

Q. Well, if he came to you after staking 480 feet and called it 500 feet and swore that he had staked 250 he would be liable to the penalty of perjury?—A. I suppose he would be guilty of perjury if he made a false oath.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. I think that is a hypothetical case?—A. Yes.

Q. How long was this case pending from the time Mrs. Miner——?—A. The list had just been prepared and theirs were among the first listed.

Q. Did you suggest to them to fix a date for a contest with Donald McDonald?—A. There was no dates fixed at that time. Many of the dates were not yet fixed; just came up casually.

Q. I will ask you to explain to the court, Mr. Fawcett, how was it that Alex McDonald came to you and asked your advice about these matters?—A. He asked my advice about many matters.

Q. You were good friends with Alex. McDonald?—A. Yes, and friendly with people generally, except those who abuse me.

Mr. GEORGE.—The *Nugget*, for instance.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't think any one, as far as I know, had reason to charge that I have not been friendly. I have given advice when I could give them any.

Q. So Alex. McDonald came to you to relate his business troubles?—A. He didn't state any of his business troubles.

Q. It was trouble?—A. I suppose if you call it so.

Q. He said Mr. Burt owed him some money?—A. He mentioned the circumstances.

Q. Is it customary for you?—A. I don't know whether it is or not.

Q. This he told you, other he didn't?—A. I don't recollect.

Q. Is it not a fact that he needed you to help him out?—A. I know he came to me to get a claim renewed, so his money would be secured.

Q. Would the renewal of the claim secure his money?—A. If the government had granted him a certificate for it, certainly.

By Mr. George:

Q. I want to show the motives in this: I will ask you if Mr. McDonald's agent came to you and asked if he had better represent the claim?—A. He didn't, no. He may have spoken to me and wanted to know if he could acquire the claim in that way.

Q. And by your advice, didn't you advise him no; to let it go until it lapsed?—A. No, I didn't advise him to do that, that was his own idea.

Q. Did he tell you there was a mortgage on that for \$2,000?—A. I understood it that way.

Q. You told the ladies so, as soon as they paid the \$2,000?—A. I gave them liberty to record the claim as soon as the contest was withdrawn.

Q. Had Donald McDonald withdrawn his contest?

The COMMISSIONER.—We will have to have Donald McDonald here?

Mr. GEORGE.—Is he in Dawson, Mr. Dougherty?

Mr. DOUGHERTY.—He is on Eldorado.

By Mr. George:

Q. Mr. Fawcett, did you hear the ladies state that you never mentioned a contest?—A. I did.

Q. Did you hear them state positively that you mentioned mortgage?—A. I think the ladies were mistaken. They may have thought the mortgage was meant

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when I spoke of contest, which of course it was; I don't think the ladies intentionally stated what was not correct.

Q. The main facts are admitted that when they assumed the \$2,000 indebtedness everything was off and they were allowed to record?—A. I have said half a dozen times over that when the contest was over they would be allowed to record.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Mr. Fawcett, do you remember my coming to your office one day while I was still living in the barracks and submitting this case to you, stating that I had been asked this question—as to the validity of the mortgagee's title if the mortgagor's title elapsed?—A. I have some recollection of discussing the question.

Q. The question was referred to me in the way I referred it to you. I went to your office, sat beside you, and told you everything without mentioning names; I stated the facts and gave you my impression of what should be done, in order that your hands might be strengthened, and I understood you to agree with me; that in this case that if the names of McDonalds were substituted for the unknown parties, you would have no claim to the mortgage. That was my view?—A. That was what you stated to me, although I thought it was a matter which had never come up in court; it would have to be decided; it had never come up.

Q. I wanted to know if you agreed with me, and your opinion and mine was that Alex. McDonald in this case had no claim. That was brought up as a side issue in connection with the other?—A. I remember discussing the matter. I don't think Alex. McDonald's case was mentioned.

The COMMISSIONER.—That impresses itself on me because it was the first time I had been asked the question.

Q. Do you remember some time later of seeing a statement in the *Nugget* where high officials had benefited to the tune of \$2,000, and asking me who was alluded to, and I said I didn't know? We walked together and I said I will tell you what it is, it is that case of Alex. McDonald's that is referred to and I asked you what you knew about it. You said nothing?—A. I recollect it perfectly.

Q. I said that it is the only thing I can think of to which it might refer.—A. I expected so.

Mr. GEORGE.—You have brought up a point which entitles me to ask another question.

Q. You contend, Mr. Fawcett, that you were holding Mr. Donald McDonald's contest?—A. Most certainly.

Q. It struck you as a just thing to do that the payment of Alex. McDonald's mortgage would call off the Donald McDonald contest?—A. Not at all, the brothers were doing business together.

Q. You said you didn't know of the mortgage?—A. No; the commissioner just stated to you that he considered it of no validity.

Q. It didn't occur to you that Donald McDonald had presented his contest to secure the amount of the invalid mortgage that had run out?—A. I thought that was the intention; I thought it was the intention to secure the money some how.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Do you think it was invalid?—A. No.

Q. You had, then, a conversation with Mr. McDonald?—A. Yes.

Q. When he came to renew the claim?—A. Yes.

Mr. R. B. CRAIG called and cautioned.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. What are your duties?—A. Mining recorder.

Q. What have been your particular duties since September?—A. I have been acting as recorder part of the time, and part of the time copying records.

Q. Have you re-located claims?—A. Part of the time.

Q. Have you had different applications for the same claim?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with those when you had more than one application for the one claim?—A. It remains for contest in court to decide which will have the ground.

Q. Did you ever grant a claim to more than one applicant?—A. No.

Q. Do you recognize that sheet, Mr. Craig? (Showing him a list of Dominion Creek claims.)—A. Yes.

Q. What is that a list of?—A. That is a list of some of the claims applied for on Dominion Creek, posted in the order in which they came in.

Q. Who makes the list?—A. Mr. Landerkin.

Q. Have you any other list than that?—A. No other list.

Q. Was it usual for you to have application from the gold commissioner in reference to these cases?—A. Yes, sometimes the people called on him and he called up stairs for the particulars of the case.

Q. Do you remember of his sending for information regarding claim No. 13 above on Dominion?—A. I don't remember him ever sending to me for information about it. I remember it being talked about several times.

Q. If he sent to you, what information would you send him?—A. That there were three applications for the original claim.

Q. Did Mr. Fawcett ever make application to you if there was a mortgage against that claim?—A. He asked me recently if there was a mortgage on it.

Q. When was that?—A. About a week or ten days ago.

Q. What did you reply?—A. There was none.

Q. Now, Mr. Craig, do you remember when this claim was settled—the exact date?—A. I remember the occasion but don't remember the date.

Q. What do you remember about the occasion of the settlement of the claim?—A. I remember Mr. Kelly came to me with Donald McDonald, and Mr. Kelly was spokesman. He said that it had been decided to compromise the matter by assuming the debt which the former owner, Burt, owed Alex. McDonald, in order that the two ladies might get their grants and bond the property to Alexander, who was going to London to sell the claims.

Q. Donald McDonald was there too?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Donald McDonald withdraw his contest?—A. He said so to me.

Q. Well, do you remember the record being granted to Mrs. Miner?—A. Yes, I granted her certificate.

Q. State the circumstances?—A. There was nothing unusual. I remember them bringing a note from Mr. Fawcett; they had evidently been to him. I had seen McDonald myself outside with Mr. Kelly in front of the office.

Q. Do you remember the contents of the note?—A. I read it at the time; I don't know the contents now. On the strength of the note and the information I received from Mr. McDonald I issued the grant.

By Mr. George:

Q. I was not listening as closely as I might have been. Did you notify Mr. Fawcett that there were three applicants for this piece of ground?—A. I don't know that I did.

Q. How did Mr. Fawcett know it?—A. He possibly received information from Mr. Landerkin who was assisting him.

Q. Is this the record Landerkin compiled from those applications you see there? You understand the records in the office?—A. I think so.

Q. Can you tell me how many applicants for No. 13 there are?—A. Three.

Q. How many applicants for the lower $\frac{1}{2}$?—A. Two.

Q. How many for the upper $\frac{1}{2}$?—A. One.

Q. No contest on the upper $\frac{1}{2}$?—A. No.

Q. Would you see any reason in the records for denying a claim for that upper $\frac{1}{2}$?—A. I see there are 3 applicants for the original claim.

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Q. There is no contest on the upper $\frac{1}{2}$ is there?—A. The contest affects the whole claim, 500 feet if there was 500 feet.

Q. Why?—A. Because three staked at the same time.

Q. Who claims the upper $\frac{1}{2}$?—A. Elizabeth Miner.

Q. There was a contest against her recording the claim; it would be a lie—?
—A. I would not be responsible for what any person told Mrs. Miner.

Q. You would not have told her?—A. I might have told her there was a claim on the original.

Q. Why would you have told her, tell me, as an expert, and myself an outsider looking for information, tell me what had the contest between Mrs. Kelly and Donald McDonald, as shewn in the records here, to do with Mrs. Miner being refused a record?—A. I don't understand you.

Q. Did Donald McDonald claim the upper $\frac{1}{2}$?—A. No, the lower $\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. Then that does not affect Mrs. Miner?—A. Does not affect her claim to the upper $\frac{1}{2}$, no.

Q. There is no contest on the upper $\frac{1}{2}$; no, not from Donald McDonald, have you?—A. There is no contest.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Was it your custom to consider that both these claims were contested if there was a contest on $\frac{1}{2}$?—A. It depended upon the information I received when tracing the titles to original claims. We might have information that there was very little ground there; perhaps only 250 feet of ground. Other information of that kind would collect, and that would influence the issuing of the grant or the holding of the grant.

Q. You didn't issue grants for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the claims unless you were perfectly sure as you could be from the information you were able to secure. In this case here, it is a special case. You didn't know about the claim?—A. I was told by the owner of No. 14 that they had staked over him 250 feet.

Q. So that would have a very decided bearing on the question you knew it at this time?—A. I was told so by Nicholson, the owner of 14.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Was that why you informed Mrs. Miner that her ground was contested?—
A. That would be one of the reasons.

Q. Are you positive that is one of the reasons?—A. Perhaps it was not mentioned, but it was in my mind and influenced what I might tell her, if I had told her, I don't remember that Mrs. Miner called on me except when I took her application, and also when I took her certificate.

Q. You never gave her information?—A. I may have.

Q. She would be one of thousands who called for information; you are not positive she didn't?—A. Not positive.

By Mr. George :

Q. There is another subject brought up by that question of Mr. Tabor's which is important to cover. You knew at the time that 14 claimed more ground?—A. I knew that 13 had staked over him.

Q. When you got this note from Mr. Fawcett to record that ground for Mrs. Miner, what did you think of it?—A. I recorded it.

Q. You did as the note told you. You didn't call Mr. Fawcett's attention to the fact that there was no ground there?—A. I don't think I did.

Q. You didn't think it of sufficient moment?—A. I was not aware of it; could hardly be. I suppose there would not or I would not have received the note.

Q. The contest which since occurred was not the contest Mr. Fawcett claims he told the ladies was on? This contest was not in existence; you mentioned the contest.—A. I mentioned it as a reason that might influence my decision.

Q. That contest was not in existence at the time she recorded?—A. I know the fact that I was acting with information.

Q. You must admit that there was no contest before Mrs. Miner recorded?—A. I could not admit anything I don't know.

Q. Between Mrs. Miner and 14?—A. I don't know if it was on them.

Q. This would not be on Mrs. Miner if she had not recorded.

JAMES E. DOUGHERTY, called and cautioned regarding the oath.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. What is your business, Mr. Dougherty?—A. I am Alexander McDonald's private secretary and agent.

Q. You have been in court all the afternoon, have you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us what you know about this matter?—A. Well, shortly after Mr. McDonald went out, Mr. Kelly came into my office, which was then in the A. C. Company's store, and said he had been trying to effect a compromise between Alexander McDonald and Donald McDonald in regard to claim No. 13, above Upper Discovery on Dominion Creek.

Q. Who did you say this was who came in to see you?—A. J. T. Kelly.

Q. And what took place?—A. He said: "I am aware of the fact that Mr. McDonald has now taken a contest from Dominion Creek to Ottawa, and as I am in no position to cope with Mr. McDonald, in a financial way, even though the contest was favourable to us in Mr. Fawcett's tribunal, I, on behalf of Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Miner, wish to make you a business proposition, and have Mr. Donald McDonald's contest withdrawn."

Q. Was the business proposition made then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the proposition?—A. He stated that if you and Mr. Calder, on behalf of Mr. A. McDonald and Mr. Donald McDonald, will withdraw the contest, we are willing to assume Mr. Burt's note; and also, we will, when the claims are recorded, place a value on them and give them to you to send outside, or place them in the bank in deed of escrow, and send them to Mr. McDonald for sale. Mr. Calder and myself talked the matter over and thought it a very good business proposition, and concluded to accept it.

Q. Do you know how that contest came up? Do you know how that contest arose between Donald McDonald, Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Miner?—A. I had some knowledge that they both had staked the claim.

Q. Do you know how Donald McDonald came to stake that claim?—A. Yes.

Q. You judge it was Mr. Alexander McDonald advised him, in order to protect his interests to go and stake that claim? Who was Mr. Calder acting for? A. Alexander McDonald.

Q. You were both acting for Alexander?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the settlement of this contest Alexander's or Donald's business?—A. Alexander's business.

Q. As a result of your conversation with Mr. Kelly, what took place?—A. Well, I told him that I would wait and see Mr. Calder, that as far as I was concerned it appeared to be a very good business proposition and I would approve of it.

Q. And what did you do? A. We accepted it; Mr. Calder and I. Mr. Kelly did all the talking, and when we met again I told Mr. Kelly that I had seen Mr. Calder and that we would accept their proposition.

Q. What was this \$2,000? Why was this consideration?—A. That was a note that Mr. Burt owed Mr. McDonald on the claim.

Q. And how was this settled?—A. It was settled by a mortgage and a note on the claim.

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Q. Who drew the mortgage?—A. I drew it.

Q. Where was it settled?—A. It was settled in my office in the A. C. Company's at that time.

Q. Where was the mortgage signed and executed?—A. It was signed in Mr. Fawcett's office.

Q. And all the arrangements leading up to the settlement with the exception of the signing of the mortgage was made in your office?—A. Yes, sir, in my office in the A. C. Company's store.

Q. Who were you negotiating chiefly with in regard to this settlement?—A. The negotiating and arrangements were principally made with Mr. Kelly; he appeared to act as agent for Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Miner.

Q. When this mortgage was executed in Mr. Fawcett's office were you present?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you drew this mortgage?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was this mortgage given as a consideration for?—A. That was to secure a debt owed by one Burt.

Q. Why did Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Miner sign this?—A. Well, they wanted us to withdraw Mr. Donald McDonald's contest, and said that they would agree to sign this mortgage.

Q. And did Mr. Donald have anything to say about the withdrawing of this contest?—A. He was sick up on Eldorado at the time; and he, merely acting directed by Mr. Alex. McDonald, the same as any other man, to go over there and look after that interest, why, we acting as superior agents, went to work and closed the deal.

Q. Then you say these options were given as a part of the agreement to——?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the price of the option that was fixed?—A. I think \$15,000 as near as I can remember.

Q. Was that fixed at the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present when these options were signed?—A. No, sir. I think I suggested Messrs. Clark, Wade & Wilson to draw them up for them; I was very busy.

Q. Wade, Clark & Wilson are McDonald's solicitors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were these recorded?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who recorded them?—A. I recorded them.

Q. They were handed to you after they were executed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, about signing these instruments; do you remember any letter given by Mr. Fawcett to any one at the time this mortgage was signed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?—A. There was a note given to me, I didn't read its contents; I handed it to Mr. Craig, up stairs.

Q. How did Mr. Fawcett come to write that note?—A. That I couldn't say.

Q. Had you said anything to Mr. Fawcett about the settlement of this matter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you tell Mr. Fawcett?—A. I believe Mr. Fawcett—Mr. Calder and I went personally to Mr. Fawcett and told him we had withdrawn Mr. Donald McDonald's application to the aforesaid claim.

Q. When was this; this same date?—A. I think it was that day or the day after when I talked it over.

Q. Was it when this was being signed?—A. I would not be positive; it is so long ago since it happened.

Q. And on your representations of the fact did Mr. Fawcett give you that note?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with the note?—A. I handed it to Mr. Craig.

Q. And what was done there?—A. Well, I don't know; I didn't wait; I went off about my business.

Q. Did you make any statement to Mr. Craig?—A. No, sir. I handed him the note, and took the mortgage to the next window——

Q. And you recorded the mortgage then?—A. Yes, sir.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You say there was a note given by Burt; J. L. Burt to Mr. Alex. McDonald on this claim; what do you mean by saying it was given on the claim?—A. Well, it was an indebtedness owed by Burt to McDonald. It was simply an ordinary note of hand; it didn't mention anything as security; I don't remember about the note; it was taken and afterwards it was lost for some time—some weeks before we found the note. I didn't know myself if it was a note or a mortgage or what it was at the time the deal was made.

Q. At the time the deal was made you were ignorant of the nature of the security?—A. I knew there was a note or a mortgage, I didn't know which. I don't know whether it was on record or how it stood.

Q. Was the indebtedness connected with this claim of Burt's in any way? You have since seen the note? Was there any allusion to the claim?—A. No, there was not. It was simply an ordinary promissory note; that is a note similar to the one given subsequently.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Do you know, Mr. Dougherty, what Mr. McDonald's custom was about his mortgages? Did he always put them on record at once?—A. No, sir, he didn't, he was very careless about that; sometimes he did and sometimes he didn't. It was a very difficult matter to keep track of the papers and deals he used to make in that way; sometimes he would carry them in his pocket for weeks and months and sometimes lose them.

Q. Was there any arrangement made with regard to this date at the time this agreement was entered into—the mortgage note?—A. I believe July 1st.

Q. Was there any arrangement made with Kelly in regard to this debt of Burt to McDonald?—A. Yes, sir, he agreed to transfer the note.

Q. What became of it?—A. I have it.

Q. How is that note made out?—A. As near as I can remember, it is an ordinary promissory note.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Hadn't we better submit the note?—A. It is a non-negotiable note made out to Alex. McDonald.

Q. You have no authority to transfer it?—A. No, not until he comes in.

Q. Your authority does not go that far?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. George :

Q. Mr. Dougherty, your position is as private secretary and agent to Alex. McDonald?—A. Private secretary and agent.

Q. You are empowered to speak for Alex. McDonald—what position do you hold with reference to Donald McDonald?—A. Well, in conjunction with Mr. Calder, we have the entire handling of Mr. Alex. McDonald's property.

Q. Yourself and Mr. Calder and Donald in handling Alex. McDonald's property—who is superior?—A. Mr. Calder.

Q. But still you can speak for Donald McDonald, or both of you can?—A. Both of us can.

Q. When you went in that day—on the day you secured the mortgage from these ladies, you told Mr. Fawcett what?—A. We told him that we had withdrawn Mr. McDonald's contest.

Q. What McDonald was this?—A. Alex. McDonald's brother.

Q. What was the contest on?—A. Contest on placer claim No. 13 above Discovery on Dominion Creek. I don't know whether it was 500 feet.

Q. I thought you could speak for Donald McDonald; if you didn't know what he did apply for, I don't want your evidence?—A. He applied for placer claim No. 13 above Upper Discovery.

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Q. Did he apply for the whole 500 feet?—A. I could not say.

Q. If you saw it in black and white would you say 250?—A. If I saw it in black and white I could.

Q. Do you know his signature?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he apply for? (presenting a copy of the application).—A. According to this, the lower half of Placer Creek claim No. 13 above Upper Discovery on Dominion Creek.

Q. I will ask you, as representative of Alex. McDonald and Donald McDonald, what contest, what right, what lien, what mortgage you had on the upper half of No. 13 above Upper Discovery on Dominion?—A. What lien we had on the claim? Mr. Alex. McDonald sent him to secure that claim just the same as he would send me out to collect a debt that was owed.

Q. Did he secure it?—A. He did; it was being contested the same as a bill; and was refused to be paid.

Q. What did he secure if he only applied for the lower half?—A. He applied for it.

Q. What hold did he have on the upper half?—A. I don't know what he applied for. I know he staked a claim there.

Q. When you asked Mr. Fawcett to refuse to record for Mrs. Miner, you asked him to do so thinking you had some lien on this that you now see you have not got?—A. We had a lien on it at that time.

Q. What did you have on it?—A. We had Mr. McDonald's obligation.

Mr. GEORGE says: I don't know if I am off, or if some one else is. I declare I will have to be helped out here.

By the Commissioner:

Q. I think you have substituted names; you asked him really, "when he asked Mr. Fawcett to secure this interest," did you not mean Mr. McDonald instead of Mr. Fawcett?—A: I meant Mr. Fawcett. I want to know what McDonald's agents or friends had to do with the upper half of No. 13, had they a mortgage on it, had they a note on it, had Donald McDonald staked it or applied for it, or what kind of a lien or hold had they on it?

The COMMISSIONER.—It appears to me quite plain, the note was only a promissory note, and Donald McDonald had applied for half of the claim. I understood that in the beginning.

By Mr. George:

Q. I am asking, do you know anything against the upper half?—A. I don't know. All I know was there was a claim there, and it might be 500 feet and it might be 250; as a general rule the claims between the discoveries on Dominion Creek are generally short.

Q. Did you have any hold on the upper half, yes or no—take it up one way or the other—did you have a mortgage on it? did Donald stake it? did he claim it? You are speaking for him, you are his special superior agent?—A. I could not tell without seeing the claim, what he did stake.

Q. What did he say he staked?—A. States he staked the lower half of No. 13 above Upper Discovery.

Q. Did he claim to have anything else?—A. No.

Q. Can you tell why Mr. Fawcett prevented Mrs. Miner recording the upper half—why did he make her pay \$1,000 for the upper half, do you know of any reason? You don't offer to tell it—every body else would like to know this.—A. Well, I know of no reason without Mr. Fawcett knew the ground was not there.

Mr. GEORGE.—We will have to let that go.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Do you know, Mr. Dougherty, we would like to set this question at rest—do you now consider that Donald McDonald had any legal right or title to be con-

sidered a claimant for the upper half of this claim No. 13?—A. Not according to the application.

Q. You consider that now, from the knowledge you have now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you come into possession of this knowledge?—A. Well, not until I saw the application.

Q. When did you see the application?—A. A few minutes ago.

Q. Well, from the knowledge you have now, you don't consider Donald McDonald had any claim to the upper half of that original claim, the only claim, if any, was on the part he applied for?—A. The part he applied for, yes, sir.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Had you ever any conversation with Mr. Fawcett relative to him not letting any one have this ground until the money was paid?—A. No, sir.

Mr. GEORGE.—I supposed it was Alex. that had the conversation.

Q. But you did know that immediately you appeared on the scene and told Mr. Fawcett that you withdrew all the McDonald contest or fight, then they allowed Mrs. Miner to record, and you went with her and saw her record?—A. No; I went up stairs and handed a note to Mr. Craig.

Q. You were not looking until she gave you this \$1,000?—A. No, sir.

Mrs. KELLY.—Can I ask two questions?

Q. If Mr. Dougherty has not any claim on the upper half, how can he claim the lower half, when he staked improperly? He staked where Mrs. Miner staked. How can he have a lien on my part?

The COMMISSIONER.—That would all have to be threshed out.

Mrs. KELLY.—He cannot collect, then, can he, under these conditions?

The COMMISSIONER.—Better ask some one else; consult some lawyer. I am not here to give opinions.

Mrs. KELLY.—I see he staked 250 feet by the application, when he really staked 480 feet.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Had you gone on with the contest that would have come out?—A. I think we shall go on with it. Have you decided their right to any part of the claim?

The COMMISSIONER.—This is no contest; it is a clearing up of this question.

ALEXANDER CALDER, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. State as shortly as you can what you know about this matter?—A. I don't know very much about it.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the agreement?—A. Yes, I signed it, if my signature was of any account according to the way it was given.

Q. What is your position?—A. I am Alexander McDonald's agent; I hold his power of attorney to a certain extent.

Q. What agreement did you make, and with whom, in regard to this question in dispute?—A. Well, Mr. Kelly had negotiated with Mr. Dougherty, and I was made to understand that they were going to settle the thing between them, and they would assume the indebtedness, and Donald McDonald's claim to the claim would be withdrawn. We agreed to that. We went over to the gold commissioner's office and we presented our view, and were willing to do so.

Q. Did you know what the agreement was?—A. No, I can't go into details about it. I knew well enough that Donald McDonald had put in a claim for it, and

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Alexander McDonald; I don't know how the thing was handled; I know there was an indebtedness of some kind against the claim.

Q. Did you know how Donald McDonald came to stake the claim?—A. Well, I was being made to understand that his brother sent him over to stake the claim.

Q. Why?—A. I suppose so that he would have a chance to get his money out of the claim.

Q. What was this indebtedness, and to whom?—A. It was a man named Burt. I know the man when I see him.

Q. What was the nature of the security?—A. I understood it was a note. I saw the note, but I actually can't tell you about it.

Q. Do you know how much Mr. McDonald claimed of No. 13?—A. Well, no, I don't know how much he claimed.

Q. You don't know what the contest was about?—A. Well, I don't know how many feet he claimed. I know well enough to understand he went over there and staked.

Q. You knew this contest was on?—A. I knew he was talking of contesting the claim.

Q. And this agreement was for the purpose of withdrawing this contest?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you have to consent to it?—A. I did not have to, but agreed to.

Q. And you say you went with Mr. Dougherty to the gold commissioner's office and agreed to have the contest withdrawn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any of these papers?—A. Well, I can't say anything at all about it.

Q. Were you there when the mortgages were signed?—A. That I cannot say for sure.

Q. You didn't see Mr. Kelly at all?—A. Yes, I spoke to Mr. Kelly, but I forget exactly what we were talking about, but he did most of the talking with Mr. Dougherty.

Q. You did not arrange anything Mr. Kelly?—A. I understood the whole thing, sure, and understood that Kelly was agreeable to it.

Q. You didn't understand it from Kelly, just from Dougherty?—A. To a certain extent. I didn't go into details with Kelly about it. We considered the thing was settled, and we would settle it that way.

Q. The terms of the agreement that were arrived at, you only know from Mr. Dougherty?—A. Yes.

Q. You didn't consult with Kelly about that?—A. I can't say for sure. I think we had been talking it over, but can't say for certain what conclusion we came to. I heard it from a conversation we had about it.

Q. You consented to the withdrawal of the application by Donald McDonald?—A. I consented that the claim of McDonald—on that disputed ground on Dominion Creek—that we would withdraw it on the conditions. I suppose in some way to secure that indebtedness.

Q. Had you power to do that?—A. I suppose we had.

Q. That ground was only staked to secure that claim?—A. Yes, I suppose so; that was the way I understood it, and I understand it.

Q. Do you know whether McDonald withdrew his application?—A. Well, he withdrew it verbally; I don't think he had given writing. I was made to understand he withdrew it. I am quite confident of it. I am sure enough of it, he will never put in any claim.

By Mr. George:

Q. You say, Mr. Calder, you have power of attorney for Alex. McDonald?—A. Unless I have lost it, and I don't think I have.

Q. You say you consented to let Mr. Fawcett record this claim for these ladies?—A. Well, I didn't understand it that way. I didn't give consent to word it in that way.

Q. Well, we only have your word. He wouldn't record until you did consent. You don't want to be understood you had no strings on Mr. Fawcett?—A. Well, surely I never had; never thought I had, and know I haven't.

Q. Had you any on Donald McDonald?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you talk for him?—A. I can about this matter; I know well enough that according to this agreement he would trouble no more.

Q. He won't go back on you, you say?—A. No.

Q. You afterwards valued this claim between you at \$15,000—\$30,000 for the two halves?—A. That is, I suppose, the price set on the claim.

Q. Can you give away a \$30,000 claim by your consenting, that Donald McDonald has no hold on?—A. Well, I don't know that; I don't know what I could do. If I could have done anything like that I wouldn't do what I could; I could not do it.

Q. You did? that is more of it.—A. If I did the thing that way—

Q. Have you power of attorney from Mr. Donald McDonald?—A. No.

Q. Is it not a fact that when you signed that note in behalf of Alex. McDonald, you really signed in behalf of Donald McDonald? Who were you signing for?—A. I was signing, as power of attorney, for Alex. McDonald.

Q. So that when you went in that morning before Mr. Fawcett and signed—

A. Indeed, I cannot tell you whether it was morning or afternoon.

Q. Well, say that day.—A. You say day? I don't know the day either.

Q. Well, it was some time?—A. Why, it was during the day time.

Q. You went there before Mr. Fawcett and gave your consent. Did Mr. Fawcett have to ask your consent?—A. Well, no; he didn't ask my consent.

Q. Was he waiting for your consent?—A. I don't know whether he was or not.

Q. He was holding the ladies off until he got your consent?—A. I don't know.

Q. You are the representative of Alex. McDonald?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From testimony we have, when he got your consent, he immediately recorded for the ladies, or allowed it?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. What induced your consent?—A. My consent?

Q. You had been refusing before this?—A. No, sir; I had not talked about it until then.

Q. Until your consent was wanted?—A. No, sir; when my consent was asked for I couldn't see any reason. There might have been, but if there was I didn't see them at the time.

Q. You gave your consent in behalf of Alex. McDonald whom you represented?—A. Yes.

Q. Why was Alex. McDonald's consent necessary?—A. I don't know whether it was or not.

Q. But suppose it were, you gave it?—A. Sure, if he had, why, I don't know whether he had or not.

Q. Before you gave consent you took care that 2 mortgages were placed to your credit?—A. Well, I suppose I was made to understand that there were mortgages drawn up.

Q. In favour of whom—of Donald or Alex. McDonald?—A. The mortgages were in favour of Alex. McDonald.

Q. Well, what has all this to do with Donald, who was supposed to have a contest on the claim?—A. Well, I suppose being his brother, Alexander's brother, Alex. had sent and advised him to go over and stake the claim.

Q. A brotherly arrangement?—A. You can call it what you like.

Q. I wanted to find out whether it was necessary, before our gold commissioner could do anything, he had to get your consent? That is a question that hasn't come to you yet, and you can't explain it—why Mr. Fawcett had to get your consent to a piece of your business?—A. You will have to answer that question yourself; I am trying to tell you all I know.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Was there any understanding between you and Donald McDonald and Mr. Dougherty, that you were to represent Donald McDonald in any way?—A. Well,

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there was no particular understanding, but the land being staked at the time, we took it on ourselves to act for him in that case, that we knew well enough that the man would withdraw any claim he should have or had on that claim, on such conditions referred to.

Q. Is there an understanding between Donald McDonald and Alex. that you have not any knowledge of?—A. Well, I didn't hear that talked of. Of course, I am not in possession of any direct knowledge of that, sir, whether there is or not.

Q. You heard Mr. Dougherty state some time ago that he represented Donald McDonald?—A. I thought I understood that. I suppose he does, or has an understanding with him.

Mr. GEORGE.—He says he was acting for Alex. McDonald?

The COMMISSIONER.—No, I understood he represented Donald McDonald as well as Alex.

By Mr. George:

Q. Now, Mr. Calder, you will please tell us what interest Alex. McDonald had in this claim? I don't mean that he would like to have it or want to have it, but what tenable hold had he on the claim at that time?—A. Well, to be honest about it, I don't think it is in my power to explain it to you any more than which has been done already by some people standing here. Upon my word, I can't describe it any better than any of the people who stood in this place to-day, what claim he had. You know the claim as well as I do.

Q. It is sometimes hard to drive a railway spike, you have to hit it several times; I am hammering in another nail. It takes a whole lot of nails to bury a man. I want to find from you what hold he had on that claim, that Mr. Fawcett held it until his agent was satisfied?—A. I don't know, unless it was this indebtedness he held against the claim; the man had probably skipped the country owing McDonald \$2 000. He went out of the country but has come in now.

Q. This claim in dispute was formerly owned by Burt?—A. That is the way I understand it.

Q. You know the regulations here—didn't that claim revert to the Dominion at that time; wasn't it Dominion ground when the ladies staked it?—A. Yes, that is what it was considered to be.

Q. There was no mortgage, no note, no lien, no indebtedness or anything of that kind on that Dominion ground?—A. I don't understand it is.

Q. So virtually, Alex. McDonald had no claim on that ground. I will ask you once more if you can give any reason why your consent was necessary, acting as representative of Alex. McDonald, before our worthy gold commissioner would record for certain ladies?—A. Well, I don't know what to say in regard to that.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Mr. Calder, I asked Mr. Dougherty a while ago a question and I will ask you the same—if you, at the time this transaction occurred, had known the facts as you know them now, would you consider that Alex. McDonald had any claim there at all?—A. Well, no, I can't say I could.

Q. Would you have considered he had any claim knowing what you know now?—A. No, no claim against the claim.

Q. When did you come into possession of that knowledge?—A. Just here in court. I didn't think the matter over very seriously any time before now; never thought in my life I would have to give any account of it.

Q. Knowing what you know now, do you consider Alex. McDonald had any claim on No. 13?—A. No legal claim.

Q. I think that is what Mr. George wanted to get at; Mr. George said something like that.

By Mr. George:

Q. Now, ground was vacant Dominion ground; why was it necessary for Mr. Fawcett to get your consent? I want to get an answer to that. Why would any person before he would record it to these ladies? Is it not a fact?—A. I don't know, I hear everybody say there were three people contesting for the ground, and there was the ground. I should think there would be reason for Mr. Fawcett not to record it until it was settled.

Q. You have seen the records produced. There were two people contesting for the lower half and one for the upper. Would there be a contest on the upper half?—A. No, not as I understand it.

Q. So really, there was no contest on the upper half was there, no matter what other there might have been?—A. There didn't seem to be.

Q. Now, then, you will consent to tell me whether there was a great friendship between Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Alex. McDonald?—A. Indeed, I don't know.

Q. Is it not a fact that he went to Mr. Fawcett with his trouble?—A. I am not aware of it.

The COMMISSIONER.—This has no bearing on the question.

By Mr. George:

Q. It never entered my head that any of the \$2,000 went into Mr. Fawcett's pocket. I didn't claim that was a consideration. It was claimed it was for friendship's sake. I took particular note of it; it is a very pertinent point. Do you know if Mr. Fawcett came to McDonald's place of business?—A. Never saw him there.

Q. Do you know of McDonald running to Fawcett's?—A. Well, I have seen him on a few occasions going to the recording office.

Q. You knew he had consulted him about these claims?—A. No, not in particular.

Q. You heard Mr. Fawcett testify to it?—A. Yes, I understand he did by evidence given to-day.

Q. Mr. Alex. McDonald never gave you to understand he stood in with Mr. Fawcett?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never gave you to understand he was regarded with favour there?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. You say you understand that this man staked this—that Donald McDonald staked to secure a claim for Alexander?—A. Yes, that is the way I understood it.

Q. Acting then, therefore, simply as Alexander McDonald's agent in the matter?—A. I don't know whether he was his agent or not.

Q. I am leading up to what caused you to give your consent. Do you understand he was his agent; that he was acting under his instructions; that he advised him or something like that, or told him to go over and stake that claim?—A. I didn't hear Alexander McDonald say so himself, but I understood it in this way.

Q. Of course this is not very good evidence, but so much of this sort of evidence has gone in, a little more will have to be brought out to counteract what has been submitted by the other side. Then, it was your understanding that Alexander McDonald was an interested party in that claim, having sent his brother out to stake?—A. Yes, he was interested in somebody getting hold of the claim that he should be able to get his money back.

Q. And therefore you consider Alexander McDonald was an interested party?—A. Yes, sure.

Q. It was that that led you to give your consent and take the action you did?—A. Certainly.

The COMMISSIONER.—In this case I want to make a suggestion; it will take some time to typewrite all this. I don't wish to hold these people here until then to

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make their statutory declaration; and would suggest that they may go home, and I will send it out with some one to take their declaration, have them carefully read it over and sign it before him, if that is agreeable to all parties.

Agreed.

Mr. LANDERKIN, called and sworn, testified as follows :

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. What are your duties, Mr. Landerkin?—A. Clerk in the gold commissioner's office.

Q. What particular duties do you perform?—A. In the relocation department since it opened.

Q. What have you been doing?—A. I have been tracing records.

Q. Anything else in particular?—A. Nothing else in particular.

Q. Do you trace?—A. The record applications were taken and handed to me and I put them on a sheet, on a list.

Q. Have you any of the lists in court?—A. I have.

Q. Are these the lists?—A. This is the list in question (showing the list).

Q. Did you make this list?—A. I did, sir.

Q. How did you make that?—A. These applications are taken and put on here so that I could get the applications for the same claims as close together as I could while I traced them?

Q. Where did you get your information from?—A. From the records.

Q. From the applications?—A. No, from the records; it is a condensed detail of the applications.

Q. You took those applications yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there any other lists of these made?—A. Not by me.

Q. Did you ever see another list?—A. No, not of an official capacity.

Q. Let us know how you got this prior application; where did you get the applications from?—A. From the records.

Q. Just as they came in?—A. Every night.

Q. You made the lists from them?—A. Yes.

Q. You knew this claim "13" above Discovery on Dominion; you made this list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of any other list of that claim?—A. Never.

Q. Any other lists in the office except that one; did you ever have five hundred feet marked on this sheet at any time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any slip of paper with these claims on, with a claim showing five hundred feet?—A. To the best of my recollection, I never did.

Q. There are three applicants for that claim; is this your writing "Contested in court"?—A. It is, sir.

Q. What is this red writing. Read it out?—A. It is "number 3972 renewed 14th July, 1898."

Q. Did McDonald and Gates know what this renewal meant?—A. Well, at the time that was put down I made an error; it should have been a renewal for 3972 for thirteen below; where B was made I took it for A above.

Q. When did you put that renewal on?—A. I can't say.

Q. How long after making the list?—A. I can't give you the slightest idea; I put it on at the time I found it.

Q. That claim beside being contested, it is marked renewed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The contest in court might have been due to the applicant's coming in, and if we are to contest it there would be a contest with three applicants for the one portion—two for the lower half. "Renewed" being put on there, why shouldn't it?—A. If that hadn't been put on the application would not be considered at all.

Q. You can't remember the date which was put on it?—A. No, sir, I couldn't give you anything accurate at all.

Q. Well, with the information contained there, if you saw a sheet marked that way what conclusion would you arrive at?—A. Would say this application was hopeless; if I saw that marked there I don't know exactly what I would do.

Q. If you had that list and an inquiry was made with regard to that claim, what would you answer?—A. I would say that it was renewed and contested; that on the lower half there would be two applications about the same time, and I would say they would have to contest it in order to get it.

Q. If Mr. Fawcett sent to you for information regarding that claim what would you say?—A. I would send him the information I have on that sheet.

Q. That Margaret Kelly and Donald McDonald are applicants for the lower half?—A. That claim if renewed would not be open to contest.

Q. That is if the whole claim would be renewed?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. George :

Q. Will you let me see that sheet, Mr. Landerkin, please. I don't quite understand this racket. If I heard your answers I did not come to a definite understanding. We will go over the ground again. It is marked across the face, "Contested in court." Who marked that?—A. I did.

Q. You know when you marked it?—A. I don't.

Q. Do you know when you made out this list?—A. During the latter part of September.

Q. You compiled it from the applications; these are what we had on evidence yesterday? Don't you know that Mr. Craig kept a memo. of it on a slip similar to this?—A. I don't know anything that Mr. Craig did.

Q. Don't you know that this was his method?—A. He keeps no record, not for us.

Q. When this list was partly completed there were only from four to six names on the list, and before any of these red ink lines were drawn across it did Mr. Craig have it in his possession?—A. Mr. Craig never had it in his possession at all.

Q. So, Mr. Landerkin, if several witnesses from three to six came in and claimed to have seen their names there and recognized their applications on a sheet of about that size which contained no more names with no red inking, would it be that list?—A. I can't tell you what other people could see.

Q. It is very plain there is no reason why you should answer it?—A. This list was never taken into Mr. Craig; the list was made out by myself and almost continually in my charge, so that if these people swore that they saw the list on Mr. Craig's desk containing their names I think it was not this list. If they swear that it was my hand-writing—

Q. No, they don't, they claim it was not this list; they are trying to make out this is the only list ever made. The evidence in court to-day is, my witnesses declare that their names was on a list similar to this before the red-inking was put on, and that they saw McDonald's application for five hundred feet; they say they never saw this list at all—some other?—A. I don't know anything of that list at all.

Q. How many feet did Donald McDonald apply for there?—A. Two hundred and fifty feet according to that.

Q. Did he ever apply for any more according to this list. There is no erasure there?—This is the way it was put down—then if a sheet like this laid on Mr. Craig's desk at any time showing that Donald McDonald applied for five hundred feet it would not be this list?—A. Certainly not.

Q. You would say another list?—A. I can't say anything about it.

Q. It was not this list.—A. That is the only list that has anything to do with the office.

Q. It says two hundred and fifty feet for McDonald?—A. Lower half of the claim.

Q. Did this list ever say five hundred feet?—A. Never. It hardly ever gives the length of claims. There is no erasure here.

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Q. Have you charged it?—A. No.

Q. This is not Mr. Craig's memo?—A. Mr. Craig had nothing to do with that sheet at all.

Q. If the list stated five hundred feet it was not this list, was it?—A. It was not.

Q. Well, if it was not this list?—A. Well, I am not going to say that was a list; I know nothing about your list.

Q. That has nothing to do with Mr. Craig's memo?—A. Nothing at all; it is my work.

Q. This would not be laying on Mr. Craig's desk?—A. Liable to be laying any place; it would be away often times to be read over.

Q. It was some other list, that is what I want. You say this list was completed before it first left your hands?—A. That list never left my hands.

Q. You stated that a while ago, and then made the admission that there has been another list in the office; what do you mean; can you swear to that?—A. With a little explanation I can; that sheet is the only sheet that has anything to do with the recording, there might be a thousand sheets but they don't count. That is the only—

Q. You want to count that; so there is only an official sheet?—A. You have been trying to get another sheet; that is a report, not anything else.

Q. You said that there was never another list in that office. That was contrary to what a number of witnesses were going to swear to?—A. I didn't take anything back.

Q. You will swear there never was another list in that office but this?—A. No other that I made out.

Q. There was never any other list in the office but this?—A. There is no other list in that office that I made, in my handwriting.

Q. There is no other list in the office that you made out?—A. That is the only one I made out.

Q. Mr. Craig may have had a memo. with the first three names on there?—A. Yes, sir; he may have had it on his desk, but it would have had nothing to do—

Q. People may have seen such a list?—A. People see strange things.

Q. It is simply this, I don't want witnesses discredited by something you swear to?—A. What I have sworn to, I will stick to.

Q. Stay right with it?—A. I intend to.

Q. I am labouring under a delusion; I misunderstood you if you said there was more than one list?—A. That is the only list I ever prepared, and the only one that official notice has ever been taken of, so that if the people saw other lists I can't help what they see.

Q. I will explain; that evidence so secured was very valuable to Mr. Fawcett when you say there was no other list in that office, for the simple reason that some of the witnesses have testified here that they saw the lists and that Donald McDonald's claim was for five hundred feet, which I simply wanted to show is not this list; so that if you now say there is no other list in the office you are going contrary to three witnesses?—A. There are other lists in the office, but this is the only official list.

Q. Then nothing that is not official is in existence; I suppose I am dead because I am not on an official list?—A. Oh no; if you brought in another list with the particulars you describe.

Q. You didn't know that Mr. Craig did not have a memo. sheet with these names on?—A. I don't know.

Q. So you take back that part where you say there never was such a thing; I want you to take that back, it is important?—A. What did I say?

Q. You said there had never been another list in that office?—A. Not an official one.

Q. Well, you might have one?—A. I say there was never another official record; that is the only official record.

Q. What is the meaning of this red ink marking here; that is the claim was renewed July 14th, 1898, for McDonald and Gates number 3972?—A. That was put down in mistake.

Q. That was your writing; no one told you to put that in there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you explain how the mistake occurred?—A. I can demonstrate it to you.

Q. What McDonald was that?—A. I don't know what McDonald.

Q. Won't it show his name?—A. There are two or three McDonalds in the Klondike, I think.

Q. Come over and I will show you?—A. It is an error on my part (the witness looks at the paper). That is intended for "13" below Discovery on Dominion. The "B" was taken for "A."

Q. So we find the record marked by a mistake, and I am supposed to believe that it was a mistake, and credit Mr. McDonald and W. C. Gates. Alexander McDonald is marked on this record as owning this claim?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He didn't; did he from the record?—A. When I found that "13" A was renewed I marked it down 13A.

Q. You said that was a mistake?—A. I know, but he renewed that claim.

Q. He didn't renew that claim?

Mr. TARBOR.—He hasn't said Alex. McDonald is the man—McDonald and Gates.

Q. Did McDonald and Gates renew this claim?—A. I don't think so.

Q. No, it was some other claim, wasn't it?—A. Yes.

Q. McDonald and W. C. Gates never had hold of this claim or a cinch or a protest on it?—A. I think they were interested in "13" above and "13" below Upper Discovery and that is the reason the mistake was made.

Q. What makes you think that; that he was interested in "13" above in the present records. Do your records show that he was interested in "13" above?—A. I fancy so.

Q. You are beginning to fancy a little?—A. McDonald had interests in "13" above.

Q. What did you see that made you think so; it is important?—A. Well, I would have to see the records before I answer it; I cannot carry the details of the whole department.

Q. You don't know whether you ever did or not?—A. No, I don't positively.

Q. You don't know whether he did or not?—A. I don't know positively.

Q. You know this was put there by mistake?—A. Certainly, I put it there myself.

Q. Why is it not crossed out—do you let the records go that way?—A. Certainly: if I went to scratch that out it would look bad; we can explain that mistake to any one who wants to know.

Q. It is on record that this man, Alex. McDonald, renewed that claim; knowing it to be false, you never corrected it?—A. I didn't know it was false until it was granted in October.

Q. Didn't know it was false?—A. No, sir.

Q. What action did you take when you found it was false; did you apprise Mr. Fawcett of the fact; when a serious mistake of that kind is made, don't you go to your superior?—A. I don't know what I did.

Q. Did you never make any effort to correct the mistake?—A. You must understand that I have not got charge of a department, but I am responsible for my own pen.

Q. You leave that to memory to correct at a future date? You never corrected it, nor never deemed to correct it for fear of suspicion?—A. Oh, no.

Q. You said you did awhile ago?—A. Yes; I knew if I was to go to work and scratch that out, it would not look as well as to leave it there.

Q. It would be a whole lot truer?—A. Well, no, because when you get that red ink there, you must turn up the stub and find out this mistake.

Q. That is not true?—A. No, it could not be the truth.

Q. You would not erase it because it would reflect; you let a false record stay on record? Were there many such in the gold commissioner's office?—A. I can't

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speak as to that. I didn't understand when you were talking to Mr. Tabor; I think I understand the condition of that now.

Q. But I want to get emphatically from you, did Donald McDonald ever have a contest on the upper half of that claim?—A. Well, that is a question I can't answer.

Q. From your record?—A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are getting stupid again?—A. I was born that way and could not help it.

Q. How many applicants were there for the lower half?—A. Two.

Q. How many for the upper half?—A. One.

Q. What two for the lower?—A. Mrs. Kelly and Donald McDonald.

Q. And for the upper half?—A. Mrs. Miner.

Q. Then from this record, did McDonald have any contest on the upper half?
—A. I am sure I cannot answer. There are hundreds of contests I cannot get a record on.

Q. (To the Commissioner.) Will you insist on an answer, Mr. Commissioner? I asked him, from this record, if Donald McDonald had any contest for the upper half of this claim. He says, I don't know. From this record,—this is the only record.

Mr. TABOR.—He has made his answer; he says he does not know.

By Mr. George :

Q. I don't want you to go back to memory, dim and distant. This Monday morning, (you look at your own writing) and tell me who are the two claimants for the lower half of that claim, please?—A. Margaret Kelly and McDonald.

Q. And the upper half?—A. Elizabeth Miner.

Q. Only one?—A. One claimant.

Q. Then, from that record, did Donald McDonald have any contest on the upper half?—A. When you come to remember that if there were contests, that sometimes it takes three or four months —

Q. Mr. Landerkin, I think — ?—A. I am doing the best I can; I don't know; that is positively true.

By the Commissioner :

Q. What Mr. George wants, I fancy, from that record, would Donald McDonald have any claim to the upper half?—A. I would only be too happy to give information, but I don't know.

Q. But you can give your expression from that record as to whether Donald McDonald contested the whole claim—do you know as a matter of fact?—A. I don't.

By Mr. George :

Q. I will put it in a different form. Are there any grounds for contest of the upper half with Donald McDonald?—A. Well, on account of the claim being marked "renewed" there would be.

Q. That is not Donald McDonald. Mr. Landerkin, before I sit down, don't you think there is something wrong somewhere, when they employ a man who is so wholly infogged as to his records, who cannot answer a simple question put to him four times, which any one could do by a simple "yes" or "no"? A. At that time there were hundreds of applications, and I had to do it all myself.

Q. Did you see Mr. Fawcett this morning?—A. He came and got me.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said, "I want you to tell all you know about that case."

By the Commissioner :

Q. Mr. Landerkin, taking that record, suppose you had no previous knowledge, what would your impression be?—A. I would say there was a contest in the case.

Q. Admitting the red ink lines were not there; take the original document—to look at that sheet now, that this application for 13 above, the claim being marked “renewed?”—A. There would be no —

Q. Suppose there was no red ink there?—A. There would be no contest for that portion.

Q. Did Mr. Fawcett ever come to you for this record? Were you ever present when Mr. Fawcett, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly were there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember on that occasion of Mr. Fawcett sending to you for information regarding that record at that time?—A. No, Mr. Fawcett sent up inquiries about these claims, sometimes about five and six times a day; as soon as people came in I answered them.

Q. You don't remember sending word to him about this claim?—A. Well, I might have.

Q. You don't remember consulting him about it?—A. Never talked with him about it. He may have asked for particulars about 13 above, and I have given them to him.

By Mr. George :

Q. Have you any way of letting me know when you put this red ink on that date relating to the renewal; that was put on before the other?—A. I can't tell.

Q. Are they both in your writing?—A. Yes.

Q. You can't tell?—A. No, sir.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Couldn't you refer to the stub?—A. When I came to look for 13 above, when I ran across it, I marked it on the sheets. I have no reference to the date, or time or anything else.

By Mr. George :

Q. Well, probably you could come near the date, was it the first of last August?—A. I could not give the slightest idea.

Q. Can't you come near?—A. No.

Q. Was it yesterday?—A. I don't know.

Q. Last week?—A. I don't know.

Q. A month ago?—A. I don't know when I did it. It might have been a month ago; I could not say it was more than a month ago.

Q. That is nearer to it; it was between the 1st of September and the 27th of February some time?—A. I don't remember, nor I cannot give you the information.

Q. Could you secure it from the office?—A. I could not. When I go over this book and find 13 applied for and look for 15 or 20 or some other number, and go through and mark it down—

Q. Can you recall any little instance?—A. Positively, I know nothing further about it; I may have put it on the next morning or any time.

Q. You can give an idea from this as well as I can. You don't know that Mr. Fawcett ever saw this record?—A. I don't know what Mr. Fawcett saw.

Q. You don't know he ever sent to you for information regarding this claim?—A. I would not say positively he did or did not.

Q. You don't know he did?—A. No, sir.

Q. These answers are short?—A. I don't know if I could fix it.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Do you remember that claim being granted?—A. It was marked issued in October.

Q. Did you put in October on that sheet of the grant?—A. No, sir.

Q. On that claim I mean—it was put on prior?—A. Yes.

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Q. There were no marks after it was granted?—A. No. The grant was on the 11th of October.

Q. Tell us whose writing that is?—A. Mr. Craig's.

Q. Would that be your indication that the grant was issued?—A. It would be an indication.

Q. Would that prevent you putting further record on that claim?—A. I am not putting any further marks on. I have not had anything further to do with that than with any other claim, and can't recall the circumstances.

Q. That, you say, would be an indication that the grant was issued?—A. Marked "issued?" yes.

Q. Would you put any further memo. showing that a mark was there?—A. That mark would show me there was nothing further to do with it.

Q. As far as the office is concerned that claim is vetoed on that sheet?—A. It is past with me.

Q. Then it is not on record any longer now?—A. You got the commencement of it there and you came up—

Q. I mean these would not be made on the record books. The entries you have on this sheet would be no abstract or title?—A. When that is issued, the original owner's record is cancelled and scratched out, and these names put in their places.

Q. That is the grantee's name?—A. The re-locator's.

Q. As far as this being a record is concerned in the office, it is a record no longer?—A. The claim is settled.

Q. Do you see what I mean?—A. I see what you mean. I am sure I don't know what contests a record and what does not.

Q. That would be beyond your province?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose if Mr. Fawcett sent up to you for the standing of that claim, you would send him?—A. These particulars: the date of the original record, those who applied for it, what they had applied for and when they applied for it, whether represented or not and if the claim was renewed.

Q. Then you would send it down?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Craig ever have this list?—A. Yes, he worked more or less with it, being mining recorder he had to refer to it.

Q. Would he ever use it if a record was made to him—would he apply for the list to look over?—A. Yes, he would just take it.

Q. Did he ever?—A. Well, I can't say.

Q. Did you ever remember him seeing this list?—A. Never any particular occasion.

Q. Did you ever see him using them on any particular occasion?—A. Certainly, when he was working as mining recorder, he had to refer to these lists—to them all.

Q. Were you close to Mr. Craig at work, sitting near one another?—A. Well, in September I was in the corner room by myself, Mr. Craig and Mr. Cautley were outside.

Q. There is some little information you can give us if you will, will you if you can?—A. I will.

Q. When did you find out your mistake?—A. That is another date I cannot remember.

Q. You are very bad on dates?—A. I am.

Q. By the way, as an employee of that office, can you secure that date?—A. Well, as I was saying how these stood before, and the date down there, 14th July, that is the date the claim was renewed. That was simply an oversight.

Q. But you could not have put this on here 14th July?—A. No. I would like you to look at 13B and see how closely it resembles 13A (Mr. George looks at the writing).

Mr. GEORGE.—Yes, it could be taken either way.

WITNESS.—That is how the mistake occurred, and I made it.

Mr. GEORGE.—Your mistake is well explained, I could make A or B very easily.

Q. You say in compiling this list, you saw Donald McDonald's application, didn't you?—A. Yes, it passed through my hands.

Q. And what did it say?—A. Just for the lower half.

Q. Do you remember?—A. It must have stated what I have marked there.

Q. You swear his application stated the lower half?—A. I won't swear anything like that, because I have not looked at the application since I put it on the sheet.

By Mr. George :

Q. Here is his application: I don't know that this is a material fact. Tell me as an employee of that office, if a person comes in and applies to re-locate, say No. 13 on Eldorado, what does Mr. Craig do, or the office do?—A. Well, they ask him if they saw the old stakes, and what was on them and what they staked, and they tell him to come and find out if the claim has been opened.

Q. How do they find out?—A. Several ways. They see the date it was recorded, and if it has been renewed, represented or laid over.

Q. Suppose he finds that it was being worked and had been renewed and the time had not elapsed, what would he do with the application? Suppose an application comes to re-locate 13 Eldorado, and Mr. Craig goes to the books and finds out that it is being worked and has been renewed and the time had not elapsed, what will he do with the application?—A. He will say it is not open for re-location.

Q. The fact that he accepted Margaret Kelly's application, and the fact that he considered Elizabeth Miner's application, should show that that claim had never been renewed, shouldn't it?—A. Well, Mr. Craig could read his own writing better than I could.

Q. That is the custom of the office?—A. Yes, to see if the claim is open. At the time these applications were taken, the crowd was so fast and furious, they could not get at that the way they can now.

Q. They were liable to take applications from everybody?—A. Yes, liable to take everybody's word.

By the Commissioner :

Q. All this evidence has to go to Ottawa, as you are aware, and will be widely read over, I suppose. There is just one thing I wish to have explained for the benefit of the public outside: 13 A, what do you mean by that expression?—A. Well, it means 13 above Discovery.

Q. 13 B?—A. 13 below Discovery.

Q. There are cases where there are no discovery claims on the creek, are there not?—A. Yes, there are claims numbered consecutively from one end to the other just known as 1, 2, 3 and so on.

Q. There are cases in some creeks where a claim is called 13 A, what does that refer to?—A. That would mean a fraction where there is no discovery claim, and it was written with a capital A, that frequently occurs.

Q. But in this case, you put a capital letter instead of a small?—A. Capital A stands for a fraction.

Q. I ask these questions for the information of persons not as conversant as we are with these things. You compiled these records from the applications that were taken in the office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know who took these applications?—A. They were taken by Mr. Cantley, Mr. Craig and Mr. Clark and occasionally by Mr. Fawcett.

Q. After they had taken them what did they do with them? I want the office procedure, so people will understand?—A. I got these every morning, and I entered them up and traced them as far as I could.

Q. You got what documents were taken in the day before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do when you traced them out?—A. Any particulars I found against them I marked and entered them on these sheets.

Q. Were you ever asked by any clerk in the office for these sheets to look over?—A. Well, when I was working with these sheets and making them out, they were free to everybody in the office.

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Q. Do you remember of ever being asked by the clerks to have them—these sheets—for inspection?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would a clerk be likely to come and take it from you?—A. Yes, he would take it from me and no questions were asked about that.

Q. If he did that, would that surprise you?—A. No.

Q. You would take no note of that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Suppose that occurred, what would you infer?—A. I could hardly say.

Q. Were you aware that Mr. Fawcett ever sent for you to present these sheets for his information?—A. Mr. Fawcett may have asked me about these sheets, but I don't recollect.

Q. You simply compiled them?—A. I compiled them and answered all questions as they came to me.

Q. Well, if the applicant came to you and asked you a question, would you produce any for their inspection?—A. I would produce it for myself and tell them how it stood.

Q. If a clerk came to you with the same question, would you produce the sheets for the clerk's inspection?—A. I would let a clerk look at it for himself.

Q. Would you be likely to write "contested in court" there after this thing occurred?—A. Well, honestly, I don't remember.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge that these transactions were examined into; and such arrangements being made as to inquiring into this?—A. No, sir, I know nothing about this.

Q. Did you hear of Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly?—A. I don't know them.

Q. Have you recollection of having any arrangement of any kind in the office made by Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Miner?—A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Then you might have written this after the affair was settled, in ignorance of the fact that the claim was granted?—A. I might have done that. You see, I don't recollect the time I marked—I might have marked it in September or February for anything I know.

Q. Suppose you fell across this record here in the course of your examination for other facts, as you said a while ago, you remember you said we were looking for something else when you ran across this, would you be apt to write that down?—A. Well, in a case of that kind, coming across a claim renewed and granted, I would inquire, and in that case speak to the recorder saying that there was a duplicate certificate out for a piece of property.

Q. But if the record was granted, you would not be likely to write that "contested"?—A. I fancy I would write "renewed" if the claim was granted to the same person.

Q. Did you write that, "contested in court"?—A. I don't know.

Q. You would not, or would you have written that?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Is there no way you can think of how you can trace it up—just think the matter over, and if in any way you can approximately come forward, will you do that later on? Think the matter over, and if in any way you can fix the date of the entry ("contested in court") let us know.—A. I don't know if I could get at that.

Q. As far as you know, this document might have been used by Mr. Craig?—A. Oh, yes.

Mr. FAWCETT recalled :

(Mr. George showing witness a paper.)

Q. Did you ever see this before yesterday?—A. I have seen it in Mr. Landerkin's room several times.

Q. According to this evidence you told these ladies there was a contest?—A. I did.

Q. Where did you get that information?—A. By stories; I sent a note to Mr. Landerkin for the information and the information came down.

Q. You wouldn't know if there was a contest if you didn't do that?—A. No, sir, at that time the office was so guarded that I wouldn't trust to my memory.

Q. And he notified you that the claim had been renewed?—A. I got information that Mr. Landerkin has put on that sheet.

Q. I am trying to get at it whether that was put on it at the time?—A. It must have been.

Q. You satisfied yourself that the claim was renewed 14th July, 1898, for Alexander McDonald and Gates?—A. I had information that the claim was contested, and would have whatever information was there.

Q. Well, Mr. Fawcett, you did have that information in your possession?—A. Most certainly, I got the information at the time.

Q. That the claim had been renewed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you consented to the recording of these ladies' claims, you still knew it was renewed to some one else?—A. I guess I likely did, but the parties who got the renewal were the ones who got the claims.

Q. McDonald represented Gates—McDonald represented Gates and Dougherty, McDonald?—A. McDonald represented them as far as that went; whatever he said was to be relied on.

Q. You didn't see Gates?—A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't see McDonald?—A. My opinion was that the renewal of it was a mistake, which would make a contest more difficult.

Q. You knew at the time that was a mistake?—A. Certainly I did; but that could only be determined in court. I knew that it hadn't been represented, therefore couldn't have been renewed.

Q. So, immediately, when Landerkin told you the claim was renewed, he knew it was false?—A. I was afraid it was renewed, and knew that that would make complications still greater; because if the Government had made the grant, it would have made an additional complication to the difficulty, as it always does.

Q. And Alex. McDonald told you it hadn't been represented?—A. Yes, I knew from Mr. McDonald it hadn't been represented, but I didn't know at the time it hadn't been renewed. It was some time early in July when McDonald was talking.

Q. Can a claim be renewed if it is not represented?—A. Yes, some of them—this was one of the lay-over claims; laid over for Burt before he went out.

Q. Laid over for Burt?—A. Laid over; for he went out of the country. He went out because he hadn't supplies, as well as a great many people.

Q. By whose consent?—A. By my consent; because he was out of supplies.

Q. Did you make a habit of doing that?—I did. I sent out every one I could influence, and held their claims over for them—in the summer of 1897.

Q. This claim lapsed in the summer of 1898?—A. That would be laid over to middle of June to the 1st of July. In some cases the time was extended, when I received letters from parties, if they were on the outside, and prevented from coming in.

Q. You knew that that was renewed illegally?—A. I knew it would lead to an added contest.

Q. How?—A. I knew it wouldn't be granted without its being called off.

Q. You said a while ago you knew that that was renewed illegally?—A. I don't know. I didn't say illegally. It wouldn't have been renewed without my permission.

Q. Is that what you said a while ago?—A. The question of illegality didn't come up a while ago.

Q. You stated that you could only give renewals?—A. I didn't state that; they seldom came to me.

Q. Who gave renewals?—A. Mrs. Minnick, after she came into the office and became familiar with the work.

Q. Wasn't there a contradiction in what you said, that you had held that claim over for Burt, and refused renewal?—A. I had refused renewal to Alex. McDonald; said it was laid over for Burt; and refused him laying over.

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Q. Have you an official record of them being laid over?—A. There is the list.
Q. If that claim was laid over for Burt, how is it that you entered in for someone else?—A. I suppose it was open with the rest for receiving applications.

Q. Who opened it?—A. It was opened by proclamation.

Q. You are avoiding the issue?—A. They were opened by myself. Wasn't that sufficient?

Q. That's a lot better?—A. Well.

Q. You said you held that over for Burt?—A. I told you I did. It was held over until July; or if letters had been received from persons, that they could not represent it by the 1st, the time was extended after that.

Q. You held them over until July?—A. All held until July—as a matter of fact they were held until the 1st of September.

Q. Did he want you to renew in his own name?—A. Yes, sir; he wanted to know if it could be done in that way.

Q. He didn't have sufficient influence?—A. No, sir, nor anybody else; that was not the way business was done by the gold commissioner.

Mr. TABOR.—You have no right to discredit your own witness.

Mr. GEORGE.—If you think I put Mr. Fawcett on the stand to help him out—

Mr. TABOR.—I submit that such charges should not be made to one's own witness. Such remarks he don't sufficiently understand.

The COMMISSIONER.—It doesn't hurt very much; he was not making very much out of it. I have no power to interfere in this.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I have no objection.

Mr. TABOR.—I object simply on the ground that it isn't a proper method of conducting an examination. But if Mr. Fawcett doesn't object—

Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't mind.

Mr. GEORGE.—Rather like it, as you are not getting hurt.

Mr. TABOR.—I am accustomed to a different mode of procedure.

By Mr. George:

Q. When people came to you for important information, and you told them there was a contest, didn't you try to verify that?—A. Mr. George, I verified it from a clerk in charge of that part, from the information that was sent by Mr. Landerkin. It was his duty to furnish such information to myself and the office.

Q. That was put up for your benefit?—A. For the benefit of the office, myself with the rest.

Q. You told them that there was a mortgage against the ground?—A. I told all about that in my evidence on Saturday. I said that I gave that as a reason, probably, why McDonald thought he had the right to the ground. It was a question for the court to transcribe the evidence.

Q. You said McDonald's agent told you the contest had been withdrawn?—A. I did not, nor the agent, but the parties themselves.

Q. I asked you, Mr. Fawcett, if you remember what documents they signed in your presence; you claim not to know.—A. I don't know; I didn't write them. I understood they signed the mortgage. I understood that.

Q. You were perfectly cognizant of the fact they signed the mortgage, because Kelly asked if they arranged among themselves, so that the contest would be withdrawn?—A. The ladies didn't tell me.

Q. Who did?—A. It was Mr. Kelly himself who did most of the talking.

Q. Did you allow one side of the case, after things were all square?—A. Mr. Dougherty told me. I think Mr. Calder was in, too; I think they were together in the office.

Q. Now, then, you say you are presenting the whole of the evidence.—A. I think you will find this evidence was given on Saturday.

Q. We are now producing a lot of evidence with regard to the contest about that claim which you didn't give on Saturday. Are you in the habit of, when there are half a dozen litigants after one claim, letting one person come to you and calling it square?—A. No.

Q. You did it this time?—A. I had good reason to believe that the matter was all right.

Q. Did you know he could speak for Donald McDonald?—A. I believe he could. I know Donald McDonald was staking for his brother.

Q. Who told you?—A. Alex. told me he sent his brother.

Q. That is who Alex. McDonald told you he was going to send?

The COMMISSIONER.—Didn't you state that three or four times on Saturday?

Mr. GEORGE.—Mr. Fawcett didn't; Mr. Calder did.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett stated positively, I would say, that Alex. McDonald did send him to stake this claim, to protect himself. It might not appear in the notes.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I know he spoke of it.

By Mr. George:

Q. How many contestants all together are there for the ground, Mr. Fawcett?—A. There would be, according to that record, only Mr. McDonald and Mrs. Kelly. The renewal would be the only contest with Mrs. Miner. But I don't know that Mrs. Miner's case ever came up; for Mrs. Kelly did the talking in the office. I don't know that Mrs. Miner told her case at all. Mrs. Kelly did the talking. The ladies came together.

Q. What was the number of contestants?—A. Three contestants, I suppose; if the renewal would have been granted, Alex. McDonald and Gates would have been contestants; that would have been five.

Q. Was there ever another contestant named Clark?—A. Never heard of any.

Q. Never heard of Clark as a contestant for a claim?—A. No, sir, I didn't.

Q. He came in with a claim to stake?—A. I never heard of it.

Q. On Mr. Dougherty's say-so you disposed of the five contestants?—A. I have answered that question about a dozen times with reference to the withdrawal of the contest.

Q. This is important. Did he produce any evidence showing he could talk for Gates?—A. I knew Alex. McDonald represented Gates. Alex. McDonald was not present, but I knew that Dougherty & Calder were Alex. McDonald's agents.

Q. Who told you so?—A. Alex. McDonald and Morrison both told me.

Q. So, virtually, in the person of these gentlemen, you had Alex. McDonald before you?—A. Yes.

Q. And as soon as he, through his agents, lifted his bar to the recording of this claim, you consented?—A. There was nothing to prevent the ladies from recording the claim after the contest was withdrawn.

Q. What contest?—A. The contest you see on this sheet.

Q. What was Donald McDonald?—A. I understood from these gentlemen that Donald McDonald had withdrawn the contest—that was part of the contest. It was the most important part of the contest, as I understood the thing. Of course, the renewal would have to be cancelled after the thing had gone through court. It would have had to have been cancelled if there had been a trial.

Q. And until Alex. McDonald, through his agents, had signified his consent to your conduct, you wouldn't have recorded for these ladies?—A. I couldn't possibly do so; while the claim was contested in that way, it could not have been recorded.

Q. Didn't you tell Alex. McDonald you would see he would get that claim?—A. I didn't.

Q. You never decided to protect his interests?—A. I never decided to promise any one to protect any interests.

Q. Never?—A. I didn't.

Q. Did you know, when he came to you, and he told his troubles, what he was after?—A. He didn't tell many troubles at all.

Q. You said yesterday he did. I asked you if he was in the habit of coming to you with his troubles—if he came with his financial difficulties. You said yes to the question?—A. I think you will find a different answer. It is too long to go back

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to the evidence. I think you will find, when the evidence is written out, the evidence is not that.

Q. Then you don't know anything about the man named Clark?—A. I don't know.

Q. I told you what you had testified yesterday, that Mr. Nicholson had a contest on it?—A. I didn't say anything about Nicholson's contest.

Q. Did you know anything about it?—A. No.

Q. Was there a contest in your office at that time for Nicholson?—A. There wasn't.

Q. Then any one who testifies to that fact, testifies falsely?—A. At that time Mr. Craig said that he heard something about it, but didn't say that there was any contest on it.

Q. He said he knew all the time this was anything?—A. I didn't.

Q. If you had you would never have granted certificates for the upper half. The records didn't say anything about it?—A. Certainly not.

Q. How did Mr. Craig know?—A. Merely by hearsay; that was the only information he could have.

Q. And you mean to say that the fact that McDonald had \$2,000 in the ground never influenced your mind?—A. It didn't influence me in the least. It wouldn't if I had had the \$2,000.

Q. Never had the least influence?—A. It didn't.

Q. Didn't he say that he thought it would have, when he told you about it?—A. Perhaps he did; I don't know; I can't say. My opinion is it hadn't.

Q. Wouldn't that have been rather under-handed and rascally, if you had acceded to McDonald's request, and granted that claim to him without representation?—A. I might have done so by mistake. If I had thought it had been represented, probably I would have granted it.

Q. It would have been a piece of rascality if you did?—A. It wouldn't be rascality if I had done it.

Q. It would have been a piece of rascality if you had recorded it?—A. If to McDonald, I suppose it would have been.

Q. Wasn't it rather hard of him to suggest that you would do anything of that kind?—A. He didn't suggest it; he merely wanted to know if such a thing could be done. That is different from a suggestion.

Q. You vetoed it right there, and didn't agree to protect his interests?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you mean by "this is the best we can do"?—A. I don't remember about that. I expect I gave Mr. Craig orders that he might record the claim.

Q. You heard Craig's evidence?—A. I heard some evidence about 500 feet claim, but I have reason to question. It seems rather remarkable in a person to look over a note and tell its contents three or four months after it has occurred.

Q. A short note of that kind is very easily memorized.

DONALD McDONALD, being sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. What is your business?—A. Outside, you mean—farming.

Q. In this country?—A. I follow the mines.

Q. You are a brother of Alex. McDonald's?—A. Yes.

Q. You remember staking a claim on Dominion Creek last fall?—A. I do.

Q. What claim?—A. "13" above Upper Discovery.

Q. How did you come to stake that claim?—A. Well, Alex. told me to go there and stake it; he said the first man who staked it (I don't recollect his name now). He told me he loaned him two thousand dollars and he wanted to secure it on this claim; he had promised Alex. the money out of the claim.

Q. Is that the reason he gave you for staking?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you go out there?—A. Well, it was to be thrown open the first of September at midnight, but I went out a few days before that, about twelve days somewhere there. He told me to keep working on the claim and when it came the first of September to restake.

Q. Did you restake?—A. I did.

Q. Just tell us how you restaked?—A. I drove the stakes at the lower end and claimed five hundred feet up stream, and then I put in other stakes again and claimed two hundred and fifty feet up stream, and on the other stake claimed two hundred and fifty feet down stream.

Q. How did you come to stake in that way?—A. It was not known whether I could stake it all or one-half; I staked it both ways so that I could claim it both ways after coming in here.

Q. You staked it that way to protect yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. After you staked it what did you do?—A. Well, I came to town and claimed the lower half.

Q. Did you make application?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you make application?—A. At the barracks.

Q. At the gold commissioner's office do you mean?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was your witness? Do you remember?—A. Duncan Cummings.

Q. Is that your application (pointing to the application)?—A. Yes, that's it.

Q. Were you sworn to that application?—A. Yes.

Q. You claimed two hundred and fifty feet, the lower half. Was Mr. Cummings with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see him sign this?—A. I don't know if I saw him signing that; I wouldn't swear one way or the other; I didn't pay any attention to him.

Q. Was he sworn?—A. Yes.

Q. This was his signature (pointing to the record)?—A. Yes.

Q. This was dated 3rd of September?—A. I don't recollect.

Q. What hour did you stake?—A. 12 sharp—after twelve I mean.

Q. Did you have anything more to do with that claim after that, Mr. McDonald, after putting in your application?—A. That is all I done to it.

Q. That is all you had to do? Did you have nothing to do with the settling of the dispute of that claim?—A. Kelly and I had some words over it; I don't recollect what the words were. I didn't pay any attention to the words.

Q. Whose was the claim after it was staked?—A. After I staked it?

Q. Yes?—A. Well, I was supposed to have it if I would give Alex. \$2,000. Alex. was holding the claim for \$1,000 against the person who staked it.

Q. Did Alex. appear to settle anything with regard to that claim—to settle any contest with regard to it. Do you know anything about an agreement made afterwards?—A. No, I don't.

Q. Do you understand what I mean? You know of an agreement between Kelly and Alex.?—A. No, I don't.

Q. Did Alex. McDonald have power to settle any disputes?—A. Certainly; I would be agreeable to what Alex. would settle on this claim; certainly I would be agreed to it.

Q. If Alex. McDonald settled this between you and Kelly?—A. I would be satisfied; he only sent me over, as I said. He wanted to secure the claim for his \$2,000.

Q. Did you ever sign any written settlement after, do you know—to Alex. or to any one?—A. No, I didn't.

Q. If Alex. settled it you would be willing to sign a release withdrawing a contest?—A. Certainly if Alex. would be satisfied—if Alex. got his \$2,000. It was just a question for Alex.

By Mr. George :

Q. Mr. McDonald, do you say on the night of 31st August you were engaged in staking this claim?—A. A little after midnight on the 1st of September. I was told to, sharp after twelve.

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Q. Did you?—A. I did, as far as I know.

Q. Was there any one staking at the same time as you, or ahead of you?—
A. Well, I seen Kelly there, and a woman there; I was told it was Mrs. Kelly; I expect it was. She was there.

Q. You saw her driving stakes, didn't you?—A. Well, I could'nt swear that I did; it was in the night.

Q. You have done considerable staking, have you not?—A. Not a great deal.

Q. Supposing you and another party were staking a claim, could you drive twice as many stakes as another party? Who would get through first?—A. Of course they could drive half as many sooner than a person could drive twice as many.

Q. It looks that way if you had an equal start. Why did you make the second lot of stakes so small for?—A. Because they happened to be small.

Q. So small that they haven't been seen yet—the size of a lead pencil?—A. Bigger, so a person could find them.

Q. How far from the big stakes?—A. Close up to them.

Q. You never applied for five hundred feet?—A. No.

Q. Who did you go to when you came to town?—A. Well, that fellow was in the office that Alex. knew last summer, named Morrison. He gave me a letter to come down, and I showed the letter to a man out around there, and asked whether I would get this man to direct me, and he swore myself and Cummings there and then.

Q. Did you go to the office?—A. Well, it was supposed to be the office; that was up town, not at the barracks; somebody from the barracks down there where they record.

Q. You didn't go to the gold Commissioner's office to file your application for that claim?—A. I understood that was the man where I had the letter to go to.

Q. Don't you remember the name?—A. I can't be sure, unless it was Craig.

Q. You would know the man again if you saw him?—A. I think I would.

Q. Tall fellow?—A. Perhaps I would know the man and perhaps I wouldn't.

Q. In the gold commissioner's office—up stairs or down stairs in the gold commissioner's office. I will explain, Mr. Commissioner, that for some little time they recorded Dominion Creek claim in another building. Do you know (addressing the witness), where the gold commissioner's office is to-day?—A. I couldn't go to it, but I could go to that building where I recorded. If that was the recording building I could go there; three buildings from the barracks, north. It was adjoining the main building.

Q. That is all you know about the claim? What did he say?—A. He didn't say much about it.

Q. Didn't he tell you there was a claim in for it?—A. I knew myself there would be another application, because I saw them over there; I supposed they were restaking it; I supposed that. He didn't say anything about it.

Q. You only claimed two hundred and fifty feet?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That didn't give you any contest on the upper half at all?—A. No; only the two hundred and fifty feet.

Q. How did you come to fix that up?—A. Well, I was told to go over there; I was living at the Forks. I met my brother, and he sent me from the Forks. He didn't tell me anything about it. He didn't tell me whether I could stake the half or the whole. Some said I could and some said I couldn't. I staked both ways.

Q. I mean, after you recorded or filed your application, how much did you apply for?—A. I think I applied for one-half.

Q. So you had no application in for the upper half?—A. No, not any; I just threw it away. There was no contest on it at all, when I found I could only hold one-half, after going down.

Q. Your brother looks after these cases for you?—A. Well, I would be satisfied with what he would do.

Q. You didn't have to?—A. Well, I would be satisfied if he got his two thousand dollars.

Q. You said that your brother Alex. had been promised that money out of that claim by the first man who staked it?—A. That is what he told me.

Q. How did he know who would be the first man to stake it?—A. I couldn't tell you; I didn't ask him. It looked as though he had had some arrangement with somebody to secure that two thousand dollars.

Q. He told you he was promised his money out of that claim?—A. That is what he told me. I have only Alex's. word for it.

Q. I will ask you, as a man familiar with this country, and been over it a great deal, who is the only man who could have promised him the money out of this claim?—A. I couldn't say.

Q. He told you positive?—A. Yes, he did.

By the Commissioner :

Q. I think you are misunderstanding each other; I think that Mr. McDonald thinks that Mr. George refers to the man who first located the claim; that is, the man who staked it first of all. Do you know his name?—A. No.

Q. The man who owned it first?—A. Yes.

Q. You were thinking of one thing and he was thinking of another.

By Mr. George :

Q. This is important. You say Alex. was promised his money out of the claim by the man that staked it first, that is Burt?—A. Burt, that's the name.

Q. He had been promised by that man?—A. Yes.

Q. You say that Alex. McDonald was holding the claim responsible for \$2,000?—A. Well, he told me he was promised the money out of it.

Q. He said that Burt promised him that?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, after that lapsed last July, what about that?—A. I can't answer the question as to how it would be after that. He told me to secure it so that he could get his money. Of course, the restaking was supposed to hold it for another nine months.

Q. All you wanted to get out of it was what your brother loaned—the money to Burt?—A. No doubt he loaned the money; I believe he did.

Q. You folks wanted that certain loan of it?—A. We would be satisfied with that.

Q. Secured it with a mortgage?—A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. You said that your agreement with Alex. was that you were to have the claim, and you were to give him \$2,000?—A. That is the way I understood.

Q. No matter who got the claim, he was to get \$2,000?—A. If I got the claim I was to give him \$2,000.

Q. To throw up his interest?—A. Yes.

Q. You considered he had a hold on it—an interest in the claim?—A. I don't know that he had any more than this \$2,000.

Q. No more than that; he had that much?—A. As far as I know, of course I couldn't swear; he said he loaned this man \$2,000, and the man promised him the money out of this claim.

Q. Did you ever go to any one in this town and say they could talk for you, and sign away your rights to anything you have; you never went to Mr. Dougherty and told him to sign away your rights; you have claims of your own?—A. Yes, sir, Mr. Dougherty cannot sign me away. Of course, he is Alex's. agent here.

Q. Not yours?—A. I was also Alexander's agent in staking these claims.

Q. That doesn't make Mr. Dougherty your agent now; you have a claim of your own somewhere—where?—A. On Scroggie Creek.

Q. Can Mr. Dougherty give away your claim on Scroggie Creek and you get nothing for it?—A. Not likely he can.

Q. You wouldn't have it, would you?—A. It isn't likely; if it were good I would.

Q. If you had claimed "13" above Upper Discovery you had some kind of hold of it after staking it and filing application on the lower half?—A. Dougherty could

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give that away. I would be satisfied if my brother would get the two thousand dollars to let the claim go.

Q. You never authorized Dougherty to do that thing?—A. He never asked me.

Q. You have never put your hand to a single piece of paper liberating that contest. Do you know that you have at this moment as much right to that claim as you ever had?—A. No.

Q. So you have never withdrawn the contest?—A. No, unless my brother got the two thousand dollars.

Q. That wouldn't make any difference. You haven't withdrawn it?—A. No.

Q. By word of mouth, scratch of pen or pencil, or anything else?—A. No.

Q. Now, Mr. McDonald, your application that you read here and indentified is for the lower half; it doesn't touch the upper half at all?—A. The application I made here in the office?

Q. Yes?—A. No, I didn't touch it.

Q. Then, if somebody filed an application to have the ground to-day, on the strength of your contest which you didn't have, it would be a false presumption?—A. I can't tell you; of course my brother was promised the money out of this claim.

Q. Who by, Burt?—A. Well, he was done with that in July.

Q. That's all right, but whether the two thousand dollars would hold all the claim or not you didn't know?—A. I don't know; I couldn't say anything about the upper half.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mrs. Kelly on the creek just before the staking?—A. Yes, I used to talk to her now and again; if she was Mrs. Kelly—and Mrs. Miner in the cabin on the side of the hill.

Q. Do you remember saying that it would not be of any use for them to stake, that Alex. would have the claim anyhow?—A. Probably I did; perhaps I didn't.

Q. You don't remember the conversation?—A. No.

Q. You won't swear you don't?—A. I wouldn't swear one way or the other.

Q. That it was no use for them to stake that Alex. would get the claim?—A. I wouldn't swear one way or the other.

Q. Did you ever make a proposition to Mrs. Kelly to go with you and freeze the miners' out?—A. No, never that I remember of.

Q. You have forgotten that?—A. Not that I remember of.

Q. You never went to any other cabin and spoke to Mrs. Kelly about that?—A. Not that I remember of.

Q. You have forgotten that you ever made a proposition with the Kellys that you would divide up on the whole claim, and freeze the Miners out?—A. I said something to Kelly myself, but I never said a word to her.

Q. If it would not hurt your feelings, we would like to know about this?—A. Offer to Kelly.

Q. Yes?—A. The rumour went around town that a man could hold a whole claim; I told him he had better stake the other half, and I would go with them.

Q. And where would Mrs. Miner be?—A. I don't know where she would be.

Q. So Alex. McDonald told you he was holding the claim, which was responsible for two thousand dollars. That is a question you didn't answer. How can he hold a claim responsible?—A. I don't think he was holding it; I think I said he was promised it.

Q. Did any one else promise him but Burt?—A. No one else told him.

Q. Reverting back to another point there; you were agreeable to what Mr. Dougherty did when he allowed them to record their claims because Alex. got the two thousand dollars. You are agreeable?—A. If he gets the two thousand dollars I am.

Q. Supposing the mortgagee should be defeated, you wouldn't be, would you; you would still claim your right to forcing contest, wouldn't you?—A. I don't know whether I would or not.

Q. But if more than two thousand dollars came out of this claim; suppose three thousand dollars, you wouldn't throw the extra thousand away; you would want it.

for yourself, wouldn't you?—A. It is most likely; I would take two thousand dollars, for that matter.

Q. Yes, I suppose so. And you wouldn't let Mr. Dougherty sign that money away. Supposing six thousand dollars came out instead of two, you wouldn't give him power to sign that away?—A. No.

Q. So the contest is still pending as far as you are concerned if they don't do what is right?—A. If Alex. doesn't get his two thousand dollars I don't know whether I would or not; it would strike me I would hold it if I could.

Q. You are familiar with the mining regulations here as you are an old miner. You have been around so much you could give me information on this score; you say you went up there to stake as Alex. McDonald's agent. Can a man stake through his agent by the regulations?—A. He sent me to go for him and told me to keep watch and stake when it would be thrown open.

Q. You said you went up as his agent, and you staked as another man's agent?—A. I staked it for myself, not as his agent; he sent me to stake it for myself, and to give him two thousand dollars out of it.

Q. And keep the rest yourself?—A. He didn't say.

Q. And the suit is still pending; I was forgetting something Mr. McDonald. There was one point I want a little information on. You put in some real small stakes for the two hundred and fifty feet?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the legal stakes in this country?—A. No, I don't.

Q. You can read and write, don't you?—A. Not very well.

Q. You have read the regulations through, have you not?—A. No more than what I was told; of course I can read and write some.

Q. Can you give me any idea of the size of the two hundred and fifty feet stakes; we will suppose they were about a foot long. How wide across the base?—A. I didn't measure it.

Q. It was flat?—A. Yes.

Q. On two sides?—A. Just on the one side.

Q. Was the flat side an inch and a-half across?—A. Yes.

Q. Just enough to hold your name?—A. Yes, a little more than my name.

Q. How many stakes did you put around the claim, Mr. McDonald, did you put four stakes?—A. Certainly.

Q. And four little stakes making eight?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. Do you remember the name of the man before whom you took this?—A. No.

Q. Would you remember it if you heard it?—A. No, I don't think I would; I didn't know, I got the letter. The letter was put in an envelope. This man took the money.

Q. Who paid the money for recording?—A. I did.

Q. If your brother had wanted you to give a bill of sale for that claim would you?—A. I would.

Q. Without his paying you any money?—A. I would, if he asked me.

Q. If your brother is perfectly satisfied with the agreement entered into, this is satisfactory to you?—A. Yes, I would be satisfied with it.

Q. Satisfied with anything your brother would do in regard to that case?—A. Yes.

Q. Satisfied to withdraw the contest?—A. Yes.

Q. So you remember being with Mr. Craig in company with Kelly, and telling him the contest was withdrawn?—A. No, if such took place I don't know; I don't remember.

Q. You don't remember of seeing Mr. Craig yourself?—A. I don't think so; I wouldn't swear if I ever saw the man or not; I wouldn't swear one way or the other. I didn't see him that I know of. Yes, I seen him once I believe.

Q. Had you any conversation with regard to this claim at the time?—A. No, not with Craig.

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Q. Then if Alex. McDonald is satisfied to the contest being withdrawn, you are?
—A. If Alex. authorizes them to withdraw the contest there is no contest; not if he is satisfied with it.

Q. You remember meeting Mr. Craig at the gold commissioner's office?—A. I do.

Q. Were you with Kelly then?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember then telling Craig you were satisfied with the agreement?
—A. Kelly and I were talking over it there about staking the claim; of course I don't remember very well the words we said, but we wanted to have the claim, and coming down again when we left the platform he wanted to throw dice to see who would get the claim; I wouldn't do that.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You said a moment ago that you planted four stakes at the corners; do you mean to say that you planted stakes on the four corners of the claim?—A. I staked that at the lower corner.

Q. Now, how many stakes did you put in at the lower end?—A. Two on each corner—on each side of the creek.

Q. Did you plant one in the middle?—A. Yes, one in the middle for two hundred and fifty feet, and two at the upper end of five hundred.

Q. That is five stakes you planted altogether; wouldn't it be eight? You put in four at each end of the claim and one in the middle?—A. Two middle ones, and two at the upper end.

Q. Why did you put in all these stakes?—A. I staked at first as a five hundred foot claim because I was told that we had to stake five hundred feet.

Q. Did you believe that it was required to stake it at the corner of the claim under the regulations?—A. How do you mean?

Q. Do you know what the regulations require you to do to stake a claim?
A. No more than I was told.

Q. Why did you make any difference in the size of the two sets of posts? You say that the 250 foot posts were smaller than the others?—A. Well, I don't know if I had anything in view in making them smaller or not.

Q. How did it happen that they were all smaller than the five hundred feet posts?—A. Well, of course, I made the stakes in the day time and drove them in at night. I made one set smaller and the other set bigger; of course, I had nothing in view for it.

Q. Nothing in view?—A. No more than when I came down here that I would make inquiry whether I could hold it or not.

Q. Just simply to protect yourself in either case?—A. Yes.

Q. When you were staking it, had you any other thought in your own mind?
—A. Nothing except staking it for the two thousand dollars.

Q. For your trouble?—A. He said I might have it if I would give him two thousand dollars. That was the understanding I had; I was to give him two thousand dollars and have the claim.

Q. You went there because he told you; he wanted to be protected for the two thousand dollars?—A. He told me it would be thrown open at midnight on the 31st August.

Q. I wanted to know why you made the difference in the stakes?—A. I had nothing in view for doing so; it was done without any purpose.

By Mr. George :

Q. Did Cummings see you put the little stakes in?—A. Well, I suppose he did.

Q. Do you remember making an affidavit to the effect that you had planted legal stakes for the two hundred and fifty feet? You remember taking the oath?
—A. Yes.

Q. And you didn't know what a legal stake was, and you swore you put legal stakes in?—A. I thought as long as my name was on it that was all that was

required; that it would be a legal stake as long as it had the name and number of feet and the number of the license and the date.

Q. You wouldn't think the size cut any figure? You don't remember that your witness saw you stake the two hundred and fifty feet?—A. Yes, of course he saw me stake; he was there.

Q. Did he see you stake the five hundred feet?—A. Perhaps he saw me stake both.

Q. Was he with you when you did it?—A. Yes.

Q. And you vouch that he saw you stake the two hundred and fifty feet?—A. Yes.

Q. He must have ~~seen you~~ if you did it. On your word, did you stake two hundred and fifty feet that night, or ~~one week~~ after?—A. On that night and saw no other stakes.

Q. And Cummings saw you?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. And you have not been on that claim since?—A. No.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. For your information I may read clause "5" of the affidavit with regard to legal stakes:—

"That I (or we) did on the _____ day of _____ mark out on the ground, in accordance in every particular with the provisions of the mining regulations for the Yukon District, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person."

The COMMISSIONER.—I think there are very few legal stakes. I never saw but four, and I made those myself.

Mr. TABOR.—I know there was a great deal of litigation in British Columbia over this.

Mr. GEORGE.—I have several more witnesses that I cannot bring; there is Mr. Cummings, that witnessed Mr. McDonald's staking, I was going to ask——

The COMMISSIONER.—Do you know where Cummings is?

Mr. GEORGE.—No, sir, I don't.

Mr. MCGREGOR.—He lives near the mouth of the Bonanza.

Mr. TABOR.—We would be very glad if he was in.

Dominion of Canada, }
Yukon Territory, }
To wit: }

We, J. N. E. Brown and F. M. Shepard, both of Dawson, Y.T., stenographers, do solemnly declare that the paper writing hereto annexed is a correct transcript of the questions put to the various witnesses therein named and their answers thereto, upon the investigation before William Ogilvie, Esquire, commissioner of the Yukon Territory, into a certain charge against Thomas Fawcett, late gold commissioner of the Yukon Territory, the particulars of which charge appear in said paper writing.

And we take this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act of 1893.

J. N. E. BROWN,
F. M. SHEPARD.

Declared before me at Dawson, }
Yukon Territory, this 27th }
day of April, 1899. }

W. H. P. CLEMENT,
A Commissioner, &c.

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Hearing of charges preferred by Dr. Bourke before the Royal Commission, Monday morning, 6th March, 1899—Morning Session.

Dr. BOURKE.—I hope you will excuse me if I make any serious mistakes, I am not used to conducting matters of this sort. On a previous occasion I understood you to say, if possible, you would find a means by which you would carry on the investigation of matters occurring after the 25th of August. I would be glad to know if there is any change of the date?

The COMMISSIONER.—In the case of Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly, that occurred since the 25th of August, the witnesses made their statements without being sworn; the evidence will be read over very carefully to them after it is transcribed, and they will be required to make a statutory declaration that it is true.

Dr. BOURKE.—The same thing would hold good in any other case?

The COMMISSIONER.—If you wish to go on under these lines, I have no objection to look into matters that occurred after the 25th of August.

Dr. BOURKE.—There is another point I want to trouble you about. I would like to know if we are to have your permission to have the documentary evidence taken from the official records, or papers written by the officials since the 25th of August, put in?

The COMMISSIONER.—If the other parties have no objections, I have not.

Dr. BOURKE.—I wish to ask if Mr. Fawcett has any papers taken from his office—one in his own hand writing?

Mr. TABOR.—It depends on what it is about.

Dr. BOURKE.—We have heard the same remarks before from this gentleman. He don't want to be bound by the 25th of August. He was ready to have everything brought forward. I ask that the letters be read in court.

Mr. TABOR.—I object to that; I appear for Mr. Fawcett; what I say should be satisfactory, however, we will be governed by the circumstances of the case. I don't object and I don't think Mr. Fawcett will.

Dr. BOURKE.—You made the ruling that nothing was to be taken up that occurred after the 25th of August. It possibly might end some of the matters I have referred to, and I wish to say that I have the greatest respect for Her Majesty's courts, nobody has a greater respect for that than I have. If I should err in the heat or anything in that way it is not intended. No person in this country has greater respect for authority than I have. The difficulty it put me into is this: I may touch on matters which occurred since the 25th of August, which is against your ruling, while Mr. Fawcett is advised by his counsel to follow only the strict letter of the law; I cannot object; I don't object, but the public and the press will not be satisfied.

The COMMISSIONER.—We have nothing to do with the public or the press. I cannot go on any other way.

Mr. TABOR.—I said I would be governed by the circumstances of the case.

Dr. BOURKE.—There was another question I would like your opinion upon; whether or not we would have authority to compel witnesses to attend on matters that transpired after the 25th of August? It may be necessary that we should want other documentary evidence from the gold commissioner's office—letters in Mr. Fawcett's own hand-writing.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Tabor says he will be governed by the conditions. If you submit your case he will know. If your requests are reasonable and proper there will be no objections.

Dr. BOURKE.—In that case I apologize for saying what I have. Will the proceedings be carried on by swearing witnesses or affirming?

The COMMISSIONER.—They may swear or affirm as their training has taught them.

Dr. BOURKE.—I was not in court all the time and from what you remarked I didn't understand the nature of a procedure that seemed strange; I didn't understand this—I see it now.

The COMMISSIONER.—Are you ready to go on Mr. Fawcett?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I would like to know the charge.

Dr. BOURKE.—Your honour, correct me if I am out of order. What I claim is this: That while Dominion Creek was closed against the public, Mr. Fawcett did recommend in writing to Major Walsh that a claim on that creek be given to Alex. McDonald, claim No. 16 below Upper Discovery, because Alex. had made a bad deal with somebody else.

Mr. TABOR.—I don't know Mr. Commissioner whether we have a record of the papers or not.

Dr. BOURKE.—I submitted a request for all the papers to be brought into court.

Mr. TABOR.—How could we understand that; I didn't know Dr. Bourke wanted them. As I stated the other day, I don't know what we are after here, I would like Dr. Bourke to let me know definitely what the charge is.

The COMMISSIONER.—I will put it to you shortly; Alex. McDonald bought a claim, put it on record and paid money for it, afterwards on a contest he was thrown out; he was allowed to record 16 below Discovery on Dominion Creek as a compensation for the injustice perpetrated on him through false records in the office.

Mr. TABOR.—I understand that, but I didn't know that Dr. Bourke was bringing this charge, this is the first intimation we have had of it. What I would like to know is what charge does Dr. Bourke prefer against Mr. Fawcett?

Dr. BOURKE.—If you have the three letters I have written you—

The COMMISSIONER.—I might say this, that letters have been coming in from Dr. Bourke almost every day. I have asked him for some sort of a definite statement, but he has never submitted it.

Dr. BOURKE.—I think Mr. Tabor will get all the information he wants in my letters of charges of the 13th, 16th, and I think the 20th of February.

Mr. WOODWORTH.—It seems as far as the things I am called on to prove are mere matters of public record; and if the cases are taken up separately, I would be kept here two or three days doing no good. I would like to get my evidence in this morning. I am put to a good deal of trouble by being kept away from my business.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett was aware of these charges, I think; Mr. Tabor was not. The trouble is we began wrong. I didn't insist enough on having a definite charge—a definite written statement. Many people didn't know how to put them in formally, so now I have to put up with it. They are coming in from Dr. Bourke every day, and have been for the last ten days.

Dr. BOURKE.—For the last ten days I have not made any charges. I have asked for documents to prove these charges; documents which every effort has been made to keep from me.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't know who made an effort to keep them from you.

Dr. BOURKE.—I will be happy to prove that before you, if Mr. Senkler is present, from his own mouth.

The COMMISSIONER.—Is Mr. Tabor ready to go on with the investigation of 16 A?

Mr. TABOR.—I understood you were going to investigate these matters, and these charges which he has preferred, and also with regard to the laying over of the royalty, and ask for an explanation from the officials here.

The COMMISSIONER.—No one here can explain why it was done.

Dr. BOURKE.—I can explain why it was done, so can Mr. Fawcett.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is only a one-sided investigation; some of the people are here and some are in Ottawa.

Dr. BOURKE.—We are ready to go on.

The COMMISSIONER.—We are happy to give you all the assistance that we can.

Dr. BOURKE.—If there is any objection to hearing Mr. Woodworth, perhaps we might hear Mr. Fawcett's statement.

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The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett may take the stand.

Dr. BOURKE.—Very good, sir. Mr. Fawcett, have you the letter?

Mr. FAWCETT.—This is the only letter, one to Major Walsh, I have, in which Mr. McDonald made application for three claims on Dominion Creek, and recommended that he have one claim, and the reason why.

Dr. BOURKE.—The letter of the first of August?—A. Yes, sir.

THOMAS FAWCETT, sworn.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Mr. McDonald had acquired by purchase claim No. 18 and 26 below on Dominion, below Upper Discovery; and I think also a claim on one of the tributaries. Claim No. 18, had been, through some mistake not of the office, recorded by two different persons.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Who recorded it?—A. I forget. I have not the name of the first one. One application was taken at Forty-Mile the other by Mr. Davis; and the second application, that bearing the second date, was granted to Mr. Clair. Mr. McDonald purchased from Mr. Clair. We had no records compiled at that time. There were no records in existence until after the party came from Selkirk and Mr. Craig went to work and compiled them.

Q. What date was that?—A. September or the latter part of August. In searching to find out what had been recorded here Mr. Craig had to go over and copy a list of the claims at that time; he had to get them from the stubs in the books and in a great many cases there were no stubs. Some of the transactions had been put on forms; the only thing to do was to go over the applications to find out what was recorded, this was a very laborious proposition. I have explained how there was two applications for this claim and both recorded. The second was granted first, but the other application arrived from Forty-Mile bearing a prior date, and, Mr. Clair not being found, his application was not cancelled until after it had been sold to Mr. McDonald, who was an innocent purchaser. Mr. McDonald also purchased No. 26 below Upper Discovery. At that time the survey was made it was found there was no No. 26. He also purchased a claim on a tributary, which he lost also, as it didn't exist, so he made application to Major Walsh, asking for these in lieu of three claims he lost; the letter was referred to me and I recommended that the claims he had purchased from Mr. Clair, (that had been recorded twice in the office), should be replaced, and that his claim for one in lieu of that be recognized; but with reference to the others that he had no rights other than what the men had themselves; that is, their claims were found not to exist, so in reply to the letter applying for three claims,—the letter to Major Walsh, I sent the following :

(Mr. Fawcett reads letter).

“Dated, 1st August. I have the honour to recommend that the placer claim shown on the government plot as 16B below Lower Discovery on Dominion Creek be granted to Mr. Alexander McDonald in lieu of claim purchased by him from one A. Clair who, through an oversight in the office, had been granted a certificate for a claim which had been recorded prior to Clair's application,” and the ground being government ground it was given to cover up the loss of the claim which he had purchased from Clair—that is claim No. 16B below Lower Discovery.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Who is the letter addressed to?—A. It is addressed to Hon. J. Morrow Walsh.

Q. What is the date?—A. Dated, first of August.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You say there was a letter from Major Walsh to you asking—

Mr. FAWCETT.—From Mr. McDonald to Major Walsh, not to me, asking for three claims in lieu of three claims.

The COMMISSIONER.—And Major Walsh referred the matter to you?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Yes, referred the matter to me. I recommended that he be compensated for the loss of three by giving him one, he having purchased the right of the second applicant. This, I may say, was confirmed by Major Walsh and the claim given.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Is that letter from Mr. McDonald to Major Walsh here?—A. It is not here; I have not the letter in my possession.

Q. You do not know if the letter is in existence or not?—A. Major Walsh will probably have it.

Q. What is the letter from Major Walsh to you?—A. He brought Mr. McDonald's letter to me, and told me to give it to him in writing, which I did.

Dr. BOURKE.—Mr. Fawcett, as I understand you, this transaction occurred in September, 1897?

Mr. FAWCETT.—The claim was staked the first of June, 1897.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. What was the date that it was recorded on?—A. In August, I think, 1897.

Q. 1897?—A. Yes, 1897.

Q. And there was nothing done about doing justice to Mr. McDonald for a year?—A. There was nothing known about the claim No. 26, and these others which he had lost. Nothing about this being out of existence until after the return of the survey.

Q. About 16 B?—A. 16 B was closed. Dominion was closed from Upper Discovery to 120 below Lower Discovery.

Q. About what date?—A. 15th of November, 1897.

Q. Was that a government claim or opened to the public?—A. They were all government claims.

Q. Was it one of the alternate ten claims?—A. All were reserved for the government before that.

Q. I don't think you understand my question, I will make it clear. All this land was intended to be opened to the public, was that so?—A. No, sir; none of it, as far as we knew, between 120 below and Upper Discovery.

Q. Has it been opened since?—A. No, sir.

Q. How does it stand now?—A. It stands now as government ground.

Q. The matter is in dispute?—A. I don't think it is; I don't know.

The COMMISSIONER.—The ground was closed on account of so many complicated applications, until those who had undoubted right are found, the Crown holds it.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I understand the matter; it may be possibly opened; that which you call Crown land may possibly be opened to the public; how about that which has been given to McDonald? In your experience as gold commissioner, have you had other cases in which there were two claimants recorded the same ground?—A. Yes, many of them.

Q. And what was the practice in your court?—A. The practice was that the first staker held the ground.

Q. Is that still your practice?—A. Yes, that would be the universal practice acknowledged in any court; it would in my own.

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Q. Well, if Alex. McDonald was only a poor man and he made a bad bargain, would he receive this exceptional treatment?—A. He didn't receive exceptional treatment.

Q. You said in other cases where there were two claimants for the same ground it was given to the first staker. In this case Clair was the second staker?—A. He was the second claimant and sold the ground to Mr. McDonald.

Q. That was a civil proceeding between McDonald and Clair; you step in and take Alex. McDonald's private affairs; I want your reasons?—A. I have given my reasons full enough; that is all the reason I shall give.

Q. I take it then as the substance of Mr. Fawcett's statement, that any other case in which there were two people recorded, the person recording first is the only person recognized. Is that so?—A. I didn't say that.

Q. Well, I asked you if he wouldn't have the best right to the claim? Is that so or not?—A. My impression is that he would have the best right to the claim, but I didn't say the other man would lose the claim.

Q. Can you give a case in which he didn't lose the claim?—A. I don't hold the records in my head.

Q. Can you give me a case where two men recorded and the second man got the claim? Will you furnish cases?—A. My judgments are all on record; they are matters of record which you can acquire.

Dr. BOURKE.—I can inquire in the record in your office? Are we going to waste time? I insist on an answer? I asked you if you could refer to other cases in which you have treated other people in a similar way? I appeal to his honour to have that evidence brought into court, and compel you to show it to us. I will ask your honour to do so?

The COMMISSIONER.—We will have the records of the court brought in.

Mr. FAWCETT.—There are plenty of cases, I have none of them in my head.

Dr. BOURKE.—I don't want to trouble any one, I simply want to ask you a fair question; you can bring them in to-morrow or any other day; I only want the facts to come forth; there are many cases in which people lost claims.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Were there any cases of that kind contested?—A. Yes, sir. We will go over these contests and have the judgment in every case where there are two applicants.

Dr. BOURKE.—As far as that goes until we get this evidence into court, if you examine Mr. Woodworth, as far as he knows in the matter to-day, we will return to it to-morrow at 10.30.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett will take some time to prepare, whenever he is ready we can go on with the hearing of the case.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I can give Dr. Bourke cases in which a man has lost the claim.

The COMMISSIONER.—To show that Mr. McDonald didn't stand alone in these peculiar circumstances.

Dr. BOURKE.—That is all.

Mr. FAWCETT.—There was an arrangement in one case where the original staker didn't stake his claim, but the purchaser was given the claim, although contested by another party; this was on the recommendation of Chief Justice McGuire.

Dr. BOURKE.—You have just put an idea into my head. You spoke about staking the claim. In this case, as a matter of fact, you acknowledged that you gave McDonald 16 B below; but didn't you know he didn't stake the claim?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Most certainly. I said it was government ground. It was given in lieu of those he lost.

Dr. BOURKE.—Is it the practice of the government to step out of its regulations and give him this ground without his going on it?

The COMMISSIONER.—It is a part of the government policy that no man shall suffer through any act on the part of an official. If you were put wrongly unto a

claim and lost it, the government would consider that you were entitled to some compensation, and the only way would be to give you some other claim.

Dr. Bourke.—Very proper. That will open many applications to the government here, sir, I am afraid.

C. M. Woolworth, called and sworn, testified as follows:—

I would say that I know nothing particular about this "16" below except this: That from the time of my coming in here, until the present time, I considered this talk about Dominion Creek being closed as a fraud on the public, Mr. Walsh and the Minister of the Interior being to blame for it. It was not closed, and never was.

By the Commissioner:

Q. That is hardly evidence.—A. That explains why I took the steps I did; the facts I know are very little. These claims were applied for by clients of mine, 16B.—two claims, I think, 16A and 16B, below Lower Discovery. My clients were refused record at the gold commissioner's office.

Q. Who were they?—A. I think one of the names was Fillion; the papers are at Ottawa.

Q. That is the trouble with these cases; the papers are not here, so that we are completely in the dark about them.—A. I might explain why it is. I asked them to take the application at the office and I would send the copies to Ottawa, if they wouldn't grant the ground, and they said if I put them on the shelf they would pitch them off, although I was treated with more courtesy than other people. There were quite a number of claims at that time, and when we came to one Bolton said they covered this 16B. I am not so sure that it did. He had written on the face something like this: "This claim will not be granted unless especially granted by the Minister of the Interior." There was one and he said he would not write anything on it. He said that the claim belonged to Alex. McDonald. I thought he was telling the truth, so I asked him if Alex. McDonald had staked the claim, and he said, no; and I asked him whether he was so poor the government had helped him out. He said, no, he had a check or two. He said he had acquired a claim on Dominion which didn't turn out—I think these were his words—and the government had given him this one, so I had no further talk with him.

Q. And he alleged Alex. McDonald staked it?—A. No, he said he didn't stake it. I sent the application to Ottawa.

Q. For your client?—A. For my client; if they were specially recommended by the Minister of the Interior.

Q. Did you get any reply?—A. No, I may say that from that time to this a reply would be about due now judging from the way I have been getting other mail. I think it is a terrible long time when you consider that it is nearly six months. My applications were made several months ago; it would take several months to get out and some time for consideration.

Q. Is that all you know?—A. Nothing further, but I know that McDonald has transferred the claims to other parties.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. What date did your clients make application and receive this information at the office?—A. I cannot say the exact date; before the 4th of September, 1898, I believe. I believe about the 25th of August.

Q. It may appear to be out of order, but I am anxious to help; I think Mr. Woodworth has got certain information which he declines to make public as to the condition of affairs and the way people were treated and how they felt, and we would be glad if he would make a further statement on all he knows in the matter.

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Mr. TABOR.—That depends on the date; was it before the 25th of August?

Dr. BOURKE.—He has already let it out.

Mr. WOODWORTH.—I said what it is, I am an advocate for Dr. Bourke in some other matters before the court; we have had private conversations in the course of our business, and he has said to me do you know of the existence of corruption in the gold commissioner's office. He asked me if I would tell him what they were. I would not; he told me he would make me before the royal commission. I said I wouldn't tell the royal commission, and he asked me why, and I will give the reason why. I went and asked these clients who told me some of the matters and had stated them to me so often that I almost knew them myself, and I asked them if they would go before the royal commission and they objected. I asked them to let me say what I knew of it and they wouldn't agree. My mouth is practically sealed; I am here as an advocate.

By the Commissioner :

Q. And you refuse to answer?—A. I wish to be perfectly frank; it is a trying case if I am to be dragged before this commission; if I were asked to defend a murderer and he told me how he committed a crime and what his reasons were, and I should be brought up before a royal commission and be forced to tell all he told me it would make it so that no such man could be defended. It is an important case.

Q. I will consider the matter and see whether or not your objection will stand?—A. If I am compelled to answer I will do so, but want to test the matter.

Q. If we can compel you to answer we will; if not, that ends it. I don't know to what extent you are privileged in that matter; I will take advice on it. There is no use wasting time discussing it now. Have you any knowledge of these facts other than as a solicitor?

Dr. BOURKE.—Is there a clerk in your office that can give information?

The COMMISSIONER.—Have you any information other than a solicitor?

Mr. WOODWORTH.—I cannot bring anything to mind as a solicitor, in which I have. If I had, I would be very glad to answer because my feelings have been outraged in the way in which things have been done; it is an awkward situation for me.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is an awkward situation for me; the public may not understand this; if I don't force you to tell what you know they will think I am in the swim as much as the rest. I will take the matter into consideration and advise on it.

Dr. BOURKE.—Can we have Mr. Woodworth's clerk? What is his name Mr. Woodworth?

Mr. WOODWORTH.—My clerk will have instructions to answer no questions that he acquired through my business, or any secrets that he may have learned in connection with my office except anything that he may know himself. I will claim for him the same privileges that I have for myself.

By the Commissioner :

Q. That is another question I will have to take advice on. Who is your clerk?—A. There is Mr. Victor H. Smith; I have had several clerks in my office.

Q. How long has Mr. Smith been in your employ?—A. He was taken in after I got well from my illness, so that it would be in 1899.

Q. He would likely be useless?—A. Unless something he knows himself.

Dr. BOURKE.—About some claim on Hunker, eh?

Mr. WOODWORTH.—You had better ask him.

Dr. BOURKE.—Have him subpoenaed, Dr. Brown; if the commission cannot get anything more out of you, I don't think I can.

The COMMISSIONER.—If we want any more we will send for you.

Mr. WOODWORTH.—I think it is a matter that concerns the whole bar and would like to see the matter investigated.

The COMMISSIONER.—You can advise with your learned brethern and I will with the legal adviser.

Mr. WOODWORTH.—I wouldn't mind serving a short term of imprisonment if I am wrong.

ALEXANDER MCFARLANE, being called and sworn, testified as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Mr. McFarlane, about this claim "16" below Discovery on Dominion, you have said that this ground was never paid for?—A. No, it was a grant from the government.

Q. About the claim he bought from Mr. Clair, was that paid for?—A. No, he bought it from me.

Q. Was it ever paid for?—A. Part of it.

Q. How much?—A. One thousand dollars.

Q. Did you give any of it back?—A. No, he bought it for thirty-five hundred dollars;—one thousand cash, part in notes, and part on bed-rock. The notes I turned over to Petcher. I think the claim was "13" below upper. I know something about "18", it was Clair's claim, I bought it from Clair for twenty-eight hundred dollars, and sold to McDonald for thirty-five hundred. He paid one thousand dollars cash to me and I paid Clair one thousand. He gave notes for \$1,550,—and the balance on bed-rock. I think the sale went through in November—in November 1897, the whole thing. Shortly before I went outside he came to me one day and told me that there was another owner to that claim.

Q. Who?—A. Alexander McDonald; I said I thought that was unfortunate. He asked me to pay back the money and return the note. I returned one of the notes and said the others were out of my possession, and I would instruct the holders of the notes not to turn them over to any body, so that if Alexander McDonald did not get anything out of it he wouldn't lose anything. I told him that as far as the thousand dollars was concerned the matter was settled, and if he got no claim we would return him that. A few days before he went out this last time I spoke to him again about it, and he told me he had never received any compensation from the government and he was going to Ottawa about it. After I found out about this I put him down for a liar——

By the Commissioner :

Q. It was not a case of forgetfulness?—A. No.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. You didn't return the thousand dollars?—A. No; I returned him one of the notes I had, and the other notes were in such a shape that none of them could be turned over to innocent holders. McDonald simply paid one thousand dollars; in fact he broached me on the subject and wanted to get this thousand dollars, alleging he got nothing. He told me point blank that he got nothing, so I hope he doesn't get the claim.

By the Commissioner :

Q. That remains to be decided?—A. He doesn't deserve any sympathy.

DR. BOURKE.—I am glad you made that unguarded remark, but my opinion is of the matter that it should have been sifted to find out if he paid out this money to that amount; it was not right to——

The COMMISSIONER.—You are here to state the facts.

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A. I have no objection; I am stating the facts. And Alex. got a present of that claim.

Mr. McFARLANE.—Of course the authorities did not know that he had this money; they were not to blame I suppose.

Dr. BOURKE.—I thank you very much. Will you have Mr. Fawcett recalled?

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. (To Mr. McFarlane) If this claim is substituted for the other claim you will try to get your money?—A. You bet.

Dr. BOURKE.—I want to ask Mr. Fawcett if he took steps to see that Mr. McDonald was to be at no loss. Did he protect his interests?

Mr. FAWCETT.—In what way, I don't understand you?

Mr. TABOR.—Can we go on?

Dr. BOURKE.—Allow me to bring it up to-morrow morning?

The COMMISSIONER.—I am quite willing it should be deferred; you may bring it up again.

DAWSON CITY, 13th February, 1899.

WM. OGILVIE, Esq.,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

SIR,—I beg to charge Mr. Thomas Fawcett, late gold commissioner, with having permitted The Klondike Goldfields Co., Ltd., to avoid payment of miner's license permitting them through their servant, Mr. J. J. McLaren, record and deal with claims No. 49 above Bonanza, 58 Hunker, $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 16 on Sulphur below, No. 11, 12 & 13 Star Gulch, 21 Bryant Creek, 2 Moosehide, $\frac{1}{8}$ share 5 Eldorado, bench, $\frac{1}{8}$, 81 Bonanza below, and with extending unusual privileges to the said company (not conceded to miners generally) and contrary to the mining regulations—by grouping aforesaid claims, and also with extending a similar privilege to the claims of Messrs. Healy & Constantine.

Further, with not satisfying himself that the work for representation had been carried out, with refusing record of restaking above mentioned claims, stating that he would protect the owners and prevent such record whilst he was gold commissioner. It will be necessary to have a summons served on Mr. Alexander McFarlane, Bank Building, 3rd street, as a witness, and also to notify him to preserve and retain in his custody any documents as well as notes, decrees or copies of same, of whatever description, having any reference to or mention of transactions of business of any kind between or relating to the Klondike Goldfields, Limited, and the New Goldfields of British Columbia, and Mr. J. J. McLaren, James Dougherty, Frederick Morton Stevens and any other person or persons, and any or either of them relative to or in any way concerning the aforesaid claims.

I also request that a summons as witness, and a similar notice as to documents, &c., to be sent on Mr. J. J. McLaren, lately resident of Mr. Pat Galvin's meat store, first avenue.

Also that a similar summons and notice as to documents be served on the manager Bank British North America here. I request that a similar notice as to documents be served on Mr. Thomas Fawcett and particularly with reference to the claims of Messrs. Healy and Constantine and any letters private or otherwise he may have received from any government officials in relation thereto.

I have also to request that I be furnished with an order to permit of all original documents and books of whatever kind and copies of same relative to the aforesaid claims, as well as any correspondence, notes, dairies or letters or copies of same in any way relating to the hereinbefore mentioned claims and parties, and particularly with respect to any correspondence with the government on the subject of grouping placer claims, whether in the possession of the gold commissioner or any other official in the Yukon district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISIDORE McWM. BOURKE, M.D.

(Extract from a letter dated Dawson, 16th February, 1899.)

WM. OGILVIE, Esq.

Commissioner, Yukon District.

However, I add to my charges that Mr. Fawcett did with regard to them wilfully deviate from the instructions in the mining regulations, that he was unfair and unjust in the matter of restaking claims specified, that he used his official powers for the benefit of friends, the parties mentioned, and to the prejudice of free miners.

ISIDORE McWILLIAM BOURKE.

(Extract from a letter dated Dawson, 21th February, 1899.)

SIR,—In my letter to you of the 16th, please read instead of "However, I add to my charges that Mr. Fawcett did with regard to them wilfully manipulate his powers, real and assumed, and did wilfully deviate from the mining regulations, that he was unfair and unjust in the matter of restaking claims specified, and that he used his official powers for the benefit of friends and to the prejudice of free miners," the following: However, add to my charges that Mr. Fawcett did wilfully manipulate his powers, real and assumed, and did wilfully deviate from the instructions in the mining regulations, that he was unfair and unjust in the matter of restaking claims and otherwise, and that he used his official powers for the benefit of friends and to the prejudice of free miners.

ISIDORE McWILLIAM BOURKE.

Mr. TABOR.—As to this letter you are going to put in ?

Dr. BOURKE.—I think it should be on record, the charges I made in three different letters. I don't think there is any occasion to have them read; I think these letters might be put on record.

Mr. TABOR.—I don't understand such requests; if these are public charges they should be—

Dr. BOURKE.—I have no objection at all.

The COMMISSIONER.—They will accompany the report to Ottawa.

Dr. BOURKE.—There are some things in these letters that I don't want to read again. The case is now, as far as I can see, the question of the royalty in the case of Alex. McDonald.

Mr. TABOR.—I would like to have a complete record of 16A produced in court.

The COMMISSIONER.—This claim of Alex. McDonald's.

Mr. TABOR.—Yes and also the other claims ?

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett will look after that.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Yes, sir.

Dr. BOURKE.—I would like to ask Mr. Fawcett a few questions in connection with the royalty; I will ask that the papers be produced in court. Mr. Senkler was asked to produce these documents; I was not allowed to examine them in his office. I handed your letters to Mr. Senkler and asked him if he would look for the papers.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I might say I had two copies of the Order in Council; I loaned one, but didn't receive it back, and the other I gave to Dr. Brown.

Dr. BOURKE.—Allow me to explain. Would Mr. Fawcett tell us, in as few words as possible, what were his powers here as gold commissioner, and let them be put on record.

Mr. FAWCETT.—They were unlimited, as far as I know, as to the administration of the Act.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Then, Mr. Fawcett, am I to consider that your powers were unlimited for evil as well as for good. If you did wrong, were your powers unlimited ? I have

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reason for asking for this; it is not a joking question at all?—A. I don't think any one had unlimited powers to do evil.

Q. You were told in this letter that as long as you didn't do anything exceedingly bad, Smart and the others would support you?—A. That was a private letter, and whoever allowed Dr. Bourke to have access to that letter, which was a private letter from the surveyor general, is culpable. It is a very serious matter.

The COMMISSIONER.—He got a letter to look up papers himself. I don't know what letters he looked at. Mr. Senkler objected to his doing so, saying that he was looking over papers not relating to the question.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Wait until I make a further explanation.

Dr. BOURKE.—I beg to state that the only papers I saw were two files of letters handed to me by Mr. Senkler. I was given two files, and two only. I was not extended the courtesy to sit at a table, and I took a bench. I did nothing wrong.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Senkler says that Dr. Bourke was looking over papers that did not concern him. He said you were looking over papers that you had no right to.

Dr. BOURKE.—I will have that brought out, that he put an impediment against me. I don't see how you can be justified, whether in a private or public letter, that you can do wrong to a certain extent.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't care whether it is private or public, the letter will bear me out that I was not allowed to do anything wrong. The letter referred to is written by Captain Deville. It was not given to me as instructions.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Was it a private letter?—A. It was a private letter from the surveyor general to me. He was my chief. He was a gentleman for whose opinion I had great respect. These were references to matters of administration for which there were no provision in the regulations. At that time, besides being gold commissioner, I had the powers of administration in my appointment.

Dr. BOURKE.—You had great powers, I think, from that letter?

The COMMISSIONER.—Allow Mr. Fawcett to complete his statements.

Mr. TABOR.—I understand Mr. Senkler objected to Dr. Bourke on the ground that he had no authority to go into that office.

The COMMISSIONER.—If I wanted documents, I would have to summon them in the regular way.

Dr. BOURKE.—I don't object, but I don't want my name brought in as having done anything wrong.

The COMMISSIONER.—I asked Dr. Bourke to say what particular things he wanted. I sent a letter to Mr. Senkler to hunt these letters up. Mr. Senkler is a very busy man. Since the rush of mails, the officials have had more than they could do. There is great difficulty in getting some documents, as some of them are not here.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The letter not being official, it would not be right to make it public. It was a private letter giving me advice.

Dr. BOURKE.—I have got extracts from that letter, sir. I asked that the letter be handed to you, and asked for a copy to be produced in court. Well, sir, I will ask that the letter be impounded.

The COMMISSIONER.—When did you first see this letter?

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. The first time I made the inspection on your order. Was that concerned with any charge you had laid before me?—A. Certain matters before the 25th.

Q. Was it connected with any specific charge you made?

Mr. FAWCETT.—No, sir.

Dr. BOURKE.—There was a distinct statement about the royalty. The letter said that the royalty should be collected weekly.

Mr. FAWCETT.—That is Mr. Smart's letter.

Dr. BOURKE.—I initialed this letter. He suggested that the royalties be collected weekly. That was a letter on the official file—open to the public—that is not a private letter.

Mr. FAWCETT.—No, that is not a private letter, that is among my instructions; in the other letter the surveyor-general heard it in a letter that these regulations had been passed.

Dr. BOURKE.—You will see earlier in that letter, sir—

Mr. FAWCETT.—You will see that it speaks of certain regulations he thought was passed.

The COMMISSIONER.—Will you read it, Doctor?

Dr. BOURKE.—I don't think; it is something—

Mr. FAWCETT.—It is not the letter I thought he referred to. There is nothing in that letter.

The COMMISSIONER.—No quarrelling in court.

Mr. TABOR.—I am going to raise the point of the 25th of August. I want to know if this charge is prior or subsequent to the 25th of August?

Dr. BOURKE.—It is prior.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Is this the royalty question?—A. Yes; the letter is of the 25th of July.

Mr. TABOR.—I might as well object to anything occurring after the 25th of August.

Mr. BUTEAU.—Can we hear this letter; I would like to hear it?

The COMMISSIONER.—(After reading Mr. Deville's letter.) There is nothing particularly objectionable for the public to hear. I will read it aloud.

Dr. BOURKE.—May I ask questions as you read?

(Private.)

26th July, 1897.

THOMAS FAWCETT, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner,
Dawson City,
Yukon District, N.W.T.

DEAR MR. FAWCETT,—You have learned by this time of the tremendous excitement created by the arrival of the Yukon steamers; it is not confined to America, but is universal, and is the general topic of conversation the world over. The least scrap of news from the Yukon is eagerly scanned by the public, and it was a disappointment to me not to receive anything from you and only a few words from Ogilvie. I am glad to hear that you have safely arrived, and also that Ogilvie had not yet left. His assistance will be invaluable to you in the difficult circumstances in which you are placed.

As I expected, the people over there are much exercised about you; as they put it, the question is whether they are going to "run" you or whether you will "run" them. I hope you have dissipated their doubts by this time.

What is to become of the crowd now rushing to the Yukon, and what will happen during the winter, is a matter of great concern and anxiety to the minister and myself. I had long conversations with him on the subject; we will try to open a way for people to come out during the winter, but the time is so short that we may not succeed. He often questioned me about you, and seemed relieved when I told him that you and Ogilvie were our two best men, and that our business was safe in your hands.

There are two rules which, from my experience of the service, I would advise you to adopt.

First. Never ask for rulings from the department; make them yourself. When a matter comes before you which is provided for in the law or regulations, you cannot be much wrong in adhering to the law. If not provided for, make the ruling yourself; report it to the department with your reasons, and act upon it at once. You

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will perceive that this course has many advantages. In the first place, the ruling will be more satisfactory to you, and is more likely to be right than if made here. In the next place, it will be more satisfactory to the public, because there will be no delay, and you may tell those who are not pleased that they can if they like apply to Ottawa to have your ruling reversed, but that in the meantime you will be governed by it. Unless you are very far wrong, and I do not think that possible, you may be sure that Mr. Sifton and Mr. Smart will stand by you.

The second rule is never to ask for instructions. If there is time, report what you think necessary to do and propose doing, giving your reasons; it is almost sure to be approved. If you have not time, do what you think necessary without waiting for instructions, but report at once to the department. Of course, I am not giving you instructions, but merely advice.

We will want a very full report for publication next year. I am sending you by this mail a copy of Carlyle's report on British Columbia, which may give you some ideas for making your own report. Put in plans, sketches and anything necessary.

Another thing needed is to improve our maps of the district. By cross-examining prospectors, you might obtain considerable information.

I am sending you twenty-five copies of our Yukon pamphlet. The maps in it may prove useful.

When you write to us, do not forget to put in a few words about Landerkin. I will communicate them to his father and he will be pleased.

28th JULY, 1897.

Since writing the above I have received your letter of the 16th ultimo; strangely enough it arrived several days after letters dated the 22nd. I note what you say respecting the renewal fee of \$100, but the objection does not impress me as a very strong one. If a man cannot make \$100 out of his claim to pay the renewal, I would think that he need not take a license; nobody will jump him.

Now for the news. Since you left I have continued to urge action upon all of Ogilvie's recommendations, and I am glad to say that council have at last taken up the matter in earnest, so much so that some of the decisions are rather unexpected.

They are:—

1. Eighty mounted policemen to be drafted out of the force in the North-west Territories and sent immediately to the Yukon district.

2. Sufficient buildings for their accommodation to be erected and sufficient supplies procured.

3. A post at the most convenient point north of the 60th parallel Lake Tagish to be established, well equipped with proper accommodation; about twenty men to be stationed there. The other policemen to be stationed at points where it may hereafter be decided that their services will be effectual.

4. A monthly mail route shall be established; shelter shall be erected at a distance of fifty miles apart, if necessary. The necessary dogs and supplies to be purchased. The road to be chosen by the surveyor general and the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police, subject to the approval of the minister.

5. Estimates of the cost of construction of telegraph lines; narrow gauge railway and wagon road to be procured at once over the route from the head of Lynn Canal to the waters connected with the Yukon, also as to navigation of Lynn Canal in winter.

6. Provisions for registration of titles under the Territories Real Property Act, and appointment of registrar to be made at once.

There are two more recommendations which I have not on my copy. One of them I forgot, but the other one is to reserve every alternate claim to the government.

The newspapers further say that a royalty of 10 per cent is to be collected on the claims yielding not more than \$500 and 20 per cent upon those yielding more than \$500. I did not see that in the list of council's recommendations, and it may simply be a newspaper's yarn.

The policemen are to start at once and will build their own posts over the mail road. McArthur will indicate the way over the coast range and locate the road to Fort Selkirk, marking it so that it may be followed in winter.

The Mounted police post is to be between Lakes Tagish and Marsh, and to be connected by telegraph with Skagway. I hardly think that the telegraph will be built this year.

A magistrate is to be appointed; he will probably be also registrar.

The grant of \$2,000 of the provincial government for the Stikeen Teslin road has been wasted upon the old Hudson's Bay trail via Tahltan River, which we know to be impracticable, and as we will spend all our money upon the winter road nothing will be done this year in the direction of Teslin Lake.

I would like to have some good characteristic photographs for illustrating your next report. They should show not only the places of interest but also mining scenes. With a winter mail I suppose there will be no difficulty in forwarding the report so that it may be published early in the spring. Make it very full and give all the information you can.

Sincerely yours,
E. DEVILLE.

P.S.—Just heard from Ryley that the changes in the mining regulations are correctly stated. The royalty is to be collected weekly.

30th July, 1897.

(Memorandum.)

Re winter communication with the Yukon District.

The object which it is desired to accomplish is, in the first place, to keep open mail communication during the winter by dog trains, and in the second place, to provide if possible shelter at intervals along the road so as to enable people to come out of the country.

Our knowledge of the district is too imperfect and the present condition of affairs there too unfavourable, to permit definite instructions being given; it is an absolute necessity for the success of the undertaking that the choice of the route, the selection of the posts and everything else be left entirely to the discretion of the officer in charge.

According to our information it would appear that the route along the river is objectionable because it is too long and because the ice is too rough and the valley too much broken for travelling. It seems preferable that the trail should strike for the open country inland after crossing the coast range, having for objective point Fort Selkirk or some point lower down the Yukon.

The crossing of the coast range in winter is the dangerous part of the trip. It is said that the storms are terrific and a man who is caught runs the risk of losing his life unless he can reach shelter in a short time.

The most direct route is through Dalton's pass, but if our information can be relied upon, the height is about 5,000 feet and a glacier at the top is the mark of a heavy snow-storm. Whether such a pass would be practicable in winter is extremely doubtful.

A pass up the main Chilkat landing to the head of Lake Arkell, is said to be used by Indians and may be found favourable.

Another alternative is the White Pass, Captain Moore is said to have completed the trail to the head of Lake Bennett so that cattle and horses can be driven over. Dr. Dawson reports an Indian trail from the west arm of Lake Bennett to Lake Arkell. Should these reports prove correct, the White Pass, in the light of our present knowledge, appears the most favourable for the following reasons:—

1. The dangerous crossing of the coast range is only 19 miles against 70 or more by any of the Chilkat Passes. Once on the north side of the range a dry climate with light snow-fall makes travelling comparatively easy.

2. Arrangements could be made with Captain Moore and the other parties interested in opening the road to erect shelter for travellers and keep depots of provisions thus relieving the government from this part of the work.

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A post might easily be established at the foot of Lake Arkell which may be reached with pack horses over the Chilkat Pass and Dalton's trail, or by going up the Tahkeens with a boat or across from Lake Bennett if a trail can be opened. Of course if no trail can be opened, there is no need of a post.

From the foot of Lake Arkell to the Yukon below Fort Selkirk would be 180 miles. Whether time would permit to put up shelter there is not certain. Even without such shelter, it is believed that communication being assured between the coast and the foot of Lake Arkell, the trip to Fort Selkirk or below would not present any serious difficulty.

This scheme cannot be carried out without at least 24 pack horses and they would have to be forwarded immediately. Should the scheme prove impracticable, the horses will be useful for packing supplies over the pass. Indeed from recent reports, it appears that no freight will be moved from Dyea unless pack horses are imported.

Mr. McArthur must by this time have a tolerably complete knowledge of the topography of the coast range and will be available to locate a trail in any direction desired.

E. DEVILLE,
Suvveyor General.

Mr. FAWCETT.—These are not instructions but merely advice.

The COMMISSIONER.—That was a private letter giving private advice to Mr. Fawcett.

Dr. BOURKE.—What is your explanation of your running the country or they would run you?

Mr. TABOR.—I don't see what this has to do with the case.

Dr. BOURKE.—I think we want to get at the facts.

Mr. TABOR.—It is an highly irrelevant question and should be ruled out.

Dr. BOURKE.—As a matter of fact there is an opinion given here—"Don't nail his ears to the pump" and unless you do something very wrong indeed you may be sure of support here. That is what it means. What construction do you put upon that Mr. Fawcett, do you feel safe in what you did?

The COMMISSIONER.—You are wandering considerably.

Dr. BOURKE.—What effect had that?

Mr. FAWCETT.—None whatever.

Dr. BOURKE.—I would ask that this letter be impounded in court; this letter I think which was written in July, 1897.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The letter did not reach me till the latter end of February.

The COMMISSIONER.—Written in July, 1897 and reached you in February, 1898.

Dr. BOURKE.—As to the royalty; what regulations did you make as to the collection of royalty? You were here with full powers.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The regulations were posted up.

Dr. BOURKE.—I have never seen them. Can you give us a rough substance of what they were? How often was it collected?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Every two weeks. Twice a month on Bonanza and Eldorado, and one on Hunker.

Q. Any exception made by you to that rule?—A. None.

Q. None whatever, not even in the case of Alex. McDonald?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether McDonald paid his royalty money?—A. I don't know. The inspectors looked after that, and Major Walsh. I made the rules for the collecting of the royalty, but the collecting was looked after by the government.

Q. Did you receive a letter on the 20th of July?—A. There was one on file, yes.

Q. Do you remember last Monday in court saying in substance as follows:—That you knew McDonald had not paid all his royalty?—A. Yes, I didn't know how much.

Q. Do you remember the contents of that letter?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember that McDonald has until next May?—A. The letter is the proper evidence; the letter is in court.

Q. I would like to know if McDonald got an extension of time—

Mr. TABOR.—I object, Mr. Commissioner, to the question. I would like to have the letter produced.

Dr. BOURKE.—I want the letter produced. Did he write to you?

Mr. FAWCETT.—He sent a letter to me. I think this is something that he wrote (Mr. Fawcett looking for the letter) I fail to find the letter, and it is my impression that they did write to me at this time. I have not a copy of it.

Mr. TABOR.—I wish all the letters to be put in.

Dr. BOURKE.—Now, Mr. Fawcett, I wish you would consider very carefully the answers you are going to make. When you were asked the other day as to the amount Alex. McDonald was indebted, don't you think it was your duty to give the court full information, to the extent as far as you know as to what had been granted to Alex. McDonald? You knew of that letter, Mr. Fawcett—

Mr. FAWCETT.—That letter states it was granted.

Dr. BOURKE.—He was given an extension of time from September to May, 1899. You might have told the whole truth.

Mr. TABOR.—Mr. Fawcett was going to give that when it came up.

The COMMISSIONER.—Colonel McGregor mentioned the matter the other day, and I said we would go into that matter later.

Dr. BOURKE.—On Monday I was referring to (I will refer to the shorthand's notes as to Mr. Fawcett's evidence). On that occasion I think I challenged Mr. Fawcett as not giving the court his entire knowledge.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The court has had the information before.

Dr. BOURKE.—The court has everything in its purview; you are bound to state everything you know. The whole truth in all that you are asked.

Mr. TABOR.—I would like to know what Dr. Bourke is trying to get at?

The COMMISSIONER.—I am waiting to hear that myself.

Mr. TABOR.—What charge is Mr. Fawcett being examined on, and up to what date are the questions asked of him?

The COMMISSIONER.—I have no recollection of these questions having been raised by Colonel McGregor.

Mr. TABOR.—I object to this taking up the time of the commission.

The COMMISSIONER.—If Dr. Bourke ignores all that has been said heretofore let him examine him now.

Dr. BOURKE.—I have had it pointed out that Mr. Fawcett is willing and anxious to tell all he knows.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I am willing to try now.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. You know of this letter from Mr. Walsh to you, and you know that Alex. McDonald got time. I suppose there is no other case like this?—A. No, not that I know of.

Q. No other case of extension?—A. I don't know; this is the only case that came under my notice.

The COMMISSIONER.—You might explain by what process and what authority the two mining recorders were authorized to collect the royalty, and how the matter was taken out of your hands. Explain that shortly and I think it will facilitate matters.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I think there is a letter some place that I have from Major Walsh asking me to give the mining inspectors full instructions with reference to the collection of royalty. These instructions were given in writing and rules were pasted up. They were subsequently changed by Major Walsh after he arrived from Bennett.

Dr. BOURKE.—So that now the gold commissioner is the man to hold responsible for these rules?

The COMMISSIONER.—According to an Order in Council, I will state for your information that Major Walsh had power to amend the mining regulations.

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Mr. FAWCETT.—After his arrival he relieved me of the duty of looking after the royalty; he took charge of it himself?

Dr. BOURKE.—That was very good of him; it is very good that these things should be threshed out, thoroughly. Are you aware of the case of Jenkin Llewellyn?

Mr. FAWCETT.—No. I have heard of it.

Q. Do you know that he was an innocent man imprisoned for not paying royalty, while that rich man Alex. McDonald was let go? Is that the way justice should be discharged? It is well that this should be investigated.

Mr. TABOR.—I was counsel for Mr. Llewellyn; he was not put in prison for not paying royalty; I am making this statement as his solicitor. He was exonerated on that case, and the reports were false, anyway, until he made a false statement, but he had paid all his royalty and was let out. I don't want these misleading statements to go abroad.

Dr. BOURKE.—Did Alex. McDonald get an extension of time until 1899?

The COMMISSIONER.—The matter has been reported long ago to Ottawa to find out how much royalty he owes, as we can't find out.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. As far as you are concerned I am sure that everything has been done properly, but in this case what the public are interested in is in knowing who allowed these things to be done in this way?—A. You see Major Walsh had power to amend the mining regulations, and you heard Mr. Fawcett's statement that Major Walsh took the power out of his hands and ordered these matters.

Dr. BOURKE.—I want this to go on record, and ask that this letter in which Major Walsh hurriedly referred to McDonald's difficulties to meet his engagements. I want the government to know McDonald's position as a practical speculator; a man who holds government royalty to speculate with while a poor man who cannot pay for his sluice-boxes is locked up.

The COMMISSIONER.—The government knows that months ago.

Dr. BOURKE.—The public want to know.

The COMMISSIONER.—The government have been asked if there is any way to fix the amount of royalty due by Alex. McDonald.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I asked Mr. Dougherty the same thing.

The COMMISSIONER.—We can collect it; it is a simple matter if you know the amount.

Dr. BOURKE.—Then the innocent purchaser will suffer; I would like to call Mr. Jenkin Llewellyn, sir.

(Confidential.)

DAWSON CITY, N.W.T., 20th July, 1898.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, Esq.,
Dawson City, N.W.T.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter of to-day with regard to the royalty and the manner in which it would affect your interests if collected at once. I fully realize the value of all your mining interests and of the work you have devoted to their development, and also appreciate the fact that besides expending large sums of money in this way, you have also reinvested largely in this territory, instead of simply removing the gold from the mines and sending it outside.

I believe from what you say, and from what I have learned from other sources, that to insist on the payment of the royalty on your total output at once might be embarrassing to you.

I am sure the Canadian government recognize the value of your services in developing the country. I would not care to do anything which might seriously interfere with you.

I do not see anything unreasonable in your proposition to pay one-half of the royalty in September next and the other half in May, 1899. I will write the gold

commissioner instructing him that you are to have the time mentioned in which to make your payments.

I am yours truly,

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner of the Yukon.

(Confidential.)

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

DAWSON, 22nd July, 1898.

THOMAS FAWCETT, Esq.,
Gold Commissioner, Dawson.

DEAR SIR,—I inclose a copy of a letter I am forwarding to Mr. Alexander McDonald, in reply to a communication from him applying for an extension of time for the payment of royalties due by him this season. You will please be guided in accordance therewith, and give the necessary instructions to the inspectors of mines.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALSH,
Commissioner, Yukon District.

DAWSON, 22nd July, 1898.

HON. J. MORROW WALSH,
Commissioner of the Yukon District,
Dawson.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of to-day, inclosing copy of a letter forwarded by you to Mr. Alex. McDonald. I have noted the contents of said inclosed copy and will govern myself accordingly.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.

JENKINS LLEWELLYN SWORN.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. You have a claim on Gold Hill?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have owned a claim on Gold Hill?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At any rate there were certain steps taken against you, by the government, regarding the payment of royalty, and as a result of those steps you had to appear here in Dawson; and as a result of matters here you were discharged.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. What date?—A. About the 5th of December.

Dr. BOURKE.—I can't go against that. The facts are being concealed nevertheless.

Mr. TABOR.—The records are called upon.

The COMMISSIONER.—Did this happen before the 25th of August?

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. It was a case brought to illustrate this principle purpose. I am right. What time was he discharged?—A. Second of December, I paid the royalty.

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Q. And what was the dispute?—A. I started working the 17th of August, and done the last work on the first of December.

Q. It was about the royalty accruing after the 17th of August, that the dispute arose?—A. It was before the 25th of August.

Q. At any rate the facts are that the dispute arose about the payment of royalty, and the count went into the 17th of August; on that count we released it?—A. Yes, sir.

Dr. BOURKE.—I have had no question about this. I had no conversation with you. Be careful how you answer this question. Truly state your opinion. I understand that since this transaction of yours, that owing to this affair and other troubles, you have had to sell a valuable claim, and give it up.

Mr. TABOR.—I object. This is an arrangement between partners, and all that happened since the 25th of August.

The COMMISSIONER.—If that sale occurred after the 25th of August——

Mr. TABOR.—It occurred after the trial.

The COMMISSIONER.—The evidence is all on record.

Dr. BOURKE.—If I can't put in evidence——

The COMMISSIONER.—If you have the records of the case, they are a part of this case.

Dr. BOURKE.—I consider the evidence of this man very important, to show that man can be frightened out of his claim; that is the point.

The COMMISSIONER.—You have made no charge.

Dr. BOURKE.—If I have done anything wrong, your honour, you must excuse me.

The COMMISSIONER.—You must give notice, doctor. You must not spring things on us in this way.

Dr. BOURKE.—These points crept up. I have had little experience, and it is difficult for me, but I bow to your ruling.

Mr. TABOR.—This thing went through the police court. Mr. Llewellyn was committed for trial and honourably acquitted, and I don't think we should rake that up all, and, besides, it came off since the 25th of August, as the records of the court will show.

Dr. BOURKE.—Nobody is throwing any imputations on Jenkins Llewellyn for himself losing a claim in that way.

The COMMISSIONER.—Have you any objections to the facts produced, as an illustration of the principles?

Dr. BOURKE.—I wont press the point.

Mr. TABOR.—Mr. Llewellyn doesn't want it himself; the records are open; the whole thing happened after that day.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't see why we can't get at the facts from the records in court.

Dr. BOURKE.—I ask that they be produced as a part of this case.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Well, that isn't bringing any case against any one in the office.

Mr. LLEWELLYN.—No, I am making it against the parties who use your name, saying they had just left you, and that you told them so and so.

Dr. BOURKE.—Of course I can't go behind the 25th of August; you have ruled on that. This man has lost heavily through this matter.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1899.

Dr. BOURKE.—It has come to my notice since I was in court here that there are matters which should be brought to your notice concerning claims which should be held over—Bench claims opposite Nos. 18, 19 and 20, Eldorado. As far as the information has reached me, it appears that these were held over for certain parties; these parties were not in the country at the time they were recorded. I would like very much to have the person who is on No. 18, and who is present in Dawson, called and arrangements be made for the papers relating to these claims to be pro-

duced in court and Mr. Hurdman be told of the statements I have made and produce the original records.

The COMMISSIONER.—If you will submit it in writing, doctor——

Mr. TABOR.—If it occurred before the 25th of August.

The COMMISSIONER.—Do you believe there was any fraud or malfeasance connected with this matter?

Dr. BOURKE.—The matter of fraud is a very serious matter, as I take the English language from the dictionary; if a man charges fraud and cannot substantiate his charge, he exposes himself to a civil action.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't think it would, under the commissioner.

Dr. BOURKE.—I am only protected from criminal action as I understand it under the commission; I suppose there are people who would take action if I were to expose myself here. I have already intimated that there are people making charges here who were not called to make charges of fraud.

The COMMISSIONER.—I didn't say that you must charge fraud; malfeasance or wrongdoing of any kind, may be charged.

Dr. BOURKE.—From the letter that was read this morning it should be the rule; it was not wrong only as far as this matter is concerned. It is not for me to charge fraud; it is for this inquiry to judge. I don't pretend; I don't want to say that any man is guilty; it is only for you to——

The COMMISSIONER.—But the commission was to investigate the wrongdoing, not the official routine. The official routine may be all wrong, and we might admit that. But the question is as to the wrongdoing.

Dr. BOURKE.—I said nothing against official routine that I am aware of.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't think I am called upon to investigate official routine, and say this system was better than another.

Dr. BOURKE.—The facts of this case are, that Major Walsh's son, who was never in the country, and——

The COMMISSIONER.—Son never in the country? Never had one, I believe.

Dr. BOURKE.—It is a wise dog that knows his own father. I shouldn't be surprised if he had a son, from what I have heard of his conduct here.

The COMMISSIONER.—That's nothing.

Mr. TABOR.—These charges reflect seriously upon the character of people who are not present. They may be enigmatical in sense, but for that reason they are the more dangerous; they should be put forth in a specific way in writing, so that we could take them up and know what we are doing. Of course this commission has not the power to judge; it can only report to Ottawa its findings.

Dr. BOURKE.—I want no judgment; I don't expect it.

The COMMISSIONER.—If there is any reason to believe there is wrong-doing——

Dr. BOURKE.—I asked for a subpoena and that the documents connected with Nos. 18 and 20 should be produced. I cannot tell who has done wrong. I have been told, and I believe it was true, by different witnesses, that not two months' representation could be shown. I think, however, the facts will come out from the witnesses present here. You see I cannot be responsible; I want to put this evidence in.

The COMMISSIONER.—Subpœna the witnesses.

Dr. BOURKE.—The witness is here. I cannot be responsible for anything I hear.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You say you believe there is something wrong about it?—A. I can say I believe there is something wrong about it.

Q. Will you put that in writing?—A. Yes.

Mr. TABOR.—These questions coming out in open court are mere statements of hearsay. I don't think it is fair to mention all these things. If Dr. Bourke has statements to make let him put them in writing, and they will be investigated. It is easy for him to stand up in court and make these statements; they come out, every one hears it, and the rumour is started, and where is the end of it?

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The COMMISSIONER.—If this was an ordinary court of law he would not dare to say these things. I think, Dr. Bourke, you should make some definite statement. You can go as far as to say that you believe there is wrong doing. This making rambling statements of hearsay causes a good deal of unpleasantness and entails a great deal of work, and means perhaps nothing.

Dr. BOURKE.—May perhaps amount to nothing.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Any lawyer knows you would have to make charges specifically; you could not ramble all over the country. You would have to confine yourself to what you put in writing?—A. I will put these facts on record tonight; I am making these statements that they may go—

Q. Put your statements in writing. We require something with which to go on; and refrain from making a general rambling statement, because if you don't I will have to stop you.—A. Up to the present, however, I cannot feel I have been guilty—

The COMMISSIONER.—We will admit you haven't.

Dr. BOURKE.—I ask you to pull me up sharp if I say anything I should not say.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Galpin asked a question before adjournment.

Mr. GALPIN.—Mr. Commissioner, the question I wanted to ask I will ask now. It would have come properly after you had read that letter. I, like some other gentlemen present, feel very indignant that Mr. Fawcett should have such charges preferred against him in open court by Dr. Bourke's statements, and I was all on the *qui vive* on account of these statements which are brought out in the letter, because Dr. Bourke had said, I believe from the letter that he had in the office, that Mr. Fawcett's powers were unlimited for evil as well as for good, and read a private letter from the Surveyor-General in which it states "you may do anything so long as you do nothing very bad."

Dr. BOURKE.—I beg to state—

Mr. GALPIN.—Why make such statements and put us all on the *qui vive*; when the letter is read, it does not reflect on Mr. Fawcett at all. If there is any wrong doing I want it brought out, but I don't want to hear these rambling statements. I, for one, want to see something specific brought out, and that proved, and the guilty parties severely punished.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't want any more rambling statements of that sort.

Dr. BOURKE.—Well, you shut me up—you shut my mouth and pulled me up. On that point I must keep silent until to-morrow morning, but I object to this unpaid advocate coming into court—

The COMMISSIONER.—Make no reflections in court.

Dr. BOURKE.—When I am shut up from speaking myself and I sit down and the matter is deferred until to-morrow morning, you allow a gentleman to jump up and ask *ex-parte* questions.

The COMMISSIONER.—Dr. Bourke, be careful and don't make use of terms so stupid and foolish.

Dr. BOURKE.—I beg pardon; I am perfectly satisfied; I obey the directions.

Mr. GALPIN.—You are rather misleading us.

Dr. BOURKE.—If everybody comes here and is allowed to speak—

Mr. TABOR.—Mr. Galpin has stated his standing here, and he has stated that he appears in court on behalf of the miners' committee.

The COMMISSIONER.—His standing is all right.

Mr. GALPIN.—We want to hear something specific.

The COMMISSIONER.—He and Colonel McGregor are here in the interests of the miners' association.

Dr. BOURKE.—If Mr. Galpin is connected with that, I think a red-herring has been drawn across the course by these two men; moreover, the fact that Colonel McGregor was trying to get this out of my hands by his statements in court—

The COMMISSIONER.—They are not.

Dr. BOURKE.—These are two nice miners.

Mr. MCGREGOR.—You must—

The COMMISSIONER.—You must use proper language Dr. Bourke. If you don't behave yourself I will have to commit you for contempt.

Mr. MCGREGOR.—I have no connection with Mr. Galpin here, or anybody with regard to it. I only heard that question asked several times on the start and I didn't consult with anybody.

The COMMISSIONER.—Col. McGregor brought the question up without asking anybody. I told him then that the matter would be investigated further, and that I had already reported it to Ottawa to find out what Alex. McDonald owed the government.

Dr. BOURKE.—What I complained of is that when I make charges in writing, a gentleman pretending to represent the miners, stands up in open court and without putting his pen to paper is heard. He has no charge on paper. That gentleman raises a false scent, and advantage is taken of it to read the letter, and then state to me that this will be investigated and that the commissioner will take my place in investigating the charge.

The COMMISSIONER.—I told you I would investigate it. Mr. Galpin and Mr. McGregor made charges in writing.

Mr. GALPIN.—We heard so many rumours that we were determined to look into this matter. We are here in the interests of the miners; we signed the memorial, so you see we have something to do with this.

Mr. A. MCFARLANE.—I have been here a long time; surely to goodness something can be done. There is an attorney on one side, and if the miners' association have any representative let them speak through their advocate. I can't afford to stay here all day.

Mr. GROTSCHIER, called and sworn.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Mr. Grotschier, I believe you have been the agent for Morrison and McDonald?—A. Yes.

Q. Collected rents?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of any title they have to that property?—A. Never looked into the title.

Q. Are you aware of any title?—A. All I know about it is, Mr. Morrison told me he had rented the water front, and asked me if I would lease it out in lots, and collect rents.

Q. Did he rent the water front from the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Who were the representatives of the government he rented it from?—A. Well, that's a question I can answer only from information, and believe, as far as I know, the authorities were the land commissioner, Mr. Wade and Mr. Fawcett.

Q. What amount of that money has been paid to the government?—A. \$2,500 per month.

Q. What amount went to Morrison and McDonald, or other people?—A. I first want to know if you have got any right to inquire into that.

Q. I wish to elicit the fact that apparently, in this case, Morrison and McDonald are the lessees, but behind Morrison and McDonald were other parties; in fact it is hinted to me that officials are the real holders of the lease?—A. I am agent for these parties. I want to know if he has a right to ask me these questions. I don't know that I have a right to give out their private business. If compelled by the commissioner to answer, I will answer.

Q. We believe that. You say that money was distributed?—A. I am simply paying it over to Morrison and McDonald. I have my receipts.

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By the Commissioner :

Q. The question is, he wants to know to whom you paid the rents?—A. I paid Morrison until he left, and since then I have paid Findlayson, of the Bank of British North America. I think E. O. Findlayson.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Do you remember the statement being made of a government official taking a large sum of money for this water front, on the eve of his departure from this town?—A. I never saw any money paid to any officer of the government except to Mr. Willison, who gave his receipt for the rent.

Q. Do you swear you never told me personally, and you have repeated that down in the government house, and on the streets lately, correcting me as to the name of the person who admitted that?—A. Put your question in the right way. If I paid anything—

Q. Who was the person, and what was the man's name?—A. I told you one time that I was approached by McDonald, and he asked me to give him money. I said I had none. I had paid over the rent and had not collected any more. He said, I gave McGregor \$2,000. I said I have nothing to do with that; but that was Mr. McDonald's, not my doings.

Q. You swear distinctly?—A. When I say a thing, I know every word of what I say.

Mr. BOURKE.—I will have to ask that I be sworn.

Mr. GROTSCHIER.—That is what I told you.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Didn't you tell me that McDonald was quite angry when he found that this money was taken away?—A. Never.

Q. You are under the wrong impression?—A. I have a perfect memory on the point, you can depend on that. I know everything that is the truth; don't forget that, Dr. Bourke.

Q. McDonald told you he gave McGregor \$2,000?—A. Yes.

Q. If McDonald gave it out of his own pocket, he wouldn't tell you?—A. You will have to ask McDonald about that.

Q. Doesn't it appear very funny for you to say there was no more rent for him?—A. What I said was, I haven't got any more funds, because I hadn't collected any more. It was early in the month.

Q. What had you done with what you had received previously?—A. The first of the month I turned it over to Mr. Morrison, and I had not collected any since I turned it over.

Q. What month was that in? I will ask you to show me the receipt for the money?—A. Is he entitled to see the receipt, Mr. Commissioner?

Q. Did you pay over the sum of \$2,500 several months to the government?—A. Until a certain time—until you fellows commenced to kick and wouldn't pay your rent.

Dr. BOURKE.—Everybody knows that.

Mr. GROTSCHIER.—I wasn't going to advance it out of my own pocket.

Dr. BOURKE.—About this money you speak of, it appears to me that McDonald must have come to you, and you had known that McGregor had the \$2,000.

Mr. GROTSCHIER.—I believe every one in court understood it. I told you that I told Mr. McDonald I hadn't any more money on hand. I had paid \$2,500 to Bliss, who is in charge of the office there at present, and I had no more money on hand. Hadn't collected any more money. When Morrison came in a few days after, I had deals with him.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. The only time Alex. McDonald spoke to you about money was then ? You will admit that McDonald gave the \$2,500 ?—A. That's what McDonald told me ; yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did McDonald allege that that was payment on account of rent ?—A. That's what he said to me. I was instructed to pay it over there.

Dr. BOURKE.—My evidence is rebuttal, but if you think it is worth while, I don't want to press it on the court, but if you think it is worth while, I will put in my testimony against his.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Do you remember the last occasion when I had difficulty in court here with Morrison and McDonald ? I asked you why they had two sets of solicitors, and you stated the reason why. Do you remember the reason why ?—A. Yes.

Q. What was that reason ?—A. That they had two sets of solicitors ? I considered that it was necessary, that's all.

Q. It was you that considered the second set necessary ?—A. You are going at something that you have no business to.

Q. Why was that necessary—

The COMMISSIONER.—Is that relevant ?

Dr. BOURKE.—It is very relevant. I am at a great disadvantage. As far as I am informed, there are other parties behind Morrison and McDonald enjoying the fruits of this water front. That is what it means to me. I want to know who these parties are. I want to throw light on that question.

Mr. GROTSCHIER.—Go on and find out for yourself ? I told you who distributes the money.

Mr. TABOR.—I don't want to interrupt, but I wouldn't like to see this question of Dr. Bourke's put in for many reasons. It is irrelevant. He can get information as to Mr. Grottschier's knowledge in a direct way. He is not cross-examining Mr. Grottschier. He should put direct questions.

Mr. GROTSCHIER.—I will tell you what I know about what you asked me.

Dr. BOURKE.—I want to get at the truth ; that's all I want. I don't want to make any reflections upon you, or any one here. I want you to tell all you know about the matter. I want you to tell the whole truth. I want you to tell it under oath ; the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Mr. GROTSCHIER.—He asked me why I had two sets of solicitors. I thought Burritt & McKay very slow in getting these things in shape, and came to the conclusion to hurry the matter up ; and so it was done.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Who were the other solicitors ?—A. Clement, Pattulo & Ridley.

Q. You hadn't any other motive ?—A. That's all ; I had to hurry up and get done. If it stood until the first of May everything would be taken away, and we would be responsible to the government for the amount.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Does Mr. Findlayson distribute this money, as far as you know ?—A. I presume he does. I have an order from Morrison to pay the money over to him. I paid it over to him, with the exception of some on hand.

Q. You don't know what Findlayson done with it ?—A. I don't know what Findlayson does with it.

Dr. BOURKE.—That's all I want to know. We will have to have Mr. Findlayson.

The COMMISSIONER.—Put in your request in writing.

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Mr. TABOR.—Did Mr. Findlayson have anything to do with this matter prior to the 25th of August?

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Tabor objects to Mr. Findlayson being examined, unless he was connected with this prior to the 25th of August.

Mr. GROTSCHER.—I have a receipt, and I can inform your honour the first time I paid the money.

The COMMISSIONER.—You can subpoena Mr. Findlayson.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Do you in any way know anything about anybody having any pecuniary interests in the water front?—A. From hearsay. I have no evidence; nothing I can produce positively.

Q. Do you believe there were such people?—A. Oh, yes, I do.

By the Commissioner :

Q. If you had had any evidence, you would have given it to me long ago?—A. Yes, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—I think you have repeated about the same as you told me.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You say you believe there is. How can you believe that is only from hearsay?—A. There is one man here interested.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Who is he?—A. Morrison.

Q. Is any other person able to throw any light? Have you any reason to believe that there is any other person able to throw light on it?—A. No, I don't know.

Q. Any suspicion?—A. No, excepting Dougherty; that's the only one.

By the Commissioner :

Q. This Morrison, is he any relative of the other Morrison?—No; this is A. H. Morrison.

Q. What creek is he on?—A. 24 or 25 below upper, Dominion.

The COMMISSIONER.—It will take some days to get him.

Dr. BOURKE.—I asked to have subpoenas for Pattullo & Ridley.

The COMMISSIONER.—Do you think Messrs. Pattullo & Ridley know anything more than what they have learned through conducting these suits?

Dr. BOURKE.—I think they would be able to indicate, if they will, the parties behind Morrison and McDonald, and if they have been directed by them.

Mr. TABOR.—What they would give would be very little. Any knowledge they acquire would be through being employed as solicitors.

Dr. BOURKE.—I would like to see what they know, and what they don't know.

Mr. FAWCETT being duly sworn, testified as follows:—

Mr. TABOR.—Is this charge against Mr. Fawcett, this water front; is it a specific charge? I would like to have all these charges read; I am totally ignorant of them.

Dr. BOURKE.—It comes under clause 3 of the general charges charging that Messrs. Fawcett and Wade did abuse their position as government officials, by granting a lease of part of the public highway, known as the Dawson water front.

Mr. TABOR.—This involves a fine point in law. The letting of this water front, as far as I see, although I have not looked very thoroughly into the case. Dr. Bourke's charge of the abusing of their powers is a question for a court of law to decide.

Dr. BOURKE.—I was not making charges that he "manipulated his powers, real and assumed, and he wilfully deviated from the instructions in the mining regulations."

Mr. TABOR.—But I want the charge about the water front. He tells us he had his powers extended; you haven't mentioned the water front.

Dr. BOURKE.—He is charged with granting a part of the public highway, known as the water front, to Morrison and McDonald.

Mr. TABOR.—He never knew of this charge.

Dr. BOURKE.—We can put it off to any time you like.

Mr. TABOR.—Thursday, Friday and Monday, I shall be in court.

Dr. BOURKE.—It is for the commissioner to decide that.

The COMMISSIONER.—As Mr. Morrison is to be brought in from the creek, we might as well postpone this until we shall have more specific charges.

Mr. TABOR.—Because, Mr. Commissioner, people at Ottawa will be called upon to decide, and all the evidence will be taken down and transmitted to Ottawa on no charge.

The COMMISSIONER.—We have had a number of charges. One man put in a charge which the clerks took down, and when he came forward to explain it was withdrawn. Many people who had charges to make were not in a position to make them in regular form; they could not hire an attorney.

Mr. TABOR.—I would like to hear the charge, and to see the papers and evidence adduced on that charge.

Dr. BOURKE.—On the 9th April, by letter, Mr. Fawcett, in conjunction with Mr. Wade, granted improperly, or promised to grant, a lease of the public highway in Dawson. On a public high-road, known as First Avenue, in Dawson; surveyed and laid down as such by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, as surveyor, and approved by the Minister of the Interior, and granted to the public as such, and he, knowing the facts, Mr. Gibbons comes on that highway and divides that highway into lots, and rent is collected on them illegally; and, further, is collected illegally on them at the present date, and the government continued to collect that money for that.

Mr. TABOR.—I have no objection to that going in the charge.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Gibbons is at Stewart River; he went there on a petition from people to survey the town site; and to bring him down would be incurring a great expense, and seriously discommode the people there. His plan of survey, signed by himself is here, and is an authentic document. Don't think anybody will deny this. It can be produced under instructions.

Dr. BOURKE.—I would like to have that produced.

The COMMISSIONER.—Will you want that plan?

Dr. BOURKE.—If it is admitted, I want the instructions.

The COMMISSIONER.—Suppose we produce the instructions, Mr. Fawcett will enlighten us on that subject.

Dr. BOURKE.—With reference to that letter of the 9th of April, to Morrison and McDonald, signed by Clark and Wade, I would like to have that letter read.

Mr. FAWCETT.—In explanation of this matter, I may add that at the time word had come in from Major Walsh, that he would return east without returning to Dawson, so that until the commissioner should be appointed, there would be no one except myself to represent the minister. Mr. Wade was here as Dominion land agent. After Major Walsh came in, of course, I was relieved of the duties of acting for the minister. Mr. Wade, as Dominion land agent, attended to all the terms of this letter, and for the minister I signed it.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. What authority had you to act?—A. I had authority to act for the Minister of the Interior.

Q. I would like that to-morrow. Are you aware it was a high road?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware that it was an indictable offence?—A. We will pass that over.

Q. This ground was unoccupied prior to that being leased. I want that question put with your permission. Nichol on High-ways says it is an indictable offence to grant obstructions in a public high-way. He is here as the minister's representative, and I will ask him now, although I know he is protected, and the government at Ottawa will protect him for what he did.

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The COMMISSIONER.—He has answered the question. He thought it was a high-way.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. He might know?—A. I don't know.

Mr. TABOR.—Only in a certain sense.

Dr. BOURKE.—I won't press the question. I believe that is the only way the public have of proceeding by indictments. Mr. Fawcett, I understand you to say that you wouldn't raise the question.

The COMMISSIONER.—If you raised this question, it might cut two ways. Mr. Fawcett's opinion, as to whether or not it is an indictable offence, is not a fact to be noted. Conditions might modify even that. Some people might be on and be indictable; and others on and not be indicted.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Are you aware of any other person having any interest, whatever, in this property; in any way receiving any money?—A. No.

Q. Were there not any other tenders made for this?—A. I think several. I don't remember what they were.

Q. Who decided the question of giving this to McDonald?—A. Mr. Wade; and, of course, I approved of this myself.

Q. There was an appearance of tenders, and you gave it to McDonald and Morrison without saying anything about the other tenders?—A. I heard that there were other tenders, but didn't know what they were. I know there was one for \$10,000.

Q. Did you know that McDonald and Morrison were the highest bidders?—A. I did as far as I know. It was represented to me that they were.

Q. Who represented that to you?—A. The land agent.

Q. Then you took no part except signing the lease?—A. Practically signing the lease.

The COMMISSIONER.—You signed it as for the minister of the interior; as administrator. The Dominion land agent reported to you, and you accepted his report, and signed it to make a legal lease.

Dr. BOURKE.—I believe I am correct in stating, that it isn't necessary for a lease of that sort to be signed by the lieutenant governor in council, and not by any other agent.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The lease makes provisions for that.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Is there a lease, Mr. Fawcett? Was there ever a lease?—A. I think there was no lease. There was an acceptance of the letter I wrote, with the conditions that it was a privilege of the government to withdraw this right, to retain the ground for the use of custom-houses and government offices. I don't know if there was another lease or not.

By the Commissioner :

Q. The whole transaction was rather informally carried out?—A. Yes; neither Mr. Wade nor myself had faith as to whether it would stand, or not, and that was the reason for the provision of granting a month's notice.

Q. Had you any notice that Ladue's application had been accepted?—A. None whatever.

Q. When did you learn that it had been accepted?—A. Not until fall. Not until about the time you came in. In fact, it was generally reported that it would not be.

Dr. BOURKE.—This high-road was practically leased to Morrison and McDonald, and the government collected their share of it.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Suppose I may say that the front was occupied, and the buildings moved back.

The COMMISSIONER.—It was occupied since Dawson was Dawson, and they were moved back 60 feet.

Dr. BOURKE.—That is very important; I am glad to have that evidence from you. If that is overhauled—

The COMMISSIONER.—They never had a right, but they settled there.

Mr. FAWCETT.—If I had had my way, I would have had it cleared off in the spring; that was my intention. People had been notified; part of them before Mr. Wade arrived, as Dominion land agent.

By the Commissioner :

Q. As a matter of fact, the front was occupied?—A. Yes.

Q. And then to what extent did they occupy the high-road?—A. There was quite a number of buildings on it.

Q. Were they ever removed at all?—A. Farther back to allow 60 feet.

Q. Then they were allowed to remain after that?—A. Yes, it was leased to them.

Q. They had no right. Never had?—A. Positively many of them refused to move.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. As I understand you, you swear that they remained there, and paid for remaining there?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you allow them there, and consider they had a right to remain?—A. They were allowed to remain until such time as the lease should be withdrawn.

Q. Were they so notified? Were they notified not to build on the bank?—A. The letter tells you that.

Q. They never saw the letter?—A. The conditions of each man's lease tells that.

Q. What about people who never signed a lease?—A. I can't tell now about them.

The COMMISSIONER.—I think you are trying to get evidence for your case, on the water front, Dr. Bourke.

Dr. BOURKE.—Small favours would be thankfully received.

Q. Did you have a letter from Mr. Wade, dated the 31st March, 1898?—A. He brought a letter to my office.

Q. Did you ever have that particular letter?—A. I don't know.

Q. I will ask you to produce your letter to Mr. Wade, of 1st April, 1898?—A. The only letter I have on my file is one of 9th April; the letter I read.

Q. There is a letter to Wade. I had a copy of it in the office the other day—the 1st of April. What was that about?—A. That was about the townsite above the cemetery.

Q. I would like Captain Hansen's letter of 28th July, to Major Walsh, with reference to the water front. Can you tell us what happened?—A. Major Walsh was in your office. It was one of the letters asked to be brought down to the office.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Is this letter in connection with the letting of the water front?—A. Yes.

Q. There was some correspondence about it. There was some steps taken to remove them. Steps were taken by the A. C. Co. Do you remember that was done?—A. I don't know; Major Walsh was here before that.

Dr. BOURKE.—I won't trouble you unnecessarily at all.

The COMMISSIONER.—We might have the letter.

Mr. TABOR.—I don't see how a letter of that sort can be of any use, if, as Mr. Fawcett says, Major Walsh was here.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I had nothing to do with the administration affairs at that time.

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Mr. TABOR.—I understood you, that Mr. Wade had powers over the Dominion land.

Mr. FAWCETT.—Mr. Wade had.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Mr. Wade's duties were to advise with you ; but did he have the deciding ?—A. Yes.

Q. Your duty was to sign ?—A. Yes, only to sign on Mr. Wade's advice.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you ever think you would be justified in refusing to act on Mr. Wade's advice ?—A. I thought not. Mr. Wade acted under Order in Council, and I had a right to bow to whatever he recommended would be right, and would be safe in so doing.

Q. You never thought you had a right to object to his course ?—A. No ; of course there was some things I wouldn't have done.

J. B. PATULLO, called and sworn, testified as follows :—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I want to ask you if you will tell the court, if you know of any one, other than Morrison and McDonald, having any interest in the water front in any way, or if any one instructed you to act for them ; or if you know of any person receiving any monetary consideration for it, excepting Morrison and McDonald ? Just make a short statement.—A. We only came into the case about two or three weeks ago, and subsequent to the parties acquiring the lease. As to any terms in the case, we only received instructions to collect rent. On that point, anything that I have received has been received as an attorney, and I think I must claim the privilege of an attorney, and refuse to disclose anything I have received from my clients. I think, however, what I say will indicate the position I stand in. The only instructions we have received have been to collect rents, and it would not be necessary to give me any information for that purpose.

By the Commissioner :

Q. As I unders'ood you, the only instructions were from Mr. Grotschier himself, and they were for the purpose of collecting the rent ?—A. I decline to give any information ; I received it entirely as an attorney.

The COMMISSIONER.—I have been advised that that objection holds good, that unless the parties to the dispute, themselves, are agreeable to having it divulged, the attorney is exonerated. Mr. Grotschier would be the man. He has given his testimony, and told us all he knew ; or, at least, he said he did.

J. W. WILLISON, being sworn, testified as follows :—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. You are aware that rents are being paid for buildings on the water front on First Avenue ?—A. No, sir, I am not.

Q. Are you receiving any money from the rentals ?—A. I have received some ; yes, sir.

Q. Have you taken any steps to receive further money ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then practically you are taking steps to compel the payment of rent for the water front?—A. Yes.

Q. While knowing practically that this is an illegal action?—A. I don't know as to that.

The COMMISSIONER.—You are getting evidence for your case.

Dr. BOURKE. - I apologize; is First Avenue a public highway?—A. I believe so.

Q. To the best of your belief is it infringed upon by the buildings upon the water front; the public highway as laid out by Mr. Ogilvie?—A. To the best of my belief it is infringed upon. The best of my belief is that one hundred feet from the edge of a navigable stream is exempt from being built upon.

The COMMISSIONER.—I will make a statement; at the time this application was filed by Ladue for one hundred and sixty acres nothing was reserved by the government. The one hundred feet reserved was made by Order in Council last July. At the time this application was received Joseph Ladue's one hundred and sixty acres was laid out from the river bank. I don't see that Dr. Bourke's question is relevant. You are inquiring into property on the street.

Dr. BOURKE.—No; the government is collecting money here, for a public highway.

The COMMISSIONER.—Get off it then; it would be settled most quickly that way.

Dr. BOURKE.—I intend to retire three feet, and will certainly have to do so. If it is not relevant the parties here have no reason for continuing to collect money for a public highway; that is the point that appears to me.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is a question for the court to decide.

Dr. BOURKE.—We are simply here to investigate the rightness or the wrongness of the letting of it. This is one of the cases within the scope of the commission. The officials here did an improper act in the exercise of their powers and they don't want to give any reason—that must be ascertained from the evidence. They gave Morrison and McDonald a lease of the water front and I want to know why.

The COMMISSIONER.—Your questions are not leading up to that; Mr. Willison knows nothing about that.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. When did you come in?—A. Since you came in.

Q. How long before?—A. Since June; that contract was made in March.

Q. I want to get at the fact why this continues when the government knows it was wrong?

The COMMISSIONER.—Primarily you want evidence for your own case; secondly, you want to know whether any one is associated with Morrison and McDonald. Confine yourself to that.

Dr. BOURKE.—Do you know anything of that, Mr. Willison?

Mr. TABOR.—When did they become associated; when did this charge take place; before the date—

The COMMISSIONER.—I understood Dr. Bourke, although he hasn't put it definitely, to be of the opinion that the government officials were interested in this deal, and that they must have been interested at the time of the consummation of the deal.

Mr. TABOR.—Why didn't he ask Mr. Fawcett whether he was interested in the deal or not; he could have said yes or no.

Dr. BOURKE.—If I can ask Mr. Fawcett I will; have you ever had any consideration in any way?—A. I have not.

Q. You will admit it was a favourable one for Morrison and McDonald?—A. I don't know.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't think you will admit it now.

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JAMES DOUGHERTY, being called and sworn, testifies as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Are you aware whether Morrison and McDonald were the sole recipients of the benefits derived from the rents of the water front: or is there another person interested in any way whatever?—A. I don't know; I have nothing to do with the water front at all.

Q. Who has?—A. Mr. Grotschier. My business is confined strictly to the mines; I know nothing about the water front.

Q. I must apologize for bringing you here.

The COMMISSIONER.—The most important person is not in the country; he is so far away there is no use wishing him here; I wish he were here.

Mr. TABOR.—I think Mr. McFarlane can give some evidence on the water-front.

ALEXANDER MCFARLANE, called and sworn:—

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Were you here in the fall of 1897?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you anything to do with the water front at the time?—A. No, nothing more than I tried to get a location on the water front. I asked Mr. Fawcett about it. It was pretty well on in the fall. I wanted to build on the water front. He refused. He said it was against his wish to have the water front taken up in that way. There were a large number of buildings there and he would like to have them removed; he thought it would be inflicting a great hardship on them and he would not let me have it. I didn't get it. I spoke to him several times on the subject.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You never got on?—A. I would have stopped there if I had; I know his wishes were that the water front should be cleared.

Dr. BOURKE.—In regard to what Mr. Grotschier said to me to pay money to Mr. McGregor, I am willing to give my testimony.

The COMMISSIONER.—As Mr. Grotschier admitted that it was hearsay—

Dr. BOURKE.—The fact is stated that he actually took from Mr. Grotschier's office two thousand dollars.

The COMMISSIONER.—I heard this statement of Mr. Grotschier and I went to see him about it. I came to the conclusion he knew nothing. Alex. McDonald made certain statements to him in a loose way and I wanted him to make his declaration, but I found nothing in it. I was going to have the parties that he implicated examined, but I found it was simply hearsay and it was no use taking the declaration of a man on what he had heard.

EDWARD O. FINDLAYSON, being called and sworn, testified as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I want to ascertain if in any way you have received any knowledge that money received from Alex. McDonald for the water front has in any way gone to people interested in the office; if they have any pecuniary interests in it?

Mr. TABOR.—I object.

Mr. FINDLAYSON.—I know nothing at all about it; all I know is since Mr. Morrison left, and that's not very much. I had nothing to do with anybody except Morrison and McDonald. I have no knowledge of any one else being connected with it.

By the Commissioner :

Q. You understand that it has been implied that some of the government officials are interested. What we want to arrive at is the fact that the moneys received by Morrison and McDonald have been diverted for the benefit of any other person? —A. I have no reason to think that; I have nothing to do with the moneys, and had nothing to do with them before he went out, and very little since. What I have done was simply to pay the representatives of McDonald and Morrison; before that I had no knowledge.

Q. Who are the representatives?—A. I paid to Calder, who has the power of attorney.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Mr. Calder would be the witness to tell us something? —A. I know what has gone to McDonald's own account. I paid the money to Calder.

TUESDAY MORNING, 7th March, 1899.

The COMMISSIONER.—Now, we want Mr. Calder's testimony this morning on the water front affair.

Mr. CALDER, sworn, testified as follows :—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Are you aware of any person or persons in any way receiving any pecuniary benefits from the rents received from the water front except Morrison and McDonald?—A. No.

Q. You never heard of such a thing?—A. No, sir.

Q. What becomes of the rent received from the water front; what is done with them?—A. I received some money from the Bank of British North America paid in to them, and I got some which was delivered to the Alaska Commercial Company, and the rest of it was given to the employees of McDonald.

Q. On your own knowledge, direct or indirect, do you know of any person who had any interest in the money that was collected on the water front in any way other than these two men?—A. I don't know anything at all about it.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Do you know what Dr. Bourke wishes to know? I will explain what the question is: it has been alleged that Alex. McDonald and Ronald Morrison got through improper intervention on the part of some of the government officials, that water front, and that these officials are interested in the rents; that they get a share of them.—A. If such a thing is, I don't know anything about it.

Q. You don't know anything about it?—A. No.

Q. You received the rents and paid them?—A. Sure, if necessary, I can get the receipts for every nickel of it.

Q. You can show where every cent went?—A. I can.

Q. But as far as you know, none of it has been paid to any government official? —A. Not at all to my knowledge; never did.

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By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Let me ask one question. There appears to have been \$2,000 loaned by McDonald to Mr. Wade before he went out, do you know anything about that?—
A. No, sir. I probably might have heard some talk of it, I heard it yesterday; that is the first I had any knowledge of it.

Q. At any time are you aware that the amount of the money paid into the bank was \$2,000 less than you expected?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is the whole amount?—A. I don't know. But all I had to do with, I can give an account of.

Q. But can you tell if it all went through your hands?—A. I don't know whether the whole amount did or did not.

Q. How can we find that out?—A. I can't tell you.

Q. Are there any books that would show what became of the water front money?—A. I don't know.

Q. Whether it was all paid or not?—A. Any accounts that Mr. Grotschier had would show what money was paid in. Mr. Grotschier ought to know. If anybody else should know anything about it, Mr. Grotschier should, because he knows more about it than I know.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Have you ever heard this talk about some of the government officials being interested in the water front deal?—A. Well, no, I didn't hear. I couldn't say that I did.

Q. Did you hear anything at all?—A. Upon my word, I might have heard some talk, as I suppose everybody has heard some talk.

Q. You have no positive knowledge?—A. No, sir.

Mr. FAWCETT.—For a moment I would like to ask Mr. Calder about the Alex. McDonald royalty question. I want to ask him a question.

The COMMISSIONER.—You are still under oath, Mr. Calder.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Do you know that Alex. McDonald's royalty was laid over for a time; the payments of it?—A. I have no positive knowledge.

Q. Do you believe it was laid over?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any other person's royalty being laid over?—A. No, I have not. The only question of laying over the royalty was this letter.

Q. You have no knowledge of any other case?—A. No, none whatever,
Mr. FAWCETT.—That is all.

WATER FRONT CASE.

Mr. GEORGE, being called and sworn, testified as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Will you be good enough to tell us what you know about the water front; you are conversant with everything. Tell the court all you know. I think that is the best way?—A. I should judge that any information at my disposal which you would be interested in, would be that regarding an interview I had with Mr. Wade regarding the water front. He was very frank in a great many matters, and, as is my wont, I put many impertinent questions. I remember one question distinctly: "Mr. Wade, what part of this money did you get of this water front?" He said: "I got no share of it." I waited a while and repeated the question again: "Is there

any of this money coming to you?" He replied (by the way, I would like to preface my remarks by saying that this was a public interview; it was for the press; I had my note-book and pencil in my hand at the time). He replied, none, unless a certain fee he had received from Mr. Alexander McDonald could be considered in that light of a division of the profits. I got him to make me a statement of what that fee consisted. He said he had immediately after his decision which gave Morrison and McDonald the water front, he had been retained by Alex. McDonald for his attorney for one year and had been given a handsome bonus as a retainer fee. I asked him what the amount of the retainer fee was but he didn't tell me; I asked him if it was \$10,000, and while he didn't say (I don't recollect whether he said yes or no) he left the impression on my mind that that amount was the retainer fee.

The COMMISSIONER.—The amount can be ascertained.

Mr. GEORGE.—I am not arguing the case, I am merely giving facts. I asked him if he had done any services for that beyond giving the water front lease to these gentlemen; his reply to this I am not quite positive of, but to the best of my recollection, he said as yet he had not rendered any services. I think that is all.

Dr. BOURKE.—All I want is what people know; I have no questions to ask you.

The COMMISSIONER.—Did you ask him particularly if this was a retainer, or whether it was for services to extend over a period of time?

Mr. TABOR.—Presumably——

Mr. GEORGE.—I looked at it and laughed, and said Mr. Wade's explanation would be satisfactory to a number of people; by the way, I never published that interview.

The COMMISSIONER.—I just wanted to know that point if it was for special services, or a year's services.

Mr. GEORGE.—That's all I know; he claimed it for a retainer fee for one year's services.

Q. The amount he didn't state?—A. My impression was that it was \$10,000, and that the space of time between the retainer fee and the space of time the retainer fee was given Mr. Wade and he awarded the water front lease to Morrison and McDonald was within a few days of one another.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is a separate subject for investigation. I suppose the papers will show exactly the dates and amounts of all that.

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that Wade, Clark and Wilson are McDonald's attorneys?—A. No, sir, Mr. Wade——

Q. You don't know that the firm did his business?—A. No, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—As the question has been brought up we will have to try to get at the facts.

Mr. TABOR.—It is a well known fact that they are.

Mr. FAWCETT recalled.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. About this water front, Mr. Fawcett. I understood you to swear yesterday that you were aware this was a highway, a public road?—A. I didn't swear to that.

Q. I will ask you a question: were you aware when these papers were made that it was a highway?—A. It was government property.

Q. You were not aware it was a road?—A. If a road, it was government property.

Q. And I also understood you to say that there were people on the bank, and that is partly the reason you gave it?—A. There were quite a number of people on the bank.

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

Q. You gave a lease of that bank, with the people on it, to Morrison and McDonald?—A. I authorized it in so far as to put my name to the lease to make it a legal document.

Q. I don't understand you?—A. I put my name on the lease to make it a legal document. It was prepared by Mr. Wade as the Dominion lands agent, and I was the representative of the minister here.

Q. Did the fact of you representing the minister entitle you to sign leases?—A. I had that authority.

Q. I should like to see it?—A. I had authority as administrator to authorize the acts of the Dominion lands agent.

Q. I ask for these papers, and ask you—?—A. The commissioner told you there was an Order in Council.

The COMMISSIONER.—I will produce the Order in Council. I have sent for it and it will be here as soon as the messenger comes.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. As to this letter you received from Mr. Deville. There is a suggestion in the letter, "don't forget to put in a word about Landerkin." Who is he?—A. Son of a member of parliament.

Q. You were to put in a few words because he was the son of a member of parliament?—A. He was sent out with me.

Q. This son of a member of parliament, what office does he hold here now, what occupation?—A. I don't know that that has anything to do with the question. It is an improper question.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't think that Mr. Landerkin's position has anything to do with the water front.

By Dr. Bourke :

He is the son of a member of parliament, and I won't say anything more. The next point I should like more information on is this: "whether they are going to run you or whether you will run them." What was the result of that piece of advice?—A. You had better consult "them" to find out.

Mr. TABOR.—Are we examining on the water front?

The COMMISSIONER.—I am tired calling Dr. Bourke to order. I think the shortest way is to go on.

Mr. TABOR.—Heavens and earth!

Dr. BOURKE.—I will not press that any further, if the evidence is not acceptable to the court.

Mr. TABOR.—I don't think Dr. Bourke should be allowed to run all over.

Dr. BOURKE.—You are used to those sort of tricks; I am not. "Unless you are very far wrong, and I don't think that possible, you may be sure that Mr. Sifton and Mr. Smart will stand by you"——

The COMMISSIONER.—Will you please state, Dr. Bourke, what that has to do with the water front deal?

Dr. BOURKE.—There are other charges in connection with the water front——

The COMMISSIONER.—When the other charges come up we can bring in this question; let us confine ourselves to the water front.

Dr. BOURKE.—If I have done anything wrong, your honour, I will apologize.

The COMMISSIONER.—The report is being so broken up that it will be almost impossible to keep it in proper shape.

Dr. BOURKE.—I am quite ready to proceed with the water front. You took no steps then except merely to legalize as far as you considered necessary Mr. Wade's action in this matter?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I did not.

Q. You didn't consider you were called upon to make any inquiry—simply to affix your signature to the matter?—A. That is all; Mr. Wade was the Dominion lands agent.

Q. You took no responsibility whatever?—A. All I had to do was to put my name to the document.

Q. As a matter of fact it was a public highway, and you had incurred a very serious responsibility and nobody is more aware of it than (Dr. Bourke addressing the commissioner) your honour at the present moment.

The COMMISSIONER.—Are you through asking questions with respect to the water front?—A. Yes, sir.

The COMMISSIONER.—Here is Mr. Gibbon's plan. (Showing plan.)

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Is that plan drawn on the road which you surveyed and which was dedicated to the public?—A. It was drawn on First Avenue as I marked it on the ground.

Q. I would like to see the directions under which he drew it; I understand he acted under instructions.

The COMMISSIONER.—His instructions—he simply acted under the instructions of the Dominion Lands Act at the request of Mr. Ladue. I had instructions to make the surveys in a general way; I had none about Dawson townsite.

Dr. BOURKE.—The Ladue people say they have the townsite?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I may say in answer to this question that Mr. Gibbon was acting under my instructions.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I am very happy to hear it; you gave instructions in writing?—A. Just verbal instructions; that was at the solicitation of Mr. Wade, the Dominion lands agent; he was to adjust it so that we could know where to move it back to.

Q. That already done and staked it?—A. It was not.

Q. That had already been done?

The COMMISSIONER.—You misunderstand each other; Mr. Fawcett is referring to this appropriation of the water front to McDonald and Morrison, and you are referring to First Avenue.

Q. Well, Mr. Fawcett, did you give him verbal or written instructions?—A. Verbal.

By the Commissioner :

Q. In which way is your question directed? To the whole townsite, or to the water front especially?—A. Merely to the water front. And this is not the map.

Mr. FAWCETT.—There is the name on it—Mr. Gibbons' map.

Q. That is not the map I referred to.—A. This shows the ground on a large scale; it is laid down there and Mr. Gibbons has drawn on the road.

Q. This lease is issued by the direction of the gold commissioner and Mr. Wade, and as I say an illegal act has been committed—I won't say wilfully.

The COMMISSIONER.—We won't argue that here; that is a question to be decided by competent court. We only take charges of malfeasance.

Q. It is on record that this was laid out by Mr. Gibbons, approved of by the Minister of the Interior, and he and the officials here would not be ignorant of these facts.

Mr. FAWCETT.—This map is the first official map that went to Ottawa showing the town.

Q. Did Mr. Ogilvie lay this out; was it approved of by the Minister of the Interior?—A. I think Mr. Gibbons' map was the first that was sent out. These are the facts as far as they have come to my knowledge, that Mr. Gibbons only went over Mr. Ogilvie's stakes. Mr. Gibbons surveyed the whole town; he laid out the water front.

The COMMISSIONER.—I laid out First, Second and Third Avenue, and I blocked out as far as Sixth Avenue; I only went back as far as Third Avenue with the survey of lots.

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Dr. BOURKE.—Mr. Ogilvie has stated that Mr. Gibbons only went over and marked his stakes where they were—

The COMMISSIONER.—Perpetuating my survey of 1897.

Mr. FAWCETT.—He gave his notes to Mr. Gibbons.

The COMMISSIONER.—The question is, is there any fraud connected with the water front deal?

Dr. BOURKE.—I am not charging fraud against anybody; that is for other parties to settle.

The COMMISSIONER.—The acts may have been illegal; that is for the court to decide.

Mr. TABOR.—I would like to get through; were you governed by this map in letting the water front?

Mr. FAWCETT.—This, I think, was drawn after. It was decided to let the water front—that line (showing the line drawn across the map). There were no stakes on this side.

Dr. BOURKE.—Do I understand that the long line was put on afterwards?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Was there an older map than this?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who surveyed this?—A. Mr. Gibbons.

Miss B. MULROONEY, being called and sworn, testified as follows :—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. We are trying to find out, Miss Mulrooney, the facts; we want to ascertain if any parties to your knowledge in any way participated in rents received from the water front beside McDonald and Morrison. Have you any knowledge direct or indirect on the subject?—A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. You never heard who received the water front rents?—A. Alex McDonald.

Q. Nobody else?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. A gentleman in court informed me yesterday that you would be able to give information upon this, so I felt bound to act upon that information; I want to apologize for the trouble of bringing you here. I have no further questions.

The COMMISSIONER.—Here is the other plan of the water front made especially; there is no date on it.

Dr. BOURKE.—That shows it divided into lots.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is the one that was made for the gold commissioner's office; the plan I spoke of.

Dr. BOURKE.—It is unsigned by any one.

The COMMISSIONER.—The survey was made by Mr. Gibbons.

Dr. BOURKE.—Is this the original or a tracing?

The COMMISSIONER.—That is a tracing.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The original would only be a pencil map.

The COMMISSIONER.—This was really an amendment to the original map; there is another map, the one that was sent to Ottawa and which I thought I had, but it didn't show this water front divided into lots.

Dr. BOURKE.—Does that extend over the whole front of Ladue.

Mr. TABOR.—That extends from Sixth street.

Dr. BOURKE.—Does that cover part of Harper's eighteen acres?

Mr. FAWCETT.—That covers from Harper street to Sixth street.

Mr. TABOR.—The lower part of that below Third street was abandoned.

Mr. JAMES CRAN, being sworn, testified as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Did you tell me, sir, when I went to your bank, that, from my letter, Mr. Fawcett had acted crookedly? Do you remember making that statement?—A. I believe I do.

Q. And in further conversation when I stated to you he acted contrary to mining regulations, that you said "you know they are not adhered to?"—A. I don't remember that remark.

Q. You won't swear?

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Cran, Dr. Bourke sent a long letter to me, asking that certain witnesses produce certain documents. Not understanding it fully myself, I attached a copy of the letter to each summons, calling attention to the terms of the letter, so that they could be guided by it.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. And then you gave me a very apt quotation: "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." Did you quote that to me with regard to the mining regulations?—A. Very likely. I don't remember.

Q. I don't wish to trouble you any more. I am sorry to take this advantage. It was too good to let go by. I want to arrive at the point, what documents, to your knowledge, are in your bank to show that there is in existence a company called the Klondike Goldfields, Limited?—A. I think we have their power of attorney to Mr. McLaren.

Q. Have you any agreement drawn up between the people who apparently constitute this company, or who acted on it?—A. No; there may be a prospectus of the company. I don't remember.

Q. I am inclined to believe that you have documents for several companies. Now, I should like to know if these documents come to you under cover, and if you are able to know what they are; or sealed, and you don't know what they are?—A. I don't know if they are sealed or not. I never looked into that.

Q. I presume Mr. McLaren is the only person who can tell?—A. Yes, they are his papers.

Q. There is an account of this company in your bank?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, about last June, did this company pay, perhaps, £15,000 for certain claims here?—A. I don't know. I didn't arrive here until the middle of August.

Q. From what you know on your books?—A. There was no account down in the bank, in the name of the company, until September.

Q. There was no account in McLaren's name before that?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there as large an amount as some £1,400 or £1,500?—A. I don't remember. I don't think so.

Q. Will you kindly send a clerk here, at a later period, when Mr. McLaren will have arrived here, with any papers which will show the accounts of Mr. McLaren and his company in their transactions?

Mr. TABOR.—Any account held after the 25th of August, I object to. The witness said the account was established in September.

Dr. BOURKE.—Mr. Fawcett is still hiding under the gown of his neighbour.

Mr. TABOR.—Anything previous to the 25th of August, I shall ask that, as far as your bank can give any information, you will send an officer who will give it.

Q. To your knowledge, does this company own any claims 74, 75, 76 and 77 Bonanza?—A. I don't know.

Q. Have you heard it?—A. I have not.

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Q. What position does Mr. McLaren hold in it? Representing it, holding power of attorney; or the independent power of attorney for these claims?—A. I don't know. He has power of attorney from the company.

Q. You know there is a company?—A. I do.

Q. And Mr. McLaren has the acting power of attorney?—A. Yes; I have it in my possession.

Q. The facts are these: Mr. McLaren has certain power of attorney. Has he any claims of his own here, to your knowledge?—A. I don't know.

Q. Has he a private account of his own?—A. I don't know. He may have.

Q. You see the drift of what I wanted was, I should like all the information on these points, as far as you conveniently can give them. Have you received any letters giving instructions as to how you were to treat Mr. McLaren?—A. No letters in that direction.

Q. Then the power of attorney is the only thing you have?—A. The only thing we have in that respect.

Q. Do you hold the original records of this claim?—A. Not that I know of; but they may be held for safe keeping; but I don't know.

Q. Are you familiar with the value of claims in this district?—A. Moderately; Oh, yes.

Q. There are claims here on Moosehide. Would you be inclined to invest \$15?—A. Not fifteen cents.

Q. I believe you are right, Bryant Creek?—A. I know nothing of it.

Q. Star Gulch?—A. I know nothing of that.

Q. Then I can receive no more testimony until Mr. McLaren comes at two o'clock.

Mr. FAWCETT, being called and sworn, testified as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. The last time I was in the other court, yesterday week, I understood you to swear that in no case you had granted protection to anybody; is that so?—A. I don't remember anything about it.

Q. In your position as gold commissioner have you ever extended any exceptional treatment to any person or company?—A. No, no exceptional protection; I would call it exceptional treatment.

Q. You have not granted special privileges to any special claims?—A. No, I have not.

Q. I asked you the other day, after I had heard and then believed that you didn't wish to take advantage of any technicality, if you had any objection to certain papers and letters being produced, and especially letters in your own handwriting. Have you any objection to these letters being produced now?—A. I have not any letters which will have anything to do with the subject of the investigation.

Q. The letter I want is a letter in reply to a letter you wrote to Mr. Ogilvie. That is the letter I want to have read, and in that letter you make statements about special favours and privileges and protection. I want that letter read although it came after the 25th of August.

Mr. TABOR.—I object.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't know anything about it.

Q. Will you sustain the counsel's objection or override it?

Mr. TABOR.—I object; I have not done so, and I intend to adhere to that.

Dr. BOURKE.—I find myself in a difficult position. I have a letter in my possession, written on the back of a letter to you in which Mr. Fawcett refers to me as being insane. I can prove, insane or not, that he hides behind his counsel's gown. I won't ask him any more questions.

Mr. TABOR.—I object to these statements of Dr. Bourke; it is uncalled for. You have tried to make Dr. Bourke understand as well as any one could that this commission has not power to examine into anything of that sort; in fact, Mr. Commissioner, I can say that you have no power to hear evidence even if taken under affidavit at this royal commission.

The COMMISSIONER.—That was the agreement arrived at. We stated the first time this came up that we would not hear anything after the 25th of August.

Dr. BOURKE.—I bow to the court.

Mr. TABOR.—I object to Dr. Bourke's heat and uncalled for statements. I think Dr. Bourke's statements should be published in extenso.

Dr. BOURKE.—I am perfectly willing that they should be.

The COMMISSIONER.—If this letter you refer to is required to sustain charges brought against Mr. Fawcett which occurred before the 25th of August I think it might be produced.

Mr. TABOR.—I have no objections.

The COMMISSIONER.—Although written since the 25th of August.

Q. When was this deal?—A. 23rd of July.

Mr. TABOR.—We have no date for anything; I demand the production of Mr. Fawcett's letter and Mr. J. J. McLaren's letter.

The COMMISSIONER.—Would it not be as well to submit the facts, and send in the letter afterwards?

Dr. BOURKE.—The facts are these: there is a company in existence, and I would like to have produced Mr. Fawcett's letter of the 23rd of July; I have a copy of it if you will allow me to read it, and ask Mr. Fawcett's explanation for these.

Mr. TABOR.—I would like the letter to be summoned and see a copy.

Dr. BOURKE.—We cannot go on any further without it.

The COMMISSIONER.—We might adjourn.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 7th March, 1899.

JAMES J. McLAREN called and sworn.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. Mr. McLaren, I believe you are the representative of the Klondike Gold Fields Company, Limited?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you write a letter on the 23rd of July to Mr. Fawcett?—A. I have not a copy of the letter here, but I have Mr. Fawcett's reply.

Q. Can you produce the letter in court?—A. I forgot to bring the letter.

Mr. BROWN.—Mr. Fawcett has the letter.

Mr. TABOR.—Will you read the letter?

Mr. McLaren reads his letter to Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Fawcett's reply.

DAWSON, N.W.T., 23rd July, 1898.

To the Gold Commissioner,
The Yukon District,
Dawson.

DEAR SIR,—As the legal representative of the company owning claims 74, 75, 76, 77 below on Bonanza, and 11, 12, 13 on Star Creek, I write for the purpose of asking you to grant us a special permit in connection with the working thereof.

It would be very advantageous to us, from a mining point of view, to be allowed to operate these two separate groups as consolidated property, that is to say that those claims on Bonanza should be regarded as practically one claim, but requiring

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four times the amount of labour prescribed by the regulations as necessary to hold one claim, and similarly with three times the prescribed amount in the case of the Star property.

In other words, what we ask for is a free hand to dispose of our labour in any manner that may seem best, without regard to the boundary lines between the individual claims.

It is unnecessary to point out the advantages of concentrating our force on one part of the ground instead of burrowing unsystematically in different places.

Such a point as the one asked for would be of great benefit to my company, and might in my opinion add a little indirectly to the prosperity of the industry in your district.

Trusting you will see your way to grant us this.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yours faithfully,

J. JORDAN McLAREN.

MINING DIVISION OF TROANDIK.

MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE,

DAWSON, Yukon District, 26th July, 1898.

J. JORDAN McLAREN, Esq.,

Dawson, Yukon District.

SIR,—Yours of the 24th instant, requesting that permission be granted to consolidate placer mining claims Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77 below Discovery on Bonanza, also 11, 12 and 13 on Star Creek, for the purpose of working said claims to the best advantage, was duly received by me.

Although no provision is made in the mining regulations for working in that way, I can easily understand that such permission would be a very great advantage to you, and could not but be advantageous in every way. You may therefore consider that this application meets with my approval, and work done in a minerlike way necessary for working these groups of claims to the best advantage will be considered representation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gold Commissioner.

Q. Are you still the representative of the company in this country?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you the person who deposited any papers concerning the company in the bank for safe custody?—A. I am so far as I know; yes.

Q. Did you receive a subpoena to produce all papers connected with this company in court?—A. I have the papers here; all the papers material.

Q. Have you a copy of the agreement which granted the power of attorney to you?—A. No, it is in the bank.

Q. Why, in the bank?—A. The manager of the bank was subpoenaed to do this. He has them there.

Q. He does not know what was in them—you knew what was in them?

The COMMISSIONER.—They can be readily supplied.

Dr. BOURKE.—We will not argue.

Q. You knew Mr. Stevens in London?—A. No.

Q. Ever meet him?—A. No.

Q. Ever meet Mr. Daughtry?—A. Yes.

Q. Where, first?—A. In Victoria.

Q. Have you ever been in London?—A. Born there.

Q. It was Mr. Daughtry who asked you to work for the company?—A. I was appointed in London.

Q. Practically, may I take it from you, that until matters were placed in your hands at Victoria, that you knew nothing about the affairs of the company?—A. Nothing, whatever.

Q. Do you know whether that company is a limited company as it expresses itself to be?—A. Yes, limited liability.

Q. Registered in England?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the nominal capital?—A. £350,000.

Q. Do you know what amount of money was paid for claims in this country?—A. About \$75,000.

Q. And there was about £5,000 paid on the first completion of the transaction?—

A. That was a deposit. That was not paid on the property.

Q. Paid as part of it when the transaction was completed, and the £15,000 paid approximately, say?—A. Yes, that is about it.

Q. Has your company ever had a Canadian charter?—A. That I can't say; that would be the duty of the London people to get, I guess. I think Sir Charles Tupper is on the board, and he has attended to that in Ottawa.

Q. As far as you know, has there been a Canadian charter?—A. They have not written to me.

Q. Was there a miner's license got?—A. No, not for the company, unless they got it out there.

Q. You are the sole representative here, and Sir Charles Tupper didn't write as to what was to be done?—A. Yes, they write what is best to be done.

Q. We would like to have these letters in court.—A. I have letters from the secretary.

Q. Any letters or any papers I should be glad to have the opportunity of inspecting. As far as you know, and I am informed in the gold commissioner's office, they don't hold a miner's license. You do possess a miner's license, taken out last June?—A. Yes.

Q. And are you aware that there was an agreement between this company in London, consisting of Mr. Daughtry and Mr. Stevens, relative to claims, acting out here through the Bank of British North America, and under your general name and Mr. Daughtry's; and when they came here they were to be recorded in the name of the Klondike Gold Fields Co., Limited, or some such arrangement—that was the arrangement made?—A. Yes.

Q. Quite clear?—A. Yes.

Q. Why not placed in the name of the company?—A. Because there was considerable difficulty in getting a miner's license.

Q. You couldn't get a miner's license?—A. I suppose I could, if I had tried hard enough.

Q. Through not getting a miner's license you broke the laws, and your company traded under their servants' name, contrary to the laws?—A. I am not breaking the mining regulations.

Q. According to the law a company is bound, and everybody in its employ, to have a miner's license. I suppose you are conversant with that fact?—A. I am not aware of it.

Q. You say you transferred these claims, which should have been held in the name of the company, in your own name, to avoid taking out a license?—A. If I had written back asking leave to transfer it to me in here, I don't see whose name it would be in while I was waiting for an answer.

Q. I suppose you did your best. There is no imputation on you as having done anything unbecoming a gentleman or dishonourable; don't think that. I merely recall the point that this company here, which you have honestly told Mr. Fawcett was a company, and you told Mr. Fawcett in that letter that you were the servant of that company and you wanted a certain thing done. You didn't get a mining license, and put the property in your own name?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you sign cheques and transfers on the company? I would like to see one of your cheques?—A. They are in the bank.

Q. How did you sign?—A. I signed the Klondike Gold Fields Co., Limited, per Attorney, in my own name.

Q. Do you know you exposed yourself to a penalty of two hundred dollars every time you signed a cheque of that company.

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The COMMISSIONER.—Those cheques were here this morning; I asked him to send a clerk up this afternoon. We can recall him again.

Dr. BOURKE.—I don't want to press the point; don't matter to me how he signs the cheques. Now, sir, I want to further question; you have been some short time in the country and I will ask you the value of certain claims?—A. I couldn't answer any question like that.

Q. As far as these go the value will be——?—A. You can't make me; I can't see very clearly through black muck——

Q. I have a reason for your answering this question; is there a value to the claims on Moosehide?—A. Mr. Commissioner, is there any reason why I should answer this; I haven't the smallest idea.

Q. At the present state of the market, are they worthless?—A. I don't know; I have not been to Moosehide.

Q. As far as your opinion goes are they worthless?—A. I don't like to commit myself.

Q. I beg pardon; I won't press you. You are aware of one or two facts I told you about this company being in existence. When did you arrive at that knowledge. Where are all the papers which show the agreement of the company; in the bank?—A. Yes, the papers are in the bank.

Q. I will ask His Honour that they may be produced in court.

The COMMISSIONER.—I understood they were to be brought over this afternoon.

Q. As you practically admitted what I want I don't think I need ask you any further questions relative to Mr. McFarlane here. I have no other questions to ask him.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. What company do you represent?—A. The Klondike Gold Fields Company, Limited, of London.

Q. Now, when you addressed that letter to Mr. Fawcett in this matter, had Mr. Fawcett any idea that you represented this company?—A. I don't think so. I think I had a letter of introduction; I would not be sure of that. I only seen him once before that.

Q. When you signed for the company there, you were just writing your own name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He could not infer what that company means?—A. I don't think he could, unless he had a great memory and saw my name in the letter of introduction.

Q. How did you acquire possession of these claims?—A. By purchase.

Q. You purchased them in your own name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Took out certificates in your own name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any question of your representing the company at that time?—A. No.

Q. Did any of the clerks know that you were representing the company?—A. I don't know; Mr. Craig might have known it; I know him pretty well.

Q. Did they know you were acquiring these claims for the company?—A. Mr. Craig would, perhaps. I don't know.

Q. Who put the transfers through?

Dr. BOURKE.—I am glad to hear that we will have to have Mr. Craig here.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You don't know who put the transfers through?—A. Not the slightest idea.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. These answers are rather contradictory. In that letter of the 23rd of July, when he makes application for these claims, Mr. McLaren states, "They were the property of my company, and I am its servant," and now he wants us to infer from his reply which perhaps he does not mean, do you mean these claims are not the property of the Klondike Gold Fields Co.?—A. No, they are their property.

Q. I understood you to say they were not?—A. No, they belong strictly to them.

Q. And you spoke also of a letter of instructions which you had received from Mr. Fawcett before?—A. "Introduction" to Mr. Fawcett.

Q. I didn't catch what you said, you had received no letter from Mr. Fawcett previous to the 23rd of July?—A. Not written one or received one.

Q. Had not received one?—A. This is the first one I ever received, and this is the reply to it.

Q. When you had your previous interview, was any suggestion as to what you were to write to Mr. Fawcett—previous to that you had an interview with him?—A. I don't know if I had. I got my letter of introduction, and that was all there was. It is clearly understood these claims were registered for the sake of convenience, and are still the property of the company.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Mr. McLaren, I would like you to explain the difficulty in the way of getting a miner's license for the company?—A. It is simply hearsay. To tell you the truth, I never tried very hard at the office to get one. I understood the matter had to be referred to—I never had a legal opinion upon it. I understood it had to be referred back to Ottawa, and all that time the property would be practically in nobody's hands during the intervening period. I never tried to get one, although I intended to get a license as soon as I knew how it would be done.

Q. You don't know yet, what obstacle there was in the way of getting a license?—A. No, I only know what Neville Armstrong told me.

Q. Had he got a license for a company?—A. I don't know.

Q. You didn't make any effort?—A. I didn't try particularly hard, as I was told here we had to get it through in a hurry; it had to get through by the 1st of July. We didn't have time to get these. We got in here about the 10th of June. We had to get them in somebody's name.

Q. Then, as a matter of fact, you don't know what the difficulties were?—A. I have not the slightest idea.

Q. It may be the simplest thing in the world for all you know?—A. I was scared from what he told me.

Dr. BOURKE.—Relative to Mr. Craig, it appears that an official in the office knows a good deal about this matter, and although I had determined not to ask for another witness during this inquiry, still, if you think it advisable to hear him, I ask that Mr. Craig be sent for.

The COMMISSIONER.—We can send for Mr. Craig.

Mr. TABOR.—It is a waste of time.

The COMMISSIONER.—If I don't send for him he will say that I am standing in the way of justice.

Dr. BOURKE.—I never heard his name mentioned in connection with it until this moment. Mr. Fawcett, you have heard this letter of the 23rd; this letter in which the gentleman apprises you as explicitly as one man can tell another, that he is the servant of a company, and the company owns these claims, and he is asking for certain privileges for the company, and it now appears, and you heard the statements of this gentleman, that that company has been acting ultra vires, and it should have a miner's license and it has not one.

Mr. FAWCETT.—What did you wish me to answer?

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. When did you issue?—A. I didn't know there was such a company. I have no personal knowledge of such a company.

Q. We might not prove the sun is shining, but there is good reason for thinking it is. I understand the company has a Canadian charter?—A. I had no notice to that effect.

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Q. You have heard this gentleman swear that these claims were not his, and he was doing it for a company, and the company is working under the cover of its servants?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I cannot speak as to what the gentleman has sworn to.

Q. You simply say you knew nothing about it?—A. I have no official knowledge that the company has such a charter.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I will now read a letter which you received from Mr. Ogilvie, and the reply on the back of it. (See letter)?—A. Perhaps, I believe there is such a company, but I have no official knowledge of such company. I cannot recognize such a company without official knowledge.

Q. If you had any suspicions without official knowledge that there was a company like that, don't you think it was the duty of the gold commissioner to have the company go forward and pay down \$100?—A. I don't think the gold commissioner has power to grant licenses to companies he does not know exist.

Q. You have power to grant grants?—A. Not necessarily.

Q. If a man comes with a bill of sale, I suppose you would go out of your way to group claims for him?—A. I think the claims were naturally grouped.

Q. Well, sir, we will come to that point in a minute. I may say in explanation of this that in my writing this letter on the 1st of December to Mr. Ogilvie, it was incorrectly copied. The letter was paged 1, 2, 3, 4 and the 2nd page of the writing being on the 3rd page of the sheet. I found by looking it over and reading it through the copy that had been sent me from Mr. Ogilvie's office, that the letter had been copied consecutively and that it made rather a hash out of it. I wrote a second letter to you calling attention to this mistake and returning the letter for correction, the copy having been mislaid.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. That was in reference to your application for No. 76 below on Bonanza?—A. Yes, still, it is evidence in this case; because I staked No. 76 and because I happened to be one of the parties interested, that is no reason why the evidence should be excluded from court. This is a general letter to myself and Mr. Morgan who is interested in one of the other claims, No. 75, I think.

Q. You restaked 76 and Mr. Morgan restaked 75, Dr. Bourke?—A. I restaked the upper part of 77. What led me astray was the fact that these were registered in the office books in the name of McLaren, and that the talk about the company was a blind in the matter. Now I know better; that it was a company, and that is why that was done.

(Dr. Bourke reading extract from letter) I am wrong there. I should have said 7 claims instead of 14; as far as 7 goes I am correct.

Mr. FAWCETT.—The other 7, some were represented and some were not.

Dr. BOURKE.—The inquiry was promised the 2nd of November and now it is the 7th of March.

The COMMISSIONER.—And it is not off yet.

Dr. BOURKE.—No, it has not come off.

The COMMISSIONER.—I inquired and found I had no authority to examine witnesses under oath.

Dr. BOURKE.—I apologize then. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Actually now, I don't know.

The COMMISSIONER.—I realize that fully.

(Introduction of letter marked as Exhibit Z.)

To Honourable Wm. OGILVIE,
Commissioner, Yukon Territory.

DAWSON, 8th NOVEMBER, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our interview of the 2nd inst., we beg to say that on 1st September, 1898, we restaked claims No. 75 and 77 below discovery on Bonanza

creek, and applied for record but was refused; we asked to have a record kept of our tender of the money and application. Mr. Fawcett stated that the claims belonged to an English company, and that he had granted an extension of time to bring in machinery. We are now informed that no company legally registered in England owns these claims, nor have they been registered as such, but in the name of a McLaren company; asked if he had made any condition to be fulfilled by them he replied, yes they were to bring in machinery; asked if he had stipulated any description or quantity of machinery he replied, no, I suppose it is to be mining machinery; asked if he would extend the same privilege to an ordinary miner, he replied, No. This company owns a lot of claims. Asked, is an ordinary miner then to be treated differently from a company, he replied we must protect English capital. Mr. Fawcett further stated, I have been bothered by a lot of lawyers about claim No. 76, Bonanza. Dr. Bourke remarked in that case there was a pretence of working on it, but nothing had been done on No. 75 or 77, Mr. Fawcett replied, well, they are working them now; as a fact a partner of Mr. Daughtry has been living on No. 76 and informing every one that he represented the company's claims, Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, a nominee of a Mr. Stevens, who, with a Mr. Daughtry, originally tried to sell these claims. We are also informed that an extension of time has been granted to Mr. McLaren on 14 claims, meaning a loss to the public of about ten thousand dollars, that should have been spent in paying for representation, even claims in which he held only a part interest were held over in marked contrast to the treatment of the owner of a solitary claim. After our applications became known, communication was made to Mr. Fawcett, and now the claims are being worked on "lays" signed by Mr. Daughtry.

On 1st November, Dr. Bourke called on Mr. Fawcett, who stated that he had given an extension of time to next spring to the supposed English company, and that Mr. Fawcett had arranged this; beyond building a cabin on No. 76, no work whatever has been done. Witnesses to these facts will be produced at the inquiry you promise which we have to request will be on oath with power to us to cross-examine and be represented legally if necessary. No extension was granted to Mr. McLaren till the 25th of August, within 5 days of the expiring time for working and the claims had then virtually lapsed. We therefore trust that we may be recorded as the owners of the claims we staked.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD E. P. MORGAN,
ISIDORE McWm. BOURKE, M.D.

Dr. BOURKE.—I consider, sir, the questions are out of the ordinary; I didn't know the authority you had from Mr. Deville to do what you liked.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't know about any such instructions; please drop that private letter.

Dr. BOURKE.—Now, Mr. Fawcett swore he never did anything of the sort.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I have not; I know that fifteen thousand dollars have been paid for this claim, and for my part intend to see that some sort of protection is offered to those who pay their money, Dr. Bourke. Those who jump the claims will not get them while I am gold commissioner.

Dr. BOURKE.—I understand that if you hadn't done so he would have never come to you. Now, we here have the facts—the grouping of the claims which was distinctly contrary to the regulations and your admission in your letter though there are no provisions for it in your regulations; and you grouped these claims granting this special favour, allowing this company to work without a license. Now, these are the principal points I have to make in this case. I don't know that I need take up the time of the court by asking any more questions as the facts have been palpable before us. They appear to be facts which I hope will be put carefully on record. I should like to ask Mr. Fawcett one more question, which is this: Can he furnish us with incidents where he has grouped other cases?

Mr. FAWCETT.—These are already grouped in consecutive numbers.

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Dr. BOURKE.—That was your only reason for grouping them ?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Yes, that's what I call grouping.

Dr. BOURKE.—If another man had four or five claims in that way would you allow him to group them ?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Yes, I would allow it.

Q. Is that according to regulations ?—A. That's according to my ruling ; I wouldn't say it was against the regulations.

Q. Will you swear it is strictly against the regulations to allow a man to work four claims ?—A. When grouped together it is considered one claim.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. That may be your ruling ; I want to have your statement that it is complying with the regulations if a man can make one claim out of four ?—A. If they are grouped they are considered as one claim.

The COMMISSIONER.—I think this is a matter perfectly within the competence of the gold commissioner in the administration of the mining law.

Dr. BOURKE.—Of course I don't pretend to be an authority, but it is a matter on which the general public can express their feelings and will express them strongly if they are to be over-riden. We see the authority, and we know it ; it is a very serious matter for the public.

The COMMISSIONER.—It depends on which side you look at it.

Mr. TABOR.—It depends on whether it is more important to have English capital or any other speculation.

Dr. BOURKE.—Here is a case in which two individuals buy certain options for twenty thousand dollars ; they make an agreement to monopolize for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and they are going to float in the English market such claims as are found on Star Gulch and Moosehide and share up between them this Daughtry and Stevens.

Mr. TABOR.—I object.

The COMMISSIONER.—It won't do any harm.

Dr. BOURKE.—I ask Mr. McLaren to produce this ; these are the facts.

Mr. McLAREN.—I won't produce it.

Dr. BOURKE.—I am sorry I am not supported here ; I think I ought to be when I ask for a production of a document proving facts ; I ask to have that produced.

The COMMISSIONER.—Are you through with Mr. Fawcett ?

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. I would like to ask Mr. Fawcett a few questions if you are through, in regard to the representation of mining claims, the gold commissioner has absolute authority as to how they should be represented ?—A. Yes, I have—he has.

Q. As to the manner ?—A. Yes.

Q. Then it would be within your power to do, as is often done, and is the custom with other countries, to allow claims to be grouped together where they are represented by a certain amount of work ?—A. I believe it would be the case ; I think it would be in the interest of the claims as well as in the interests of the country. They could be worked more economically in that way.

Q. What understanding did you have with this company at any time ?—A. I had no knowledge except what I heard from time to time through acquaintances.

Q. Did you have any information from Mr. McLaren ?—A. Mr. McLaren called at my office when he came in first, and I think I had a few minutes' conversation with him.

Q. Did you know he was representing that company ?—A. I knew he had something to do with this agreement.

Q. Did you know how the claims were ?—A. I didn't know how the claims were.

Q. Had he official records showing the claims ?—A. The claims, I think, were sold to Mr. Daughtry.

Q. You recollect Mr. McLaren's letter; now, what do you suppose he meant by representing a company there?—A. That the same person or persons owned the claims and went to work them together.

Q. In granting that request, you thought you were working within your powers in doing what you did?—A. Yes, I believe I was, and I believe so still.

Q. Did you think you were doing anything particularly heinous or any crime in doing that?—A. Most certainly not.

Q. Is that an infraction of your regulations or your powers?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Now, it appears the gist of the matter is that Dr. Bourke and some of his friends made application for some of these claims?—A. Yes.

Q. When?—A. In September, I think.

Q. What condition were the claims in at that time?—A. They had been laid over by that letter—held over.

Q. That letter is dated the 26th of July?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this the only permission you gave in regard to these claims?—A. Well, that is the only letter with reference to these claims.

Q. You didn't know anything about the filing of these deeds?—A. I didn't know.

Q. If a man representing on them came in to record claims in his own name?—A. I don't know about the recording of deeds; that comes under another department.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. One question, Mr. Fawcett, it is relative to the value of Moosehide Creek; are they worth anything?—A. I don't know; I have no knowledge; I didn't know Mr. McLaren had any claims there.

Dr. BOURKE.—I won't trouble you any further; the facts are practically admitted. I don't think I will have to trouble you any more. I don't wish to occupy your time for a moment more. I am ready to go on with the next case subject to the decision of your honour.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is for us to say.

Dr. BOURKE.—I am ready to go on, that is if you decide. If you don't wish to go on—

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't see any occasion; I think you made a lot of serious charges unnecessarily when you had one of the witnesses on the floor.

Dr. BOURKE.—If I have, I apologize most respectfully, sir; I didn't understand it. I apologize, and I also apologize to Mr. McLaren. I see that I was wrong.

ALEXANDER McFARLANE, called and sworn, testified as follows:—

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. Did you have anything to do with the transfer of these papers?—A. Yes; I put through the transfer in June last from the different owners to Mr. McLaren. I was also present when all the money was paid over.

Q. How were these papers recorded?—A. I think I handed them to Mr. Craig, and got the certificates a couple of days after. I think we had to wait about a week, as the office was crowded.

Q. Were the certificates taken out in your name?—A. No, Mr. McLaren's.

Q. Do you know anything about these claims since?—A. Yes; I have seen the certificates of representation.

Q. How were they represented?—A. Represented in the ordinary manner; four men working on one claim. They worked considerable for three months, and are still working merely to carry out the law.

Q. Four men?—A. Yes.

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Q. You heard this letter read in court—the letter of the 23rd of Mr. McLaren's?—A. I considered the arrangements made in regard to the claims on Bonanza were much better both for the miner working there and for the development of the ground than this single arrangement of representation, because in most cases representation by a single man is a farce, practically speaking, for the development of the ground.

Q. You have had some experience in mining in this country?—A. Quite a bit.

Q. Can a single man work alone?—A. He can; but it is slow work. He has to go down and climb up the ladder and hoist up his dirt.

Q. You gave Dr. Bourke information regarding this matter?—A. He got information from these papers. I don't know what benefit there was in it.

Q. How did he get them?—A. He came to my office one day and asked to see them. I knew then—he told me he had jumped a claim on Bonanza belonging to this company—relocated, I should say—

Dr. BOURKE.—That's a nicer word.

—and he asked me if I had papers. I said I had. He asked me if I would show them. I said I didn't like to, but as he wanted to satisfy his curiosity, I said I would let him have them, on the understanding that he was to keep them to himself; not to use them for himself, or in any way benefit himself by them. He didn't. But some time before this came out he came to see me again, and asked me to let him have them. I did so. The next thing I heard about it was this affair. I spoke to him on the matter, and said I thought it hardly a fair proceeding. He said that I didn't tell him then that it was in confidence. I thought it was unfair on the part of Dr. Bourke to make use of knowledge gained in that way.

Q. The claims have been represented up to date?—A. These claims have been represented as nearly, I venture to say, as they can be, although the representation was not due on them until 1st September for the year before, while Mr. Daughtry was on the outside. Now all of them have been represented. I don't think representation is due on them for probably fifteen months.

Q. Have any renewals been taken out?—A. I don't know as to that; Mr. McLaren knows. The affidavits of representation have had to be filed. I don't remember exactly the numbers. I think 49 above, 58 on Hunker, 16 on Sulphur, and 21 Bryant Creek have been filed. If I remember aright the Bonanzo Creek and Gold Hill claims have been filed.

Q. You don't know what has been taken out?—A. I do not.

Dr. BOURKE.—You mention two occasions on which you showed me the papers. The last time I went you were in bed. On that occasion I brought the papers and put them in your hands and you said: "Remember now that is in confidence," but on that previous occasion when you gave me the papers you said nothing of the sort, and you left me sitting in your office for an hour or two and never made any condition; I don't think there could be any misunderstanding on that; I am clear and distinct. The second occasion you did, but I had this information, and you gave me this permission to see the papers and left me in your office and said you would return shortly. I waited an hour or two when I at last called the porter and got him to lock up your room. At time you handed me the records; I took notes. On the second occasion you spoke to me; I knew what you had told me already. I simply wanted to confirm myself on a little point; I wanted to know the name of the company and went away without the information I wanted. If you rake your memory back you will find I am correct?—A. I never showed the papers to anybody else; as to showing the papers—

The COMMISSIONER.—Is this a question in connection with this case? If not, we might defer it.

Dr. BOURKE.—Let me explain one word: if you refer to these papers being private, they have actually been lying for months on this table for anybody to come in and see for there was no door on his room, so by the way he left them lying around they could not be very private.

The COMMISSIONER.—My opinion is that if Dr. Bourke hadn't jumped the claim this thing would not have come up.

, Mr. R. B. CRAIG, called and sworn, testified as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I merely wanted to ask you one word relative to these claims of Mr. McLaren's, or the claim of the Klondike Gold Fields Company, Limited. Mr. McLaren leads me to understand that there was some difficulty in his registration of these claims belonging to the company—some difficulty in the registration of the claims in the name of the company—because they hadn't a charter and couldn't get a license?—A. The claims were registered in Mr. McLaren's name.

Q. You were aware of this at the time?—A. I may have heard of it.

Q. You were aware of this difficulty?—A. I wouldn't swear to it now.

Q. It is nothing personal to you, it is Mr. McLaren's dropping the observation that led me to infer that the matter had been talked of between you previous to the recording of Mr. McLaren who has given his evidence most straight, registered them in his own name while you had some inkling of this matter prior to the recording?—A. I don't know that I had.

Q. Would you swear that you hadn't?—A. No, I wouldn't swear; I have said so already.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 8th March, 1899.

Mr. McLAREN recalled (still under oath) testified as follows:—

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I called upon you to produce any document relating to any business you had with the Klondike Gold Fields Company, Limited?—A. I object to that, Mr. Ogilvie.

Q. An attorney has power to call for any papers?—A. Where they are relative to the case; this is a matter between the company and myself. The only objection I have is simply from principle; I have no objection to any one seeing the papers.

Mr. TABOR.—I think the fact of Mr. McLaren's identity with the company has been sufficiently established, and these are papers that have no business in the case.

The COMMISSIONER.—How are we to know that?

Dr. BOURKE.—They have, your honour.

Mr. TABOR.—They may have in this case, because they are papers which empowered him to act.

Dr. BOURKE.—I want the papers produced in court.

Mr. TABOR.—There is no necessity to produce them; Mr. McLaren doesn't want to lose them out of his possession.

The COMMISSIONER.—He would like to inspect them.

Dr. BOURKE.—You rule so; if I didn't consider the papers absolutely necessary I would not ask for them. He is willing to give his statements but not willing to put them in.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't see any cause for anxiety about them; there may be a further inquiry possibly, as you have said, and if it is a matter of evidence they should be produced.

Mr. TABOR.—Suppose we put the papers in court, is Dr. Bourke prepared in any way to prove them; can Mr. McLaren prove them; can any one here prove them?

The COMMISSIONER.—We would simply have to take it for granted that they represent themselves to be what they are as we have no way of proving the signature of the different parties to the papers if Dr. Bourke wishes to push us to this extremity.

Dr. BOURKE.—I wish you to produce the power of attorney.

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Mr. McLAREN.—I want to understand if I am compelled to show them. If you will retain these papers in your possession for a reasonable time, say six months, I certainly don't intend to make an application to the court to take them from you. May I take it from you just to save time?

The COMMISSIONER.—You may sit down Mr. McLaren while Dr. Bourke reads it.

Dr. BOURKE.—(Looking at power of attorney.) The seal of the company is sufficient proof as to its powers.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You accept the seal then?—A. Yes, as far as that point goes. You don't wish me to read it aloud?

The COMMISSIONER.—Exercise your own discretion.

Mr. TABOR.—You admit this then to be correct?

Dr. BOURKE.—I see it is certified by the Consul General of the United States; that proves its authenticity.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. You admit the authenticity of this document?—A. Yes.

Q. According to this document have you received any directions from the company beyond the original directions to place shares in any other names; the original directions were to place these shares in the name of the company when they arrived here? Was that so?—A. I had nothing to do with staking for the company.

The COMMISSIONER.—In what way is this connected with Mr. Fawcett's wrong-doing?

Dr. BOURKE.—I want to prove that this company were acting here without a license, and Mr. Fawcett—

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett has admitted that.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Will you let me see the agreement between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Daughtry?—A. I don't show that; that I can't let you see.

Mr. TABOR.—Dr. Bourke is going into evidence which is evidently between Mr. McLaren and the company; this has nothing to do with Mr. Fawcett's wrong doing.

Dr. BOURKE.—It has to do with the formation of the company, and Mr. McLaren has explicitly stated all that has been done has been done for the company.

The COMMISSIONER.—I can't see any necessity for it myself.

Dr. BOURKE.—Of course, if the court rules that I shan't see this agreement—

Mr. CLEMENT.—I would rule against the production of this agreement.

The COMMISSIONER.—The existence of the company is admitted, and Mr. McLaren, as agent, has admitted they hadn't a license; the whole thing may be illegal.

Dr. BOURKE.—This is not the question I am raising; there is other correspondence relative to this company which I would like produced in court.

Mr. McLAREN.—I will not; it is merely private and personal.

Mr. TABOR.—It has nothing to do with Mr. Fawcett.

Dr. BOURKE.—I want you merely to note that correspondence has been declined.

Mr. TABOR.—I must object; these instructions have nothing to do with Mr. Fawcett's wrong-doing.

Dr. BOURKE.—The directions have a good deal to do with—

Mr. TABOR.—We have admitted everything necessary to Dr. Bourke's case; why should we now be required to hand in papers not necessary to the case at all.

The COMMISSIONER.—I can't see in what way the doings of the company are connected with Mr. Fawcett's wrong-doing.

Dr. BOURKE.—Simply noted. I want that noted.

The COMMISSIONER.—This is all going down; this information will not be ruled out if it is necessary to the case.

Mr. TABOR.—I suppose Mr. Hudson may go back to his duties; he brought a letter?

The COMMISSIONER.—But if Dr. Bourke demands it.

Dr. BOURKE.—I may be entirely wrong about that part of my case; I shan't continue any further upon it.

The COMMISSIONER.—I am very sorry that this is the way we feel but I can't help it. Is that all of your case?

Dr. BOURKE.—Well, I am not going to offer any more evidence in this case.

GIVING ALEX. McDONALD CLAIM ON DOMINION.

The COMMISSIONER.—You were asking for Order in Council to show on what authority Mr. Fawcett acted.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Yes, it would be well to put that on record. Do you know, Mr. Fawcett, the date of the Order in Council?—A. I think in May, 1897.

The COMMISSIONER.—There is an Order in Council, Mr. Fawcett, that Mr. Bourke wishes to see.

Mr. FAWCETT.—He can read it over if he wishes.

Dr. BOURKE.—It might save time, sir. (Mr. Fawcett handing Order of Council to Dr. Bourke.)

Mr. FAWCETT.—It is an Order in Council about one-third of the way over.

Dr. BOURKE.—That does give Mr. Fawcett administrative authority, I see distinctly.

The COMMISSIONER.—It was under that Order in Council that he was acting while he was here.

Dr. BOURKE.—I would like to see the papers relative to the claims given to other people. Have you these, Mr. Fawcett?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I have here the opinion of Judge Maguire under which I acted in subsequent cases. That is Judge Maguire's decision in a similar case, in which the purchaser was recognized, although the claim was cancelled.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. What claim did McDonald get?—A. 16 B on Dominion.

Q. But that refers to another claim on Dominion?—A. Yes, that is a case which I submitted to Judge Maguire. I have here the præcipes, which I submitted to Judge Maguire, in regard to claim 160 below on Dominion, and this is the judge's reply.

Q. This refers to Murphy. How was Murphy connected with McDonald?—A. That is a similar decision. I was giving you my authority for doing things of that sort.

Q. The judge did that in the case of Murphy and you—was Mr. McDonald's case one of an innocent purchaser?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it included in your list of re-locations?—A. No, it came up subsequently.

Q. That seems to be a solitary case.—A. Well, yes, it was the case referred to. I submitted this to Judge Maguire for his opinion, so that I might in future be guided by it. It was the only case that came, up to this time.

Q. You would not call that to apply to case where the man had not paid for the claim at all?—A. I don't know anything about paying for the claim; that has nothing to do with the case at all.

Q. That had nothing to do with the case at all?

The COMMISSIONER.—Stenographers will not need to take that down. We are not going to take notice of these statements.

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Dr. BOURKE.—Your remarks are applicable to both of us ?

The COMMISSIONER.—I meant it to apply to both of you, Dr. Bourke.

By Mr. Fawcett:

Q. You placed before me an opinion of Judge Maguire's about a solitary case in which a man named Murphy was interested and Chief Justice Maguire expressed an opinion in that case and you, as I understand you, took that as a basis on which to guide you in future?—A. Yes.

Dr. BOURKE.—I should like to know, if, according to regulations, Judge Maguire would be the proper authority to follow in a case of that kind ?

By Mr. Fawcett:

Q. Section 58 of the mining regulations, which reached me about the same time, refers to this clause which states, "that no free miner should suffer from any acts of omission or commission or loss on the part of any government official if such could be proven?"—A. If such can be proven, as I take matters, that come up for inquiry, as in the case of 16 B and those which came up subsequently, I took those judgments as a guidance.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Did you take any steps to see that Alex. McDonald had paid anything for 16 B?—A. I knew it was on record; it was transferred on the records.

Q. Did you satisfy yourself that Alex. McDonald had applied for this 16 B on Dominion?—A. It was on record that 18 had been transferred and also 26 below Upper Discovery.

Q. Did you make any inquiry to find out if 16 B was more valuable than 18?—A. I judged it would not be nearly as valuable.

Q. Was 16 B on record at the time, and the record issued?—A. No, sir. There was a man claimed he had 32, but his evidence was not sustained—as the record papers in his possession—he had the papers for 32 which afterwards proved to be Phil Miller's claim.

Q. What was done?—A. Nothing yet.

Q. What was he told?—A. He was told if it was in the locality of 32 he would get it.

Q. You didn't recommend it?—A. Yes, I did. It was put on by description and not by number.

Q. Did Mr. Miller get the claim?—A. Mr. Miller had the claim. It was awarded to him during the survey and his title was confirmed. It was No. 32.

Q. You are quite certain that 16 B is on the same ground as No. 32?—A. No, sir.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. I should be glad to know if there are any other cases in addition to that in which a claim was awarded in lieu of claims that did not exist?—A. This is the only case in which a claim was awarded. It was awarded in lieu of 18 and the other claims which were found not to exist.

Q. Yesterday you said you would be able to give some claims for other blanks?—A. Well, in this case, this gentleman was given a claim—Murphy was given his claim, although it was proved in his case the man had not staked it conclusively, yet he could not get it because the other man had purchased.

Q. It is true that a certain fraction was promised if it had not been sold to Parish?—A. It may have been recommended by me. Probably I did, and he has not anything yet. I think I recommended that Parish be entitled to something although I am not certain of it. His name was found on other stakes on 16 B and on this fraction. I have Mr. Cadenhead's notes. He was over there taking evidence. It was staked on 12th June, and in the name of the man who staked 16 B, but he

was not an applicant for it, although he may be now. It was not recorded. He staked as 16 and Mr. Parish's name appeared on one stake. Mr. Cadenhead's notes are here which I have and his report. This states, "The claim which was staked 13th June by C. J. Kearney, he put no number on the posts, but marked a post which was not on the claim. (Mr. Fawcett.—He also gives a sketch in his notes of the posts showing the numbers further on.) His name has been cut off and the upper posts replaced by him, but I am satisfied that the notice is in Kearney's writing. On one of the lower posts is a notice by G. R. Parish with the No. 16, August, '97. Parish has recorded 32. He claims this ground now. When he came over to the creek in May, 1898, he began looking for his claim."

Mr. FAWCETT.—These are Mr. Cadenhead's notes.
Dr. BOURKE.—I don't dispute the document at all.

By Mr. Fawcett:

Q. These are the only cases?—A. This is the only case of that kind under these regulations which just reached me, I consider I was bound to recognize the claim, which had been granted in the office and which had been given to the two persons and purchased. If it had not been purchased by Alex. McDonald, I don't think the second staker's right would have been recognized.

Q. It would not be recognized?—A. No.

Q. As a matter of fact it was not?—I don't think in that case, although it might have been the fault of the office in allowing him to record it he would have had his right restored. I don't think he would have been granted any claim in particular.

Q. He could stake a claim elsewhere?—A. Because he stated in his application that the claim had been staked on the 12th or 13th of June, and he re-staked it on the 16th of August.

Q. When you say a person's rights are restored, you mean he can stake elsewhere?—A. Yes, he re-staked 14th August.

Q. In other cases, except McDonald's, you admit that where a man had got record through a mistake and didn't get a claim, he got his right back, but not a claim elsewhere?—A. Yes. Unless he committed a fraud in making the application if he gave true information in reply.

The COMMISSIONER.—You mean a bona fide applicant?

Mr. FAWCETT.—If he said this claim was staked before, and his claim has expired and he was given the ground, and he said he had staked on such a date, and it was afterwards found that another man had recorded, he was given the ground.

By the Commissioner:

Q. You referred to McDonald's applying for three claims?—A. Yes, he applied for three claims on account of 18 and 26 which were thrown out at the time of the survey, it being found that it was staked by Edward Dion and Clare and another claim on a tributary; he wanted the three claims.

Q. Did he purchase these three claims?—A. Yes, I understand he purchased them from the owners.

Q. You understood that?—A. I understood that.

Q. You have not the documents to show he did?—A. I have not the documents. After the creek was closed we would not accept any more transfers on Dominion. In two cases the purchasers he purchased from were improper applicants.

Q. You threw them out?—A. I threw them out.

Q. You considered he should have no redress?—A. Major Walsh thought so, I didn't. In the case of 18, Clare was improperly recorded for the claim. That was an omission in the office; it was an oversight.

Q. You considered the office being responsible for the record he was entitled to as good a claim as he lost?—A. Yes.

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By the Commissioner :

Q. I want to understand your position because it has never been brought out clearly to me. I heard it put in this way, that because he had a right, it was the fault of the office, in the other cases it was the fault of the individuals?—A. Yes, I don't think he was entitled to any more than that.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is all I want to know.

Mr. TABOR.—In this opinion of Judge Maguire's, that was a solitary case.

Mr. FAWCETT.—That was a case of an innocent purchaser who had acquired an abstract at the office for 160 on Dominion, and on the strength of the abstract had purchased the claim from a man named Murphy. In May there was a gentleman brought a suit to cancel the claim who had gone and re-staked it and brought action to cancel it. He brought evidence to prove that this Brown had recorded this claim. At the time he made affidavit he staked it, he was on Eldorado working. The man he was working for came in as a witness and brought his time book to show that in going to Dominion to stake the ground he was only absent one day. Well, that was conclusive evidence that he had not gone to Dominion to stake.

Q. You accepted that as conclusive?—A. Yes, it was reasonable to suppose that it was impossible for him to go over in one day and back and record, and there was an affidavit to his having staked on the 8th, while on the 8th, 9th and 10th he was working on Eldorado as shown by the time book of the man he was working for. That was conclusive that he was lying, so the claim was cancelled so far as he was concerned. Three months subsequent to the date of his recording an abstract by one of the conveyancers in town was got at the office, and went to show that this man owned 160 below on Dominion, and on the strength of that abstract he purchased—Murphy purchased it for a valuable consideration.

Q. Purchased from Brown?—A. Yes, so that when the matter came up for hearing, I concluded that although Brown had acquired the claim illegally and he would be liable to have the claim cancelled and probably criminally prosecuted, at the same time Murphy having purchased it through representations at the office, the claim was given to him.

Q. And you believe he was ignorant of this information?—A. Certainly; because they acquired an abstract at the office, I thought he was entitled to the claim and it could not be taken away from him, so I submitted the question to Judge Maguire and this is his opinion :

THOMAS FAWCETT, Esq.

Re Placer Claim 160 Below on Dominion.

DEAR SIR,—I have read the evidence set out and annexed hereto, and upon that it seems to me that while there is sufficient there to satisfy the court that Brown committed a fraud in his application, and by such fraud he obtained a mining grant issued to him, which would, I think, justify the government in cancelling the said grant as far as he is concerned, still, it appears from the affidavits of George Murphy, while the said grant was still in full force and undisputed, and so far as appears in good faith for a valuable consideration, without notice of any fraud or irregularity or defect in the obtaining or issuing of said grant, and, moreover, relying on an abstract of title duly delivered to him by the proper officer for that department in that behalf without any connivance with or participation in the fraud of said Brown, bought and paid for said grant and received a bill of sale thereto. Quite subsequent to all this, an attack is made upon the grant to Brown. Looking at the grant and abstract of title, it seems to me that these amount to a representation on the part of the Crown that it had given to Brown certain rights, and upon this representation the purchaser Murphy, as he is entitled, I think, to do, relied and completed his purchase and secured an assignment of Brown's rights, that is that title to the property which the Crown so represented Brown then had.

It seems to me that under this state of facts the Crown is estopped from cancelling said grant as against Murphy, or at least it ought not to do so.

F. H. MAGUIRE.

Of course, Judge Maguire's opinion coincided with my own. That was my opinion before.

Q. You had no decision on the question before?—A. No.

Q. Did you use that opinion of Justice Maguire's as a guidance?—A. Yes, I used it as a guidance.

By the Commissioner :

Q. In rectifying mistakes of the officers already found in the documents of the office?—A. Yes, I made use of it for that. That is one of the reasons I asked for it in writing. I had it typewritten and attached to the evidence, and have since left it with Mr. Senkler as he requested to have it. There have several questions hung on that opinion of recent hearing.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. The man who contested this claim, was he the regular applicant?—A. Yes' the regular applicant. He went and staked it properly and came over and offered his fee to record it, and although the other man had not staked it, the subsequent innocent purchaser was protected.

Dr. BOURKE.—Your honour, the case is this: I am informed by Mr. Rice that to his knowledge Mr. Fawcett allowed certain favours to friends. I would like to have that investigated. I understand there were substantial favours shown to Alex. McDonald by allowing him two months' representation instead of three months; that the men who represented "18" and "20" on Dominion were only present on that claim two months, at the end of which time, having, as I am informed, received some authority from Mr. Fawcett he withdrew the men and put them on another claim and cut them down from eight hundred dollars to five hundred dollars. These are practically the facts as they have been told to me.

Mr. FAWCETT.—That is the first I have heard of it; it is a very simple matter and had better be cleared up.

Mr. FAWCETT, sworn, testified as follows:—

I may state that all those who owned claims on the closed part of Dominion Creek were permitted to renew them without representing them at all; that those who went to work, who consulted with me, I told them that on account of the matter being all mixed up, if they didn't go to work there at all their claims would be protected, and they would be allowed to renew their claims without any work whatever on account of the creek being closed.

Q. Do you know that Mr. McDonald had been doing any work there?—A. Yes, I know some of them had been working there; I didn't stop any of them working who were working, but told them not to interfere with the landmarks.

Q. Was there any public notice to that effect?—A. No, sir, not that I know of.

Q. There was nothing said to the public? No notice that they need not represent their claims?—A. They were not forbidden to work on them; those who consulted me were advised that they should not interfere with the land marks, that's all.

Q. No public notice given? It was merely the parties who came to see you that you informed of your idea, wasn't it?—A. Well, I might have stopped some of them working on claims in dispute; I sent a notice to stop them.

Q. And where there was no claim in dispute I suppose you didn't stop them?—A. It made little difference whether they did any work or not; they were allowed to renew their claims, except that part of the creek which was absolutely closed and not open to anybody.

Q. To get a right to any claim they were allowed to renew until the complications should be settled?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Alex. McDonald came frequently to your office?—A. Not any more frequently than others. I think there were friends who came much more frequently.

Q. Do you think he would have paid \$500 if he had information that he didn't have to represent these claims?—A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Was it not necessary for the public to know anything about this?—A. Well, if it was right they could work for themselves. I didn't prevent them, if they wished to.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. This was for the protection of the claim-holders there?—A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. When was the survey completed?—A. In July, 1898.

Q. Did any one have a title until the survey was completed?—A. Yes; those where there was no dispute were allowed to renew, and any title they had would be protected.

Q. If the title was not good, and they renewed, would you have protected them?—A. That I can't say.

Q. Until the survey was completed the title would not be clear?—A. No; they were not allowed to record transfers after it was closed until the survey decided the boundaries of the claims, and if the title was not good I wouldn't take any responsibility, on the part of the government, for the title, while the creek was in that condition.

Dr. BOURKE.—With your honour's permission, am I to understand that having made a charge against Mr. Fawcett on the abuse of his powers, that it is necessary to have a new charge made on every new statement?

The COMMISSIONER.—There should have been a specific statement to that charge.

Mr. TABOR.—It is impossible to come into court and make a defence unless we know what the charge is, and if the charge is made there must be something specific. In almost all these cases documentary evidence is necessary and it requires some time to look them up.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is easy to understand the situation.

Mr. TABOR.—We want the ordinary rules of law to apply.

Dr. BOURKE.—There are some other points I am going to allude to with regard to the granting of an extension of time to various people. There is a case of a claim of Judge McGuire who left this country not to return.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett will have to be sworn.

Mr. TABOR.—I object to this evidence going in.

Dr. BOURKE.—As to the extension of claims I don't think I mentioned Judge McGuire's name, but there are Judge McGuire, Colonel McGregor, Mr. Wade and other officials.

Mr. TABOR.—I suppose you charge improper conduct in granting extension of time on these claims.

Dr. BOURKE.—The whole matter was included in the list of claims laid over; I asked for these lists on two or three occasions and I couldn't get them.

The COMMISSIONER.—They are getting the lists as far as they can.

Dr. BOURKE.—There is Mr. Wade, Mr. McGregor and also Mr. Leighton of the Pioneer Trading Company, and a great many more.

The COMMISSIONER.—If you have any more, put them in.

Dr. BOURKE.—Of course I cannot get the papers; I have been hampered in getting these papers.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. I want to ask Mr. Fawcett: on one or two occasions you gave an extension of time, and Judge McGuire, as it appears from correspondence in the office, got an extension on a number of claims?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. I think four.

Q. I should like to ask you the reason you had for extending that privilege to Mr. McGuire?—A. Judge McGuire said by letter that he was going out of the country on government business and asked for an extension until he returned or other arrangements were made, which was granted; the privilege didn't extend one year.

Q. There was no work done?—A. I don't know; it was newly located; I think the claims had just recently been clear.

Q. Would the same answer apply to Mr. Wade?—A. Yes, the same answer applies to Mr. Wade; he applied for quite a number of claims; those claims that he acquired himself I granted him an extension on, but those that he got through other persons I did not—he represented them. He said he was going out on government business.

Q. Did he say government business?—A. Yes, I knew he was Dominion lands agent.

Q. Did he mention it?—A. He did not need to; he was a government official.

Q. So that every government official that went away went on government business. He said it was government business that took him away?—A. I don't know whether he mentioned it in his letter or not.

Q. As to Mr. McGregor?—A. He was called away.

Q. I admit that?—A. He applied on the evening that he left.

Q. That was a case I didn't put on my list; I won't say any more about it?—A. He was called incidentally and I noted the claim for protection.

Q. What about Mr. Leighton?—A. He was recommended by Mr. Woodworth in which there were several claims laid over—

Q. Why were they laid over?—A. They were laid over in the same way that Mr. McLaren's were; the same as any other claims were laid over.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Leighton was a man who had an option on these claims and was trying to sell them?—A. He represented them; I think he owned the claims.

Q. I should like to have a letter written by Mr. Woodworth produced in court; it is unfortunate it cannot be found; I can say it was mentioned that he held options on these claims, if I am not mistaken?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. That letter I saw was on file?—A. There was a group of claims protected all together and other claims applied for not protected.

Dr. BOURKE.—I asked for a list of these claims.

Mr. FAWCETT.—I can give you a list of Mr. Leighton's claims in my lay-over book. (Mr. Fawcett reading from lay-over book.) "From 7 to 13 on Cariboo, 44 A, 44 B, 45, 45 B, 46 B, 47 A, 47 B, 48 A, 48 B, below Discovery on the right bank, hill claims on Hunker." These are claims mentioned in this letter.

Dr. BOURKE.—Sixteen claims?

Mr. FAWCETT.—Yes; there is another group here I think belonging to the same company—"33 A, 34 A, 35, 35 A, 36, 36 A, 37 A, 37 B, 37 C, on Hunker." I think the most of these are represented.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. You spoke of a company; what company? What reason have you to use the word company?—A. Well, when a group of claims is brought in like that I generally suppose that more than one person is interested; I suppose there is a partnership arrangement of some sort.

Q. That may be, but I take it in the case of an official it didn't matter how many claims he had, he was entitled to representation to them?—A. It did matter; in the case of an official I only laid over those he acquired himself.

Q. Any official, if he wanted to go out for any reason he was allowed representation on these claims?—A. That's all.

Q. You told me there was no exception to that practically in which you refused?—A. I don't think any one went out for himself.

Mr. TABOR.—It was stated that they went out on government business.

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Dr. BOURKE.—That was not Chief Justice McGuire's reason why he left the district; I can't understand how he went out on public business.

The COMMISSIONER.—Can you prove it was not his reason?

Dr. BOURKE.—He told me he did not intend coming back.

Mr. TABOR.—Judge McGuire is still judge of the Territorial Court.

Dr. BOURKE.—We will put that to one side. Even if he went out on government business, is it necessary that the government official, because he is a public servant, is not expected to represent his claims; I will put it like that?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I am not going to argue this question; all claims that were laid over —

Q. They were not asked to represent them as ordinary citizens?—A. They were laid over for one year.

Q. Because they were government officials?

By Mr. Tabor:

Q. When were these claims laid over?—A. Just before the 25th of August.

Dr. BOURKE.—He always brings in the 25th of August.

Mr. TABOR.—I am anxious to legalize these proceedings; that is the reason I mention this.

(Mr. Fawcett reading Mr. Woodworth's letter.)

DAWSON, N.W.T., 15th August, 1898.

THOMAS FAWCETT, Esq.,

Gold Commissioner of the Yukon District,

Dawson, N.W.T.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Montague Leighton, who has had a desk in my office for some time, has been busily engaged in securing property on Hunker and other creeks, and has gone to considerable expense in securing options to purchase property in various parts of the Indian River and Troandik mining divisions. He hopes to secure for his company, which is about formed in England, other valuable properties in this district. In Johannesburg, where he formerly was, he was in the law office of Mr. Leonard, and seems to have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Rhodes, Barney Barnato and Wernher, Beit & Company. I believe it is the intention of his company, which is about to secure its charter, to enter into hydraulic working of other property and mines acquired in this region on a very large scale.

Mr. Woodford, mining engineer, and others, have spoken very favourably of the properties in question, and from Mr. Leighton's business connections, I have no doubt but what he will secure a very large amount of English capital. I understand that he is petitioning for an exemption from representation and assessment work on these properties, until his company is formed in England and they have time to communicate with me, which would be, as I should judge, in the spring of 1899. I cheerfully recommend his petition for your consideration, and believe that it would be in the interests of the country that the prayer thereof be granted.

Yours truly,

C. M. WOODWORTH.

Dr. BOURKE.—Is there a reply?

Mr. FAWCETT.—I don't think there was any reply.

By Dr. Bourke:

Q. If there is any doubt about this I would like to send for Mr. Woodworth; he can give some special information on this point. In the meantime you can tell us where you gave an extension?—A. I don't know where an extension has been given; I think most of them have been represented.

Q. Will you kindly have the representation papers produced. On Saturday it is necessary to have them produced in court?—A. I know the gentlemen working for Mr. Leighton were working on the creek.

Q. I don't know anything personally; I can only bring evidence after it reaches my ears; perhaps the best thing would be to have these letters of representation put in on Saturday when they can be given as evidence, and Mr. Woodworth be asked to attend.

The COMMISSIONER—Mr. Woodworth will be asked to attend on Saturday morning.

Mr. TABOR.—You have evidence that these claims were renewed?

Mr. FAWCETT.—There will probably be evidence in the office. Would you have evidence before renewal of the representation?—A. Just depends upon when they were renewed; if renewed prior to August there would be representation affidavits.

Q. Were all these new claims?—A. Well, all those hill claims were located last summer; they would be all right within nine months.

Q. Did you have any other applications besides this from Mr. Woodworth in regard to these claims?—A. I think Mr. Leighton himself interviewed me; I don't recollect about the matter. You remember the rush last summer; I had very little time.

Q. You don't know if these claims were laid over?—A. I don't know; I know they were noted here as protected in some way.

Q. There is no name given here in connection with them?—A. I think they were these claims that Mr. Leighton represented in some way.

Q. What was the usual custom in laying over claims; did you have a rule as regards the laying over of claims?—A. No, the only rule I was governed by was that if claims were held over under some special circumstances there must be enough work done on some part of the ground to cover the whole grant.

Q. In laying over claims had you any rule?—A. There were many laid over but it was only in cases of sickness or some other extenuating circumstances; if a man presented a doctor's certificate that it was necessary for him to leave the country it was given.

Q. If a man left the country on business you might lay his claims over?—A. I might; it depended on the circumstances.

Q. In this present case if the claims were to be disposed of in London, or a company formed, would you give a lay-over on that ground?—A. Well, if simply an option the claims would have to fulfil the conditions on which claims were held, although I might note the claims as being grouped and the claims would be protected, at the same time each individual claim would have to be represented in some way as all other claims have to.

Q. What do you mean by saying that you had these noted; what does that notation mean?—A. That for some reason or other they were held over not subject to jumping in the ordinary way; there would have to be some inquiry about them; for instance, if any one wanted to relocate any of them in the list, inquiry would be made as to whether all these claims were vacant and if grouped was not being worked, because if grouped in that way the understanding would be that the parties working them owned all these claims and had been given the right to work on one claim, and work from one end.

Q. You don't really know what that signifies then?—A. That's all I know; I know in reference to that that Mr. Leighton was interested in these claims in this way. That is all I remember about it just now.

Q. If some one jumped one of these claims for non-representation and it was found to be unrepresented?—A. It would have been open for restaking in that way without inquiry.

Q. I mean, would you search to find out in the record as to that; did you keep a copy in the office?—A. That is the only record; this is the original record; this is the book in which I kept the applications for lay-overs.

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By Mr. Tabor :

Q. From the notation there—this is the book where you noted the applications for lay-overs; did you have any other method of notation?—A. They were noted in the records opposite the claims, but they became so numerous that finally I noted them all in this book.

Q. Your power is absolute regarding the lay-over of claims?—A. I think so.

Q. And for what you consider good and sufficient reasons you laid over claims?—A. I don't think there was any limit to the gold commissioner's power in regard to these claims; I infer as much in reply to a letter to hold over Mr. Constantine's claims.

Q. Do you know Mr. Leighton?—A. I met him once.

Q. You are not on terms of friendship with him?—A. Not at all.

Q. It was a question of official routine and you would be governed in that way?—A. I don't know Mr. Leighton at all; whatever I did for Mr. Leighton I would have done for any one else under the same circumstances.

Q. As I understand you, when a company has got a number of claims you allowed them to group their claims?—A. Yes, I allowed them to work from one end; they might work the whole group from one end. If they had twenty, thirty or forty claims altogether, I would allow them to work all from the lower end.

Q. That is in accordance with the regulations as they now stand?—A. As to the matter of the extent of the gold commissioner's powers —

Q. In accordance with the mining regulations?—A. Yes; I think you can consider all the groups as one claim.

Q. Still, the mining regulations say the only way in which they can be grouped is where four or five miners record and pay a special fee?—A. But there is a provision for holding a larger amount of ground.

Q. I should like to know of that provision; is it in the mining regulations?—A. Yes, the hydraulic mining regulations will cover it; the mining regulations we are guided by here.

Q. (Showing pamphlet.) The quartz, and these last regulations governing placer mining are what you used for your guidance in this district?—A. Yes; there were placer and quartz, and there is a clause which applies to the regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands containing minerals other than coal land.

Q. So you would be justified in taking them as applicable to placer mining?—A. Yes.

Q. The principle is exactly the same; we are not to decide that question here. The COMMISSIONER.—If it comes up we will just look it over.

Dr. ROURKE.—May I have a loan of this copy?

The COMMISSIONER.—You may keep that.

Q. Now, if I may ask a further question—

Mr. TABOR.—It is a question of law.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Fawcett might feel justified in applying this principle to placer mining.

Mr. TABOR.—It is a question of partnerships; perhaps I am going outside of the case, but it is merely a legal question; it is a case of four or five miners assuming claims in conjunction.

The COMMISSIONER.—It comes within the placer mining regulations.

Mr. TABOR.—It gives the right to form partnerships and also the same rights to one individual.

The COMMISSIONER.—And put all the labour on one claim. Mr. Fawcett will read clause "39" of the regulations, which may serve to throw some light on the question.

Mr. Fawcett reads 39 and 40 of the regulations governing placer-mining:—

"39. A claim shall be deemed abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days, excepting during the close season, by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of seventy-two hours (72 hours means three consecutive days of twenty-

four hours each) unless sickness or some other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the mining recorder, and the mining recorder, upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself, that this provision is being complied with, may cancel the entry given for a claim.

"40. If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, or such other regulations as may be substituted therefor, shall apply."

The COMMISSIONER.—I want to get Mr. Fawcett's impression of the force of these regulations.

Dr. BOURKE.—That's satisfactory; in the clause Mr. Fawcett read it speaks of other than coal lands, and such as may be substituted therefor of 21st March, 1898. I would like to ask if there has been anything substituted for this. May I look at that for one second with your permission (Dr. Bourke taking copy of regulations) I don't suppose there is any use in arguing.

The COMMISSIONER.—Are the facts all in?

Dr. BOURKE.—That is all I want to ask Mr. Fawcett to-day.

The COMMISSIONER.—That closes your case to-day? I suppose then we had better adjourn until Saturday.

SATURDAY MORNING, 11th March, 1899.

Dr. BOURKE.—I understand there are one or two witnesses not present. I would like to ask one or two questions. On the 20th February you wrote a letter to me intimating that as far as you could you would take note of facts that occurred after the 25th of August. This having occurred about the 7th of October, or since the 7th of October, I would like to ask—as it is a question of some importance—have you decided that you cannot go into this matter?

The COMMISSIONER.—We found that it was impossible to go on after the 25th of August.

Dr. BOURKE.—The second question I would like to ask is, that it be read out from the shorthand notes the statement for which I was threatened with contempt. (One of the stenographers reads the notes leading up to the threatening of Dr. Bourke with contempt.)

Dr. BOURKE.—With all due respect to the court, sir, I wish to say that I cannot see that I, as an advocate here, practically speaking, have used in any way words which would have committed me for contempt of court. I, of course, didn't have the least intention of doing so, and I say it emphatically, but I would bring to your attention the fact that—and everybody in this court-room would admit it—that there was a gross contempt of court committed here by Mr. Galpin when he called me a liar. I consider it a far more gross offence for Mr. Galpin to call me a liar.

Mr. GALPIN.—Called him a liar?

Mr. TABOR.—I didn't hear that.

Dr. BOURKE.—It will be afterwards

The COMMISSIONER.—I remember calling you both to order, but I don't remember any such thing. When you began to criticize Mr. Galpin, calling him "nice miner," you said, "They are two nice miners." They were both two of the signers of the original memorial to Ottawa and had a right to take an interest, as they were two original signers of that document. It was my understanding that they were entitled to some consideration, and when you began to reflect on them as being "nice miners," I called upon you to stop, and if you would not you would be committed.

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Dr. BOURKE.—I don't think that the words "nice miners" is sufficient to justify your threatening to commit me for contempt of court.

The COMMISSIONER.—Everything depends on the way it is said. I don't remember him calling you a liar at all.

Mr. GALPIN.—I don't remember it. I would like to be sworn and make my statement. These statements get abroad.

Dr. BOURKE.—I asked for some papers, sir, on the 13th of February, but, unfortunately, I understand that Mr. Fawcett has—it has been intimated to me that he has taken these out of your jurisdiction—some of the original papers; is such the fact?

The COMMISSIONER.—Not that I know of.

By Dr. Bourke :

Q. Are the papers available for my inspection now, or not?—A. If you wish to inspect them in connection with any charge. I spoke to Mr. Senkler about getting the papers you asked for. He told me yesterday you asked for a lot of documents and he didn't know where they were. You asked about certain claims above on Discovery and below on Hunker Creek; you didn't state the numbers.

Q. 16 B?—A. I understood Mr. Senkler was going to send you a letter saying that you didn't state where these claims were. It is very material.

Dr. BOURKE.—I would like to have a distinct knowledge whether or not he has taken any papers out of court except that book of lay-overs. That was his own note book. If this is the way I am hampered there is no other course. I decline to act. I will have nothing more to do and will have to withdraw from the commission. Of course, I will answer any questions. If I am asked to make a sworn statement, I place myself at your disposal.

The COMMISSIONER.—I don't see any good a sworn statement will do.

Dr. BOURKE.—Then, with your kind permission, I will withdraw from the court.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Do I understand that you withdraw from the case entirely?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right, doctor.

Mr. TABOR.—Does this include the sessions?

Dr. BOURKE.—My information I have is from a very good source, which you would not question.

The COMMISSIONER.—I have listened to good information for the past few days.

Dr. BOURKE.—I have learned here that if a man comes forward to assist you to get information, and if all his witnesses don't give testimony, then that is thrown in his teeth as a matter of reproach. I brought good testimony as to Alex. McDonald not paying for his claim.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is on record.

Dr. BOURKE.—Well, everything that has come to my knowledge I brought up; I exaggerated nothing, and now I am reproached for doing so because these people cannot, or perhaps will not, state what they know.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Again you are reflecting on people you have no business to reflect upon.—
A. If I did this—if I did anything wrong, I am sorry for it.

Q. You withdraw then?—A. Certainly, under the circumstances.

Q. Some of the officials are coming in, against whom charges have been laid.

Mr. TABOR.—Are the records in the commissioner's office now?

The COMMISSIONER.—I will look the list up. Some of these charges I intend to take up, particularly that question of 16 B and the royalty question. There are two or three other questions I wish to take up as soon as the officials arrive, because they are entitled to be present. However, if not, we will go on and do the best we can without them.

Mr. TABOR.—You wish to know in what capacity I appeared here. I may tell you I appeared here for Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bolton and Mr. Hurdman.

The COMMISSIONER.—When any charge comes up in connection with these gentlemen, you will be notified. There are charges here that will have to be gone into in a general way. If these other three men, Messrs. Bliss, Wade and McGregor, come in, the question with which they are connected will be taken up when they arrive.

Mr. TABOR.—I think Mr. Wade is capable of acting for himself.

The COMMISSIONER.—Of course we are open to receive charges until the 15th of March, and if any more come in I will do nothing before that time. Whatever charges are laid must be in some specific way. I won't take any more rambling disconnected charges. There must be something specific. They must be put in proper form, but this calling on a man every five minutes to answer a new charge must be stopped.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
YUKON TERRITORY. }
To wit :

We, J. N. E. Brown and F. M. Shepard, duly sworn stenographers of the royal commission, do solemnly swear, that this is a true and correct transcript of the evidence taken before William Ogilvie, Esquire, sitting as royal commissioner for the investigation of charges preferred against officials of said territory on the following dates, to wit: February 6th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and March 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th, 1899.

J. N. E. BROWN,
F. M. SHEPARD.

Sworn before me at Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, the 27th day of April, 1899.

W. H. P. CLEMENT,
Commissioner.

LOUIS CARBENO, called and sworn.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Where were you on the 8th of July?—A. Well, I was in camp until about 10 o'clock.

Q. Where?—A. It would be at the hospital.

Q. In what capacity were you working?—A. I was working for Major Walsh.

Q. Were you there all that day?—A. Yes, sir, I was.

Q. On the evening of the 8th of July?—A. Until evening.

Q. Where were you later on in the evening?—A. I was up Bonanza.

Q. For what purpose?—A. Going up to Dominion.

Q. Why were you on the way to Dominion?—A. Because I was informed that it was going to be opened on the 9th.

Q. Informed when?—A. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. On what date?—A. The 8th.

Q. Where did you acquire the information?—A. I received that from one of our dog-drivers.

Q. Who?—A. McBeth.

Q. Is he here now?—A. Yes; he is an Indian.

Q. And he told you it was open?—A. Well, he didn't tell me; it was rumoured about the camp. I asked Major Walsh's brother if the creek was going to be thrown open on the 9th, and he said he thought it was.

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- Q. Where was McBeth at this time?—A. He had been down the street.
Q. Where was he when he gave you this information?—A. In camp.
Q. Where was McBeth?—A. He had been down the street, and he came back to camp.
Q. Was Major Walsh present?—A. No.
Q. Was McBeth working for Major Walsh?—A. Yes.
Q. And he told you that the creek would be opened on the 9th?—A. He said he heard it would be opened on the 9th.
Q. That was on the afternoon of the 8th?—A. Yes.
Q. Did he tell you how he came by that information?—A. No, sir.
Q. When did you stake your claim?—A. I staked it on the 9th about 10.30.

By the Commissioner :

- Q. In the morning?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Fawcett :

- Q. You subsequently recorded that claim?—A. Yes.
Q. What time did you start?—A. At 10.30 on the evening of the 8th.
Q. Would anybody have any interest in giving you any information as to this creek being opened on the 9th?—A. No, not that I know of, except Major Walsh's brother.
Q. What interests had he?—A. He didn't have any interests. I suppose it was his interest, in one way, to give me information.
Q. What arrangement was there between you and Major Walsh or any of his brothers with reference to any claims you might stake?—A. There was a document drawn up between him and his brother to give me a three-fourth interest in anything I got in the country, providing he paid all my expenses, and the working of any ground I took up in the country.
Q. Would you recognize that agreement if you saw it?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Would you tell me if this is the document? (Showing an agreement between Louis Carbeno and Lewis Walsh) which reads as follows:—

PORT ARTHUR, 23rd September, 1897.

This agreement made this day, between Lewis Walsh, known as the party of the first part, and Louis Carbeno, of the town of Brockville, known as the party of the second part,

Witness that in consideration of the party of the first part furnishing the party of the second part with an outfit, and paying all expenses necessary for the working of any claim that the party of the second part may discover or take up in the Yukon district, in the North-west Territories, the party of the second part hereby agrees to give to the party of the first part a one undivided three-quarter interest in the said claim, reserving to himself a one-quarter interest.

LEWIS WALSH,
LOUIS CARBENO.

Witness,
PHIL. WALSH.

- Q. That is your signature?—A. Yes, sir; that is the agreement between me and Lewis Walsh.
Q. Where was that made?—A. That was drew up and signed at the Big Salmon last winter.
Q. Where was it drawn up?—A. In Port Arthur.
Q. When did you sign it?—A. Last winter; there was another agreement which his brother drew up and I wouldn't sign it.
Q. Phil. Walsh drew it up?—A. This was made at Port Arthur and forwarded to Big Salmon.

Q. Why was it dated the 24th of September?—A. That was the date on which we made the arrangement.

Q. You were at Port Arthur on the 23rd of September?—A. Yes; that was dated then.

Q. You didn't sign it till last winter. Who was the witnesses?—A. Phil. Walsh.

By the Commissioner:

Q. You staked the claim in the way you said?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with that claim?—A. I turned it over as I agreed.

By Mr. Fawcett:

Q. According to that agreement you made for part of that claim, did you—
A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom did you convey that?—A. To Phil. Walsh.

Q. Is that something like the bill of sale? That is the bill of sale?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was given after this agreement which you signed?—A. Yes, sir.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Why did you give this to Philip Walsh and not to Lewis?—A. Because Major Walsh instructed me he did not want Lewis' name brought into the office, and it would be just as well to have the property made over to him. I told him that it was not proper; that the agreement would not stand law and I couldn't get anything, and asked him to make out another agreement. He argued the point and I told Mr. Pattullo and Pattullo drew that agreement up; he said it would be all right and I went to work and signed it.

Q. What consideration did you receive?—A. Not a cent.

Q. What were you to receive for the three-fourths; you were to receive one-fourth instead of what belonged to you?—A. He was to look after it, and pay any expenses of any mine I took up.

Q. Had this agreement been made before you left down east?—A. We talked the agreement over, but the agreement hadn't been drawn up, and it had to be signed at the Big Salmon.

Q. Did you think at that time that this was a fair agreement?—A. I didn't.

Q. Why did you sign it?—A. Because I was in a position and I couldn't very well get out of it; I didn't want to go out of the country.

Q. If you had refused, what would have been the result?—A. I wouldn't have been permitted to go; I would have had to have gone out.

Q. What position did you hold?—A. He promised me the position I have now—cooking for the officials, and I suppose if I hadn't signed that document I would not be in the position I hold now.

Q. Who promised you?—A. Major Walsh.

Q. Do you think you would have been in the same position now if you hadn't?—A. No, I don't think I would; nothing said about that.

Q. Was there any compulsion of any kind used to make you sign that?—A. He laid in his tent not over fifteen feet away; he knew it was wrong and I knew it was wrong.

Q. He didn't in any way try to compel you to sign it?—A. No.

Q. What reason have you for saying that you did not think you would be here?
—A. I said I wouldn't have held the position I am holding now if I had not signed it.

Q. What were you doing then?—A. Cooking.

Q. How much were you getting?—A. \$60 a month.

Q. What now?—A. \$100 per month.

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

Q. When did you get an advance in your wages?—A. Last August; but he told me he would give me one hundred and twenty-five, then he cut it to one hundred. I said I would take the hundred and stayed in.

Q. You don't mean to connect his saying that with this bill?—A. No; I told his brother when they drew it up it was not right.

Q. What value would you place on the consideration you got for this?—A. The agreement was that we were to receive a prospecting outfit.

Q. What value would you place on the outfit you got?—A. Well, I couldn't say very well; my expenses the government paid coming in. What I spent on the outside of that—I mean on this trip to Dominion and back.

Q. The government paid you wages and living expenses so that has nothing to do with the case?—A. I think about \$40 or \$50.

Q. You would place the value of an outfit to stake a claim at forty or fifty dollars. Well, before you left the camp to go on that trip did you ask Major Walsh's permission?—A. I did.

Q. Did you tell him what you were going for?—A. I told him I was going to Dominion Creek.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said yes.

Q. Did you tell him you were going to stake?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you think he knew?—A. Yes, he would not think I was going for a walk; that was in the evening about eight and ten o'clock.

By Mr. Tabor :

Q. Did any other officials go with you?—A. Yes, one, an Indian; and when I had gone five or ten miles I was joined by another Indian.

Q. Were these Major Walsh's Indians?—A. Just the two of them.

Q. Who were they?—A. Two of the Cullum boys.

Q. In saying an outfit worth forty or fifty dollars, what do you mean?—A. Going to Dominion Creek and coming back.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of the standing of these Indians; were they going to stake on the same terms as you did?—A. Yes, going on the same terms; I don't know whether they signed a contract or not; I know there was an agreement, but I am not positive about the contract.

Q. Similar to yours?—A. Similar to mine.

Q. Did they transfer a three-quarter interest to Philip Walsh as you did?—A. Yes; you will find duplicates there in the recording office.

Q. Have you any other knowledge of any other person on behalf of any official of the government?—A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. No knowledge of any other but yourself and these two?—A. No other; that is all that went or came.

Q. Were these men employed in the camp?—A. They came in with us.

Q. Were they employed around the camp?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They would have to get permission from Major Walsh, the same as you did?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. You say you waited until 10.30 on the 8th July, Friday night. Will you tell us how many people you overtook, or overtook you, before you got to stake the claim?—A. Twenty or thirty; there was quite a lot of people who passed us, but we passed the whole outfit.

Q. Do you think any were ahead of you?—A. Yes, a few.

Q. How many, do you think, started that evening?—A. There must have been 150.

Q. And that was before the knowledge was made public?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is all I want to know.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. Did you ever make a statement which was typewritten to Major Walsh that you didn't receive information, and didn't start out to Dominion Creek on the night of the 8th, you never did?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. Had you any one with you who had on policeman's dress?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any one dressed as a policeman in the morning coming back?—
A. Yes.

Q. Was he a policeman?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. We were discussing a little time ago how long it took to go to Dominion Creek and back. How long did it take you?—A. I left for Dominion at 10.30 Friday evening; went to Dominion and staked and came back to Mr. McCormick's that night—Saturday night at 9 o'clock. Didn't leave there until 10 o'clock Sunday, and arrived here about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

By Mr. Galpin :

Q. When did you come to the office to record?—A. Monday morning.

Q. What time?—A. About three in the afternoon.

Q. At the side door?—A. No, sir.

Q. Took your turn?—A. Yes, the same as anybody else.

By Mr. Swinehart :

Q. Did he ever make out a statement for Pattullo or Major Walsh regarding this matter when the rumour came up after Major Walsh gave him a tip. It was reported around town that he went out and located as a result of information that he had received. Did he make a statement and give it to Major Walsh or Pattullo to hand to the *Midnight Sun*?—A. No, sir; I never did.

Q. Did they ask you any questions?—A. Never.

Q. You are positive of that?—A. I am positive.

Q. Never made any statement?—A. Never was asked to do so.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. In your examination yesterday, Mr. Carbeno, in answering one of the questions, you stated that you thought that your present position was the result of signing that agreement, or something to that effect?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there not part of the evidence in that connection which you forgot to give us yesterday?—A. I forgot to say that other papers were drawn up and I would not sign them.

Q. When was this?—A. Coming up on board the "Quadra."

Q. You would not sign them, why?—A. I said the papers were not legal, and would not sign them until I got legal ones. That afternoon I was called to Major Walsh's state-room, and he asked me if I had made an agreement at Port Arthur before I left.

Q. You said you did?—A. He said, "Why didn't you sign the papers?" I said I didn't because they were not legal. He said, "If you don't sign those papers when this boat goes back, I will send you back on it." That was all that was said until we got to Big Salmon, then other papers came on and therefore I signed them.

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By the Commissioner :

Q. Why did you consider those papers illegal?—A. Because they were not drawn up by a lawyer. He drew them up with a lead pencil.

Q. Who?—A. Phil. Walsh.

Q. Where were they drawn up?—A. On board the "Quadra" when we came out.

Q. You had made an agreement with Lewis Walsh, at Port Arthur?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why were these not signed at Port Arthur?—A. Because he said he had not time.

Q. The document is dated the 23rd. It is the document we have here?—A. No. The document he drew up on board the "Quadra" was not the same as I agreed to it.

Q. What was the nature of the terms?—A. He left it where I was to be paid my expenses in coming into the country, and furnish me with an outfit.

Q. How could that be, when the government was paying your expenses?—A. That was stated in the agreement before I left.

Q. That was understood at Port Arthur—that they were to pay your expenses to come into the country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the same time you were employed as a government servant. Don't you think it was inconsistent to offer to pay your expenses if you came in as a government employee?—A. Well, I was giving the way it was agreed to.

Q. Then this lead pencil document admitted that?—A. Yes, it is in this way only. (Mr. Carbeno reads the document.)

The COMMISSIONER.—There is no reference there for your expenses to be paid into the country. It would grant the expense of working the claim, but not the expenses in connection with your entry here.

By Mr. Fawcett :

Q. You refused to sign this lead pencil document on board the "Quadra"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were told if you didn't you would be sent back?—A. Yes, sir; and I said I would not sign any until a proper one was drawn up.

Q. When you signed this at Big Salmon did it seem strange to you that it was dated at Port Arthur?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the actual date of the signature?—A. I could not exactly tell you. I think it was in June some time.

Q. Three months after the agreement had been entered into?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any cause—was the question mentioned at all? Was it dated at Port Arthur—why not at Big Salmon?—A. Well, I didn't ask any questions; they brought in the document and I signed it, that was all. I saw the signature and I knew it came from him.

Q. Whose signature was it?—A. Lewis Walsh's. His signature is on the bottom of it.

Q. Have you reason to know his signature?—A. Yes, I will swear to it.

Q. You have no reason to assign why the document was dated 23rd September, and executed at Big Salmon some time in June?—A. No.

Q. This agreement you entered into at Port Arthur?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This document you refused to sign, on whose behalf was that made?—A. Lewis Walsh's.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
 YUKON TERRITORY,
 To wit: }

We, J. N. E. Brown, and F. M. Shepard, duly sworn stenographers of the royal commission, do solemnly swear that this is a true and correct transcript of the evidence taken before William Ogilvie, Esquire, sitting as royal commissioner for the investigation of charges preferred against officials of said territory on the following dates, to wit: February 6th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th and March 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th, 1899.

J. N. E. BROWN.
 F. M. SHEPARD.

Sworn to before me, at Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, the 27th day of April, 1899.

W. H. P. CLEMENT,
 Commissioner.

COPY

OF

FURTHER REPORT

OF

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq.

AND

EVIDENCE ACCOMPANYING THE SAME

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
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1899

Ogilvie Commission of Inquiry.

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COPY OF FURTHER REPORT

[87b.]

Dated the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq., Commissioner appointed under the provisions of Chapter 114 R.S.C., and by Commission issued thereunder, under the Great Seal of Canada, to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion Government in the Yukon Territory.

THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., 27th May, 1899.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I transmit herewith, the evidence submitted before me as Royal Commissioner in the charges made against Mr. Wade, so far as brought before my notice.

Mr. Wade brought one matter up, that is, the question of granting to one Edward McConnell, the right to build a bridge across the Klondike River, about two miles above its mouth, at a point known as the Upper Ferry. It had never been brought to my notice that anything improper was alleged against Mr. Wade in connection with this grant or permit, but he asked to have the evidence submitted on that point, to which I agreed and had Mr. McConnell summoned.

You will see from the evidence submitted, that Mr. Wade is entirely acquitted of all charges made against him in connection with the leasing of the water front to Morrison & McDonald; the question of the permit to Howard & Roberts to build a bridge near the mouth of the Klondike River; the question of the bridge at the Upper Ferry granted to Mr. Edward McConnell and others; the charge that he had blackmailed the saloon keepers; and there was also a charge against Mr. Wade in connection with Monte Cristo Island. The evidence shows no criminal act on that gentleman's part, unless the act of an official staking and recording a claim can be considered criminal; but in so far from having done it in an improper manner, he shows himself, that he did it openly and after consultation with the miners themselves. Mr. McGregor was exactly in the same position as far as he is concerned with this matter. The evidence goes to show that the island at present, at least, is considered worthless. This may or may not be considered a mitigation of the fact, though it would not be of the intent—if there is any wrong in it.

The charge against Mr. McGregor that he improperly received \$2,000 from Mr. McDonald in connection with the water-front lease, was also disposed of; not an iota of evidence was produced to show that Mr. McGregor had any connection with that matter at all.

As to the charge against Mining Inspector Norwood, I may say that I was somewhat surprised. Miss Nellie Cashman, who, by the way, bears a very good reputation in this country, though she has been a frontiers-woman for upwards of thirty years, made an affidavit before Mr. Fawcett last fall, a copy of which is transmitted with this report. This affidavit you will see reflects somewhat seriously on Inspector Norwood.

As soon as Miss Cashman learned that she would be required to substantiate the statements made in the affidavit, she began to beg off, pleading with me that she knew nothing about the matter, that she had been misled, &c.

You will see from the evidence she gives, that it is a complete refutation of the charge against Inspector Norwood, and that those who had supported her in it, simply had her own word.

It is not necessary to say any more than this on that matter. As far as I know at present, this closes the labours of the commission, though it may be, there are one or two charges of not much importance to be investigated as soon as I can find time to do so.

Before concluding, it may be asked: How did these rumours get started and become so generally credited?—In reply, I may state, that there is a large percentage of the population here who are watching for the chance to make something. If they are forestalled by some one else, they immediately jump to the conclusion that there has been something crooked between that some one else and the officials by whom the transaction was consummated. It has not been necessary here to do more than insinuate that some official, or officials, have been guilty of corrupt acts, to have it, within a few hours generally so reported, and I regret to say, generally so believed, notwithstanding that there may not be a tittle of evidence in support of the charge.

Transactions that have been actuated by the purest and highest motives, have been attributed to the very worst. Of this I have personal knowledge and experience. In concluding, I may say, that with such a class there cannot exist (in their minds at least), any honest government at all, for reasons that are obvious enough not to need mention.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM OGILVIE,
Commissioner.

COPY OF THE EVIDENCE

[87c.]

Which accompanied the Further Report of the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq.

ADJOURNED SITTING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS HELD AT PIONEER HALL, DAWSON, Y.T., TUESDAY MORNING, 9TH MAY, 1899.

The COMMISSIONER.—We have met here for the purpose of further investigating charges against officials, or the further investigation of charges against Mr. Wade as land agent, in connection with the leasing of the water-front to Messrs. McDonald & Morrison. We intended to have them here this morning but it seems they could not be summoned,—through some fault or other the summons did not reach them.

There was a charge against Captain Norwood, which we intended to take up this morning, made by Miss Nellie Cashman. Miss Cashman made a statement under oath before Mr. Fawcett; we intended to go on and investigate that charge. I saw Miss Cashman on Friday and she begged to get off; she said she was sick and wanted to go to Dominion Creek, she was mistaken, or something to that effect; she rambled a good deal; I gathered that much that she had been mistaken; she didn't want to appear at all. I told her emphatically that she would have to appear and if she was mistaken she would have to make a public avowal of the fact. She said she was sick and wanted to go out to Dominion Creek; I told her if she was sick it was rather a bad time to think of going to Dominion Creek, but she seemed to think she would be all right if she got out to Dominion Creek to recuperate. I had a summons served on her right away notifying her to appear here this morning, but she has gone off to Dominion Creek, and now it will be necessary to have her brought back. Morrison & McDonald will also have to be summoned, and after consulting with Mr. Wade's representative and Captain Norwood we have decided to postpone the matter until a week from to-morrow, that is, Wednesday, the 17th of May. I will put the summonses in the hands of the police and have them brought here by legal process if necessary, so we will adjourn until to-morrow a week.

Mr. CLARKE.—We are placed in a very embarrassing position. I might say right here, Miss Nellie Cashman not appearing, we are placed in a very embarrassing position; we have our witnesses here already; they are here now prepared to keep her in line on some questions we propose asking her. It is a very great hardship on Captain Norwood; he has been waiting here for nearly a month just for this thing to come off, but we cannot proceed without Miss Cashman being here, as we wish to test the accuracy of some statements she has made. I would suggest, therefore, that legal process be adopted and that she be brought right here. I don't think that she ought to be subjected to the hardship or remedies that are generally employed because she is a woman, but on behalf of my client I insist that you have her brought here so that this matter may be sifted.

The COMMISSIONER.—I think everybody sympathizes with you in that.

Mr. CLARKE.—Will you tell the witnesses that are here now that they are expected to be here on Wednesday week or will they have to be summoned again;

The COMMISSIONER.—I will have them all notified to be here at ten o'clock on Wednesday a week from to-morrow. There was a man named Cunningham who was associated with Miss Nellie Cashman on this charge, we ought to have him.

Mr. CLARKE.—I don't know that his evidence is very material.

The COMMISSIONER.—I asked Miss Cashman to give me the information where he could be found the other day, but she would give no information.

Mr. CLARKE.—It is possible that perhaps the policeman may find him.

The COMMISSIONER.—I will instruct him to that effect, and find out where Cunningham is; we will have Miss Cashman here, and if she is mistaken she must acknowledge it publicly. I am very sorry that she thought best to go to Dominion after I summoned her.

Mr. CLARKE.—I don't suppose anybody but a woman would have done it.

The COMMISSIONER.—I had her summoned and thought she would know what her responsibility was; I told her that she would have to come any how.

Mr. CLARKE.—You have done your best in issuing that summons. I saw Mr. Morrison yesterday. I think McDonald was here, too. I think I saw him on the street.

The COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Dougherty says they are out on the creeks. I saw Mr. Morrison yesterday and was talking with him. I asked him about it and he smiled and avoided the question. I said I was under the impression you were summoned. He smiled, but didn't say whether he was or not. I don't think there will be much trouble in getting him, so we will adjourn until a week from to-morrow.

The Royal Commission for the investigation of charges against officials having adjourned from time to time, met on the 17th day of May, 1899, to take up charges which had been made against F. C. Wade, H. H. Norwood and J. D. McGregor, who were out of the country during the former sittings of the commission.

Mr. CLARKE.—I suppose, Mr. Commissioner, the first thing to do would be to define the charge.

The COMMISSIONER.—Perhaps we had better swear the stenographers first.

Mr. CLARKE.—Well, yes, if they are not already sworn.

The stenographers, J. N. E. Brown and F. M. Shepard, declaring themselves still under oath, the commission was declared open.

The COMMISSIONER.—Then you had better define your charge, Mr. Clarke.

Mr. CLARKE.—I had much rather you would define it, Mr. Commissioner, and let the stenographers take it down in that shape, as I am acting for the defendants.

The COMMISSIONER.—There never was any definite charge; they merely came out during the evidence while the investigation was going on. The charge against Mr. Wade being in connection with the water-front, was that he had leased it improperly, and it was further intimated that he had an interest in the lease; that was about all the charge against him, and Mr. McGregor was connected indirectly with the statements made by Mr. Grotschier. The statements he made under oath differed somewhat from the statement he had made publicly on the street, but they were thought sufficient to take them up.

Mr. CLARK.—We have the statements made by Mr. Grotschier in the commission as to the leasing of the water-front.

The COMMISSIONER.—Yes, we have the evidence here. I suppose we might call the witnesses.

Mr. CLARK.—I suppose that all the evidence that could be procured at the time was submitted. It might be well to have it read. It occurs at page 51 of the evidence.

The COMMISSIONER.—You might read the evidence.

Mr. CLARK.—(Reading from the evidence.) "Q. Who was the person and what was the man's name?—A. I told you one time I was approached by McDonald, and he asked me to give him money. I said I had none. I had paid over the rent and had not collected any more. He said I gave Mr. McGregor \$2,000; I said I have nothing to do with that, but that was McDonald's not my doings."

The COMMISSIONER.—You might mention that that was in answer to a question by Dr. Bourke.

Mr. CLARK.—Yes, that was in answer to Dr. Bourke's question, and appears on page 51 of the evidence.

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The COMMISSIONER.—They were brought up incidentally during the examination. It was while this question of the water-front deal was on. There was no direct charge made but there were several charges brought out by Dr. Bourke in his rambling way, and we thought it only fair that all should be heard.

Mr. CLARK.—There only seems to be some side remark with reference to Mr. Wade in the evidence.

The COMMISSIONER.—No, the charge against him was of improperly leasing the water front for a consideration and it was intimated that he had an interest in it.

Mr. CLARK.—Then I will call Mr. Morrison. There is no witness for the prosecution, I suppose.

The COMMISSIONER.—All the evidence we have is here. (Evidence before Commission.)

Mr. CLARK.—Mr. Wade suggests that you call these witnesses for the prosecution as he does not want it to appear that we are calling Mr. Morrison and Mr. McDonald in our interest.

RONALD MORRISON, affirmed and examined:—

By the Commissioner :

Q. You are a partner of Mr. McDonald in this water-front lease?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember what time you secured it?—A. A year ago the 1st of May.

Q. What was the consideration that you gave for the lease?—A. We paid the Government \$2,500 per month.

Q. Who was in partnership with you in that deal?—A. Mr. McDonald.

Q. Do you know of any other?—A. I do not.

Q. Was there no other person had an interest in it?—A. Alex. Morrison had an interest in it—I thought you were referring to the other man.

Q. What was his interest?—A. He had one-sixth of the lease.

Q. Did he pay one-sixth of the rental?—A. Yes.

Q. He had one-sixth interest in the profits?—A. Yes.

Q. Any others connected with it?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Have you ever heard it said that Mr. Wade and other Government officials had an interest in this transaction?—A. Well, if what I know to be a fact—

Q. You have heard that said?—A. Yes, town talk.

Q. Do you know whether there was any truth in that town talk?—A. I don't think so.

Q. Do you know so?—A. Well, as far as I know, there was nothing in it.

Q. As far as your knowledge and belief goes, there is no foundation for such assertions?—A. Just as much truth as there is that we paid any money to get that lease.

Q. Answer the question?—A. There is no truth in the statement that we paid any money to get that lease—that is answering your question.

Q. After the lease was given, did you know of any Government official having any interest in the profits?—A. I did not.

Q. You have no personal knowledge?—A. Not from my own knowledge, I don't know of any.

Q. Do you think that you could definitely answer the question that, from your knowledge of the transactions and proceedings would justify you in saying there was no such dealing?—A. Not that I know of.

By Mr. O. H. Clarke :

Q. You had an acquaintance with the business connected with the water-front, you handled the funds?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, did the firm of McDonald & Morrison ever give anybody the profits of that water front?—A. I don't know, unless McDonald was generous enough to do so.

Q. Now, Mr. Morrison, there have been some charges made about Mr. Wade in connection with this water-front. Prior to the lease of the water-front, had you any conversation you now recollect, with Mr. Wade with reference to the letting of the contract or the lease, or in any way connected with the water-front?—A. Well, we wanted—

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Wade, first; we will get to the other afterwards?—A. Well, I don't remember that I did.

Q. No recollection of having any conversation with Mr. Wade prior to the letting of the water-front?—A. No, I have no recollection. I was introduced to Mr. Wade about the time I got the lease.

Q. About the time you got the lease—that would be some time about the 1st of May?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, if you have any recollection of any conversation, you are certainly in a position to say whether there was any agreement between you and Mr. Wade, if he was to profit in any way?—A. No, there was no such agreement made at all on my part; and of course Mr. McDonald can speak for himself.

Q. Mr. Wade has no interest in the water-front whatever?—A. If he had, he never got it from me, I am sure. It seems to me if a man is interested, he should get some money if there is any money made out of it.

Q. I will put it a little broader: did you ever, before or after the lease of the water-front, have any arrangement with Mr. Wade with reference to the water-front lease, or did he ever get any profits, directly or indirectly, from that lease?—A. The only talk I had with Mr. Wade was drawing up the lease of the water-front. He said he didn't want to have anything to do with the water-front lease in the drawing up of it; that he would get some one else to draw up the papers, or words to that effect.

Q. Do you remember at that time that Mr. Wade made some reference about not wishing to do anything for which a charge would be made, as he was engaged on a salary by the Government?—A. Yes, I believe he said something of that kind; and he would turn it over to some one else. He said he paid \$25 or \$50 for making the lease.

Q. Did you ever —?—A. I will put it myself. I never gave Wade a dollar out of the water-front, directly or indirectly, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. No arrangement at any time?—A. Not at all.

Mr. O. H. CLARKE to the COMMISSIONER.—If you can make any suggestions, Mr. Commissioner, to make it any wider, we will be glad, as we want the denial as full and complete as possible.

The COMMISSIONER.—He has denied it as fully as he can.

Q. Do you remember a stipulation made by Mr. Wade when you engaged him to do your business, that he was to have nothing to do with the water-front—as to the drawing of the lease?—A. He made such a statement.

Q. So he was afraid some complication might arise—that was the tenor of the conversation—he was afraid of a complication arising, therefore he wished to avoid it?—A. Yes, on account of him being Crown Prosecutor he didn't want to have anything to do with it.

By the Commissioner :

Q. I suppose you have heard that Mr. Wade was solicitor of the firm of McDonald & Morrison, retained by you?—A. Yes, I am aware of the fact.

Q. Give us the date that he was retained?—A. Well, I don't know the date.

Q. Was it before or after the water-front lease?—A. I don't know whether it was before or after.

Q. It has been intimated that that was a consideration extended by McDonald & Morrison for his services in connection with the water-front?—A. Well, there is about as much truth in that as in a great many other statements, and there is no truth in it—that is, as far as I know.

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Q. Could you ascertain what time he was retained as your solicitor?—A. Yes, I could tell you if I had the contract.

Q. You don't know whether it was before the deal or after?—A. No, I could not say.

Q. You solemnly state that it had no connection with the water-front deal?—A. None whatever, matter of business, that is all. I never even thought of that until I came in this spring, and heard it talked of.

By Mr. O. H. Clarke :

Q. Who negotiated with Mr. Wade, who engaged him as solicitor for the firm of McDonald & Morrison?—A. I went to Wade, once or twice

Q. You did all the negotiations?—A. No, Mr. McDonald put the finishing touches on.

Q. Did you have any negotiations with him at the commencement?—A. I went to see Wade the first time.

Q. During the course of those negotiations, was the water-front question ever discussed?—A. No, not at all; it was not mentioned.

Q. Is there any connection between the solicitorship and the water-front at all,—that is, any monetary connection—any connection whatever between the water-front question and the solicitorship?—A. No.

Q. Never mentioned any?—A. No, no—another business entirely, and I positively state when I went to Mr. Wade first in relation to him looking after the business, that there was no such thing talked of as the water-front—that notorious water-front.

By the Commissioner :

Q. What was the reason you engaged Mr. Wade as your solicitor?—A. Well, we had reason to believe that Mr. Wade understood his business, and we were told so by competent men who were good judges; of course we wanted to get the best in Dawson.

Q. And you went to Mr. Wade accordingly?—A. Yes.

By Mr. O. H. Clarke :

Q. You had large interests that required protection—I mean legal protection, and it was necessary to have some able solicitor to look after them, and that was the only inducement?—A. Yes, that was the only consideration and inducement. If there was any other consideration I don't know anything about it.

Q. I don't know if you know anything about this charge against Mr. McGregor. The charge is, that he profited in some way by the water-front lease, and that he obtained \$2,000 on one occasion from Mr. McDonald, as his share of the water-front spoil?—A. I don't know anything about that at all.

Q. You don't know anything about his getting that?—A. I do not; I heard it talked about on the streets. I didn't pay any attention to it.

The COMMISSIONER.—Another question: When you were a party to the engagement of Mr. Wade, had you any idea that his services, owing to his position in the Government, would benefit the firm of McDonald & Morrison?

Mr. O. H. CLARKE.—Irrespective of his legal services?

The COMMISSIONER.—He has virtually denied that before.

Mr. MORRISON.—No, there was nothing of that kind thought of; nothing of that kind thought of in the engagement of Mr. Wade. I engaged Mr. Wade on account of his ability.

By the Commissioner :

Q. His Government position here didn't enter into consideration at all?—A. Well, his Government position here and his business—those were two different propositions.

The COMMISSIONER.—I wanted you to say if you had that in your mind.

Mr. WADE.—I am not responsible for what he had on his mind.

The COMMISSIONER.—That was given as one of the reasons that Mr. Wade was retained.

Mr. MORRISON.—What I thought and heard is different from what I know.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is all I have to ask you.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, called and made affirmation :—

By the Commissioner :

Q. You have heard Mr. Morrison's evidence ?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you concur with what he has said ; do you agree with what he states ?

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. As far as you are aware ?—A. Yes, as far as I am aware.

Q. When you engaged Mr. Wade, did your engagement have any connection with the water-front lease ?—A. No.

Q. Who did you make the agreement with ?—A. I put in a tender for the water-front \$2,500 per month, to the best of my recollection. Morrison and I, both.

Q. You had certain conversations with Mr. Wade before this lease was consummated ?—A. No, not that I recollect of.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge that Mr. Wade was in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in the profits of this lease ?—A. I don't know, or cannot believe that he ever benefited at all out of the water-front. I never paid him anything.

Q. You never agreed to pay him any profits ?—A. No.

Q. Never agreed to pay anybody else for him ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Alex Morrison was interested in the lease, too ?—A. Yes.

Q. His interest, as Mr. Ronald Morrison stated, was one-sixth ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So from your personal knowledge you cannot say that Mr. Wade had any interest, directly or indirectly, in the profits of this lease ?—A. Not any.

Q. When he was retained as your solicitor had you made this arrangement ?—

A. I forget whether that was after the water-front or before ; to the best of my recollection it was after. I could not say for sure. I can't recollect about these dates.

Q. He was not retained because of the water-front arrangement at all ?—A. There was nothing said about it that I can recollect.

Q. Your retaining him as solicitor had nothing to do with the water-front ?—A. Not any.

Q. Mr. Morrison had first commenced negotiations with Mr. Wade in engaging him as solicitor for you ?—A. Yes, I think Mr. Morrison went to Mr. Wade first to see the best terms he could make.

Q. And you consented to the arrangements ?—A. Yes.

Q. In any conversation you had with Mr. Wade in connection with the lease of the water-front, did the question of your engaging Mr. Wade as your solicitor come up for discussion with it at the same time ?—A. No, if so, I would have recollected something about it.

Q. Were they ever connected in your mind ?—A. No.

Q. The solicitorship had no consideration in connection with the water-front ?—A. No.

Q. You put in a tender for this water-front ?—A. Morrison and I did, yes.

Q. I don't know as as you remember it, but there is a letter in answer to this, I will read parts of it.

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(The following is the letter.)

DAWSON, YUKON DISTRICT, 9th April, 1898.

Messrs. R. MORRISON and ALEX. McDONALD,
Dawson, Yukon Territory,
Canada.

DEAR SIRS,—Your letter of 28th March ult., containing your offer to lease the river front of Dawson opposite the Ladue survey, leaving all streets, alleys, and steamboat landings free and clear, and paying at the rate of \$2,500 per month, was duly received.

On behalf of the Dominion Government we are willing to lease the front applied for, but on terms somewhat different from those you propose.

In the first place we think that the lease should be for a period of one year, but with power to the Dominion Government, the gold commissioner, or the Dominion lands agent to terminate it on giving one month's notice to the lessees. The rent to be charged for the year will be \$30,000, or should the lease be terminated at any time within the year, the lessees will be required to pay at the rate of \$2,500 per month for the time they remain in occupation. Payment is to be made in Canadian legal tender or gold dust at \$15 per ounce.

The portion of the front to be leased will extend from the southern line of Harper street produced to the Yukon River to the northern boundary line of Sixth street produced to said river. The easterly boundary of the strip will be First avenue, which will maintain a uniform width of sixty feet, and the westerly boundary will be the Yukon River, First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth streets, each fifty feet in width are to be allowed to extend to the river, and will be reserved out of said frontage strip. There will also be reserved thereout for public steamboat landings, wharfs, customs-house, and other public purposes, Fourth street and a strip of said front 125 feet in width extending from the south side of First street in front of block C and extending 125 feet north from the north side of Fourth street in front of block D, also reserving in front of block D and E for saw-mill purposes such room for timber chutes not to exceed three in number and an aggregate width of sixty feet and to be reserved at such points as the gold commissioner and Dominion lands agent may designate within one week from the execution of the contemplated lease. The lessees also to agree to reserve out of said river front from time to time during the existence of the lease any portion thereof, not to exceed 100 feet that may be required by the Dominion Government for government offices.

The lessees will also be required to construct a board sidewalk along First street, opposite blocks A and B, and to construct public privies with pits on the continuations of First, Second and Third streets, said privies to be placed over pits, so far removed from the river bank as to avoid all danger of contaminating the water of the river.

Plans for the sidewalks and privies are to be at once submitted to the gold commissioner and to be to his satisfaction.

Yours truly,

THOS. FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.
F. C. WADE,
Dominion Lands Agent.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. This letter was received in answer to the tender you put in?—A. I think so.

Q. Was anything done by you to assist your tender other than putting it in and receiving this?—A. That is all.

Q. You didn't do any log-rolling to have your tender accepted? You put in a pretty good figure; do you know the next highest tender?—A. No, mine was \$2,500 per month.

Q. Do you remember what Dunsmore, Spencer & McPhee's was?—A. No.

Q. To your knowledge, did Mr. Wade profit in any way by the water-front lease?—A. Not from me. What money I gave Mr. Wade, it was for his other services.

Q. None of your money ever went to pay Mr. Wade or any of the officials?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. None of your money ever went to pay Mr. Wade or any of the officials of the water-front deal?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever before or after the water-front lease, have any agreement with Mr. Wade, that he should get a dollar out of the water-front lease?—A. No, sir.

Q. At that, or any time?—A. No, not at any time before or after. I had made a contract with Mr. Wade, I think it was after the water-front was let, I am not sure.

Q. To your knowledge, none of the officials have made anything out of the water-front lease?—A. No.

Q. Certainly, didn't make it out of the firm of McDonald & Morrison?—A. Not out of mine.

Q. We will go to the charge against Mr. McGregor. About that \$2,000—you have heard it stated that \$2,000 was paid to Mr. McGregor by you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you explain to us why that \$2,000 payment was made?—A. Well, last summer I sold a lot to Mr. McGregor close to the pioneer drug store; he gave me \$2,000 for it.

Q. Where was it paid?—A. I didn't see it weighed. I gave it to Tom Chisholm to weigh, I asked him how it came out. He said it ran two bits over and above. A short time before Mr. McGregor left, I spoke to him about the lot, and I said if he was going out if he liked I would take it back; I have forgotten, it might have been a day or two before he left. He said I might have the lot, so I gave him back his money. That was all.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Where did you get that money to pay him back?—A. I got it about the 1st of October—rent out of the water-front.

Q. Mr. Grotschier swore you asked him for that money; do you remember if you got for he paid Mr. McGregor?—A. He was our agent attending to the collection of the moneys of the water-front. I got it from him. It was my own; I turned it over to Mr. McGregor. It seems to me I told him I was going to give it to him, or told him to give it to him. I forget which way I put it.

Q. Was that in consideration for the water-front lease?—A. No.

Q. Was that payment on account of the water-front lease?—A. No.

Q. It was insinuated that Mr. McGregor got this \$2,000 from you on account of this water-front lease?—A. I heard that talk.

Q. Is there any truth in it?—A. No.

Q. When you asked Mr. Grotschier for that money, do you remember what he said?—A. I don't recollect.

Q. Do you remember him saying to you that he had no money?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you remember telling him you had paid McGregor \$2,000?—A. I don't recollect.

Q. Do you remember that you admitted the payment of \$2,000, and asking Mr. Grotschier to keep it quiet. Would you swear positively there was no conversation of that sort?—A. I think I would recollect something about it.

Q. You don't recollect anything of that at all?—A. No.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. There was nothing of that said in the evidence of the commission; you have no recollection of any such conversation?—A. No.

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Mr. F. C. WADE, sworn and examined :

By Mr. Clarke:

Q. You might just explain, Mr. Wade, all you know about this affair?—A. Well, Mr. Commissioner, it would be much easier if I had a file of papers which I left here when I went out, papers I left under private cover, addressed to yourself. I have only a copy of this letter which was written to McDonald & Morrison, so I will have to remember as far as I can what occurred.

Q. What are you referring to?—A. Papers in connection with the water-front lease. I may say, when I came in here, I came in advance of Major Walsh.

Q. What was the date of your arrival?—A. 26th of February. I came with instructions from the Minister of the Interior not to act as Dominion lands agent exactly, but to take over what is called the land application book. However, I found that Mr. Fawcett was tremendously overburdened with work, as a large portion of his staff had been sent to Fort Yukon during the previous winter. There were just two or three clerks in a small office; it was agreed that though I was not appointed, I would take over the work and assist him to that extent; I then took over as far as he could give me authority, the administration of the Dominion Lands here. Just at that time we learned that an immense number of people were coming in from the outside; the only piece of available government land not applied for, was what was called the government addition at the north-east end of the town, that is outside the police reserve, which I regarded as sacred and reserved for military and police purposes; that was the only land available. It was necessary to obtain a large amount of land at once, for residential purposes and to accommodate storekeepers and merchants and others who would come. At that time Dawson was all in one street; there was no drainage, and everything back of Front street was covered with deep water and nigger-heads where it was impossible to place stores or residences. I determined on two concurrent courses of action; I recognized the fact that while this was pending, Ladue, Day, Menzies and other town site applicants were selling their properties at very great prices, almost prohibitive prices, and I was determined that, if possible, the incoming crowd of people would be saved from that sort of thing; I wanted property for residences and for mercantile purposes. I had a survey made of the government addition for residences; ascertained the prices of surrounding sites, the Ladue, Smith, and sent out valuers to value the government addition for residential purposes. I told them to value it as low as they could, because I thought the prices that were asked for the Smith and Ladue properties were too high. After receiving these valuations, I cut this in two so that the incoming people could get residences at a reasonably fair rate. That was for residents' accommodation. Then I turned my attention to getting accommodation for merchants. I found the water strip here. I knew as a matter of law that the gold commissioner, who represented the Minister of the Interior, under his commission, had the power to rent that strip of land for mercantile or any other purpose. I ascertained subsequently that along this water-front was a shoal, so it was useless for steamboat purposes; it was useless for any other purpose unless for scenery, which was not to be preferred to actual substantial benefits to be conferred on the town; having ascertained that it was all shoal there, and no harm could be done as far as river landing or wharfs were concerned, I examined and found it was covered with tents and shacks of all possible kinds—anybody who was here knows that. A number of fruitless efforts were made to get them off. I recognized that it would be covered with tents and supplies and everything of that kind, and that there was a great lack of water, a great deal of dirt, bad sanitary conditions, under any circumstances, and that it would be better to rent that to any persons who would pay the government a good rental. We would have sidewalks upon the streets, we would have five or six hundred people doing business, and thus benefit the town in every way. So I went to work and leased that front; in doing so, I consulted with Mr. Fawcett, recognizing that he was to a certain extent a pioneer here, and knew more about Dawson than I did; I consulted

with him as to the advisability of leasing the water-front. He agreed with me as to the advisability of leasing it. I consulted with him as to the question of inviting tenders by public notice. We both agreed that that was not advisable for this reason: at the time we were under the impression that the lessee, whoever he might be, would have to go to work and build these buildings to accommodate the sub-lessees, whoever they might be. In fact, we were going to require that the lessee should put up substantial buildings, and build sidewalks and put in sanitary conveniences and so on. It was therefore necessary to deal with a responsible party; for that reason it was agreed not advisable to call for public tenders, but simply to let it be known that the water-front was to be leased:—that is, let it be known throughout the town so that financial people would get notice of it. We decided on that course of action, and we had a survey made of the strip that we were about to lease. In the first place, I consulted Mr. Fawcett as to how much it would be necessary to reserve for steamboat purposes, and he agreed with me that 125 feet in front of the old companies would be sufficient. Afterwards, in making the survey, I stipulated with the successful contractors that 50 feet more should be added, thus making 175 feet. Subsequently I learned a great number of steamboats were on their way up the river and realized more fully than Mr. Fawcett that more land would be needed, but I went to the successful lessees after the lease had been granted, and asked them to consent to cutting out from their lease that portion that had been leased that was on the edge of the deep water where it would be useful for steamboat purposes; McDonald & Morrison could have held us; being requested, they granted this privilege of retaining the land along the deep water immediately, and made it easier for us to get over. Now, I have given you the reason which impelled me to lease the water-front. When it came to leasing, it has been reported, as you know, that it was leased without tender or anything of that kind. As a matter of fact, there were a number of tenders there contained in the file of papers which must be somewhere in your custody, though you cannot find them at the present time. There were a number of tenders put in; at any rate, the originals are on file in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and can be made use of by the commission there I suppose; as to the dates and amounts of these tenders, they can be found in the file of papers; I cannot give them but by referring to Major Walsh's report. I see he has recited them, but he does not give the date. (Mr. Wade then read as follows; from Major Walsh's report.)

LEASE OF WATER-FRONT.—DAWSON.

I also found on my arrival at Dawson, that Mr. Wade and Mr. Fawcett, as the representatives of the Dominion Government had leased to Messrs. R. Morrison and A. McDonald, for \$30,000 per annum, part of the water-front of Dawson. Before the terms of the lease were settled with Messrs. Morrison & McDonald, tenders for the water-front had been made to Messrs. Wade and Fawcett. Mr. W. Bourke had offered to pay quarterly, a rent of \$3,000 per annum; Mr. D. Keizer had offered an annual rental of \$7,500 for the whole front, or one of \$120 for each lot of 25 feet; Messrs. Dunsmore, Spencer and McPhee had offered an annual rental of \$25,000 payable monthly in advance; Mr. John Cameron had offered a monthly rental of \$2,050, and Messrs. Morrison & McDonald had offered one of \$2,500 per month, or \$30,000 per annum. A part of the tract, about 100 feet frontage, which it was proposed to reserve as a site for government offices, and all of the front which extends from a point fifty feet to the north of Third street to the Smith addition to Dawson, being all that afforded sufficient water for steamboat landing purposes, were excepted from the land covered by the lease. It was granted for but one year, and even this short term may be terminated by one month's notice from the government.

The transaction being one which I considered to be most satisfactory from every standpoint, I at once gave it my approval. As to the dates, I cannot give them from memory, but they run over a number of days.

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Q. You can state positively whether there was a tender higher than Morrison & McDonald's.—A. Certainly. There was not. The first application by Bourke could not be entertained under any circumstances. It was entirely too small to be considered. We went on taking these tenders until we got a tender of \$1,800 per month. I questioned Mr. Fawcett—not as legal adviser, because there was no question of law arising in the matter whatever, but simply as my senior here and a man who had been here longer than I had been. I consulted him until we got a tender from Morrison & McDonald of \$1,800 per month which seemed a big rental for a little piece of ground. I did not suppose there was a man in Dawson that would pay such a rental—that the rental would ever reach such a figure. I submitted this to Mr. Fawcett, not for legal advice, as I have said, but for his approval. He wrote across that offer that he approved of that as being a sufficient amount for the rental of the water-front. It seemed to me a very large amount. However, I decided to wait a little longer after I got these other offers mentioned in the report of Major Walsh. I got the offer of Dunsmore, Spencer and McPhee of \$25,000. I thought that was a very decent offer. I was on the point of closing the tenders when McDonald & Morrison sent in a letter, which should be here, and to which this (showing the above letter) is the reply, in which they offered \$30,000. I cannot remember what day of the week that was; I think it was Saturday. The figure had gone clean beyond anything that Mr. Fawcett had anticipated; he thought it was getting too high. I consulted with Judge McGuire, who was here at the time. He thought it was very exorbitant. I said I felt like closing, but decided to leave it a day or two. I said we might as well leave it over; possibly another offer might come in. I did not accept their offer as they made it. In fact, I state now that I made Morrison & McDonald on behalf of the Government of Canada enter into, for their point of view an extremely precarious lease. After I got their letter I wrote them this one which I have referred to.

(Mr. Wade here read the entire letter.)

Owing to the lack of a number of papers which should be here, I cannot give all the evidence I would desire on the point. Then McDonald & Morrison were put in this position: they were bound to take that lease for a year. The government was only bound for a month, and could terminate the lease at any time. It was, therefore, in the interests of the Government of Canada and not in the interests of Morrison & McDonald. They were to keep the streets open necessary to go to the river; they were to establish public sanitary conveniences, and to build sidewalks, and so on.

I have told you the reason why I let the water-front; and that it was let by tender, and so on.

Now, as to the other question, as to whether I ever received a dollar out of the water-front, I want to be most explicit and emphatic. A long time has elapsed before I have had the opportunity of doing so. I have been industriously slandered throughout Eastern Canada for a large portion of a year. Every dirty political pen and every mean pen that could be used to do me harm has been used. This is the first opportunity I have had of stating the facts under oath, and I say now, that neither previous to the granting of the lease of the water front, or at the time or since, did I ever have any arrangement to receive one dollar from McDonald & Morrison, nor have I ever received one dollar in connection with the lease of the water-front. This is the first opportunity I have had of saying so under oath.

As to the question of a retainer, Mr. Commissioner, I admit that I was retained by Morrison & McDonald to look after their legal business. That was the result of negotiations after the leasing of the water front. The retainer was purely for my legal services. At the same time I received a retainer or yearly salary from Morrison & McDonald, I received numerous retainers—really yearly salaries—from other prominent people in business here, including the N.A.T., Mr. Patrick Galvin, the A. C. Company, at or about the same time, just showing what practice was then; besides there was Engellman, Col. Bowie and others. And I need not mention them all. The retainers which I received for my legal services would look large in the east; but, at any rate, they were the current retainers here; and I

received them from all these people; and I was no more to give legal services to McDonald & Morrison than to any other of the people I have mentioned. Such a thing never entered my mind, nor the minds, I am sure, of Morrison & McDonald. Never dreamt of such a thing. Considering the volume of law business of McDonald & Morrison—the largest in the Yukon, the retainer was reasonable and was for legal services only.

There is one other thing: for to prove that that was for legal services, I would call your attention to this fact, that in July of last year when my partners came in from Eastern Canada—Mr. Clark and Mr. Wilson, I divided equally with them the unearned portion of that retainer. Now, if there was any of this paid for anything else beside legal services, it is hardly likely I would do anything like that.

That is all I have to say, unless you have something to ask me.

Mr. WADE.—I would like to point out that Mr. Fawcett in his evidence refers to me as acting as his legal adviser. I will read it over:

“By Mr. TABOR.—Q. Mr. Wade's duties were to advise with you; but did he have the deciding?—A. Yes. Q. Your duty was to sign?—A. Yes, only to sign on Mr. Wade's advice.

“By the COMMISSIONER.—Q. Did you ever think you would be justified in refusing to act on Mr. Wade's advice?—A. I thought not. Mr. Wade acted under Order in Council, and I had the right to bow to whatever he recommended would be right, and would be safe in so doing. Q. You never thought you had a right to object to this course.—A. No; of course there are some things I would not have done.”

There is a part of this evidence with which I cannot concur. I have pointed out that exhibit (1) is signed by Mr. Fawcett as well as myself; and I would point out that all papers concerning this lease—all the correspondence is signed by Mr. Fawcett first and myself next—Mr. Fawcett as gold commissioner and myself as land agent for the time being.

In answer to Mr. Fawcett's remarks I may say I had no powers over Dominion Lands except as I have formerly pointed out. I took over the application book under instruction from the Minister of the Interior. Anything else I did was for Mr. Fawcett personally. I had no Order in Council giving me powers over Dominion Lands at any time. I do not see why Mr. Fawcett was bound to follow my advice as I never was his legal adviser or to anybody else in the Yukon.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Any government official?—A. Yes; I mean any government official. I was Registrar of Lands under the Torrens system and I was Crown Prosecutor. I had my Commission as Registrar; outside of that I acted as Crown Prosecutor. I was nobody's legal adviser; nor am I aware of ever having advised Mr. Fawcett on any question of law. The only time he ever was advised on a question of law was at the time of the Dominion Creek difficulty or muddle as it was called. In this I was not consulted by Mr. Fawcett at all; I believe he was advised by somebody, I do not know whom. But I certainly object to Mr. Fawcett saying he was bound to do anything because I was appointed by Order in Council to advise him, or anything of the kind. To that extent I disagree with Mr. Fawcett's evidence. He may have misunderstood, and assumed I had powers I did not have. But certainly that portion of the evidence I disagree with.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. He was discussing there the water-front lease, was he not?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any conversation with reference to the consideration that Morrison & McDonald were giving for the water-front lease; did he give any opinion on it?—A. He highly approved of the offer of \$18,000; was surprised at that.

Q. What did he say at the offer of \$30,000?—A. Of course that was acceptable in every way, shape and form. He thought it very large. We all thought it extremely large.

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Q. Did he say too high?—A. Well that was the impression he gave me—it was too high. We all thought so, Judge McGuire thought so, too.

Mr. WADE.—I saw a paper when I came in over the trail—some paper here, the *Sun* or the *Miner*, which threw the blame on me entirely, and a leading editorial laid the blame on Mr. Wade entirely. I would point out in Major Walsh's report what he says as to that:

"The transaction being one which I considered to be most satisfactory from every standpoint, I at once gave it my approval."

I want to point out that my action was approved of by the commissioner and also by the Department of the Interior as well. I want that made public; and if there is any blame attached to the letting of the water-front, I am prepared to defend it from the point of view of public policy; I considered it so then, and consider it so to-day. Again I want to point out that my action was approved of by the commissioner, Major Walsh, and by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

JAMES G. MCGREGOR, sworn and examined:—

By Mr. O. H. Clarke:

Q. You heard this evidence of Mr. Grotshier's read, Mr. McGregor, in which he said \$2,000 was paid him by McDonald?—A. Yes.

Q. Explain this?—A. I have no other explanation except the explanation already given; I bought the property from McDonald, gave him \$2,000, and when I was going away he wanted it and I took the money back.

Q. The same lot?—A. Yes.

Q. Could you specify the number of the lot?—A. Yes, it was the lot where the hardware store was burned, across from the Bank of British North America.

A VOICE.—Lot 10, in block 1.

Q. There was an agreement between you and McDonald for the sale of that lot. Was that agreement full?—A. No. I was to give a note; when I bought the lot I intended to build on it, but things looked bad and I didn't know whether it would be better to drop it or to hold on to it.

Q. And you availed yourself of McDonald's offer to take back the \$2,000?—A. Yes.

Q. You paid Mr. McDonald \$2,000 prior to this when you bought the lot?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you pay the money?—A. In dust.

Q. Where did you get that gold dust?—A. I had an order from Major Walsh for money I had paid out for the government on the way in; I paid out almost from the day I started.

Q. How did that happen?—A. I think the expedition only had \$6,000 to pay expenses and ran short, and Captain Norwood and I had to finance it all the way through.

Q. You got an appropriation of money you advanced from Mr. Fawcett?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that sufficient to pay the \$2,000?—A. No.

Q. From whom did you get the balance?—A. Mr. Lewin.

Q. In Dawson?—A. Yes.

Q. In his place of business?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you pay the \$2,000 to McDonald?—A. In his office.

Q. Were you present when it was weighed out at Chisholm's?—A. No.

Q. Now, Mr. McGregor, did you ever profit in any way by this water-front lease?—A. No.

Q. Directly or indirectly?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever get a promise that you were to profit from Morrison & McDonald, or any other person?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever enter into any agreement with McDonald & Morrison, looking towards profit, either before or after?—A. No.

The COMMISSIONER.—One question: You never had anything to do with the water-front, directly or indirectly?—A. No.

EDWARD LEWIN, sworn and examined.

By Mr. O. H. Clarke :

Q. Do you remember the occasion referred to by Mr. McGregor?—A. Yes.

Q. When was that?—A. About a year ago. I opened the Dominion on the 10th of May.

Q. Did you ever lend him any money?—A. Yes.

Q. How much?—A. \$600.

Q. What for?—A. To pay for a lot from Alex. McDonald.

Q. Did you know at the time of the transaction what lot it was?—A. No, I don't know.

Q. Did you see the \$2,000 weighed out?—A. No.

Q. How did you know Mr. McGregor wanted the money to pay for this lot?—A. He told me so.

Q. That is all you know about it?—A. Yes.

D. W. DAVIS, called and sworn:—

By Mr. Wade :

Q. You are customs collector?—A. Yes.

Q. And have been for some years?—A. Yes.

Q. And you are Conservative in politics?—A. Yes.

Q. You remember that last fall, sometime before 18th August, when I went outside, St. Mary's hospital was very short of money?—A. I do.

Q. The government gave a grant of \$5,000 to it?—A. Yes.

Q. And you and I were requested by Major Walsh to try and raise some money by subscription?—A. Yes.

Q. We raised some \$4,000?—A. Yes.

Q. How did we raise it?—A. From the gamblers, principally.

Q. What did we do with it?—A. Turned it over to Father Judge.

Q. You and I travelled together when we were collecting this money; did we in any way attempt to intimidate the gamblers?—A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Just describe how we asked them; what we told them?—A. We told them that we wanted to raise the money, and I know that we were not refused from the highest to the lowest.

Q. No threat of any kind used?—A. No, at the least I never heard of it.

Q. I know this is not in the charge, but I bring it up here, because Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, in a speech before the House of Commons, says he had been told on most reliable evidence, I might read it. (Reading extract from speech.)

"He had been told on most reliable evidence that Wade had blackmailed saloon-keepers of Dawson on pretense of taking up subscriptions for a hospital. He would go into a saloon and tell the keeper that he had been assessed so much for the

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hospital, and if he did not pay it his license would be cancelled and his place closed. He hoped Wade would come to Ottawa, so that he might refute this and other charges."

Q. What do you say to that, Mr. Davis?—A. I say that is a lie.

Q. You say it is a lie?—A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of fact, were any of the hotels licensed at that time?—A. It was before the licenses were issued.

Q. As a matter of fact, we never mentioned it to the hotel-keepers, only to the gamblers. I don't know as I wish to ask any more questions. I just wanted to answer this for the reason that I have not had an opportunity before to answer Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Of course, I am not aware as to where he got his evidence. He may have been gloriously stuffed for all that I know, but, so far as his statements are concerned they are second-hand and are all absolutely false. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has been so extremely careless in making statements of this kind, without foundation against a man of position and reputation, that I feel justified in saying that in repeating these statements, owing to his negligence and carelessness, he was guilty of foul falsehood. What we did say was, "that the hospital was short of funds; Father Judge was \$25,000 behind," and what we done was purely for charitable purposes. We went to the gamblers and said to them, "here, boys, you make your money easy; you make it out of the mining people; the hospital is for the benefit of the miners; Father Judge is \$25,000 short; understand this is no tax, we make no threats, we promise nothing; you are supposed to be big hearted fellows and we want five hundred dollars a piece for the hospital," and they freely gave us five hundred apiece which we turned over to Father Judge. We collected four thousand dollars and at the same time presented Major Walsh's cheque for five thousand dollars, making nine thousand dollars. And while I am about it I would like to call attention to another paragraph in Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's speech referring to myself; he says: (Reading from speech.)

"Referring to Crown Attorney Wade, he said that the gentleman had called upon him and asked whether charges would be made against him this season (they probably mean session there, probably a misprint). He had replied that there would be, whereupon Wade had started for Dawson. (Laughter and applause.)"

This same paper which contains this speech is the one that last year attacked me and accused me of going out to avoid Mr. Ogilvie's investigation, and now I am attacked on the ground that I have come in to meet it. Well, I can say that Sir Charles has been plainly misreported for I never called on him in my life; I do not know him by sight; I do not know where he lives; I know he is a member of Parliament at Ottawa and a titled member of the House of Commons; beyond that I know nothing of him, except this, that I sent word to him, through his brother, Mr. W. J. Tupper, of Winnipeg, that I was willing to wait an investigation at Ottawa if there were any charges against me. There was so great a delay in answering this message that I had, in the meantime, made arrangements to go to Dawson, but didn't do so without first sending word to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, through his brother W. J. Tupper, that if an investigation was to be ordered at Ottawa, I would most cheerfully attend to it. Sir Hibbert has carefully omitted this—the only important fact—from his statement made in Parliament. He has also failed to point out that the communication referred to was private and confidential. I then came in here to attend this investigation now being conducted, sir, by you and your royal commission.

The COMMISSIONER.—There has been no charge made about the bridge, but I suppose you are quite willing to have it gone into. There is nothing in the evidence referring to it.

Mr. CLARKE.—No, nothing at all.

The COMMISSIONER.—I might state it was intimated or reported here that Mr. Wade had, for a consideration, assisted Howard and Roberts in obtaining a charter to build a bridge across the Klondike River.

Mr. WADE.—Here is the permission given by Mr. Fawcett, it might be put in as "Exhibit B", the original is with the Minister of the Interior. I can identify that as a copy if you like.

“*Exhibit B.*”

We, the undersigned residents of Dawson City, North-west Territories, do hereby humbly petition for and pray to the Honourable Gold Commissioner of the Troandik District, Yukon Division, of the Dominion of Canada, for the exclusive right by character to build, construct and operate for the benefit of the public, a certain bridge or way from “Klondike City,” so called, across the Troandik River, in a northerly direction to the certain island at or near the mouth of the aforesaid Troandik River; thence a substantial way or trail, so called, across the aforesaid island, in a northerly direction, thence a bridge or way across the aforesaid Troandik River in a northerly direction to the north bank of the aforesaid Troandik River, the location of said terminus to be determined by your humble petitioners, to be within three hundred (300) feet on either the easterly or westerly side of a certain building or tent, more particularly known and described as the “Klondike Ferry Saloon.” Your humble petitioners would further respectfully agree that the bridge or bridges would be constructed by cables suspended from opposite banks and in a manner not to interfere with the necessary navigation of the aforesaid Troandik River. The aforesaid bridge or bridges would be exclusively used for foot travel, aforesaid walk to be an appropriate width of five (5) feet. Your humble petitioners also pray for the exclusive right to build, construct and operate, in connection with the aforesaid bridge or bridges, a bridge or way around a particular bluff on the south bank of the aforesaid Troandik River near the aforesaid “Klondike City,” to connect with a trail, so called, to be constructed to Bonanza Creek, said creek flowing into the aforesaid Troandik River.

Toward the granting of a charter for the construction of these improvements for the public welfare your petitioners humbly pray.

Dated this seventeenth (17th) day of February, A.D. eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (1898), at Dawson City, North-west Territory.

J. R. HOWARD.
MILO ROBERTS.

As it is in the public interest that such a bridge as that described in the above application should be at once constructed over the Klondike River, and it will be impossible for the applicant to obtain a charter from the proper quarter in time to commence the necessary work, I hereby grant the permission prayed for in the petition, with the right to charge tolls that shall not be excessive, on the distinct understanding that if in any way hereafter this permission has to be withdrawn or any one else receive permission of a like nature from any other quarter, and the applicant suffers damage thereby, the applicant will be without recourse against the Government of Canada.

THOS. FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner, &c.

Dated at Dawson City, 11th March, 1898.

JOHN R. HOWARD, sworn and examined:—

By Mr. O. H. Clark :

Q. Do you recognize this document, Mr. Howard? (Handing him Exhibit B.)
Mr. WADE.—I might identify it as a copy of the permission that was granted.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Mr. Howard, with whom did you confer when you arranged the terms of this; did you consult anybody?—A. Yes, I had a party named Day. I don't know his first name.

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Q. Was he the applicant for the Day addition?—A. I think he was working for the Alaska Exploration Company.

Mr. WADE.—You see, Mr. Commissioner, that was drawn up before I came to the country.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did Mr. Wade have anything to do with the bridge?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever consult him on the matter?—A. Well, I tried to get the gold commissioner's office with it. I spoke to Mr. Bolton and told him to give it to Mr. Wade, and probably I might get there.

Q. Did you get to see Mr. Wade?—A. Yes.

Q. What followed that?—A. He looked at it and told me to leave it there, and he would take it over to Mr. Fawcett.

Q. Was Mr. Wade employed by you to look after the securing of this?—A. No, sir, he was employed by me in sending it out to the North-west Territories.

Q. Who drew up these papers for you—this petition?—A. Mr. Day.

Q. Did you employ any one else in getting up the application and petition?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever pay Mr. Wade anything in connection with this at all?—A. Well, I gave him \$50 at one time, I think, and two ounces in dust.

Q. You gave him \$50 at one time, and at another two ounces in dust, that is, in all about \$80?—A. Something like that.

Q. For what?—A. He told me the papers had to go to the North-west Territories, Regina or some such place, and it had to go through the hands of lawyers there, and it would cost me something.

Q. Did you understand from him that your privilege could only be granted at Regina?—A. I cannot remember very distinctly how it was. He told me I would have to apply to the North-west Territories—Regina, as near as I can remember.

Q. You paid him \$80 for managing the applications at Regina for you?—A. I think about \$80.

Q. Is that all you ever gave him?—A. Yes.

Q. Had he any interests in the profits of the bridge?—A. No, sir.

Q. Directly or indirectly?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never were to pay him anything at all, before or after?—A. No, sir. Not unless there were further expenses connected with the papers.

Q. When Mr. Bulyea came in, had you any arrangements with him?—A. No, I never knew him.

Q. Never saw him?—A. Saw him, but never spoke to him.

By Mr. O. H. Clarke :

Q. You simply retained Mr. Wade as your attorney to make an application to the North-west Territories for this charter?—A. Yes, I think that was it; he told me he would make an application at Regina, and get a charter for the bridge.

Q. And he charged you this for his services?—A. Yes, he told me he would expect me to pay the costs.

Q. That is the costs for putting it through?—A. Yes.

Q. Has he ever rendered you a bill for the costs?—A. No, when he went out I tried to get it from him.

Q. That matter has never been disposed of yet?—A. No, sir.

MILO ROBERTS sworn and examined:—

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. You heard what Mr. Howard has said in answer to questions asked him. Do you believe what he said is true?—A. So far as I know.

Q. Do you know that this money was paid?—A. Just what he told you.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the business arrangement between Mr. Howard and Mr. Wade, other than hearsay?—A. No, sir.

MR. WADE.—There were some charges made against me regarding Monte Christo Island.

The COMMISSIONER.—There has been nothing said about that to me as commissioner.

MR. WADE.—I think it important that the commission settle the matter; this charge was made on the outside; it was the first charge made, and included Mr. McGregor and myself.

The COMMISSIONER.—That is a matter for you to bring up yourself.

MR. WADE.—Yes, Mr. Commissioner, I will state what was said. It was stated that Mr. McGregor and myself had gone out there at midnight and that we had swooped down on the island and practically staked all the claims on the island. This island has been described as "The Official Island." It was stated that in so doing, we had robbed the miners and prevented them from recording, and that Mr. McGregor and myself had suddenly made ourselves rich, and that my claim was worth \$60,000. In answer to that charge, I want to say, that we started for Monte Christo Island in the morning in full day-light; there were no deeds of darkness about the matter at all.

Q. What time of the year was this?—A. In March. Previous to going to Monte Christo island, I had been asked by a miner, who was a friend of mine, to go up and stake a claim. I asked if I might bring a friend along, and arranged with Mr. McGregor to go along with me. We were received by my friend, Mr. Burland, and others, they showed us their map which they had made two days before, in which they had reserved a place for me to stake. So that was far from staking against the interests of the miners; I was staking on the invitation of the miners, who, two days before had made this map and asked me to stake. I staked a claim and Mr. McGregor staked a claim; they were all staking that day. So far were we from monopolizing the island, we had only staked two claims out of sixteen staked at that time. We certainly never valued our claims at \$60,000. As a matter of fact, the date of the renewal of these claims has gone by, and only one claim has been renewed. I would like to call Mr. Hurdman, who has a list of the claims on Monte Christo Island, the dates on which they were staked, and the number of them renewed.

ALBERT F. HURDMAN, sworn and examined:—

By Mr. Wade :

Q. You are a clerk in the gold commissioner's office?—A. Yes.

Q. You have a list showing the claims on Monte Cristo Island and the dates of staking, and the number of renewals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many claims were there staked on that island?—A. Twenty-three.

Q. On what date did I stake?—A. The date of your record is 21st March.

Q. I staked the day before, that is, 20th March. Do you know as a matter of fact how many claims were left unstaked after we got through on that date?—A. Three, but they all could have been staked on that date.

Q. We only staked 2 claims out of the 23, leaving 21 for the miners?—A. Yes.

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Q. Is Monte Cristo considered valuable at all?—A. There is no inquiry in the office about it.

Q. Have any of these claims been renewed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. One.

The COMMISSIONER.—Who renewed that one?

Mr. WADE.—I was the foolish party myself, Mr. Commissioner. I found out from Mr. Hurdman I was alone. All I have said applies to Mr. McGregor as well as myself.

Mr. MCGREGOR.—I think there were 12 staked on that date, and the balance were staked afterwards.

Mr. WADE.—We left 11 unstaked claims after we got through. If there is any other matter, I would like it gone into. Mr. McConnell is here, and he might be examined in regard to the bridge.

The COMMISSIONER.—I have not heard his name mentioned in connection with this during the work of the commission.

Mr. WADE.—If there is any charge that any one knows against me, I would like to have it brought forward now. Mr. McConnell is here, and I tender his evidence if you have anything to ask him.

EDWARD MCCONNELL, sworn and examined.

By the Commissioner :

Q. In connection with your application to build a bridge across the Klondike River, at the Upper Ferry, did you ever have any conference with Mr. Wade?—A. My partner, Mr. Hamilton, did.

Q. Where is Mr. Hamilton?—A. On the outside.

Q. Have you any definite knowledge of the conversation, or can you state its purport or intention?—A. It was in regard how to get the charter for the bridge, or something to that effect. Merely advice.

Q. It was a mere form of consultation as to a particular proceeding?—A. Yes.

Q. Outside of that, had you ever anything to do with Mr. Wade in connection with your bridge or ferry?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Wade :

Q. Did I ever get a dollar from you or your partners in connection with that?—A. No, sir.

By the Commissioner :

Q. No connection directly or indirectly?—A. None.

Q. Past, present or future?—A. I can't speak to the future, but there has been none in the past, nor is there now.

Q. The charter was to extend over three years. As far as the charge against him goes, have you any knowledge that he is interested in the matter?—A. I know he is not. If there had been any money paid out I would know of it, as I paid out all money, but I don't think my partners would give him any.

Q. He got nothing?—A. Nothing whatever.

Mr. WADE.—I would ask if there is anybody else who has anything to say. The commission then adjourned until afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY, 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Royal Commission adjourned to the cabin of Miss Nellie Cashman, who was too ill to attend court.

The COMMISSIONER.—We came to hear from you, Miss Cashman, with regard to affidavits made by you charging Capt. Norwood with something like corruption last fall, in connection with a claim on Little Skookum.

MISS NELLIE CASHMAN, sworn and examined :—

By the Commissioner :

Q. Would you state as shortly as you can, the facts as you know them?—A. It was sometime in August—I don't know the date. I bought a claim, me and my partner, on Little Skookum, from Mrs. Frances Johndreau.

Q. What time?—A. I think it was the latter part of July.

Q. When did you first visit the claim?—A. I visited it in July.

Q. When did you go there again?—A. I went in August.

Q. Was Capt. Norwood there on the second visit?—A. No.

Q. When was Capt. Norwood there with you?—A. The latter part of August.

Q. What happened?—A. Mr. Fawcett gave me a note to Capt. Norwood, stating that Mrs. Johndreau had a prior location to the claim.

Q. First location?—A. Yes, and at the time she entered the claim, Mr. Russell that claimed the ground which was in dispute, did not take his side lines because he was not there—did not have the ground located.

Q. When did you first visit the claim with Mr. Norwood?—A. The latter part of August.

Q. What did you go with him for?—A. I went to take this note that Mr. Fawcett gave me stating that I had filed a location and that I was entitled to the full claim.

Q. Did he go?—A. Yes, he went himself and surveyor.

Q. Who was the surveyor?—A. Mr. Barwell.

Q. You have alleged in your affidavit that Mr. Norwood either proposed or it was understood that for a consideration you could have the disputed ground?—A. I beg to be excused.

Q. What did you say?—A. I said they had surveyed the claim into a "V" shape.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. Who surveyed it?—A. Mr. Barwell.

Q. Was he your surveyor?—A. Yes.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Did you employ him?—A. Yes, paid him \$20. I told him, when I made an arrangement with the young man who drove the stakes for this lady, he had made a mistake—this Smythe. When he saw his mistake, one of his partners brought it to his memory—that was not where he showed him Mrs. Johndreau had staked. When he started to show the location of the stakes, he told him to throw down the stakes and go to the office and give his affidavit there.

Q. Had that anything to do with the charge against Mr. Norwood?—A. I have not got to that yet; when we went to court Mr. Norwood didn't go, but Mr. Barwell did, and after the affidavit was taken it was given over to Capt. Norwood.

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Q. Did he bring it back?—A. I could not swear; but when Capt. Norwood went back to drive the stakes, he gave the other party some of the ground and a small portion of it to me, and after we left the ground, went over to the hotel at the Forks. I went up stairs to see the Capt. and asked him if it would change him any to give a friend of his in town an interest; he asked me then if I would not take some ground on the other end; to do it was nothing but common country luck, and I told him, no, and left him to himself and came down stairs. There was no more said about it until I came to town.

Q. What happened then?—A. In the meantime I left the Forks, asked some parties where Capt. Norwood was, and they said he had gone to Dominion; and it only took me three and a half hours to come to town, and I called on Miss Mulrooney and asked her if she heard from Capt. Norwood. She said, "yes." I said, "what was the message?" She said he told her to get an interest from us.

Q. Interest in what?—A. In the claim. I don't think it was the truth, for Miss Mulrooney couldn't communicate with Capt. Norwood, but I can solemnly swear I was in town and never saw Capt. Norwood go to the telephone before I left. He left before me, as I understood, by the boys.

Q. How do you implicate Capt. Norwood?—A. When I was speaking to you, heretofore, I never brought this to memory.

Q. Did you give him an assignment of any interest?—A. I told her I would see my partners, as I had no authority to deed over any interest until I saw Crowley and Cunningham.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Cunningham is?

MR. CROWLY.—He is in town; I will get him.

MISS CASHMAN.—I came to see Mr. Crowley and made the proposition; I said the only way to get the ground possibly, was, without going to court—I think it would be better to make over an interest.

By the Commissioner :

Q. To whom?—A. To Miss Mulrooney.

Q. Why to Miss Mulrooney?—A. Because this is the proposition I made her, I did not make it to Capt. Norwood.

Q. Did she tell you she was acting for Capt. Norwood?—A. She did, but she couldn't.

Q. The facts are, that instead of Capt. Norwood making an offer to you, you made an offer to him?—A. No, not directly.

Q. You did when you asked him if it would change his opinion?—A. Well, we did not settle it.

Q. Well, you admitted?—A. Admitting and swearing to it is a different thing.

Q. Now, you state you made a suggestion?—A. No, just in behalf of her.

Q. I don't understand?—A. I asked him if it would change him if I gave her an interest in the claim.

Q. Why did you say her?—A. Well, I thought she had influence and would use it with him.

Q. What reason had you for thinking so?—A. Because I heard many people talking about it. You can hear anything, but you can't vouch for them all.

Q. You went on heresay?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. Miss Cashman, you said in the first part of the examination, you asked Capt. Norwood if it would make any difference if you gave an interest of that claim to a friend of his, did you use those words?—A. I said a friend in town.

Q. You made other remarks?—A. No.

Q. Did Capt. Norwood make any reply?—A. No.

Q. Did you think he heard you?—A. No, I believe I was a victim of All Fool's Day.

Q. What I want to get at, was, in the course of the conversation, you might have made a remark he didn't hear; do you think he heard this?—A. I could not swear he understood it.

Q. Did he evince any understanding at all?—A. No.

Q. Did he make any explanation?—A. No, sir, not a particle.

Q. Do you sincerely believe he was influenced by anything you said?—A. I don't believe it; I will state afterwards something to show you he was not. When she made out the bill of sale, I could not swear whether it was Miss Mulrooney or the gentleman who had charge of the building, but when she made the bill of sales I didn't read it. I brought it to Crowley to read it. It was made out for all the claim, for all the right and title to the ground; consequently if Mr. Norwood had an interest he would not be hoggish enough to take it all; it would not be very much inducement for Miss Mulrooney, there would not be a thing for her; I presume, if Miss Mulrooney could have taken the share she would have done so. I took the bill of sale before I read it; it was for the whole claim. If you can produce the bill of sale to-day, it will correspond with my evidence. Afterwards he went to work and put it quarter interest; "My God," he said, "one interest at a time is enough." I said nothing more; there was no harm done. He put it down one quarter and expressed himself by saying it was cheaper to do it that way than to take it to court. I said all right. I took it back to her. She accepted it.

Q. And what became of the bill of sale?—A. I suppose it was destroyed, very likely when she found I was in earnest. I know she was laughing at me and making fun of me.

Q. She didn't treat the thing seriously at all?—A. No, she didn't.

Q. Did she give you anything?—A. No.

Q. Where did you meet her?—A. In the office.

Q. You talked to her in the office?—A. She was joking me about many things.

Q. Making pleasantry?—A. Yes, she is well capable in transactions of that sort.

Q. You believed she meant it when she didn't?—A. It was later on when I got acquainted more that I found out.

Q. What was the first consultation that passed between you—you said, "Miss Mulrooney, how are you?"—A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell her you had been at the Forks?—A. Yes, I just came down.

Q. Did you make any remark about where you had been?—A. I said I had come from the Forks. She could not possibly get authority from the gentleman, because they told me he had gone to Dominion, and he could not get back from Dominion in three and one-half hours—the length of time it took me to come down. I am quite a traveller when I am well.

Q. That was the last telephone station?—A. Yes.

Q. They could not get a message to Dominion, there was no such thing?—A. I could not swear whether there was or not; I was never over to Dominion.

Q. You told her you were at the Forks—who introduced the subject?—A. Really, I could not say.

Q. You don't know whether it was she or you?—A. I could not swear.

Q. You said her, first?—A. I think I must. I asked her if she heard from Mr. Norwood. Yes, I think I did.

Q. Did she smile?—A. She did.

Q. She said you were to give her an interest?—A. Yes.

Q. And him?—A. No, no; her.

Q. No such agreement?—A. Never was any agreement.

Q. Then you said—A. She said, yes. There was an interest to be conveyed to her; she said she had heard from him, but she could not have at the time. If I had been prudent I would have called her down.

Q. Did it occur to you that she didn't hear?—A. No, I was tired and displeased, not having the ground.

Q. Did you know you had lost the ground?—A. Yes, surely.

Q. Why should you give an interest if he had not earned it?—A. Well, when I saw the evidence given, I could not think otherwise after the survey.

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Q. Then, when you stated that she said she heard from Mr. Norwood she was to have an interest, what did she say?—A. I told her I could not myself, but would have to see my partners.

Q. Did you tell her you had made an arrangement?—A. She knew I had not made an arrangement; you would judge she must have known.

Q. Did you give her to understand you had not?—A. Certainly, I could not do otherwise, because I did not.

Q. You wanted her to do so—to use her influence with Capt. Norwood and you would give her this interest for that purpose—was an interest distinctly mentioned all the way through, or a claim?—A. No, it was an interest.

Q. When you came back with the bill of sale, did you say anything about a mistake?—A. I did.

Q. To her?—A. To her, yes.

Q. What did she say?—A. She laughed.

Q. Did you say anything?—A. No.

Q. Just laughed?—A. Yes, she seemed to treat the whole matter as a joke. I was displeased and thought it was kind of strange she was laughing at me.

Q. You never got any benefit at all?—A. No, I lost the ground.

Q. You got what Capt. Norwood said?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, you are prepared to swear, Miss Cashman, that you never understood, nor did Capt. Norwood understand that he was to get any interest to influence him in his action in regard to this claim?—A. I could not swear otherwise. I was displeased at the time, but soon afterwards I knew she was playing a joke on me and also on him.

Q. You mean to say, after sober consideration, you are convinced in your mind that there was no wrong action on his part in connection with this claim?—A. Not a particle.

Q. And after sober consideration, you have come to the conclusion that Miss Mulrooney was treating this as a joke?—A. Yes.

Q. She never treated it in a business-like, solemn manner?—A. No. I asked her where the bill of sale was, and she said she had thrown it into the flames.

Q. Do you sincerely believe, knowing you are under oath, that this offer you made Capt. Norwood, in any way influenced him?—A. I believe it did not.

By the Commissioner :

Q. In making out this assignment of you and your partners to Miss Mulrooney, what sum did you mention, or did you mention any?—A. \$1.

Q. What did you understand you were giving it for? For influence with Capt. Norwood to get the ground, to get a judgment in your favour?—A. Yes.

Q. When you made this offer to her and suggested that she take an interest in the claim, did she lead you to believe she had any influence with the captain?—A. Yes, she said she thought she had; she said she would talk to him.

Q. Did you take her seriously then?—A. I did, but she was laughing.

Q. What do you believe now?—A. I believe she was fooling me. I think she is capable of doing that to anybody; I don't think she meant to do anything wrong towards me.

Q. When the assignment was altered to one-fourth interest, did you sign it?—
A. Yes.

Q. What became of it?—A. I have never seen it since.

Q. She never put it on record?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Mr. CLARKE.—It is not on record.

Q. Simply gave it to her to influence Capt. Norwood in giving judgment in your favour in this dispute?—A. I knew if he gave it in my favour, I would be getting only what belonged to me.

Q. That is nothing to do with the question?—A. Well, that is the way I looked at it. I would not take a foot away from anybody; I said probably my witness made a mistake when he went to the ground.

Q. Did she intimate that she tried to influence Capt. Norwood?—A. Never did.

Q. Did you ever ask her?—A. Yes, and she laughed at me.

Q. So you would say, that even on her part, no effort was made to influence Capt. Norwood?—A. No.

Q. The only attempt was made by yourself when you asked him if an interest would influence him any?—A. Yes.

Q. You don't know that she used any influence on your behalf?—A. No, sir, I could not swear to it.

Q. You say there was some common report about Miss Mulrooney and the captain. Have you any reason to believe that Capt. Norwood had ever been receiving interests in claims through Miss Mulrooney?—A. No, I don't believe he did.

Q. Have you any reason to believe?—A. Nothing except from rumours. If you are a saint in Dawson, you would be made a devil before you got through; if you carry a Bible in your arm you are a fraud. Common sense teaches that. I have been in mining camps for thirty-five years, and if I had common sense, I would not have bothered Miss Mulrooney. I think she was putting up a job on me.

Q. Do you know personally that Miss Mulrooney and Capt. Norwood were ever concerned in speculations of that kind?—A. No, I could not swear to it.

Q. Then, all you know then, of the relations between Miss Mulrooney and Capt. Norwood, is based on rumours?—A. Yes, on rumours that I heard.

MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, 22nd August, 1898.

DAWSON CITY,
DISTRICT OF YUKON, }
To Wit:

MISS NELLIE CASHMAN makes oath as follows:—

I went to Capt. Norwood with the commissioner's letter, and he, Capt. Norwood, told me he would take a surveyor to look up the boundaries. He took the surveyor accompanied by myself and my nephew and Mr. Smythe who was with Mrs. Johndreau when the claim was first located. The stakes had been renewed from where they originally stood, and the surveyor seemed against us. I was afraid I would not get justice, so I told Capt. Norwood I supposed I would have to give an interest in the claim to Miss Mulrooney to get justice, and he laughed and told me I would get justice, that he wouldn't give me the worst of it. When I arrived at Dawson, I asked Miss Mulrooney if she had any word from Capt. Norwood in reference to this claim in dispute and she said yes. That I was to make out the bill of sale and I would get the ground according to the affidavit made by Mrs. Johndreau. Miss Mulrooney made out the bill of sale for one-fourth interest, conveying the interest to herself, and I signed the bill of sale. My partners also signed it. When I handed her the bill of sale, I said Miss Mulrooney you will get quite a sum of money out of this in the spring and she said she held the property for the captain (meaning Capt. Norwood). After the bill of sale was made out, the surveyor went a second time accompanied by my nephew, but I was not present.

NELJIE CASHMAN.

SWORN before me at Dawson, Yukon Territory, this 22nd day of August, 1898.

NOTE.—This was written out by Thomas Fawcett (late gold commissioner) and was sworn to before him, but he did not sign the Jurat.

W. O.

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JOHN CROWLY, sworn and examined:—

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. Mr. Crowley, you heard Miss Cashman's testimony in her cabin about the proposition made to Capt. Norwood, and her conversation and dealings with Miss Mulrooney; are they true?—A. Well, true to a certain extent; I know about what happened as far as I am concerned.

Q. State what you know?—A. It has been hearsay and supposition with me. I have not met either of these two parties; I don't know if they had anything or not. I was allowed a certain amount down for a consideration. I was supposed to go according to dictation.

Q. Were you present when Miss Cashman made this suggestion to Capt. Norwood?—A. No, I was not; I never met Mr. Norwood. I was sick most of the time.

Q. You were not present on this occasion, when Mr. Barwell was there making a survey?—A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't hear anything of this request Miss Cashman made of Norwood?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear anything of the dealing between Miss Cashman and Miss Mulrooney?—A. No, sir.

Q. What do you know?—A. I was asked to give up a certain portion; I was not supposed to know much about it. I had one-half originally, which was sliced to one-third and then to one-quarter.

Q. When Miss Cashman brought this document, what was the purport of it?—A. The document was supposed to be to Miss Mulrooney, giving her a certain interest. I could not swear whether it was for an interest or for a whole claim; I remember it being rectified, making it a one-quarter interest. There was no interest specified in the bill of sale.

Q. In the bill of sale was there any consideration made?—A. \$1.

Q. Was there any other consideration understood?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. What did you think you were doing when you were asked to sign a document like that?—A. I realized I was giving up my portion, one-fourth interest.

Q. Why?—A. Well, I understood that this interest was going to Miss Mulrooney, and she was to do something regarding the moving of our boundaries.

Q. Who led you to believe Miss Mulrooney would do this?—A. Miss Cashman.

Q. All you know is what Miss Cashman said?—A. Yes, only hearsay.

Q. You had never any conversation with Capt. Norwood or Miss Mulrooney; all you know is what Miss Cashman told you?—A. Yes, sir.

THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM, sworn and examined:—

By Mr. O. H. Clarke :

Before Mr. Cunningham gives his evidence, as he was not present, it might be wise to have the evidence read over.

The COMMISSIONER.—It is pretty long, and I will summarize what she said.

Mr. Cunningham, we have just taken Miss Cashman's evidence at her cabin; she said something to this effect: That she was interested in a claim purchased from Mrs. Johndrean; that others were interested as well as herself in it; that there was a dispute about the boundaries; that the matter was referred by Mr. Fawcett, to whom Miss Cashman applied, to Capt. Norwood for the hearing of evidence in the case; that Mr. Barwell, the surveyor, was taken up there by Miss Cashman and made a survey of this claim, and it was found that this survey did not extend their claim as they believed it would; that Miss Cashman asked Capt. Norwood if an interest in the claim would influence him or change his opinion—

Mr. CLARKE.—An interest to a friend in town, Mr. Commissioner.

The COMMISSIONER.—Yes; that after she had had this conversation with Mr. Norwood, she came to town and saw Miss Mulrooney; that Miss Mulrooney led her to believe that she could get her an interest in the claim by influencing Capt. Norwood. Now, she (Miss Cashman) says Miss Mulrooney was fooling; that an assignment of an interest in the claim was made out, by whom she does not know; that on reading it over it was discovered it was for the whole claim, and she refused to make the assignment—in full; that is substantially what was said. Upon being questioned, she said she thought Miss Mulrooney was playing a trick on her—was fooling her—a joke, as she called it, and stated that Miss Mulrooney was capable of playing such pranks. Now, you have an outline of what her statements were—how far do you know them to be true?—A. That is as far as I know; I had no dealings with either one of them.

Q. You heard Mr. Crowley's evidence?—A. Yes; I have no more to say than he has. I was not present.

Q. You don't know anything further about the matter?—A. No, only what Mr. Crowley said.

Q. You know nothing positive about it: only what Miss Cashman told you?—A. That is all I know.

MISS BELINDA MULROONEY, called and sworn:—

By Mr. Clarke:

Q. Do you know Miss Cashman?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember her coming into the hotel sometime in August last with reference to this claim we have mentioned to-day?—A. In August? I don't know what month.

Q. Just give as nearly as you can the substance of the conversation. I might state what she said: she said she came in and that she informed you that she had been at the Forks, after the usual salutations, and she asked you if you had heard from Capt. Norwood. You said you had, and that he had told you to get an interest from her. You have the bill of sale?—A. Yes (presenting the bill of sale).

Q. What date was that bill of sale?—A. This bill of sale is dated the 8th of August.

Q. Just explain to us what took place in that interview as near as you can recollect.—A. It does not appear to me that it should be dated in August. The interview we had was at Nellie Cashman's restaurant where I was eating, if I remember right. To go into the matter, I could not tell you anything of the conversation, because I regarded Miss Cashman's conversation with little interest. It was her custom to ask me to become a partner of hers, thinking I had a certain amount of interest with regard to fractions and the like. She wanted me before she purchased this claim as a partner. I told her that I could not go in as her partner; then, when she found she could purchase this claim at a very small price, she suggested that I then be a partner, on the strength of which she borrowed a few dollars from me which she had to send to some relative. She asked me then how to make out the form of a bill of sale. I started, but I said to myself, "I don't want anything to do with this," and left it half made out, as you will see, Mr. Commissioner, by looking at the writing. She took the trouble to finish it, got some lawyer and took an affidavit to it; handed me the bill of sale, and after that bill of sale was in my possession she tried to insist on my getting Capt. Norwood to move some stakes, as she wanted to take in part of some other claim. After that conversation I threw the bill of sale to the bottom of the safe. I didn't want to bother Capt. Norwood about it. I was afraid of insulting him with it.

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Mr. CLARKE.—Now, this bill of sale was evidently made out on the 8th of August. You will notice the affidavit of execution has been sworn before Mr. Burritt, unless Mr. Burritt was mistaken, that was the date it was executed.—A. This bill of sale I attempted to make—there is my handwriting at the beginning of it; this last part is not my handwriting; Miss Cashman finished the bill of sale and took it to some lawyer who made an affidavit.

Q. That was on the 8th of August?—A. So it appears in the bill of sale; in my mind, it cannot be that, for my house was not running at the time the bill of sale was made out.

Q. When did your house start running?—A. On the 27th; after that I remember she was in the house a good deal and tried to have me use the telephone to the Forks. Two or three times I took down the receiver and spoke some words into it and placed it back again, just to get rid of her; it was nonsense to me to be candid.

Q. You say it was some time in July—about the 27th of July that you first saw Nellie Cashman?—A. It must be before that, because I was at her house at the time she was after me to take an interest in this claim. She wanted me to purchase it first. I could not have been eating at her place after my own opened; certainly that bears the wrong date if I remember right.

Q. Perhaps you got the two confused—how long after the time that you started to make it out was it signed?—A. I think, in October.

Q. Not a long time?—A. No.

Q. It would not be delivered to you much later than the 8th of August, Miss Mulrooney?—A. My impression was that it was before.

Q. Would you be confident in saying it was not delivered after that?—A. No. The only thing is, that it could not be long after the time I was eating in her restaurant; I was not in the habit of eating in Miss Cashman's restaurant after my own was opened.

Q. Whatever interviews took place with Miss Cashman, took place outside the hotel?—A. Well, it was in regard to that we talked in her restaurant. She wished me to get Mr. Norwood to move some stakes.

Q. What time?—A. About the end of August, I believe—27th August we opened. She said she had come from the Forks, I remember.

Q. This time you say she came to you and asked the captain to move some stakes, was that after you received the bill of sale or before?—A. After I had received the bill of sale.

Q. When she gave you the bill of sale what did she say?—A. She said she wished to be a partner of mine on the strength of knowledge she expected I had with regard to these fractions and other things.

Q. And she thought you would earn your share in the partnership by getting Capt. Norwood to move the stakes?—A. Yes, get assistance in that way.

Q. Did you receive the bill of sale seriously?—A. No, if I had, I would have recorded it. Fortunately I found it. The only thing that created my interest in the matter, was a few letters asking me to give it up as it would avoid a lot of trouble. I have kept the bill of sale as I believed there was some object in getting it away from me.

Q. Were they signed?—A. Yes, by Messrs. Cunningham or Crowley, I don't know which.

Q. Have you kept the letters?—A. I believe I have one of them at my house.

Q. You could produce one letter?—A. I think so.

Q. It was then you saw the importance of preserving the document?—A. Yes, I hunted it up and kept it. I didn't record it because I didn't wish the partnership.

Q. Did you ever speak to Capt. Norwood about this? Did you ever show him the document?—A. No, not until this matter came up.

Q. And therefore Capt. Norwood has no claim in that, whatever?—A. He didn't know I was interested in it until this trouble occurred.

Q. Did you ever, in any way, attempt to induce Capt. Norwood to interfere?—A. No, not in any shape or form; I would not insult him with such a proposition.

By the Commissioner :

Q. Miss Cashman stated that you assigned the whole claim, but afterwards it was changed to a one-fourth interest; now I see in your writing a one-fourth interest, is that the original?—A. That is all I had to do with it.

Q. She must have been mistaken in saying that the whole claim was mentioned?—A. She is mistaken in the whole matter.

Q. When you accepted one-fourth interest, you stated that it was with a view to partnership to obtain the benefit of your knowledge of fractions?—A. To obtain the benefit of my knowledge of fractions that she believed were adjoining her claim and other fractions she wished to get.

Q. Did she intimate in any way that she wished also the benefit of your influence with Capt. Norwood?—A. No, I didn't speak to Capt. Norwood until after the bill of sale, when she came to me and wanted the captain to move the stakes.

Q. At the time of the bill of sale his name was not mentioned?—A. No, nothing until after it was over with. This the captain was expected to do, on account of the friendship that she believed existed between him and me.

Q. You never tried to influence Capt. Norwood in the matter?—A. Not in any shape or form.

Q. Have you reason to think Capt. Norwood could be influenced?—A. No.

The COMMISSIONER:—I am very sorry our time has been taken up with such a trifle.

Mr. H. H. NORWOOD, sworn and examined:—

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. State as near as you can, Capt. Norwood, what you know about this case?—A. Well, I don't recollect any of the dates, but I think it was some time the latter part of August when Miss Cashman came to me at the Forks, and brought a letter to me from Mr. Fawcett. This was instructing me to turn over this property to Miss Cashman; that Mrs. Johndreau had staked and had a prior claim to it. I told Miss Cashman at the time I could not do anything until I got a surveyor. Three or four days afterwards she came to me with Mr. Barwell. I went up with two or three witnesses, I think this gentleman here, Mr. Cunningham, was one. There was a Mr. Smyth, in particular, who had restaked the claim and had an order from the gold commissioner, so I went out on the hill and told him to locate the first stake he put in. He went to find the up-hill up-stream stake. He found it and said that was the first one he put in, and what he started from. I told him to find the second one, and he went down stream and found the second; the other two he could not find. I told him to put them in as near as he could put them—as near as he could remember. He did so. I had the surveyor measure, and, if I remember right, it was 87 feet from the initial stake to the second, which left 13 feet short of a 100 foot claim. I wanted this evidence to decide by. I told the surveyor to take the affidavits of the record and staking to the office. When I came back to the office and looked over the evidence, I found that he had made an affidavit to the effect that he had staked the claim and had gone toward Russell that distance. I said I could not give him any more ground, because the size of the claim was limited; he was 13 feet short.

Q. Limited by the stakes?—A. Yes. In the meantime, Russell, who owned the adjoining claim, asked me to move the stakes and give her the 13 feet. I said she didn't have to do it, but he insisted, and I did. I gave her 100 feet square, and told the surveyor to measure it. Afterwards, they wanted to start the survey from Discovery stake on the other side. I could not do it after the evidence he gave as to where he staked. In the meantime Miss Cashman came to me. I didn't pay

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much attention to her; I have forgotten whether she offered half, quarter or three-quarters, or the whole of it; anyway, I paid no attention to it whatever, nor did I decide any different than if she had never offered anything. I never knew until I came back who she gave the interest to, or why she had. I don't know one thing about it.

Q. Then Mr. Barwell came up and surveyed the claim?—A. Yes.

Q. He was employed by Miss Cashman?—A. Yes, she brought him there.

Q. On her own surveyor's survey, she was only entitled to the ground you gave her?—A. Yes, and the evidence put in in regard to the staking of it, but afterwards I added 13 feet from the man adjoining.

Q. Now, you say you had forgotten about this offer; is that a customary thing?—A. In some ways it was not, in some ways it was. If I went up to the office to give a miner's license after hours, or went to any trouble, he wanted to pay me for it; I think it was on account of their being so good hearted.

Q. Have you always refused these offers?—A. I want it put down, that I never accepted a dollar for any official work.

Q. Now, in this particular case, I want it made very clear, were you privy in any way in this matter?—A. I never knew one thing about it; I never knew the transfer was made.

Q. Did you ever accept anything from Miss Nellie Cashman, or did you arrange for anything?—A. No.

Q. To be paid then or any other time?—A. No, I did not.

Q. And you are innocent entirely of this whole transaction?—A. Yes. I knew there was some charge against me before I went out last fall, but I did not know who it was made it.

Q. Did you ever see this conveyance?—A. Not until I saw it at the hotel, when this case was going to be brought up, ten or twelve days ago.

By the Commissioner:

Q. You don't remember that I mentioned this matter to you before you went out last fall, when you asked me for leave of absence?—A. I remember there was a charge made against me; I don't remember you ever telling me who made it. You told me in a letter which I have, that I had got property through Miss Mulrooney's name.

Q. I mentioned the party's name in the conversation?—A. I don't remember it.

Q. You have heard what Miss Mulrooney said about never having approached you in that manner? Did she ever approach you in any way to influence you in this matter?—A. No, not in any way, shape nor form.

Q. Did you ever lead her to believe she could influence you?—A. I certainly did not.

THE COMMISSIONER.—I must say, the gentlemen accused have explained their positions most satisfactorily. I don't think I can be blamed for saying the accused have acquitted themselves fully and fairly.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
YUKON TERRITORY, }
To Wit.: }

We, J. N. E. Brown and F. M. Shepard, both of Dawson, Y.T., stenographers, do solemnly declare that the paper writing hereto annexed is a correct transcript of the evidence taken before William Ogilvie, Esquire, sitting as Royal Commissioner, for the investigation of charges preferred against officials of said territory on the following dates, to wit.: 9th May and 17th May, 1899.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act of 1893.

J. N. E. BROWN.
F. M. SHEPARD.

Declared before me, at Dawson, }
Yukon Territory, this 30th }
day of May, A.D. 1899. }

W. H. P. CLEMENT,
Commissioner.

RETURN

[88.]

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE SENATE dated the 22nd May, 1899, for :—

1. The original contract entered into between the Government and the proprietors of the Drummond County Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

2. The present contract or agreement entered into between the same persons or companies.

3. A statement of all moneys paid to the proprietors of said railways from the date of the non-ratification of the first contract to the 31st March, 1899.

4. An account of the earnings and working expenses of the Drummond County Railway from the time of it being first worked in connection with the Intercolonial Railway to the 31st March, 1899.

5. And also, an account of the total amount of money paid the Grand Trunk Railway Company for station accommodation, running powers over its line, for bridge extension, or for any purpose whatever in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway system to Montreal.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

This agreement, made this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven :

Between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called "The Company," of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, who is herein referred to as "the Minister," Her Majesty so represented being hereinafter called or referred to as "Her Majesty," of the second part.

Whereas, Her Majesty proposes extending the Intercolonial Railway, a government railway of Canada, from Chaudière Junction, in the province of Quebec, to the city of Montreal, in said province, with termini in that city ;

And whereas, Her Majesty has made arrangements with the Drummond County Railway Company for the lease of all its railway now completed, or hereafter to be completed, between Chaudière Junction and Ste. Rosalie in the said province of Quebec ;

And whereas, for the purpose of carrying out the said extension the said company is willing that, for the conducting of the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, Her Majesty shall have an undivided one-half share or leasehold interest in the company's railway and property between and including Ste. Rosalie and St. Lambert station at the eastern end of the Victoria Bridge, together with the use of the company's railway and property between and including Ste. Rosalie and Bonaventure station in

the city of Montreal, the use of the Victoria Bridge across the River St. Lawrence and of the terminals and connections hereinafter more particularly described, together with an undivided one-half interest in and use of the bridge across the Chaudière River, and of so much of the tracks and line of the said company in connection therewith as are hereinafter described, all of which right, title, property, interest and user shall be used, enjoyed and exercised to the same extent as if the said railway and property were owned by Her Majesty, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions herein contained ;

And whereas, this agreement has been executed subject to confirmation by Act of Parliament as hereinafter provided and also by the shareholders of said company ;

And whereas by order of the Governor General in Council dated the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, authority is given to the Minister subject to the sanction of Parliament to enter into a contract with the company for the acquisition of the above rights and interests ;

Now, this indenture witnesseth that the expression " Joint Section," wherever used in this Indenture shall mean the Company's line and connections at Ste. Rosalie, and the whole line and branches and appurtenances hereby demised from Ste. Rosalie to St. Lambert and the Victoria Bridge, together with the terminals at Bonaventure station in the city of Montreal and at Point St. Charles, and intermediate points between Point St. Charles and the Bonaventure station, and the connections and junctions of the company's lines with other lines of railway and the Chaudière Bridge and connections,—except when the meaning shall conflict with the context or otherwise plainly expressed terms of the clause in which the same is used. That the said company in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements hereinafter contained and reserved hath given, granted, demised and leased and by these presents doth give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns all, an undivided one-half share interest, right and title to all the company's line of railway roadbed and property from and including Ste. Rosalie station in the county of Bagot, in the province of Quebec to the Victoria Bridge, and also the undivided one-half right, share, title or interest in the company's line of railway from a point on the western side of the Chaudière Bridge at the proposed junction of the Drummond County railway with the company's line, and including the Chaudière Bridge, and to, and including the switch at the easterly side of the Chaudière Junction station, being the same rights and privileges agreed to be leased to the Drummond County Railway by the company, with the full and unlimited right and privileges such as the company itself enjoys of running the engines, vehicles, rolling stock and trains of the said Intercolonial Railway, either separately or combined and as frequently and at such times as its business and traffic may require and in both directions over any and every portion of the said company's railway between and including the said points aforesaid and the use of the Victoria Bridge across the River St. Lawrence as it at present exists or as it may at any time during the subsistence of this lease be improved, reconstructed, enlarged or extended, and over the company's line and lines of railway over the said Victoria Bridge and into the Bonaventure station in the city of Montreal and the other terminal points, junctions and connections, of the company on the said Island of Montreal hereinafter more particularly described, together with the full and unlimited right and privilege of having the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway done in and about the stations and premises of the said company upon any portions of the company's line hereinbefore described and of the terminals and connections herein mentioned and all intermediate stations and premises of the company and in and about and upon all stations, tracks and sidings, branches or extensions belonging to or leased by the company or connected with the tracks of the company, together with the full and unlimited right in Her Majesty of constructing stations, tracks, branches and sidings, and connecting said tracks, branches and sidings, with the main branch and leased line of the company at any point or points between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal, on the terms and conditions hereinafter contained for the term of ninety-nine years from and after the first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, with the right of renewal as hereinafter provided. The construction of such stations, tracks, branches and sidings, with the main branch and leased lines of the company as herein provided

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for shall, however, be made under the supervision and subject to the approval of the chief engineer of the company, which right of approval shall be reasonably exercised.

To have and to hold said rights and privileges unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns from and after the first day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, for the term of ninety-nine years, yielding and paying therefor to the said company, its successors and assigns, a yearly rental of one hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$140,000), such rent to be payable in equal sums monthly, that is to say, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$11,666.66) on the first week day of every month in each year or a proportionate sum for any fractional part of a month, the first payment to be made on the first week day of the month next following the day on which Her Majesty goes into possession of the said leased lines and property and begins to run trains over the same :

And these presents are made upon and subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained for the due performance and observance of all of which, on the part of each of them to be done and performed, Her Majesty and the company bind themselves and each of them respectively, their successors and assigns, that is to say :—

First :—That Her Majesty shall and will during the continuance of this lease or any renewal thereof pay to the Company the rent hereby reserved in the manner and at the times hereinbefore mentioned without any deduction whatsoever, save for the reasons and on account of the happening of any or either contingency or contingencies hereinafter mentioned.

Second :—That the company shall and will keep up and maintain at all times in good repair and in a thorough efficient working condition the whole of the railway tracks, bridges, switches, sidings, signals, buildings of all kinds, platforms, water-tanks, water supplies, telegraph lines and appliances, fences, crossings and all other appurtenances and appliances belonging to the company's railway between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal, and of the terminals and connections herein described and between the Chaudière Bridge and connections, the right and privilege of using which is included in this demise.

Third :—That Her Majesty shall and will pay to the company a share of the cost of maintenance of this railway between and including Ste. Rosalie and Point St. Charles, and Chaudière Bridge and connections, including tracks, bridges, switches, sidings, signals, appliances of all kinds, platforms, water-tanks, water supplies, fuel stations, fences, crossings and all other appurtenances and appliances it has the right and privilege of using which is included in this demise, such share of the cost of maintenance to be in the proportion that the combined engine and car mileage of the Intercolonial Railway trains running over the above mentioned sections of railway bears to the total combined engine and car mileage over the above mentioned sections of railway during each month ; every engine, passenger and freight car counting each as one car, and from Point St. Charles and west to Bonaventure station including the yards, such share of the cost of maintenance as aforesaid to be in the proportion that the combined engine and car mileage of the Intercolonial Railway trains running over the above last mentioned railway section and yards bears to the total combined engine and car mileage running over the above last mentioned section of the railway during each month ; but notwithstanding anything herein mentioned, the cost of maintenance of the Victoria Bridge shall not include the cost of maintaining any part or portion thereof except that which shall be used by the Intercolonial Railway and the company, and for that class of railway purpose, which cost of maintenance shall be apportioned as aforesaid.

Fourth :—That Her Majesty shall have the right for all purposes of the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, under the reasonable rules and regulations of the company, to the full and unlimited use and the full and unlimited access thereto, as the same is or may be enjoyed by the company itself, of, to and from all engine houses, car houses and sheds, fuel sheds, water-tanks, station houses, freight and ticket offices, warehouses, freight sheds, baggage rooms, dining rooms, and all furniture and fittings appertaining thereto ; all weighing scales and baggage and freight trucks ; all tracks, sidings, branches or extensions either belonging to or leased by the company at Montreal,

including the terminals and other connections of the company at Point St. Charles and intermediate points between Point St. Charles and Bonaventure station, and of the connections with other railways as the same now exist or as they may hereafter be built, rebuilt or improved, upon terms as herein specified.

Fifth:—That if any of the said buildings or accommodations or facilities or anything appertaining thereto be destroyed by fire or other casualty, either in whole or part, Her Majesty shall have no claim against the company for damages on account of loss of accommodation, but Her Majesty shall have, free of any other charge than the aforementioned rental, a proportionate share of such accommodation as the company may be able to provide for the use of its business and traffic and of the new accommodation so soon as the same may be provided, and reconstruction shall be proceeded with of such buildings and accommodation by the company at its own cost with all reasonable despatch.

Sixth:—In all cases of collision between the trains of the parties hereto, the party whose men or trains are at fault, and are or shall be found to have been the occasion of the collision shall be held responsible to the other party for all damages done or resulting from such collision, and in case the proper officers of the two parties hereto cannot agree as to which of the parties was at fault and was the cause of the collision or as to the amount of damage done then the questions arising in respect thereto shall be referred to arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of differences and disputes as to the other questions and each of the parties hereto who shall be found responsible under this clause or under clauses similar thereto shall indemnify the other and hold such other harmless and defend the other from and against all claims, cost and proceeding resulting from or growing out of such default on their part and the party so adjudged liable to pay the other any damages in respect thereof shall abide by and perform the award of the arbitrators and such award shall be in all cases final and terminate the controversy between the parties.

Seventh:—In case of injury to persons or property not in transit carried on the trains of either party hereto or of damage by fire caused by the operation of the trains upon the said joint section or upon lands adjoining the same, the claims arising shall be adjusted and settled by the proper officers of the company and in payment thereof the party in fault shall pay the full amount of liability, provided, however, that in the event of its being impossible for want of evidence to fix the liability on one of the parties hereto the amount of liability including costs shall be borne by the two parties in the proportion which the number of cars of the Intercolonial Railway bears to the total number of cars passing over the said joint section at the point where the injury has occurred during the current month in which the damage or injury happened. In case of injury occurring to persons or property on the trains of either party the proper officer of the party on whose train the said injury occurred shall settle the same in all cases of settlement under this clause. The release executed shall be made to include and free and discharge both the parties hereto from all and further liability to the claimant.

Any loss or damage to person or property on the trains of either of the parties hereto which may be caused in any manner whatever by the negligence or the fault of any person or persons in the joint employ of the parties hereto while in the working of said railway hereby demised or the terminals thereof, shall be paid by the party upon whose train such loss or damage occurs and such party shall save the other harmless and indemnify the other from all claims, costs, or proceedings for or in respect to such loss or damage.

Eighth:—That each of the parties hereto shall be responsible for accidents or casualties upon or to its own trains or for damages that may occur to live stock or to persons walking on the track, if there be any liability therefor and which shall result by reason of or on account of any imperfection of track or misplacement of switches or from any other cause otherwise or except collision with the trains of the other party and any such last mentioned accident or casualty shall not give the other party a right of action or claim against the other it being the intent hereof that each party shall be responsible for its own trains and for the conduct of its own employees and shall generally be so responsible except when the other party is in fault.

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Ninth.—That the company shall and will furnish free from any other charge than the aforementioned rental at stations and sidings between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal and terminals and yards aforesaid, standing room for the rolling stock of the Intercolonial Railway and for other rolling stock which may be brought by the trains of the Intercolonial Railway.

Tenth.—That the parties hereto shall enjoy in all respects equal rights to the said tracks, buildings and improvements used in common unless wherein restricted in this lease, and the trains of Her Majesty shall in every respect be treated by the officers, agents and employees of the company as trains of a similar class of the company, and the higher class trains shall have equal preference over trains of the lower class belonging to either of the parties, and Her Majesty shall have a perfect right to run all classes of trains, passenger, mixed, freight and other trains over the said joint section, subject only to the restrictions and regulations prescribed and provided for in this lease. In case of doubt between the trains of the company and Her Majesty of the same class, under the established rules the trains of the company shall have the preference. The main tracks are as far as practicable to be kept unobstructed for the use of both of the parties hereto.

Eleventh.—In preparing the time tables the company shall and will, as regards the trains of the Intercolonial Railway, arrange the time of arrivals and departures from all stations between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal, and the speed of said trains, in accordance with the reasonable request of the Intercolonial Railway officials, made from time to time.

Twelfth.—That the station masters, freight agents, ticket agents and baggage masters of the company on the said joint section shall as far as the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway is concerned to all intents and purposes but subject to the payment of a share of their wages as is hereinafter provided, be the employees of the Intercolonial Railway and shall from time to time in regard to such business report directly to and receive and carry out the instructions of the proper officials of the Intercolonial Railway.

Thirteenth.—That the company shall and will cause the station masters, freight agents, ticket agents and other joint employees at all stations between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal to be strictly neutral as between the Intercolonial Railway and the company and to waybill freight and sell tickets by whichever of these routes may be indicated or desired by shippers or passengers.

Fourteenth.—That all business and traffic secured by agents of the Intercolonial Railway or carried in its trains shall be the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway.

Fifteenth.—That the Intercolonial Railway shall have the right to carry in and on its through trains traffic to and from and between all points on the line of railway extending from Ste. Rosalie to Montreal, both inclusive, and in the conducting of its business between and including these stations shall have the right of conducting this business in as full and complete a manner as the company itself.

That the rates and fares charged between points on the joint section shall be those established by the company and to and from points on the Intercolonial Railway shall be the same by the company and the Intercolonial Railway.

Sixteenth.—That the Intercolonial Railway shall have the right to carry in and on its through trains to and from all points on their line of railway between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal all traffic coming from or intended for Montreal, or coming from or intended for any point on the Island of Montreal, or coming from or intended for any and all other points, and to enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to such business as the company itself has and enjoys in similar business from and to such above mentioned points.

Seventeenth.—That all moneys collected in the vehicles and trains of the Intercolonial Railway Company at any and all points between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal shall belong to and be deemed to have been earned by Her Majesty, and the company shall not be entitled to receive any portion thereof; and that all money collected and received by the station masters, freight agents, ticket agents, baggage

masters and any and all persons who may from time to time be authorized or instructed by the proper officials of the Intercolonial Railway to collect and receive money between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal for Intercolonial Railway business and traffic, including among other things car rental, storage of freight in cars and storage of goods in the company's warehouses and freight sheds, or collected and received for any other business in any way connected with the Intercolonial Railway, belongs to Her Majesty and shall be deposited in bank to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, or remitted to the cashier of the Intercolonial Railway, or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may from time to time direct.

Eighteenth :—That local tickets issued by either of the parties hereto for passage between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal or any intermediate station shall be accepted on all trains of either party hereto between said points, and the party who issued the tickets shall, on presentation of the ticket so used and collected, pay to the party who carried the passengers the full amount received for the said ticket.

Nineteenth :—That Her Majesty shall pay to the company a share of the salaries and wages of the undermentioned persons at stations on the said joint section and terminals for their services in connection with Intercolonial Railway business and traffic when such services are rendered, as follows :—

Train despatchers, station masters, telegraph operators, track men, in the proportion that the number of the Intercolonial Railway trains using the premises hereby demised bears to the total number of trains using the said premises; ticket agents, baggage masters, baggage porters and policemen, in the proportion that the number of Intercolonial Railway passenger trains using the premises hereby demised bear to the total number of passenger trains using the same; freight agents, freight clerks, freight checkers, freight porters and watchmen, in the proportion that the tonnage of the Intercolonial Railway freight handled by porters bears to the total tonnage handled by all porters on said premises; all such proportionate part of the salaries of the superintendent, train master, road master and assistant engineer as the mileage of the joint section bears to the total mileage of road under jurisdiction of the officials named shall be divided between the parties hereto in the proportion that the number of cars of the Intercolonial Railway bears to the total number of cars passing over the joint section and also a share of the cost of running, shunting and switching engines, and of the wages of yard masters, shunters, switchmen and car checkers at each station between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal, and the terminals, junctions and connections aforesaid and the Chaudière section, in the proportion that the number of cars arriving and departing from the station used in the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway bears to the number of cars arriving and departing therefrom. Her Majesty shall also have the right and privilege of having her cars loaded or empty taken by the company to the company's junctions with connecting lines, factories, warehouses and works which may be provided with standing accommodation from the tracks of the company at Montreal including Point St. Charles, St. Henri, and intermediate points, and Bonaventure station, and the connections or junctions with the company's line, and over and upon the said joint section.

Twentieth :—That the engines, vehicles, rolling stock and trains in connection with the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway shall be manned exclusively by officials and employees of the Intercolonial, who, while on the railway and premises of the company on the said joint section, shall be subject to the reasonable rules and regulations of the company and the directions of the officials of the company so far only as the movements of the engines, vehicles and trains are concerned.

That Her Majesty shall and will be responsible for any mileage on foreign cars carried over the joint sections by the Intercolonial Railway trains, which shall for the purpose of calculating the mileage charges be the cars of the Intercolonial Railway.

Twenty-first :—That the company shall and will house the engines of the Intercolonial Railway, and shall and will, if required, turn and clean them and fit them for the road, and supply them with fuel and water and small stores at all points, connections, junctions and terminals, as aforesaid, where it performs such services for any of its own engines, and Her Majesty shall pay to the company the actual cost to the company of

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the labour and material used therein and therefor; provided that Her Majesty may, at any point or at all points on the premises above mentioned, or at any time or times, perform the whole or any portion of the above services with the employees of the Intercolonial Railway and with the supplies thereof without being liable to any charge therefor by the company.

Twenty-second :—That the company shall and will, if required to do so, at any or all stations on said joint section, clean the passenger train cars used in the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, and heat and supply them with water, ice, fuel and small stores, and Her Majesty shall pay to the company the cost to the company of the material, labour and stores used in such services: provided that Her Majesty may, at any point or points on the premises above mentioned of the company, and at any time or times, perform the whole or any portion of the above services with the employees of the Intercolonial Railway, and heat and supply said cars with water, ice, fuel and small stores at her own cost without being liable to any charge therefor by the company.

Twenty-third :—That the company shall and will, from time to time when requested to do so by the officials of the Intercolonial Railway, make temporary repairs upon the engines and other rolling stock used in the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, such repairs to be made promptly with all reasonable despatch, and Her Majesty shall pay the company the actual cost to the company of the labour and materials used in such repairs.

Twenty-fourth :—That the company shall and will carry passengers on through tickets, and freight on through waybills, from and to points on its railway and leased and controlled lines to and from points on the Intercolonial Railway and its leased and connecting lines so as to avoid re-ticketing and re waybilling.

Twenty-fifth :—That Her Majesty shall at her own cost supply all stationery, forms and tickets required for through business at all points between and including Ste. Rosalie and Montreal.

Twenty-sixth :—That all rates and fares shall be divided on the basis of mileage, except where such division would act unfairly by reason of one line of railway having a largely preponderating mileage, in which case the division of rates and fares shall be settled on a fair and equitable basis by mutual agreement, and, in default of agreement, by arbitration as hereinafter provided.

Twenty-seventh :—That the company shall and will at its own cost, at all times, keep on sale at all stations and agencies of its railway and of its controlled and leased lines of railway an adequate supply of tickets for all points on the Intercolonial Railway, its leased lines and its connections, reading over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal, and the baggage of passengers using any such tickets shall be checked through to its destination over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal.

Twenty-eighth :—That the company agrees upon the application of the general passenger agent of the Intercolonial Railway to place and keep for sale and sell at all stations and agencies on its railway, and leased and controlled lines of railway, any tickets that may be asked for reading to points on the Intercolonial Railway and its connecting lines via Montreal and to treat such business with all fairness and impartiality.

Twenty-ninth :—That Her Majesty shall have the same privilege of displaying advertisements of the Intercolonial Railway route at all the stations of the company as the company itself, and the Intercolonial Railway route and its connections with the company's railway shall be shown in all the published time tables of the company.

Thirtieth :—That if the company shall at any time lease or in any way grant to any railway company, or to any person or persons whomsoever, either with or without payment, any running powers, rights or privileges, on or in any way connected with the railway premises of the company hereinbefore described, between and including Ste. Rosalie and St. Lambert, the company shall pay to Her Majesty one-half of all the income it now receives or may hereafter receive for any running powers, rights or privileges, now granted or hereafter to be granted between the aforesaid points of Ste. Rosalie and St. Lambert. As to the other portions of the company's line herein

demised the company hereby reserves to itself all revenues from any source whatever arising from the use thereof.

Thirty-first :—That Her Majesty shall have and enjoy for the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway of every kind whatsoever the same rights and facilities and in as full a manner at and within the terminal and other premises of the company at Montreal, at the terminals at Point St. Charles and intermediate points, and all the approaches and tracks thereto, as the company now has or at any time may hereafter have and enjoy for its own business and traffic.

Thirty-second :—That the company shall supply for the sole use of Her Majesty, if and when requested, a suitable ticket office in the Bonaventure station, or wherever the main depot of the company may in future be situated in Montreal, as accessible and in every way as convenient as the company's own ticket office in the said Bonaventure station or main depot at Montreal, for the sale of tickets, to be provided and maintained by Her Majesty at her own expense.

Thirty-third :—That Her Majesty and the company shall each furnish to the other promptly, each and every month, all the information necessary to the ascertaining and checking of the rates, fares, charges and shares of costs and other returns to be made as under these presents, and Her Majesty and the company mutually agree to give the necessary facilities, including access to the books and papers to the auditors of the Intercolonial Railway and of the company respectively to enable them to verify the accounts under this agreement.

That all traffic balances, charges and shares of costs, and other returns to be made under these presents, shall be made monthly, and Her Majesty and the company mutually agree to promptly audit and pay each to the other each month the total amount chargeable against the other for the month immediately preceding.

Thirty-fourth :—That Her Majesty shall not be responsible for the acts or defaults of servants of the company, or for the deficiency or otherwise of the company's machinery or appliances, and the company shall not be responsible for the acts or defaults of the servants of Her Majesty or for the deficiency of the machinery or appliances of the Intercolonial Railway.

Thirty-fifth :—That if at any time hereafter the business or traffic shall, in the opinion of the parties, hereto necessitate or warrant the laying of double tracks between and including Ste. Rosalie and St. Lambert, or the making of more extensive yard improvements at Point St. Charles or intermediate points between that point and Bonaventure station, or the laying of additional tracks between such points, or shall warrant or necessitate any further expenditure for the proper and efficient conduct of its business, and the company shall lay the said tracks or make the said improvements or make the said expenditure, Her Majesty may have the full and unlimited use of all or any such work in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said work had been included in the premises hereby leased, the right, use or privilege in which are demised hereby, and if Her Majesty should determine to use any such works or improvements, and the Minister should so declare, such works and improvements are hereby understood and agreed to form part of the leased premises, and Her Majesty shall pay annually for the use of any such works and improvements five per cent upon one-half of the actual cost to the company of the construction of said works and improvements; but in case of all betterments or of additional works on such joint section which the company may be required to make under the provisions of any statute or of any order of the railway committee of the Privy Council, or other competent authority, Her Majesty shall pay the interest upon one-half the cost thereof at the rate aforesaid.

Thirty-sixth :—That the company will and does hereby covenant with Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, that it has, subject to existing encumbrances, the right to demise and lease the rights and privileges hereby demised and every part thereof.

Thirty-seventh :—That if it should be found in practice that any right or interest of either party has not been fully protected or provided for by this agreement in accordance with the true object and intent thereof, then both parties shall negotiate and agree upon in an equitable manner a new and other clause to provide for such omission, and each

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party shall give and execute to the other any and all further documents in writing that may from time to time be required for the better securing of each of their rights and privileges under the said contract and for the better carrying out thereof.

Thirty-eighth :—That the company shall and will, if during the term of this lease Her Majesty well and faithfully performs all the covenants and agreements herein undertaken by Her Majesty to be performed, at the expiration of this lease, on request by the minister, execute and deliver to Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, a renewal of said lease for a second term of ninety-nine years, and shall at the expiration of second term, upon like faithful performance on the part of Her Majesty, make, execute and deliver, a further renewal for a third term of ninety-nine years, and so on for ever, with the same covenants and conditions as are contained herein, subject to such limitations and modifications as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties or settled by arbitration according to the terms of this agreement.

Thirty-ninth :—That these presents are subject to the confirmation thereof by the Parliament of Canada and by the shareholders of the company.

Fortieth :—That notwithstanding anything contained in any agreement between Her Majesty and the company heretofore made and now existing, all traffic offered the company at any point on its lines west of Montreal which the shipper desires to ship via the Intercolonial at Montreal shall be billed by the company for shipment in such manner, and the company shall deliver all such traffic to the Intercolonial Railway at Montreal and passenger tickets for any point on the Intercolonial Railway east of Montreal, shall be sold by the company's agents at all stations and agencies on its lines west of Montreal on request via Montreal by the Intercolonial Railway, and such ticket holder shall be entitled and shall be permitted to take the trains of the Intercolonial Railway at Montreal for such points easterly on the Intercolonial Railway.

Forty-first :—That in respect of all traffic originating throughout the company's system west of Montreal and offered for shipment for any point on the Intercolonial Railway via the Intercolonial at Montreal, the company shall not ask, impose or exact, any rates or tolls from the point of shipment to Montreal which shall discriminate or tend to discriminate in favour of the company and against the Intercolonial Railway taking or receiving such business at Montreal, or which shall induce such shipment via the company's lines to Lévis or Chaudière for delivery to the Intercolonial at either of such points in preference to Montreal.

Forty-second :—That in order to facilitate and develop the business of the Intercolonial Railway and the company, every effort shall be made to cause close and suitable train connections to be made at Montreal between the trains of the company west of Montreal and the Intercolonial Railway.

Forty-third :—That through rates and fares shall be agreed upon and made from time to time for traffic to and from all points on the Intercolonial Railway, including the lines hereby demised, and all points on the company's railway, including all lines leased by them, and such rates and fares shall, as regards traffic to and from all points on the Intercolonial Railway, and to and from all points on the company's lines and leased lines, be divided on the basis of mileage, except where such division would act unfairly by reason of one line of railway having a largely preponderating mileage, in which case the division of rates and fares shall be settled on a reasonable and equitable basis by mutual agreement, and in default of agreement, by arbitration as herein provided.

Forty-fourth :—That as regards traffic shipped to and from Europe and the British Isles through Halifax per Intercolonial Railway, the rates of the company for the carriage of such traffic east of Montreal shall not be higher per passenger per mile, and per ton of freight per mile, than the amount per passenger per mile, and per ton of freight per mile, charged by the company on similar classes or descriptions of traffic carried by it for others to and from the same places, and intended for or coming from the same place in Europe or the British Isles. In ascertaining such rates of freight, all drawbacks or deductions allowed are to be taken off before fixing the rates.

Forty-fifth :—That the forms of all through bills of lading, also the forms of receipts for goods passing over the said lines respectively, shall be such as from time to time are

agreed upon by the officials of the parties hereto, or in default of agreement, settled by arbitration.

Forty-sixth :—Her Majesty shall have the right to deduct from the rentals herein agreed to be paid to the company any sum or sums of money which may be or hereafter become due by the company to Her Majesty, and for the payment of which the company is in default.

Forty-seventh :—That should any difficulty arise between Her Majesty and the company under any clause of this agreement, or respecting the carrying out of the same according to its true intent and meaning, such differences shall from time to time, as the same may arise, be referred to the award and determination of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be nominated by the Minister, one by the company, and the third by the two so nominated; provided always, that if either party should for one month after notice that the other has nominated its arbitrator, omit or refuse to make a nomination, or if the two nominated should refuse or omit to nominate the third, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, or in his absence or refusal or inability to act, the Senior Puisne Judge present in Ottawa and willing to act, may on the application of either party on notice to the other nominate the required arbitrator.

Forty-eighth :—In case of the death or refusal to act of any arbitrator, or if for any other cause the office of any arbitrator becomes vacant, his successor shall be nominated in the same manner as is provided for his appointment in the first instance, unless the parties otherwise agree, and in case such successor be not nominated by the party entitled to nominate him, within one month after the happening of the vacancy, and after receiving notice requiring him to make such nomination, then the said Chief Justice, under the circumstance aforesaid, or the Senior Puisne Judge willing to act, may on the application of either party, nominate such successor.

Forty-ninth :—The arbitrators so chosen shall, within one month after the last appointment, proceed to determine the matters referred, and they, or a majority of them, shall make and publish their award within one month thereafter, or within such further time as they shall in writing appoint, such extension of time to be made by a majority of the arbitrators, and the award of a majority of them shall be final.

Fiftieth :—Nothing herein contained shall in any way merge or effect the claims or rights of Her Majesty, if any such there be, as they now exist against the company or the property of the company other than that which is the subject matter of this agreement.

In witness whereof these presents (in quadruplicate) have been signed by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, pursuant to Order in Council dated the 24th March, A.D. 1897, and the Seal of the Department of Railways and Canals has been hereto affixed, and the company has hereto affixed its corporate seal, and these presents have been signed by the general manager of the company, the day and year first above written.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

By

CHAS. M. HAYS,
General Manager.

Witness to the execution by }
the Grand Trunk Railway }
Company. }

R. S. LOGAN.

Witness to the execution by }
the Minister of Railways and }
Canals and by the Secretary. }

ANDREW G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

J. E. W. CURRIER.

L. K. JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Intercolonial Railway Extension.

This lease and agreement made and entered into the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven :

Between the Drummond County Railway Company, hereinafter called "the company," of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, hereinafter referred to as "the Minister," of the second part.

Whereas Her Majesty proposes to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal, with its terminal in that city, and in order to such extension it is proposed to acquire from the company its lines of railway, branches and projected lines, and other rights, interests, and property, upon the considerations and conditions hereinafter more particularly set forth.

Now, this indenture witnesseth : That the said company in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained, hath given, granted, demised and leased, and by these presents doth give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, all its certain line of railway and branch lines extending from Ste. Rosalie, a point on the Grand Trunk Railway, in the province of Quebec, to a point on the western side of the Chaudière River, where the said line of railway connects with and joins the Grand Trunk Railway, together with the roadbed, station houses, tracks, side tracks, switches, approaches, bridges, buildings, tanks, coal sheds, cattle guards, and all other fixtures and appurtenances appertaining and belonging to the said line of railway, together with its branch line of railway and connections, extending from St. Leonard to Nicolet, and all and singular the property (other than the rolling stock, and equipment of every kind and description belonging to the said company and connected with its said railway), and all rights and privileges which the company may have, or may be entitled to have or enjoy, with respect to running powers over and upon the Grand Trunk Railway, across the Chaudière bridge and up to the present western terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, and all the right, interest, privileges and concessions, acquired by the company from the said Grand Trunk Railway Company over and upon the said last mentioned line and bridge.

To have and to hold all the said described railway and appurtenances of every kind and description, and the said rights and privileges unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, from and after the first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, for and unto and fully ended the term of ninety-nine years from then next ensuing.

Yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year for the said term the sum of seventy thousand dollars of lawful money of Canada, in half yearly instalments of thirty-five thousand dollars each on the first days of May and November in each and every year during the term aforesaid.

And these presents are made upon and are subject to the provisos and provisions hereinafter expressed and contained, for the due performance and observance of all of which on their part to be done and performed, Her Majesty and the company bind themselves, their successors and assigns, and each of them respectively bind themselves, that is to say :—

First :— That Her Majesty shall and will, during the continuance of this lease, subject to the happening of any or other of the contingencies herein mentioned, well and truly pay to the company the rent hereby reserved in the manner and at the time herein before mentioned, without any deduction or reservation whatsoever.

Second :— That the company for the consideration aforesaid will build and finish according to the Intercolonial Railway standard the uncompleted portion of its main line at or near Forestdale to the western side of the Chaudière River, subject to the satisfaction and approval of the government railway engineer, on or before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and will lay the roadbed of the said uncompleted portion of its line hereby agreed to be constructed with new steel rails of not less than seventy pounds weight per yard for the said distance, and as part of such construction will make all proper and necessary connections with the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway at or near the west end of the Chaudière bridge to the like satisfaction of the engineer of government railways,

and will, in connection with the said construction, construct and finish all proper and necessary station buildings, stations, sidings, switches, tanks, buildings, coal sheds, cattle guards, crossings and other necessary appurtenances, as required by the minister, and to the satisfaction of the engineer of government railways, and according to such plans as shall be furnished on the request of the company by the Department of Railways and Canals, so that the said line of railway hereby demised, or intended so to be, shall be fully completed and ready for use and occupation by Her Majesty on or before the date aforesaid.

Third.—That the company will, in the construction of the uncompleted portion of its line, construct the same to the satisfaction of the government engineer and with a uniform grade of 52·80 per mile and in addition on the line already constructed will reduce the grades at Carniel Hill and at the St. Francis River to a maximum grade of 52·80 per mile.

Fourth.—That it is hereby covenanted by the company with Her Majesty, that the company will and does hereby covenant and agree that Her Majesty will be put into possession of the completed railway on or before the date aforesaid free and clear of any existing encumbrance of any kind; that any trust mortgage heretofore executed upon the company's property, or bonds issued, will, before Her Majesty shall take over and enter into possession of the said line, be wholly cancelled and extinguished, so far as such trust mortgage or issue of bonds shall affect or encumber the railway hereby demised; that any unsettled claims for right of way on the said line of railway or branches thereof shall be fully paid and satisfied; that any conveyance of such right of way upon any portion of the said line of railway or branches thereof not yet executed by the owners thereof and delivered to the company shall, previously to the acceptance of this lease, be duly executed and delivered by the persons having title to said right of way; and any unsettled claims or demands of any kind or description which may prejudice or affect the title which Her Majesty is hereby acquiring to the company's property shall be fully paid, satisfied and discharged, and further, that in the event of any claim for right of way, or in the event of any debt or demand of the company being hereinafter preferred against Her Majesty, which ought to have been paid or satisfied by the company in pursuance of this agreement, if demanded Her Majesty may, on payment thereof, deduct the amount of such claim out of any rents due and payable under this lease.

Fifth.—That at the expiration of the term hereby agreed upon, and at the termination of this lease, the said company's line of railway, and branch line and all the appurtenances thereto belonging and any improvement therein and additions thereto, which shall have been made by Her Majesty during the term of this lease, and all the rights and privileges of every nature and kind whatsoever appertaining to the said railway or belonging to the said company, shall then become the absolute property of Her Majesty and is hereby declared to be then vested in Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, free and clear of any right, title or interest whatsoever of the company therein or thereto, as fully and completely as if this demise were in terms an absolute conveyance in fee simple of the roadbed and railway property of the company to Her Majesty, her successors and assigns as aforesaid.

Sixth.—That the company shall have no right or title to make or execute any trust conveyance of, or to issue any bonds or to create any lien upon, the line of railway hereby demised at any time after the execution of this indenture, except and only so far as it shall be necessary in order to assign, dispose of or transfer, the rental or consideration payable by Her Majesty under this lease and agreement to the company, subject to the conditions herein set forth; and upon the issue of any bonds or the execution of any trust conveyance charging the rental payable hereby to the company for the purpose of securing principal and interest of any sum secured upon such transfer Her Majesty will pay such rental, subject as aforesaid, to the trustee named in such trust conveyance, in so far as She is liable to pay the rent hereby reserved under this indenture.

Seventh.—That Her Majesty will continuously maintain and operate the railway hereby demised during the term of this lease and agreement, and will hold the company

Intercolonial Railway Extension.

harmless and indemnified against any and all claims arising from the operation and maintenance of the said railway during the said term.

Eighth :—That Her Majesty will purchase the rolling stock and the railway supplies of the company at a valuation to be agreed upon between the company and the Minister.

Ninth :—That Her Majesty will not be bound to take over the said railway, nor shall the rental hereby reserved begin to accrue to the company until the said line of railway and branches thereof shall be wholly completed to the satisfaction of the Minister or the Engineer of the Department of Railways, and ready for use and occupation for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway.

Tenth :—That the company will at all times, at the request of the Minister, make and execute all conveyances, assurances and writings, whatsoever which Her Majesty may require for the better and further assuring of Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, the property hereby demised and every part thereof.

Eleventh :—That in case the said line of railway is not completed and ready for occupation by the first day of November next, but shall be ready for occupation and shall be taken over by Her Majesty at a later date, the rental payable on the first semi-annual date fixed for the payment of the rent hereby reserved shall be the proportion only for such term.

Twelfth :—That it is hereby declared and agreed that these presents are subject to confirmation by Act of Parliament of Canada and by the shareholders of the company respectively.

Thirteenth :—Nothing herein contained shall in any way merge or affect the claims or rights of Her Majesty as they now exist against the company, and its property other than that which is the subject matter of this agreement.

In witness whereof these presents (in quadruplicate) have been signed by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, pursuant to order in council dated the 24th March, A D. 1897, and the seal of the Department of Railways and Canals has been hereto affixed, and the company has hereto affixed its corporate seal, and these presents have been signed by the president of the company, the day and year first above written.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Witness to the execution by
the Drummond County
Railway Company.

J. E. W. CURRIER.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS,
President.

Witness to the execution by
the Minister of Railways
and Canals and by the
Secretary.

J. E. W. CURRIER.

AND'W, G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

L. K. JONES,
Acting Secretary.

This indenture made this First day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called "The Company" of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein

by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, of Canada, who is herein referred to as "The Minister," Her Majesty so represented being hereinafter called or referred to as "Her Majesty," of the second part.

Whereas Her Majesty purposes extending the Intercolonial Railway, a government railway of Canada, from Chaudière Junction, in the province of Quebec, to the city of Montreal, in said province with terminals in that city :

And whereas Her Majesty has entered into an agreement with the Drummond County Railway Company, for the lease of all its Railway now completed or hereafter to be completed between Chaudière Junction and St. Rosalie in the said province of Quebec :

And whereas for the purpose of carrying out the said extension the company was willing that, for the conducting of the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, Her Majesty should have an undivided one-half share or leasehold interest in the company's railway and property between and including Ste. Rosalie and St. Lambert Station at the Eastern end of the Victoria Bridge, together with the use of the company's railway and property between and including Ste. Rosalie and Bonaventure Station in the city of Montreal, the use of the Victoria Bridge across the River St. Lawrence and of the terminals and connections hereinafter more particularly described, together with an undivided one-half interest in and use of the bridge across the Chaudière River, and of so much of the tracks and line of the said company in connection therewith as are hereinafter described, all of which right, title, property, interest and user were to be used, enjoyed and exercised to the same extent as if the said railway and property had been owned by Her Majesty, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions contained in the agreement of the 15th May, A. D. 1897, hereinafter recited :

And whereas by order of the Governor General in Council, dated the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, authority was given to the Minister, subject to the sanction of parliament, to enter into a contract with the company for the acquisition of the above rights and interests :

And whereas by a certain agreement made between the company and Her Majesty and bearing date, the 15th day of May, 1897, subject to confirmation by Act of Parliament as therein provided, and also by the shareholders of the company, the company did, in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements therein reserved and contained, give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, all and singular, the said rights and interests, for the term of ninety-nine years from the first day of November, A.D. 1897, as upon reference to the said agreement will more fully and at large appear :

And whereas the Parliament of Canada, at the session thereof, held in the year 60-61 Victoria, 1897, did not confirm the said agreements with the Drummond County Railway Company and the company :

And whereas provision is made in the appropriation Act of said session of Parliament, 60-61 Victoria, 1897, for the temporary leasing by Her Majesty's Government of Canada, from the company, of the above-mentioned rights and interests :

And whereas by a certain other agreement made between the company and Her Majesty and bearing date, the first day of February, 1898, subject to the confirmation by Act of Parliament as therein provided, and also by the shareholders of the company, the company did, in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements therein reserved and contained, give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, all and singular, the said rights and interests, for the term of ninety-nine years from the first day of March, 1898, as upon reference to the said agreement will more fully and at large appear :

And whereas the company is willing to lease the said rights and interests, for the term hereinafter mentioned, upon the terms, covenants, provisions and conditions of the said last mentioned agreement with the company of the first day of February, 1898, save as to the rent to be paid therefor, in so far as the terms of said last mentioned agreement can be made to apply, as if the said terms, covenants, provisions and conditions were incorporated herein ; and upon the undertaking on the part of Her Majesty that, at each successive session thereof and until the final ratification of the contract

Intercolonial Railway Extension.

aforesaid by Parliament Her Majesty's Parliament of Canada will be asked to appropriate a sufficient sum to cover the annual rental in the said contract reserved to permit of the extension and renewal of this lease until the ratification of the said agreement :

Witnesseth that the company in consideration of the rents, provisoes and conditions hereinafter reserved and contained, hath given, granted, demised and leased and by these presents doth give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, all and singular the rights, titles, interests, property and franchises in said last mentioned agreement of the first day of February, 1898, more particularly described, together with the supplemental traffic arrangement on the terms and conditions hereinafter contained from and after the first day of March next, until and including the thirtieth June, 1898, with the right of renewal as hereinafter provided.

To have and to hold the said demised premises unto her Majesty, her successors and assigns, from and after the first day of March, 1898, up to and including the thirtieth day of June, 1898, yielding and paying therefor to the company, its successors and assigns, a rental proportionate to a yearly rental of one hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$140,000) which rental shall hereafter be payable in equal sums monthly, that is to say, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$11,666.66) on the first week day of every month, or a proportionate sum for any fractional part of a month, the first payment to be made on the first week day of the month of March next.

And these presents are made upon and subject to the provisoes and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained for the due performance and observance of which, on the part of each of them, Her Majesty and the company bind themselves and each of them respectively their successors and assigns, that is to say :—

1st. That all of the terms, covenants, provisoes and conditions contained in the said agreement with the company, dated the 1st day of February, 1898, are hereby adopted and made to apply and extend to this present agreement, in so far as they can do so, as if the said terms, covenants, provisoes and conditions were incorporated and embodied in this present indenture.

2nd. That Her Majesty shall and will ask her parliament of Canada, at the ensuing session thereof, for an appropriation sufficient to enable Her Majesty to continue this lease for another year upon the same terms, provisoes and conditions as are herein contained pending a ratification by her said parliament of the said agreement.

Provided always, and it is hereby understood by and between the parties hereto that if at any time during the term hereby granted or during any such continuation thereof, Her Majesty's parliament of Canada should ratify and confirm the said last mentioned agreement, and the shareholders of the company approve the same, then these presents or any renewal or continuation thereof shall cease and be and become null and void, and immediately upon such ratification and confirmation the said last mentioned agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto as if these presents or any such renewal or continuation thereof had never been entered into.

In witness whereof these presents (in quadruplicate) have been signed by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the seal of the Department of Railways and Canals, has been hereto affixed, and the company has hereto affixed its corporate seal, and these presents have been signed by the General Manager of the company, the day and year first above written.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

By

Witness to the execution }
by the Grand Trunk Rail- }
way Company :—

R. P. LOGAN.

Witness to execution by the }
Minister of Railways and }
Canals and by the Secre- }
tary.

J. E. W. CURRIER.

CHAS. M. HAYS,
General Manager.

AND W. G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties to the within lease, that the said lease shall be extended one year from the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, upon the same terms, provisoes and conditions therein contained in accordance with the Order in Council, of the 18th day of August, 1898.

Witness our hands and seals, this eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in the presence of :— }
R. P. LOGAN. }

By
CHAS. M. HAYS,
General Manager.

(SEAL.)

Signed, sealed and delivered }
by the Minister and Sec- }
retary of Railways and }
Canals, in the presence of : }

AND'W. G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

WALTER S. DOULL.

(SEAL.)

This indenture made (in duplicate) this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, between the Drummond County Railway Company, hereinafter called "The Company," of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, hereinafter referred to as "The Minister" of the second part.

Whereas Her Majesty proposed to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal, and in order to such extension it was and is proposed to acquire from the company its line of railway and branch line and its other rights, interests and property hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the company consented to lease to Her Majesty its said line of railway and branch line from Ste. Rosalie to Moose Park and also its projected line from Moose Park to Chaudière, all in the province of Quebec, and its other rights interests and property for the term of ninety-nine years, with the understanding that the same should then become the absolute property of Her Majesty, and the Governor in Council having authorized the Minister to enter into such lease with the company subject to ratification by Parliament, the company did in and by a certain agreement bearing date the 15th day of May, 1897, and expressed to be subject to confirmation by Act of Parliament and to the approval of the shareholders of the company in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements therein reserved and contained demise and lease unto Her Majesty the said line and branch and projected line and the said other rights, interests and property for the term of ninety-nine years from the first day of November, 1897, the same then to become the absolute property of Her Majesty.

And whereas the Parliament of Canada at the session thereof held in the year 60-61 Victoria, 1897, did not confirm the said agreement of this company, but at said session granted a subsidy in aid of said projected line which has been since built by the company.

And whereas provision is made in the Appropriation Act of said session of Parliament, 60-61 Victoria, 1897, for the temporary leasing by Her Majesty's Government of Canada from the company of the above mentioned rights and interests.

And whereas Her Majesty (with the sanction and authority of the Governor in Council) and the company have agreed to enter into this indenture for the temporary lease of the said line of railway from Ste. Rosalie to Chaudière and all its lines, branches and other rights, interests and property.

Witnesseth that the company in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained hath demised and leased and by

Intercolonial Railway Extension.

these presents doth demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, all and singular the line of railway and branches and rights, interests, property and franchises in said last mentioned agreement of even date herewith, and all rights and privileges which the company has with respect to running powers over and upon the Grand Trunk Railway across the Chaudiere bridge and up to the western terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, more particularly described, from and after the first day of March next, until and including the thirtieth day of June, 1898.

To have and to hold the said demised premises unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, from and after the first day of March, 1898, up to and including the thirtieth day of June, 1898, yielding and paying therefor to the company, its successors and assigns rental for the term hereby granted, up to and including the said thirtieth day of June, 1898, at the annual rate of seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) per annum, the said rental to be payable in equal sums monthly on the first day of every month, the first payment to be made on the first day of April next.

And these presents are made upon and subject to provisoes, covenants, conditions and agreements hereinafter expressed and contained for the due performance and observance of all of which on the part of each of them Her Majesty and the company bind themselves and each of them respectively, their successors and assigns, that is to say :—

First :—That Her Majesty shall and will ask her parliament of Canada at the present session thereof, for an appropriation sufficient to enable Her Majesty to continue this lease for a year from the thirtieth day of June next, upon the same terms, provisoes and conditions as are herein contained.

Second :—That it is agreed by the said company that it shall be optional with Her Majesty, her successors or assigns, subject to the ratification of parliament, at any time during the term hereby granted or any renewal or continuation thereof to purchase the said line and branch lines and the said other rights, interests and property (not including rolling stock) absolutely and free from all incumbrances at and for the price or sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, (\$1,600,000) from which sum is to be deducted all amounts paid or entitled to be paid under the Subsidy Act, 60-61 Victoria, chapter 4, and all amounts remaining unexpended or unpaid by the company in improving the said railway upon the works hereafter specified.

Third :—That the company shall and will immediately, or as soon hereafter as the season will admit thereof, lay out and expend a sum of money amounting to not less than one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000) upon such portions of the said line of railway and upon such works thereon and in such manner as may be indicated by the Minister of Railways, or in case the works or any part thereof are not proceeded with as rapidly as the Minister may require, then the government may perform and carry out all or any part of such works on the said railway, expending the amount aforesaid, and shall then have the right to deduct the amount so expended from the rental payable hereunder as fast as the same accrues until the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or such portion of the said amount as has been laid out and expended by the government on said railway has been fully repaid to Her Majesty.

And the company covenants that it will at any time hereafter, upon the request of the Minister of Railways and Canals in behalf of Her Majesty make, do and execute or cause or procure to be made, done and executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable acts, conveyances, transfers, assignments and assurances in the law for the better and more effectually vesting and confirming the premises hereby leased, or intended so to be, and of the rights of way of said railway, in the event of said option of purchase being exercised, in and to Her Majesty as shall by Her Majesty be reasonably devised, advised or required.

And the company further covenant that in the event of said option of purchase being exercised by Her said Majesty, as aforesaid, the company shall and will convey its said line of railway and branches, and its other rights, interests and property to Her Majesty, her successors and assigns absolutely, free from all and every charge or incumbrance whatsoever.

And the company further covenants that the company will, upon request by the Minister of Railways and Canals, on behalf of Her Majesty, renew this present indenture upon the same terms, conditions, covenants and agreements herein contained until the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1900.

In witness whereof these presents (in duplicate) have been signed by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals pursuant to Order in Council, dated the 25th day of February, 1898, and the seal of the Department of Railways and Canals has been hereto affixed, and the company has hereto affixed its corporate seal and these presents have been signed by the president of the company the day and year first above written.

Witness to the execution by the
Drummond County Railway
Company.
J. E. W. CURRIER.

The Drummond County Railway Coy.
By
J. N. GREENSHIELDS,
President.

SEAL.

Witness to the execution by the
Minister of Railways and
Canals, and by the Secretary.
J. E. W. CURRIER.

ANDREW G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

SEAL.

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties to the within lease, that the said lease shall be extended one year from the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, upon the same terms, provisoes, and conditions therein contained except that in accordance with the Order in Council of the 18th day of August, 1898—the expenditure to be made under the provisions of the 3rd clause shall only apply to the balance of the work referred to—if any.

Witness our hands and seals this thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of:—
ANNA GALBRAITH.
Seal.

The Drummond County Company
Per
J. N. GREENSHIELDS,
President.

Signed, sealed and delivered by
the Minister and Secretary
of Railways and Canals, in
presence of
WALTER S. DOULL.

ANDREW G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

SEAL.

STATEMENT of all amounts paid to the Proprietors of the Grand Trunk and Drummond County Railway Companies from the date of the non-ratification of the first Contract to the 31st March. 1899.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company.....	\$ 215,470 67
The Drummond County Railway Company.....	2,824 37
Total	\$ 218,295 04
Amount credited account of Drummond County Rail- way improvements, 13 months rental at \$5,833.33 per month.....	\$ 75,833 29
Total payments and credits	\$ 294,128 33

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1899.

Intercolonial Railway Extension.

An account of the earnings and working expenses of the Drummond County Railway from the time of its being first worked in connection with the Intercolonial Railway to the 31st March, 1899, cannot be prepared, as the accounts of the operating of the railway are kept as a whole and not by any particular section or sections.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1899.

STATEMENT showing amounts paid the Grand Trunk Railway Company for station accomodation, running powers over its line, for bridge extension, or for any purpose whatsoever in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway system to Montreal, to 31st March, 1899.

Joint use of Grand Trunk Railway, Ste. Rosalie to Montreal	\$151,666 71
Half wages of Car Inspector, St. Hyacinthe	300 00
Wages of pilots, &c., of I. C. Ry. trains between Ste. Rosalie and Montreal.....	913 77
Cleaning, turning and watering engines.....	2,523 94
Wages of enginemen.....	95 41
Hire of engines.....	3,155 00
Small stores for engines.....	55 96
Cleaning, heating cars, fuel, &c.....	3,699 02
Proportion of operating joint section.....	43,791 71
Proportion of cost of ties, stationary.....	186 57
Repairs to locomotives.....	319 64
Coal supplied to I. C. Ry. engines.....	3,002 40
Damages to stopblock by I. C. Ry.....	1 50
Proportion of cost of Nunn's signal.....	5 99
Hire of G. T. Ry. passenger cars.....	180 00
Repairs to cars	195 27
Difference in value of rails renewed on joint section...	2,176 28
Allowance for proportion of general office expenses, rent, fuel, light, stationery, &c.....	1,000 00
Proportion of cost of renewals of bridges on joint section.....	2,201 50
Total.....	\$215,470 67

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1899.

RETURN

[88a]

In answer to an ADDRESS OF THE SENATE, dated the 22nd instant, calling for copies of any or all supplemental agreements and traffic arrangements entered into between the Railway Department of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in connection with the contract entered into between the aforesaid parties for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the City of Montreal.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on the 25th February, 1898.

On a memorandum, dated 25th February, 1898, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, recommending that he be authorized to enter into an agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the temporary leasing, from that company, of certain specified rights and interests in their railway and property, requisite to the proper conduct of the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway into and in the city of Montreal, the term of such temporary lease to be from the 1st March, 1898, to the 30th June, 1898, inclusive; the rent to be paid by the government to the company to be proportionate to a yearly rental of \$140,000.

The Minister submits a draft of the said proposed agreement marked "A" and recommends that he be authorized to sign the same.

The Minister further recommends that as supplemental to the said temporary agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the general traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway be authorized to sign the traffic agreement, a draft of which is herewith submitted marked "B" in respect of the business to be done between the company's railway and the Intercolonial under the said lease, which said agreement will also be signed by the general traffic manager of the company.

The committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

This supplemental and traffic agreement made this first day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Between Her Majesty, represented herein by the General Traffic Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, of the one part, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, represented herein by the General Traffic Manager of the said company, of the second part.

Whereas an agreement has been entered into between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of even date herewith, for the leasing of the said company's line between Ste. Rosalie and the city of Montreal.

And whereas, for the better interpretation of certain clause in said leasing agreement, the parties hereto, represented as aforesaid, have agreed to enter into this supplemental and traffic agreement, which shall be taken to be incorporated in and read as part of the said leasing agreement.

Witnesseth that the said parties contract and agree each with the other as follows:

Notwithstanding anything contained in any agreement between Her Majesty and the company heretofore made and now existing, it is agreed between Her Majesty and the company that during the continuance of the contract to which this is a supplement,

Intercolonial Railway Extension.

percentage divisions *via* Chaudière Junction shall be suspended, and that with respect to all traffic originating throughout the company's system, or connections west of Montreal, and offered for shipment to any point on the Intercolonial Railway, or reached by its connections, Montreal shall be the junction point, and the company undertakes to route all traffic destined to points on the Intercolonial Railway and its connections, *via* Montreal and the Intercolonial Railway.

All business originating in the city of Montreal, or on the Montreal joint section, destined to points on the Intercolonial Railway, shall be considered Intercolonial traffic, it being agreed that in connection with that consideration, the Intercolonial Railway will give all the traffic from its system and connections that it can control, destined to New England points, or any other point east of Ste. Rosalie reached by the Grand Trunk system and its connections, to the Grand Trunk Railway at Chaudière Junction, the Intercolonial Railway being allowed Aston mileage.

Traffic destined to points in the United States reached *via* the gateways of St. Johns, P.Q., Rouses Point, N.Y., Huntingdon, P.Q., and Massena Springs, N.Y., to be delivered to the company at St. Lambert.

All business originating on the Montreal joint section, destined to points on the company's lines east of Ste. Rosalie shall be considered "Company's" business, and all traffic originating on said section destined to Intercolonial Railway points, shall be considered "Intercolonial" traffic.

All business originating on the company's lines east of Ste. Rosalie, or on the Intercolonial Railway between Ste. Rosalie and Lévis, inclusive, to be interchanged at Chaudière Junction, Aston Junction or Ste. Rosalie Junction, or at such other junction point as may be hereafter opened, the understanding being that such business is to be forwarded by both lines *via* the shortest route between the point of shipment and destination.

Her Majesty further undertakes to route *via* Montreal all unconsigned west bound traffic controlled by the Intercolonial Railway or its connections, destined to points west thereof reached by the "Company" and its connections.

In connection with import and export traffic *via* Halifax or St. John, or any other port in the maritime provinces that may be hereafter selected, it is understood that during the life of the agreement that the Intercolonial Railway will accept 425 miles on Halifax, and 375 miles on St. John, the St. John rates to be the same as those quoted by the Canadian Pacific railway to and from that port or West St. John, and the same as quoted by the Grand Trunk Railway to and from Portland; the Halifax rates to be one cent per 100 lbs. on all classes and special class over the rates to and from St. John or Portland, on both exports and imports, the company to have as its proportion the mileage as per the various groups west of Montreal

In the event of the Intercolonial Railway making arrangements with steamship companies to ply between the ports of Halifax, St. John or any other port in the maritime provinces that may be hereafter selected, and European ports other than those covered by the Grand Trunk service from Portland, from time to time, the company to publish such through rates from its stations west of Montreal as are effective *via* other competing routes to all or any of such ports, such traffic to be divided on the regular grouped percentage divisions.

In witness whereof these presents (in quadruplicate) have been signed by the General Traffic Manager of the Intercolonial Railway and by the General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Witness to execution by General
Traffic Manager, Intercolonial
Railway. }
J. H. UNDERWOOD.

A. H. HARRIS.

Witness to execution by General
Traffic Manager, Grand Trunk
Railway Company. }
J. E. DALYMPLE.

GEO. M. REEVE.

" A "

This indenture made this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called "The Company" of the first part, and Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, of Canada, who is herein referred to as "The Minister," Her Majesty so represented being hereinafter called or referred to as "Her Majesty," of the second part,

Whereas Her Majesty purposes extending the Intorcolonial Railway, a government railway of Canada, from Chaudiere Junction, in the province of Quebec, to the city of Montreal, in said province with terminals in that city :

And whereas Her Majesty has entered into an agreement with the Drummond County Railway Company, for the lease of all its railway now completed or hereafter to be completed between Chaudière Junction and Ste. Rosalie in the said province of Quebec :

And whereas for the purpose of carrying out the said extension the company was willing that, for the conducting of the business and traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, Her Majesty should have an undivided one-half share or leasehold interest in the company's railway and property between and including Ste. Rosalie and St. Lambert station at the eastern end of the Victoria bridge, together with the use of the company's railway and property between and including Ste. Rosalie and Bonaventure station in the city of Montreal, the use of the Victoria bridge across the River St. Lawrence and of the terminals and connections hereinafter more particularly described together with an undivided one-half interest in and use of the bridge across the Chaudiere River, and of so much of the tracks and line of the said company in connection therewith as are hereinafter described, all of which right, title, property, interest and user were to be used, enjoyed and exercised to the same extent as if the said railway and property had been owned by Her Majesty, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions contained in the agreement of the 15th May, A.D. 1897, hereinafter recited :

And whereas by order of the Governor General in Council, dated the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, authority was given to the Minister subject to the sanction of Parliament to enter into a contract with the company for the acquisition of the above rights and interests :

And whereas by a certain agreement made between the company and Her Majesty and bearing date, the 15th day of May, 1897, subject to confirmation by Act of Parliament as therein provided and also by the shareholders of the company, the company did, in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements therein reserved and contained, give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, all and singular, the said rights and interests, for the term of ninety-nine years from the 1st day of November, A.D. 1897, as upon reference to the said agreement will more fully and at large appear :

And whereas the Parliament of Canada, at the session thereof, held in the year 60-61 Victoria, 1897, did not confirm the said agreements with the Drummond County Railway Company and the company :

And whereas provision is made in the appropriation act of said Session of Parliament, 60-61 Victoria, 1897, for the temporary leasing by Her Majesty's government of Canada, from the company, of the above mentioned rights and interests :

And whereas by a certain other agreement made between the company and Her Majesty and bearing date, the first day of February, 1898, subject to the confirmation by Act of Parliament as therein provided and also by the shareholders of the company, the company did, in consideration of the rents, covenants, conditions and agreements therein reserved and contained, give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns, all and singular, the said rights and interests, for the term of

Intercolonial Railway Extension.

ninety-nine years, from the first day of March, 1898, as upon reference to the said agreement will more fully and at large appear :

And whereas the company is willing to lease the said rights and interests, for the term hereinafter mentioned, upon the terms, covenants, provisions and conditions of the said last mentioned agreement with the company of the first day of February, 1898, save as to the rent to be paid therefor, in so far as the terms of said last mentioned agreement can be made to apply, as if the said terms, covenants, provisos and conditions were incorporated herein ; and upon the undertaking on the part of Her Majesty that, at each successive session thereof and until the final ratification of the contract aforesaid by Parliament, Her Majesty's Parliament of Canada will be asked to appropriate a sufficient sum to cover the annual rental in the said contract reserved to permit of the extension and renewal of this lease until the ratification of the said agreement.

Witnesseth that the company in consideration of the rents, provisos and conditions hereinafter reserved and contained, hath given, granted, demised and leased and by these presents doth give, grant, demise and lease unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns all and singular the rights, titles, interests, property and franchises in said last mentioned agreement of the first day of February, 1898, more particularly described together with the supplemental traffic arrangement on the terms and conditions hereinafter contained from and after the first day of March, next, until and including the thirtieth June, 1898, with the right of renewal as hereinafter provided.

To have and to hold the said demised premises unto Her Majesty, her successors and assigns from and after the first day of March, 1898, up to and including the thirtieth day of June, 1898, yielding and paying therefor to the company, its successors and assigns, a rental proportionate to a yearly rental of one hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$140,000) which rental shall hereafter be payable in equal sums monthly, that is to say, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$11,666.66) on the first week day of every month or a proportionate sum for any fractional part of a month, the first payment to be made on the first week day of the month of March next.

And these presents are made upon and subject to the provisos and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained for the due performance and observance of which, on the part of each of them, Her Majesty and the company, bind themselves and each of them respectively, their successors and assigns, that is to say :—

First :—That all of the terms, covenants, provisos and conditions contained in the said agreement with the company, dated the first day of February, 1898, are hereby adopted and made to apply and extend to this present agreement, in so far as they can do so, as if the said terms, covenants, provisos and conditions were incorporated and embodied in this present indenture.

Second :—That Her Majesty shall and will ask her Parliament of Canada, at the ensuing session thereof, for an appropriation sufficient to enable Her Majesty to continue this lease for another year upon the same terms, provisos and conditions as are herein contained pending a ratification by her said Parliament of the said agreement.

Provided always, and it is hereby understood by and between the parties hereto that if at any time during the term hereby granted or during any such continuation thereof, Her Majesty's Parliament of Canada should ratify and confirm the said last mentioned agreement, and the shareholders of the company approve the same, then these presents or any renewal or continuation thereof shall cease and be and become null and void, and immediately upon such ratification and confirmation the said last mentioned agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto as if these presents or any such renewal or continuation thereof had never been entered into.

In witness whereof these presents (in quadruplicate) have been signed by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the seal of the Department of Railway and Canals has been hereto affixed, and the company has hereto affixed its

corporate seal, and these presents have been signed by the General Manager of the company, the day and year first above written.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

By

Witness to the execution by }
the Grand Trunk Railway }
Company. }
R. S. LOGAN.

CHAS. M. HAYS,
General Manager.

Witness to execution by the }
Minister of Railways and }
Canals and by the Secre- }
tary. }
J. E. W. CURRIER.

AND'W. G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties to the within lease, that the said lease shall be extended one year, from the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, upon the same terms, provisoes and conditions, therein contained, in accordance with the Order in Council, of the 18th day of August, 1898.

Witness our hands and seals this eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

By

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
in the presence of }
R. S. LOGAN.

CHAS. M. HAYS,
General Manager.

(SEAL.)

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
by the Minister, and Secre- }
tary of Railways and Can- }
als, in the presence of }
WALTER S. DOULL.

AND'W. G. BLAIR,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

(SEAL.)

RETURN

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To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st May, 1899 :—For copies of all petitions addressed to His Excellency the Governor General by members of the Turner Administration, in the Province of British Columbia, respecting the conduct of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of that province, and praying for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the same, together with all papers and correspondence connected with said petition ; and also copies of all papers and correspondence in any way relating to the action of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia in dismissing the Turner Administration in the said province.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

To the Honourable J. H. TURNER,
Premier of the Province of British Columbia.

SIR,—In my letter to you of the 14th July last, regarding my refusal to approve of certain Minutes of Council therein mentioned, I stated that I could not look upon the result of the general elections for the province, held on the 9th of the same month, as other than adverse to your administration, and an expression of want of confidence on the part of the electorate. You were informed by the same letter that pending the Cassiar election I would not embarrass you in administering the ordinary business of the country, but that, unless I could be shown that you had the support of a majority of the members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly, I would not accept the advice of yourself and colleagues in regard to new appointments, or in regard to special expenditures of money, except in cases of urgent necessity in the interests of the province. I said pending the Cassiar elections, not that the result there, whether favourable or otherwise to your administration, would, in my opinion, reverse the verdict of the electorate, but because I did not wish to take any decided action thereon until the writs had been returned from every constituency in the province. Since writing that letter, however, the representations made by yourself and colleagues, and hereafter referred to, in regard to the expenditure of various sums of money, have influenced me to the extent that I shall no longer await the return of the Cassiar writs before acting on what I consider the verdict of the electorate, as it may be that further delay in calling in a ministry in whom I would have full confidence, would prejudicially affect the interests of the province. It was recommended by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and urged upon me by yourself and the Honourable Attorney General, that the moneys voted for roads, bridges, school-houses, etc., should forthwith be expended in Vernon, Cowichan, Cariboo and Kamloops, and warrants have

been sent up for my approval covering, in some instances, nearly the whole of the amounts voted for the said localities. On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner also, I have been asked to approve of a special warrant for a considerable sum for the Nelson Court-house, additional to the sum already voted for that building. The Executive Council advised me to approve a minute authorizing yourself and the Honourable the Attorney General to execute forthwith a contract on behalf of the government granting a subsidy to the Columbia and Western Railway Company. And in conference had on the 2nd instant with yourself, the Honourable the Attorney General and the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the necessity of at once placing a large sum at the disposal of the government agent in the Cassiar district for the building of trails and roads through that district, and for the assistance and relief of a large number of men in that district who could be employed in such work, was urged upon me, and it was strongly contended that to withhold that sum now would be to retard the exploration and development of a rich mining section of the province. Now, in these cases, as you are aware, and in others not mentioned, I have withheld my approval, as I considered them outside of routine business, and in none of them could I see that a delay of a few weeks would make any material difference to the localities concerned, or to the province at large. And, in a few other cases, not mentioned, I approved of certain expenditures as recommended. But at the same time I fully realize that my own judgment as to the expediency of such expenditures may be at fault. And I fully realize also that this is an exceedingly important period in the development of the province, and that lack of proper expenditure in certain localities might indeed retard that development. Consequently, impressed as I am with a deep sense of my responsibility to the Crown, and my duty to the people of the province, and convinced that yourself and colleagues are no longer endorsed by the electorate, and have not the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, I have decided to no longer delay in calling for other advisers. For, as I would not feel justified in granting you another dissolution and appeal to the electorate, and as after a careful study of the situation I am convinced that you could not command a majority in the assembly, I shall not put the province to the delay, or to the expense, of a special session of the legislature merely for the purpose of formally demonstrating what has been already sufficiently demonstrated to me by the general elections. I deem it my duty, therefore, to ask, and I do hereby ask, that yourself and your colleagues hand in your resignations as advisers to me, and as members of my Executive Council.

Dated at Government House, Victoria, B.C., this 8th day of August, 1898.

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
VICTORIA, B. C., August 19th, 1898.

To His Excellency
The Governor General of Canada,
Government House, Ottawa.

Your EXCELLENCY.--By telegram of the 9th instant I had the honour of notifying the Secretary of State for Canada that I had called upon the Hon. Robert Beaven to form a new ministry, by telegram of the 12th instant that Mr. Beaven had asked to be relieved of the task, and that Mr. Charles Semlin had undertaken it, and by telegram of the 15th instant that I had sworn in Mr. Semlin, Mr. Joseph Martin and Mr. Francis Carter Cotton as members of my Executive Council, and that they had been gazetted to office the same day. I have now the honour of reporting to Your Excellency the circumstances connected with the dismissal of my late ministry, the calling upon the Hon. Robert Beaven to form a new Ministry, and the subsequent

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calling upon Mr. Charles Semlin to undertake the same task. I have the honour also to inclose herewith copies in duplicate of all official correspondence relative to the dismissal of my late ministry, and the calling upon Mr. Beaven and Mr. Semlin as aforesaid. My reasons for dismissing the Hon. J. H. Turner and his colleagues, who formed my late ministry, are detailed in the letters from myself to Mr. Turner, dated respectively the 8th August instant and the 15th August instant, and inclosed herewith. The general elections for this province were held on the 9th day of July last. As stated in my said letter of the 15th August instant, I did not at any time receive a report from Mr. Turner of the result of the said elections. It is true that the elections for Cassiar district were not begun until the 30th of July last, and the results there have not even yet been fully received, but from a variety of circumstances set forth in my said letter of the 15th August, instant, I did not consider that the result there could materially or legitimately affect the verdict of the electorate of the province, as given at the said general elections of the 9th July last. Not having an official report from Mr. Turner as to the result of the said elections, I relied on the practically unanimous report given by the press, which showed that on the said 9th of July last there were elected fifteen government supporters, two who classed themselves as independent government supporters, and nineteen members opposed to the government. Throughout the province there was a majority in favour of those opposed to the government of about fifteen hundred votes. Such a result, in an assembly of only thirty-eight members, I considered as adverse to Mr. Turner's administration, and on the 14th July last I wrote Mr. Turner to that effect, not having received a report from him. Inasmuch as our mode of government is by political parties, it appeared to me that a Lieutenant Governor, while occupying a position above parties, is nevertheless bound to take cognizance of parties, and their relative standing, and bound moreover to take cognizance of the fact, when his ministers, on being granted a dissolution and appeal to the electorate, are not endorsed by the electorate. At such a time I considered that the words of Lieutenant Governor Robitaille peculiarly applicable, where, in his letter of the 30th October, 1879, to the Hon. H. G. Joly, Premier of Quebec, refusing to grant him a dissolution, and referring to the exercise of that prerogative he states that a Lieutenant Governor "is responsible toward the Crown for all political troubles and financial damage from which he might save the province, and does not save it." And I, moreover, considered that such a time called for the vigilance of the Lieutenant Governor, and the exercise, if necessary, of reserved powers, in preventing the revenue of the province from being expended for political party purposes, and in preventing the will of the electorate, as expressed at the general elections, from being thwarted by corrupt expedients of a defeated administration. Protests have been entered in the courts against thirty-four of the thirty-six members elect. I decided, however, to await the return of the Cassiar writs before calling on Mr. Turner and his colleagues to forthwith meet the assembly or resign. Under these circumstances, pending the return of the Cassiar writs, I decided to apply to all recommendations of my late ministry what I conceived to be the underlying principle of the precedent set by His Excellency the Governor General, immediately subsequent to the Dominion general elections of 23rd June, 1896, as far as it would be applicable to the narrower sphere of a provincial government. Accordingly, I refused to make new appointments to office, except in cases that appeared to be matter of course, as the appointment of a notary public, where statutory conditions had been complied with, or in cases represented to be urgent, as the appointment of Mr. F. G. Fauquier to be a gold commissioner. I also refused to approve of warrants for payment of money in matters not of routine, except where appearing to be urgently needed in the public interest. This course was decided on, moreover, to prevent the expenditure, by a defeated administration before meeting the assembly, of the five million dollar loan made available at the last session of the assembly for subsidizing railway companies in the province. Instead of acquiescing in this course, however, my late ministry besieged me with applications for warrants in matters not of routine. Added to this I had reasons of a cumulative character, indicated in my said letter of the 15th August instant, leading me to doubt the good faith of the

advice given to me in the matter of these warrants. I could not look upon the persistent application for a special warrant, after the general elections of the 9th July last, for fifteen thousand dollars, for the relief and assistance of men in the Cassiar District, preceding the elections there, as made in good faith. And notwithstanding that this special warrant was refused, the government agent in the Cassiar district proceeded to employ men there, just prior to the elections, on trails, and on their now demanding to be paid, my new ministry have had to assume the responsibility of paying them, and I yesterday, on their recommendation, signed a special warrant for fifteen thousand dollars for that purpose. Nor could I consider as other than an expedient to carry the elections in the Cassiar district the application to have the polling days for certain polling stations in the said district, mentioned in my said letter of the 15th August instant, extended from the 30th July last and 6th August instant, to the 1st September next, thus making three polling days for the same district, at intervals of a week and a month from the first. The writs would not have been returned until October. I did not consider as made in good faith the application for the expenditure of ten thousand dollars, covering nearly the whole of the amount voted for roads and trails in the district of the defeated minister, Hon. G. B. Martin, who was protesting the election of his opponent. And had I allowed the late ministry to complete the contract, subsidizing the Columbia and Western Railway Company, I could not consistently have withheld my approval from the granting of other subsidies so allowing the expenditure of at least part of the aforesaid five million dollars loan by the ministry before meeting the assembly. These refusals on my part led to strained relations with my late ministers, and to what appeared to be unbecoming expedients on their part to obtain my approval of money warrants. And when, in my final interview with them, on the 2nd August instant, I was advised that the Attorney General could issue warrants on his own recommendation, and when the Attorney General himself read me the section of the Revenue Act, hereunder quoted, in support of this contention, I decided that I should not ask them to call a special session of the legislative assembly, to demonstrate their right to administer the public business of the province, but having no further confidence in the good faith of their advice, and not knowing to what extent the Attorney General was prepared to go in the matter of issuing warrants on the treasury on his own recommendation, I deemed it my duty to call on other advisers. The following is the section, pursuant to which I was advised that the Attorney General could issue warrants on the treasury, without my approval:

“Revenue Act” chapter 166, section 41, ss. a, Revised Statutes, British Columbia.

“If upon any application for a warrant the auditor has reported that there is no parliamentary authority for issuing it, then upon the written opinion of the Attorney General that there is such authority, citing it, the warrant may be issued and shall be sufficient authority to the auditor to authorize the payment out of the treasury to the amount so ordered to be expended.”

And the following is the section of the Constitution Act referred to by myself in my said letter of the 15th August instant:

“Constitution Act” chapter 47, section 8, Revised Statutes, British Columbia.

“No part of the revenue of this province shall be issued out of the treasury of this province, except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Lieutenant Governor.”

I felt that the result of the general elections of the 9th July last, together with the distrust felt in the good faith of the advice of my ministry, and in particular the advice given by the Attorney General, created a situation that not only justified, but required the calling upon other advisers. I relied upon the statement made by Sir M. Hicks Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his despatch of 3rd July, 1879, to the Governor General in the matter of the Letellier case to the effect that “there can be no doubt that the Lieutenant Governor of a province has an unquestionable constitutional right to dismiss his ministers, if, from any cause, he feels it incumbent upon him to do so.” And also upon the principle enunciated in Todd’s Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies, second edition, at page 616, to

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the effect that "It is the bounden duty of a governor to dismiss his ministers, if he believes their policy to be injurious to the public interests, or their conduct to be such, in their official capacity, that he can no longer act with them harmoniously for the public good. But before a governor proceeds to this extremity, at least towards a ministry having the confidence of the assembly, he should be assured that he can replace them by others, who will be acceptable to the country, and to the assembly, as well as to himself, and who will be prepared to assume full responsibility for his act in effecting the change of government." But although it appeared plain to me that I should call on some one else to form a ministry, it did not appear plain upon whom I should call. Mr. Semlin had been the admitted leader of the party opposed to Mr. Turner's administration, prior to the general elections of the 9th July last. After the said elections, however, the said party met in convention and were unable to decide on a leader, being fairly divided between Mr. Semlin and the Hon. Joseph Martin. Under these circumstances I decided to call upon the Hon. Robert Beaven, the former leader of the said party, a former premier of the province also, and a man of over twenty-five years' experience in its public affairs, and of unblemished reputation. Mr. Beaven, however, failed to reconcile the leaders of the contending factions under himself, and I accordingly had an interview with Mr. Martin, and later with Mr. Semlin, as to the situation. As a result of the said interviews, I called upon Mr. Semlin to form a ministry on the 12th August instant, and, on the 15th August instant, I had the honour of administering the oath of office to Mr. Semlin as member of the Executive Council and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to Mr. Martin as member of the Executive Council and Attorney General, and to Mr. Francis Carter Cotton as member of the Executive Council and Minister of Finance and Agriculture. On the 17th August instant, the oath of office was administered to Dr. Robert E. McKechnie as member of the Executive Council, and to-morrow I am to administer the oath to Mr. J. Frederick Hume as member of the Executive Council and Minister of Mines and Provincial Secretary. There are two matters in connection with the case not set out in the inclosed correspondence, as they involve questions alone of responsibility to Your Excellency. I had thought at first of applying to the Honourable the Secretary of State for instructions as to whether or not I should dismiss Mr. Turner and his colleagues. But on consideration it appeared clear to me that to do so in this case would be to transfer to Your Excellency's advisers a responsibility which they could not be expected to assume, and the expediency of which they could not be put in a position to promptly and adequately judge of. And it moreover appeared that to do so would set a precedent for what would be in effect a transfer of the prerogative of dismissal from the lieutenant governor to Your Excellency's advisers. And therefore, while not overlooking my responsibility to Your Excellency for such action as I should take, I decided not to consult the Secretary of State. The second matter above referred to is the insinuation in Mr. Turner's letter of the 9th August instant, inclosed herewith, that negotiations were set on foot by me, through the medium of my private secretary, with Mr. Turner, in regard to taking Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., into his cabinet. I would point out to Your Excellency that the fact of having a son who takes an active part in political life in this province lays me open to imputations of partiality from partizans of any political faction affected adversely by action or want of action on my part. To Your Excellency I state that at no time, directly or indirectly, did I cause such negotiations as aforesaid to be set on foot, and at no time has my course in respect of the late ministry been affected or influenced by its possible outcome in respect of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., or any other person whatsoever. And I respectfully submit to Your Excellency that the attitude I adopted toward my late ministry, whether right or wrong, was consistent and unwavering from and after the 13th day of July last, when the result of the general elections of the 9th of the same month became known. Mr. Turner, in his letter of the 9th August instant to me, makes the statement that at the time of his dismissal negotiations were pending between himself and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, and asks me to reconsider my letter of dismissal. Mr. Turner intimates that he

considered me as party to these negotiations, and naively expresses his surprise at my letter of dismissal by saying, "I was surprised to receive Your Honour's letter, inasmuch as it placed an entirely new complexion on the whole situation." Had I been so renegade to the duties of my position as to be involved in these alleged negotiations, such action as I took on the 8th August instant would certainly not have been taken. I trust, Your Excellency, that on this point it will not be necessary to say more. I have the honour to refer Your Excellency again to the inclosed correspondence for further details in the case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be Your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

VICTORIA, B.C., 15th October, 1898.

The Honourable R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the memorial of James Baker, Charles E. Pooley, David MacEwen Eberts, and the writer asking that a royal commission be appointed to inquire into certain charges made by His Honour Thos. R. McInnes, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

Colonel James Baker has not signed the memorial, but a copy has been forwarded to England for his signature, which will be sent to you at a later date.

I have, &c.,

J. H. TURNER.

To the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Vincent Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

The petition of John Herbert Turner of the city of Victoria, merchant, late Premier and Minister of Finance, and Minister of Agriculture for the province of British Columbia, James Baker, of Cranbrook, East Kootenay, Lieutenant-Colonel, late Minister of Mines of the province of British Columbia, Charles Edward Pooley, of the said city of Victoria, barrister-at-law, late member of the government of British Columbia without portfolio, and David MacEwen Eberts, of the same place, barrister-at-law, late Attorney-General of the said province, humbly sheweth:—

Your petitioners were members of the Government of British Columbia until the 8th day of August, A.D. 1898.

Appended to this petition is the correspondence which passed between your petitioner John Herbert Turner and the Honourable Thomas R. McInnes, Lieutenant Governor of the said province, relative to the dismissal of the government of which your petitioner John Herbert Turner was Prime Minister.

Your petitioners crave leave to draw Your Excellency's attention to the following language of Alpheus Todd, LL.D., C.M.G., in his work on the Parliamentary

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Government in the British Colonies, 2nd edition, page 37, where, referring to the office of a governor, he says:—

Should a governor exceed his rightful powers, or commit any act to which exception could be justly taken, an appeal is always open to the sovereign, through the Secretary of State, and to the Imperial Parliament, which is the grand inquest of the nation for the redress of all grievances.

It will be in Your Excellency's recollection that in 1887 the Governor of the Mauritius was suspended from office pending the investigation by a royal commission of inquiry into charges preferred against him.

Your petitioners would also refer to a despatch, dated 3rd July, 1879, from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, and particularly to that portion of the said despatch which reads as follows:—

There can be no doubt that the Lieutenant Governor of a province has an unquestionable constitutional right to dismiss his ministers, if, from any cause, he feels it incumbent upon him to do so. In the exercise of this right, as of any other of his functions, he should of course maintain the impartiality towards rival political parties which is essential to the proper performance of the duties of his office; and, for any action he may take, he is (under the fifty-ninth section of the British North America Act), directly responsible to the Governor General. (Todd's Parliamentary Gov. in the Colonies, 2 ed. p. 606.)

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1878 expressed the following opinion:

It would certainly be the duty of the Dominion Government to interfere in order to redress a wrong which the people could not themselves remedy.—(Hansard, 1878, p. 1918.)

And again in 1879 he spoke in debating the case of the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec as follows:

Now as regards the Lieutenant Governor under the constitution, the law says that he shall be removable for cause; but what can a cause be? I believe that these causes of removal can well be offences of a personal character, but never offences connected with the discharge of duties of an official character. If, for instance, the Lieutenant-Governor by some grossly dishonourable conduct brings the Crown into contumely, this and similar offences might be causes for removal; but if he sticks within the circle of his functions, however tyrannical his acts may be, he is not removable, because he is covered by ministerial responsibility. He is amenable to the people who can set him right if they believe him wrong and undo what he has done.—(Vol. 1, Hansard. 1879, p. 327.)

Your petitioners are not unmindful that a Colonial Governor may be sued in the courts, whether the causes of action spring from liabilities incurred in his private or public capacity, as has been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (See *Hill v. Biggs*, 3 Moore P. C. 465; *Musgrave v. Palido*, 5 L. R. App. 102.) Nevertheless the facts hereinafter referred to, your petitioners submit, are properly the subject for royal commission.

Your petitioners, invoking Your Excellency's supervision under the 59th section of the British North America Act, desire to refer to certain acts of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. In doing this they have no wish to remove from the provincial arena any purely political question arising out of their dismissal, and for which ministers of the Crown can fairly be held responsible, your petitioners being well satisfied to abide by the wishes of the people of the province of British Columbia constitutionally expressed in the usual manner.

Your petitioners, nevertheless, feel compelled to draw Your Excellency's attention to the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of a personal character, in regard to which ordinary constitutional methods available in the province afford no adequate means for fully vindicating the personal honour of your petitioners, which has been impugned by the Lieutenant Governor.

Your petitioners would again adopt the language of Todd, where he says:—

The circumstances under which a governor would deem it discreet and advisable to have recourse to his reserved right of dismissing a ministry must be determined by himself, with due regard to the gravity of the proceeding, and to the responsibility it would entail upon

him to the Crown. But this prerogative right can only be constitutionally exercised on grounds of public policy, and for reasons which are capable of being explained and justified by an incoming administration to the local assembly, as well as by the governor himself to the Imperial authorities.

Upon a change of ministry it is essential that the gentlemen who may be invited by the governor to form a new administration shall unreservedly be informed by him of the circumstances which led to the resignation or dismissal of their predecessors in office; and that they shall be willing to accept entire responsibility to the local parliament for any acts of the governor which have been instrumental in occasioning the resignation of or effecting the dismissal of the outgoing ministry. For it is an undoubted principle of English law that no prerogative of the Crown can be constitutionally exercised unless some minister of state is ready to assume responsibility for the same.—(Todd's Parliamentary Gov. in the Colonies, 2 Ed. Pages 817-818.)

Your petitioners charge that the Lieutenant Governor did not observe that candour due to his ministry, but was guilty of misrepresenting the reasons which induced him to summarily and suddenly request the resignation of your petitioners.

Your petitioners further charge, that the Lieutenant Governor made and published false statements, respecting the conduct and character of your petitioners.

In support of these charges, reference is made to the correspondence appended hereto.

On the 14th of July, the Lieutenant Governor wrote to your petitioner, John Herbert Turner:—

I cannot look on the result of the general elections for this province, held on the 9th inst., as other than adverse to your administration, and an expression of want of confidence on the part of the people. At the same time as the Cassiar elections are still pending, I do not wish in any way to embarrass you in administering the ordinary business of the province. Unless, however, I become convinced that you have the support of a majority of the new legislative assembly, I cannot accept the advice of yourself and colleagues in regard to new appointments to office, in regard to any special expenditures of money not provided for in the current estimates, unless shown that an urgent necessity exists for the same in the interests of the province.

At this time, the ministerial members elect all told numbered 17, while on the 8th of August, though the election in Cassiar was not concluded, it was notorious that the result was assured in favour of the government, so that there virtually was a House of 19 ministerialists and 19 oppositionists.

In any event, in the letter of the 14th July, it is clear that the Lieutenant Governor was acting on the assumption that the leader of the government should have the support of a majority of the new assembly, and that if not he would consider it his duty to call upon some one who had.

Should the election in Cassiar go against the government, then upon this ground he would feel justified in calling upon the opposition to form a government.

But by the 8th August, it was clear that the parties would be a tie in the new assembly.

No suggestion reflecting on the character or honour of your petitioners had been made at any time by the Lieutenant Governor. His Honour then called for the resignation of your petitioners, and in his letter to the Premier on the 8th August, wrote:—

This action I have taken in view of the result of the general elections held on the 9th of last month.

(The Cassiar elections were still pending) and after referring to requests which the ministry had made for approval of various minutes, the Lieutenant Governor added:—

Now in these cases as you are aware, and in others not mentioned, I have withheld my approval, as I considered them outside of routine business, and in none of them could I see that a delay of a few weeks would make any material difference to the localities concerned, or to the province at large. And in a few other cases, not mentioned, I approved of certain expenditures as recommended. But at the same time I fully realize also that this is an exceedingly important period in the development of the province, and that lack of proper expenditure in certain localities might indeed retard that development. Consequently, impressed as I am with the deep sense of my responsibility to the Crown, and my duty to the people of the province, and convinced that yourself

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and your colleagues are no longer endorsed by the electorate, and have not the confidence of the legislative assembly, I have decided to no longer delay in calling for other advisers. For, as I would not feel justified in granting you another dissolution and appeal to the electorate, and as, after a careful study of the situation, I am convinced that you could not command a majority in the assembly, I shall not put the province to the delay or to the expense of a special session of the legislature merely for the purpose of formally demonstrating what has already been sufficiently demonstrated to me by the general elections. I deem it my duty, therefore, to ask and I do hereby ask, that yourself and your colleagues hand in your resignations.

Again, in a letter bearing the same date, addressed to the Hon. Robert Beaven, after informing him that he has relieved your petitioners from their functions as his advisers, the Lieutenant Governor wrote:—

This action I have taken in view of the result of the general elections, held on the 9th of last month.

It should be observed in this connection that Mr. Beaven was not a member of the assembly elect, but had been defeated in the general election. He was not a leader of any political party, nor had he any following whatever among the members elect.

And on 13th August, the Lieutenant Governor, in a letter to Mr. Charles Semlin, hereto appended, wrote as follows:—

SIR,—For reasons intimated in letters of the 14th and 25th July last, and 8th August, instant, from myself to the Hon. John Herbert Turner, Premier of this province, I asked himself and colleagues on the latter date to hand in their resignations as my advisers and members of my Executive Council, informing them that I had decided to call on other advisers without further delay.

And in his letter of August 15th, the Lieutenant Governor says:—

In my letter of the 14th July, above referred to, I left it open to you to show that you still had the confidence of the legislative assembly.

Having given these precise reasons for his action, your petitioner, John Herbert Turner, on the 9th of August, deemed it his duty to send to the Lieutenant Governor a communication of that date, appended hereto, in which he asked, for the constitutional reasons set out therein, a reconsideration on the part of the Lieutenant Governor of his request for the resignations of your petitioners.

On the 15th of August, the Lieutenant Governor, in a communication addressed to your petitioner, J. H. Turner, undertook "to enter into certain details respecting the grounds" to show his "lack of confidence," and in this connection the following extracts from the said communication are made:—

During several interviews with you, I informed you that, while I had every respect for yourself personally, I had little or no confidence in some of your colleagues, and this, together with the verdict of the electorate on the 9th July last, made it impossible for me to unreservedly accept the recommendations of the Executive Council. * * * It was borne in upon me, however, from that time on, that I was not being advised, to quote from the words of Lieutenant Governor Angers, "wisely, disinterestedly and faithfully." * * * On a subsequent occasion I had a batch of warrants in connection with routine matters sent up for my approval, fastened together in the manner that I had been instructed that my signature on the last sheet would cover the preceding sheet. There was a large number of them fastened together in this way, but I inspected them all individually before signing the last sheet. To my surprise I found inserted therein, in different places, six or seven warrants in blank. As I did not propose to approve of blank warrants, I cut them out. This was about the 19th July last. I have since waited for some information in regard to or some inquiry for those warrants in blank, but none has been forthcoming. I was asked to sign a warrant placing \$15,000 at the immediate disposal of the government agent in the Cassiar district for the assistance and relief of men to be employed in the construction of trails and roads through the district. I refused. This led to the long and unpleasant interview of the 2nd August, instant, had with yourself, the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary, in the course of which I was informed that, failing my sanction, the Attorney-General pursuant to powers vested in him by section 41, sub sections (a) and (b) of the Revenue Act, cap. 47, of the Revised Statutes, B.C., could have the warrant issued on his recommendation without my signature. To convince me of this, the Attorney-General thereupon produced the said Act, which he had brought with him and had marked, and proceeded to read the said sections. I told him I was glad he could do it without me, and

so take the responsibility of my shoulders. But it was so novel an idea to me that, after the interview, I looked up the sections aforesaid myself, and I also looked up section 8, chapter 47, of the Revised Statutes, known as the Constitution Act, and found that the Attorney-General had misinformed me. Had this contention of the Attorney General been correct, the Attorney General would have had considerable control of the treasury. As far as I am aware, however, the Attorney General did not attempt to exercise his powers in this respect. I could not avoid the conclusion that I was being misled for the purpose of influencing me to sign the warrant under discussion."

So that the responsibility assumed by the coming government was definite, and limited to the question of probable parliamentary support.

Your petitioners would first observe that this statement, and the preceding statements, are obviously inconsistent, and cannot all be true.

Your petitioners charge that the latter statement is maliciously false.

And, first, your petitioner, John Herbert Turner, for himself, denies that the Lieutenant Government at any time expressed his want of confidence in his colleagues or in any one of them.

And all of your petitioners say that no explanation respecting the blank warrants was ever requested, as it could have been promptly and satisfactorily given.

Your petitioners, John Herbert Turner, David MacEwen Eberts and James Baker (the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary referred to) deny that on the 2nd August or at any time they or any of them informed the Lieutenant Governor that failing his sanction the Attorney General could have the warrant issued on the Attorney General's recommendation without his signature.

Your petitioner David MacEwen Eberts (the Attorney General referred to) denies that in reading the section of the Act he intimated to the Lieutenant Governor so monstrous a proposition.

The section reads as follows:—

41. No money shall issue except upon the certificate of the auditor that there is parliamentary authority for the expenditure, save only on the following cases:

"(a) If upon any application for a warrant the auditor has reported that there is no parliamentary authority for issuing it, then upon the written opinion of the Attorney General that there is such authority, citing it, the warrant may be issued, and shall be sufficient authority to the auditor to authorize the payment out of the treasury to the amount so ordered to be expended.

"(b) If any public work or building require an immediate outlay for the repair thereof, or any other occasion arises when any expenditure not foreseen or provided for by the legislature is urgently and immediately required for the public good, then, upon the report of the Minister of Finance that there is no parliamentary provision, or that the vote is expended, or upon the report of the minister having charge of the particular service in question that the expenditure is necessary, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order a special warrant to be issued for the amount estimated to be required, and issuance of such warrant shall be sufficient authority to the auditor to authorize the payment out of the treasury to the amount so ordered to be expended or paid."

Your petitioners indignantly repudiate the dishonourable insinuations contained in the paragraph above quoted.

The public press in British Columbia, from such a statement, very properly infer that for the dishonourable conduct suggested in this paragraph your petitioners were dismissed from office; whereas, as your petitioners have shown, no such reason was given or insinuated either when they were requested to resign or when Mr. Beaven or Mr. Semlin were invited to form a cabinet.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to be caused to be issued a royal commission of inquiry into the charges above preferred, and they are ready and anxious that the powers under such a commission may be of such a character that so far as your petitioners or their characters are concerned, the inquiry may be unlimited—and unrestricted.

And your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

J. H. TURNER.
CHAS. E. POOLEY.
D. M. EBERTS.
JAMES BAKER.

Dismissal of Turner Administration.

The following correspondence relative to the dismissal of the Turner ministry, and His Honour's choice of new advisers, was officially made public yesterday in an extra of the *British Columbia Gazette*:

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 26th August, 1898.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the following correspondence relative to the dismissal of His Honour's late advisers, and to the appointment of their successors, be published for general information. By command.

J. FRED. HUME,
Provincial Secretary.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C., 13th July, 1897.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—Referring to the order in council received this morning by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, for approval, dated the 8th inst., wherein the several jurisdictions of Messrs. Alexander Sproat, S. M., and John Kirkup, S. M., are settled and defined, and wherein is also incorporated a recommendation that Mr. Frederick George Fauquier be appointed a gold commissioner in and for the Ainsworth mining division of West Kootenay, and a stipendiary magistrate in and for the county of Kootenay, at a salary of \$125 per month, I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to say that so much of the order as settles and defines the jurisdiction of Messrs. Sproat and Kirkup, as aforesaid, must be made the subject of a separate recommendation. I inclose the order herewith for amendment, as indicated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

T. R. E. McINNES,
Private Secretary.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C., 14th July, 1898.

To the Hon. J. H. Turner,
Premier of the Province of British Columbia.

SIR,—Referring to a letter of my private secretary, dated yesterday, and addressed to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, returning a recommendation of the executive council, made in the matter of the appointment of Frederick George Fauquier as a gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate, unapproved by me, I have the honour to explain to you my reasons for so doing, as well as to indicate the course I propose to follow for the present in regard to such recommendations. I cannot look on the result of the general elections for this province, held on the 9th inst., as other than adverse to your administration, and an expression of want of confidence on the part of the people. At the same time, as the Cassiar elections are still pending, I do not wish in any way to embarrass you in administering the ordinary business of the province. Unless, however, I become convinced that you have the support of a majority of the new legislative assembly, I cannot accept the advice of yourself and colleagues in regard to new appointments to office, in regard to any special expenditures of money not provided for in the current estimates, unless shown that an urgent necessity exists for the same in the interests of the province.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C., 25th July, 1898.

To the Hon. J. H. Turner,

Premier of the Province of British Columbia.

SIR,—I have returned unapproved to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary the recommendation of the Executive council that the dates of holding the elections in the Cassiar electoral district be altered from the dates already fixed by the returning officer for the district, viz., the 30th day of July and the 6th day of August, to the 1st day of September, in respect to the following polling stations: Hazleton, Lorne Creek, Glenora, Telegraph Creek, Dease Creek, McDame Creek, Teslin Lake and Lake Bennett. I have carefully considered the reasons urged on behalf of so doing by the minister, the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, but, having in view existing political conditions, as set forth to you in my letter of the 14th inst., I do not consider these reasons as adequate, and cannot, therefore, approve the recommendation.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

To the Hon. J. H. Turner,

Premier of the Province of British Columbia.

SIR,—In my letter of the 14th July last, regarding my refusal to approve of certain minutes of council therein mentioned, I stated that I could not look upon the result of the general elections for the province, held on the 9th of the same month, as other than adverse to your administration, and an expression of want of confidence on the part of the electorate. You were informed by the same letter that, pending the Cassiar election, I would not embarrass you in administering the ordinary business of the country, but that unless I could be shown that you had the support of the majority of the members elected to serve in the legislative assembly, I would not accept the advice of yourself and colleagues in regard to new appointments, or in regard to special expenditures of money, except in cases of urgent necessity in the interests of the province. I said pending the Cassiar elections, not that the result there, whether favourable or otherwise to your administration, would, in my opinion, reverse the verdict of the electorate, but because I did not wish to take any decided action thereon until the writs had been returned from every constituency in the province. Since writing the letter, however, the representations made by yourself and colleagues, and hereafter referred to, in regard to the expenditure of various sums of money, have influenced me to the extent that I shall no longer await the return of the Cassiar writs before acting on what I consider the verdict of the electorate, as it may be that further delay in calling in a ministry in whom I would have full confidence, would prejudicially affect the interests of the province. It was recommended by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and urged upon me by yourself and the Hon. the Attorney General, that the moneys voted for roads, bridges, school-houses, etc., should forthwith be expended in Vernon, Cowichan, Cariboo and Kamloops, and warrants have been sent up for my approval, covering, in some instances, nearly the whole amounts voted for the said localities. On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner also I have been asked to approve of a special warrant for a considerable sum for the Nelson court-house, additional to the sums already voted for that building. The Executive Council advised me to approve a minute authorizing yourself and the Honourable the Attorney General to execute forthwith a contract on behalf of the government, granting a subsidy to the Columbia and Western Railway Company. And in conference, had on the 2nd inst., with yourself, the Honourable the Attorney General, and the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the necessity of at once placing a large sum at the disposal of the government agent in the Cassiar district, for the building of trails and roads through that district, and for the assistance and relief of a large

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number of men in that district, who could be employed in such work, was urged upon me, and it was strongly contended that to withhold that sum now would be to retard the exploration and development of a rich mining section of the province. Now, in these cases, as you are aware, and in others not mentioned, I have withheld my approval, as I considered them outside of routine business, and in none of them could I see that a delay of a few weeks would make any material difference to the localities concerned, or to the province at large. And in a few other cases, not mentioned, I approved of certain expenditures as recommended. But at the same time I fully realize that my own judgment as to the expediency of such expenditures may be at fault. And I fully realize also that this is an exceedingly important period in the development of the province, and that lack of proper expenditure in certain localities might indeed retard that development. Consequently, impressed as I am with the deep sense of my responsibility to the Crown, and my duty to the people of the province, and convinced that yourself and your colleagues are no longer endorsed by the electorate, and have not the confidence of the legislative assembly, I have decided to no longer delay in calling for other advisers. For, as I would not feel justified in granting you another dissolution and appeal to the electorate, and as, after a careful study of the situation, I am convinced that you could not command a majority in the assembly, I shall not put the province to the delay or to the expense of a special session of the legislature, merely for the purpose of formally demonstrating what has already been sufficiently demonstrated to me by the general elections. I deem it my duty, therefore, to ask, and I do hereby ask, that yourself and your colleagues hand in your resignations as advisers to me, and as members of my executive council.

Dated at Government House, Victoria, B.C., this 8th day of August, 1898.

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

At GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
VICTORIA, B. C., 8th August, 1898.

To the Hon. ROBERT BEAVEN.
Victoria, B.C.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, by letter of even date herewith, I have relieved the Hon. J. H. Turner and his colleagues from their functions as my advisers and members of my Executive Council. This action I have taken in view of the result of the general elections held on the 9th of last month. This is probably the most important period yet known in the development of the resources of the province, and during the month that has elapsed since the said general elections, I have deeply felt the need of advisers in whom I could place full confidence, and whose recommendations I could unhesitatingly approve. And knowing your thorough knowledge of the special needs and requirements of the province, and having in view your long and honourable experience throughout a quarter of a century in the administration of its affairs, and regarding you, moreover, peculiarly fit to reconcile its contending political factions, I hereby call upon you to assume the task of forming a ministry, and to once more act as chief adviser to the representative of the Crown.

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Beaven has the honour to inform His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that he accepts the duty proposed to him in His Honour's letter of even date, and will proceed with the formation of a new administration.

VICTORIA, B.C., 8th August, 1898.

Mr. Beaven thanks His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for the confidence reposed in him by the commission placed in his hands of forming a new administration. Under existing conditions, Mr. Beaven deems it the proper course to ask His Honour to relieve him of further duty in the matter.

VICTORIA, B.C., 12th August, 1898.

VICTORIA, 9th August, 1898.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor
of British Columbia.

SIR,—On the 14th day of July last you advised me, by a formal communication that you regarded the result of the general elections as adverse to my administration. You added that "as the Cassiar elections are still pending," you did not wish to embarrass me in administering the "ordinary business of the province."

On the 25th of July you declined to act upon the recommendation of the executive council respecting the date for holding the elections in Cassiar electoral district, in respect to certain polling stations, "having in view existing political conditions."

The elections in Cassiar being still in progress, I have now to acknowledge the receipt of a further communication from Your Honour, dated the 8th day of August, instant, in which you say you shall no longer await the return of the Cassiar writs before taking action on what you "consider the verdict of the electorate." You recite certain recommendations for expenditure of accounts voted by parliament, which you consider "outside of routine business," and you say that in these you saw "that a delay of a few weeks" would make no material difference.

Your Honour goes on to observe that unless you became convinced that I had the support of the majority of the legislative assembly "you could not accept the advice" of myself and colleagues in regard to "new appointments to office, or in regard to any special expenditures of money not provided for in the current estimates, unless shown that an urgent necessity exists in the interests of this province."

Your Honour, however, proceeds immediately to inform me that, as your own judgment in these matters may be at fault, and being convinced that I and my colleagues are no longer "endorsed by the electorate," you have decided to "no longer delay in calling for other advisers;" and Your Honour concludes by asking that I and my colleagues hand in our resignations as advisers to you, and as members of your executive council.

This communication was received by me at the hour of 12 by the clock on the 8th day of August. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Mr. Beaven, a defeated candidate in the general elections not yet concluded, was announcing that he had been sent for by Your Honour to form a government, and the evening paper, the *Daily Times*, made a similar announcement.

It is impossible for me to assume that Mr. Beaven or the paper mentioned were justified in making such statements. Nevertheless, the fact that they were made may become important in connection with the responsibility Your Honour proposes to undertake.

Permit me to add to the above record of correspondence facts which I submit are of great importance in connection with the present situation.

Appropriations for the fiscal year were fully voted.

MEMORANDA APPROVED SINCE THE 14TH JULY, 1898.

July 15th.—Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1898, extended to 30th September, 1898.

July 15th.—Grant in aid of the Woman's hospital, New Westminster, \$750.

July 15th.—\$2,500 placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for making good deficiencies in *re* estimates of cost of construction of public school buildings in country places.

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July 19th.—Fixing the jurisdiction of Messrs. Sproat and Kirkup as gold commissioners.

July 19th.—Mr. F. G. Fauquier appointed a gold commissioner.

July 19th.—Sanctioning payment of \$1,000 and \$4,000 to the treasurer of the Provincial Exhibition to held at New Westminster.

July 19th.—Mr. Richard Russell appointed a notary public.

July 19th.—Requisitions for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1898.

July 19th.—Requisitions for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1898.

July 19th.—Applications from Messrs. Webb, Henderson and others, for lease of mining ground near Boston Bar, in the Fraser River.

July 19th.—Application of C. Black, for lease of mining ground in the Omineca district.

July 19th.—Applications of John Baker, Edwards and others, for leases of mining grounds in the Omineca district.

July 19th.—Applications of Kavanaugh, Berlin and others, for leases of mining grounds in Omineca district.

July 19th.—Applications of Ray, Bethune and others, for leases of mining grounds in the Omineca district.

July 23rd.—Allowing the County Court (Victoria) Vacation Rules, 1898.

July 23rd.—Requisitions, schedules A, B and C.

July 26th.—Authorizing expenditure on behalf of four children (McKittrick) to be sent to the British Columbia orphanage.

August 1st.—Requisitions, 29th July, 1898, salary warrants.

August 2nd.—Ruling as to the true intent of subsection (g) of section 8, of the Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1898.

August 2nd.—Special warrant, \$417.50, to cover expenses in *re* investigation of allegations made by the *Victoria Times* against the department of lands and works.

On Monday, 18th July, 1898, Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, Your Honour's private secretary, called on me at my office in the treasury. He spoke of the letter of July 14th from the Lieutenant Governor to me, in which the Governor gives his reasons for not signing Fauquier's appointment, etc. He (the private secretary) said that he had written that letter. He said that Your Honour considered that the result of the elections generally was against the Government, and therefore no new appointments should be made, and no special warrants drawn. He then went on to say that there was a method by which I could secure a strong government, that owing to the fact that some parties who had taken a very active part against the government in the late elections, being somewhat nervous now about the real position of affairs in the province, particularly with respect to the preponderance of Mainland influence and the consequent danger of the rights of the island being neglected, they, or he, had arrived at the opinion that it would be well to back me up by support from some of the members who had been elected to support the opposition; and he desired to let me know that his brother, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., could carry out an arrangement of that kind. He (W. W. B. McInnes) was prepared to resign his seat in the Commons and enter into local politics. He was really a friend of mine, and fully supported most of my policy, more particularly that of railways, agriculture and finance. He would, however, want a seat in the cabinet, and if I were inclined to give him that he was quite sure he could bring over two of the present opposition island members to my support in addition to his own. This would give me, in the event of Cassiar being favourable to my government, at least 21 or 22 government supporters, and I should, he thought, have little difficulty in getting over one or two more, thus securing a good working majority.

A few days after Mr. W. W. B. McInnes called at my office and discussed the situation on the lines suggested by his brother, Your Honour's private secretary, and confirmed the statements made by the latter.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes subsequently had other interviews with me on the same subject in my office, and negotiations have practically continued until the present time. Your Honour will observe that such representations from such a quarter necessarily required serious consideration on the part of the government, and I was

surprised to receive Your Honour's letter, inasmuch as it placed an entirely new complexion on the whole situation.

I shall not at this juncture comment upon all the incidents above related, nor do I propose here to examine the particular opinions of the candidates at such elections as have been held, indeed I am at loss to know how this can accurately be done by any one, but I will call Your Honour's attention to several phases of the situation certainly as notorious as any of the incidents of the political contests to which Your Honour refers.

Mr. Semlin, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Martin were the leading opponents of the government.

Certain gentlemen elected, while not pledged to support the present administration, have not agreed as to which of these gentlemen will obtain their support in the formation of the ministry.

No ordinary political party lines were adopted by any of the candidates.

I am not aware, and have no reason to believe, that of the gentlemen so far elected a majority have in any way indicated their resolve to support a direct motion of want of confidence in the present administration.

There are at present 17 election petitions filed questioning the return of 17 gentlemen supposed to have been elected to oppose the present administration. It is for the courts to determine whether any or all of these gentlemen have been duly elected.

Suggestions such as these might be multiplied. They all go to show that it is at least doubtful whether, regardless of the vote of the district of Cassiar, the "considered judgment of the country," is adverse to your present advisers.

It is, however, my duty to point out to Your Honour that the course you propose is without precedent in constitutional government.

Sir Charles Tupper, it is true, challenged the constitutionality of the action of His Excellency in making such restrictions as the above, and on the grounds mentioned in a memorandum under the circumstances, and he forthwith resigned; but there does not exist a case in parliamentary government, in English or Canadian history, where the Crown, or Governor General representing the Crown, asked for the resignation of a ministry because of the result, or supposed result, of a general election, even when the full returns were officially announced.

Under these circumstances, while neither my colleagues nor I personally desire to hold office contrary to the will of the people, we feel bound, in the interest of constitutional and parliamentary government, to claim the right to await the verdict at the hands of their representatives duly elected and in parliament assembled. We, moreover, respectfully question the course Your Honour has chosen to adopt before the general elections are concluded, and while the legality of so large a number of elections already over is challenged in the courts of this province. Under the circumstances I feel it my duty to ask Your Honour to reconsider the communication addressed to me on the 8th of this month.

The authorities fortunately are so strong upon the subject that I feel convinced that on reconsideration Your Honour will be inclined to withdraw the communication of the 8th inst.

I claim the right on the part of your advisers to remain in office until a new parliament has met and given a definite division upon the merits. In the language of Lord John Russell, the assembly is "the legitimate organ of the people, whose opinions cannot be constitutionally ascertained except through their representatives in parliament."

Your Honour will not question that in dealing with the subject in hand recourse must be had to the usage of the Crown in the mother country, and that it is your duty "to endeavour to ascertain and to imitate so far as may be consistent with" your position and responsibility as a Lieutenant Governor. (See Todd's Government in the Colonies, page 324.)

In the language of Lord Dufferin, your "guiding star" is and ought to be the parliament of this province.

"Parliament is the voice of the people." (Todd's Parliamentary Government of England.)

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Primarily it is the bounden and solemn duty of a ministry when defeated at the polls to meet parliament before tendering resignation, and this has been the practice in England down to a recent date, subject to but few exceptions.

The present leader of the government in the House of Commons in England, when the ministry of which he was a member was defeated in 1892, met parliament after the general election, and did not resign until defeated on the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Balfour, on that occasion, said:—"In meeting parliament, we are strictly following the best precedent." Let me, however, draw Your Honour's attention to recent Canadian precedents.

The government of Mr. Mackenzie was defeated on the 17th September, 1878, at a general election, by an overwhelming majority. It was in the next month that Mr. Mackenzie decided to resign. Lord Dufferin did not suggest this course. On the contrary, Mr. Mackenzie excused himself for taking it. To meet parliament under the circumstances, he wrote, was the course "in accordance with the English practice," but, he went on to urge, as a justification for not doing so, "there are two precedents of recent date in favour of a resignation before the meeting of parliament." Even in this case, where the popular verdict gave a majority of 80 against him, the *Globe* newspaper said: "It is true Mr. Mackenzie knows nothing of the strength of the respective parties until that be tested by a division of the House of Commons," and again: "He has the legal right to hold office until the usual time of the meeting of parliament, and to do all the acts that a ministry in the possession of a majority could do."

In the case of Sir Charles Tupper's administration, in June, 1896, over which much difference of opinion has existed, Lord Aberdeen did not dream of suggesting the resignation of that ministry. The ministry had been defeated at the polls. All the returns were in. Not a single election petition had been filed. The parliament, which had terminated by effluxion of time in the preceding April, had voted no supplies for the fiscal year beginning in July.

His Excellency did not, however, refuse to act upon the advice of his defeated ministry. On the contrary, he approved of some of the appointments to office between 23rd June and 11th July.

He withheld his approval only from all recommendations which involved—

1. The creation of new offices or appointments.
2. The creation of vacancies for which no provision had been made by parliament, and which had existed for more than one clear fiscal year.
3. Superannuations (and the consequential appointments) for which applications had not been received.

All other executive acts for which supplies were voted were approved, and it was not suggested that His Excellency would withhold his approval from any recommendations necessary to carry on the Queen's government until the voice of the people was made known through parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. H. TURNER,
Premier.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 12th August, 1898.

Mr. CHARLES A. SEMLIN,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—For reasons intimated in letters of the 14th and 25th July last, and 8th August instant, from myself to the Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of this province, I asked himself and colleagues on the latter date to hand in their resignations as my advisers and members of my executive council, informing them that I had decided to call on other advisers without further delay. On the same day I called on the

Hon. Robert Beaven to form a ministry. In calling upon him I was of course aware that he was no longer a leader of the ascendant party, with which yourself and the Hon. Joseph Martin are prominently associated. But as on the best information I could obtain it was made to appear to me that there was no recognized leader of the party since the general elections of the 9th ultimo, it being divided into two factions, supporting the claims respectively of yourself and Mr. Martin to the leadership, and having in view Mr. Beaven's former leadership of the said party, his long and distinguished services to the province and his great and widely recognized ability as a financier, so much needed in the present financial condition of the province, I sent for him on the 5th instant for advice as to the political situation and the chances of his being able to reconcile the rival, or supposed rival, factions of the ascendant party and to form a ministry acceptable to it. As a result of that interview the subsequent action of calling upon him on the 8th instant was taken. Since then I have had an interview with Mr. Martin and he assures me that I was quite misinformed, that no division exists in the ascendant party and that he looks to you as the leader of it. Mr. Beaven has made a similar report to me, to the effect that Mr. Martin looks to you as the recognized leader. Under these circumstances, accordingly, there no longer exists the advisability that at first appeared, on the facts reported to me, of calling upon the old leader to assume the task of forming a ministry and reconciling factions. I have the honour, therefore, of calling upon yourself, as the now admitted leader of the ascendant party, to act as chief adviser to the representative of the Crown and to form a new ministry.

THOS. R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, B.C., 12th August, 1898.

To His Honour THOMAS R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you of even date, calling upon me to form a new ministry and to act as your chief adviser in regard to the public business of the province. In accepting your call, sir, I beg to thank you for the high honour conferred, and respectfully assure Your Honour that I will endeavour to carry out your wishes to the best of my ability and as promptly as circumstances will admit,

I have the honour to remain, &c.,

C. A. SEMLIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C., 15th August, 1898.

To the Hon. J. H. Turner, M.P.P.,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 9th instant, which has received due consideration on my part. I regret that it compels me to enter into certain details, respecting the grounds of my lack of confidence in yourself and colleagues as advisers, which, from personal respect retained for yourself, I had hoped to avoid. I certainly expected, that, upon receipt of my letter of the 14th July last, and my subsequent refusal to approve of your recommendations, other than in matters of routine, you would have put affairs in order, so as to tender your resignation to me at an early date. I had thought resignation to be the only proper constitutional, as well as dignified, course for a ministry to adopt, which had thus been given to understand that it no longer enjoyed the confidence of the representative of the Crown. Yourself and colleagues took a contrary course, however, by seeking to initiate new business, and asking me again and again to sanction undertakings that were not of routine, and that I could

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not consider urgent. As to the general elections, apart from casually telephoning to me on Monday morning, 11th July last, that you were "still all right, the result so far being 15 to 15," you made no report to me whatever, and I was left to rely on the press reports. Time has since shown that the press reports were entirely correct, but in my letter of the 14th July, above referred to, I left it open to you to show that you still had the confidence of the legislative assembly. However, you did not see fit to make any report whatever to me as to the general elections, and to this day I have not received one from you. But you said to me at an interview, had shortly after the result of the elections held on the 9th July last were published, that you would not have a majority in the assembly, and in my last interview, had on the 2nd of August last, with yourself, the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary, the same statement was made by the Provincial Secretary, admitting the result of the Cassiar election would be favourable to your administration. During several interviews with you, I informed you that, while I had every respect for yourself personally, I had little or no confidence in some of your colleagues, and this, together with the verdict of the electorate on the 9th July last, made it impossible for me to unreservedly accept the recommendations of the executive council. As above stated, I would have preferred not entering into details of why my confidence in yourself and colleagues, as advisers, was gradually weakened, but your communication of the 9th instant, above referred to, leaves no other course now open. At the last session of the legislative assembly, the redistribution bill was brought into the assembly without having been explained to me by yourself or the Attorney General. As the formal consent of the Lieutenant Governor is always given and required prior to the introduction into the assembly of such a measure as the redistribution of the electoral districts of the province, the Lieutenant Governor should be consulted in regard to it and its provisions, and the effect of them explained. In the short time at my disposal, I was left to review the bill alone. In doing so, not having the assistance of yourself or the Attorney General, I did not master it in detail, but on noticing that one clause allowed voters from any part of the province to go to Cassiar and record their vote, without it being required to have resided even a day in the district, and knowing that the Cassiar elections always take place from a month to two months after the general elections for the rest of the province, and that there was nothing to prevent those who had voted at the general elections going, or being sent, to Cassiar a month or so later to vote there, I sent for you to give me an explanation. You informed me that you knew very little about the bill, that it was in the hands of the Attorney General. I then told you that unless you eliminated the objectionable clause, you would endanger the sanctioning of the bill. Thereupon the Attorney General waited upon me, and he, in the course of representations made on behalf of the said clause, justified it by alleging that similar conditions existed in remote electoral districts of Ontario. This I knew of my own knowledge was not the case, and I so informed the Attorney General. The next day, after an all-night session of the assembly, from which members vainly opposing this clause retired, as a protest, in a body, the Attorney General withdrew the said clause. But he did not explain to me, nor did I know at that time, that while Cassiar was being granted an additional member, having only 298 names on the voters' list, far more important and populous sections of the Kootenay country were being given little or no representation. I was subsequently appealed to by the people and press of the Kootenay districts not to sanction the bill, and even to dismiss the ministry responsible for it. Although sympathizing with their natural indignation, I did not consider the circumstances sufficient to warrant so grave an action on my part. It was borne in upon me, however, from that time on, that I was not being advised, to quote from the words of Lieutenant Governor Angers, "wisely, disinterestedly and faithfully." What was I to think of these and other proceedings then and thereafter taken in regard to Cassiar, a district having a special section of the Provincial Elections Act governing it, a section unique, at least in these days, for the way in which it lends itself to manipulation at the hands of the government and its agents? In case you should be as unfamiliar with the clause as you were with the objectionable clause of the Redistri-

bution Bill, I quote Provincial Elections Act, chapter 67, section 53, Revised Statutes B.C., 1897:—

“In the electoral district of Cassiar, the returning officer shall fix the day for the holding of the polls in each polling station in the district. The day so fixed need not be the same for all the said polling stations, but the returning officer shall, in his discretion, fix the holding of the polls at each polling station the nearest practicable day subsequent to the day fixed for the nomination of the candidates as aforesaid, not more than 20 days after the date of nomination.”

On Saturday, the 23rd of July last, I was asked on the recommendation of the Provincial Secretary, to extend the election days already fixed by the returning officer for Cassiar district for the 30th day of July last and the 6th day of August instant, to the 1st day of September next, in respect to certain of the polling stations there, to wit: Hazleton, Lorne Creek, Telegraph Creek, Glenora, Dease Creek, McDame Creek, Teslin Lake and Lake Bennett, thus making three polling days for the district, at intervals of a week and a month. This I refused to do by my letter to you of the 25th of July last, and again refused on separate interviews had with me on the same day by the Provincial Secretary and the Attorney General; and, at your request, made an appointment for 12 o'clock the same night to discuss the matter, which appointment you neither kept nor afterwards referred to. Since the 9th July last, Orders in Council were frequently placed before me with a request for immediate approval, as the subject matter was such as to admit of no delay, and great hardship would ensue if they were not then approved. In such cases as I looked into, I found that such haste was not necessary, or that matters had been left to the last possible moment before being sent up to me, and that my approval was sought to be carried, so to speak, by surprise and by storm. I moreover continually found Orders in Council on subjects which I had expressly intimated that I would not approve, thrust in again among orders on routine matters, in such a way that in some instances I was nearly led inadvertently to sign them, and in one instance—the placing of \$2,500 at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for constructing country school-houses—I did sign the warrant, having previously refused to do so. I decided to let it go, however, as approved, as it may have been urgently needed as represented. On the 15th July last you asked me to sanction the payment of \$750 to the Woman's hospital at New Westminster out of the fund provided for destitute poor and sick. It occurred to me that this fund was intended for isolated cases of destitute and sick persons, as wherever assistance was intended for hospitals and charitable institutions, they were specifically mentioned by name. I told you that I thought this would be a perversion of the fund, but being advised otherwise by yourself and the Attorney General, I sanctioned the payment. I am since advised that this was a perversion of the fund. On a subsequent occasion I had a batch of warrants in connection with routine matters sent up for my approval, fastened together in the manner in which I had been instructed that my signature on the last sheet would cover the preceding sheet. There was a large number of them fastened together in this way, but I inspected them all individually before signing the last sheet. To my surprise, I found inserted therein, in different places, six or seven warrants in blank. As I did not propose to approve of blank warrants, I cut them out. This was about the 19th July last. I have since waited for some information in regard to or some inquiry for those warrants in blank, but none has been forthcoming. I was asked to sign a warrant placing \$15,000 at the immediate disposal of the government agent in the Cassiar district for the assistance and relief of men to be employed in the construction of trails and roads through the district. I refused. This led to the long and unpleasant interview of the 2nd August, instant, had with yourself, the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary, in the course of which I was informed that, failing my sanction, the Attorney General, pursuant to powers vested in him by section 41, subsections (a) and (b) of the Revenue Act, cap. 47, of the Revised Statutes, B.C., could have the warrant issued on his recommendation, without my signature. To convince me of this, the Attorney General thereupon produced the said Act, which he had brought with him and had marked, and proceeded to read the said sections. I told him I was glad he could do it without me, and so take the responsibility off my shoulders. But it was so novel an idea to me

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that after the interview I looked up the sections aforesaid myself, and I also looked up section 8, chapter 47, of the Revised Statutes, known as the Constitution Act, and found that the Attorney General had misinformed me. Had this contention of the Attorney General been correct, the Attorney General would have had considerable control of the treasury. As far as I am aware, however, the Attorney General did not attempt to exercise his powers in this respect. I could not avoid the conclusion that I was being misled for the purpose of influencing me to sign the warrant under discussion. A week has elapsed since you were dismissed by a formal demand for your resignation. To my great surprise, you have attempted to evade that dismissal, and have forwarded to me a document of controversial nature, above acknowledged. The references therein to an alleged conversation with my private secretary are impertinent, and if such conversation took place as alleged by you, it would only be another of the strangely improper courses you have of late seen fit to pursue. The questions raised therein as to constitutional law I shall not discuss with you. You have allowed yourself to make certain insinuations therein which might have been expected from a mere partizan, or from a certain irresponsible section of the press, but which I had not expected from you, and which I hesitate to attribute to you, although over your signature. I have heard of defeated litigants who ascribed the action or decision of a court to the relationship existing between the judge and the counsel appearing before him, but it is a new thing to me that a prime minister should insinuate that a Lieutenant Governor's action is due to a relationship existing between himself and a public man representing a constituency in the Dominion parliament. I shall make no reply to it, other than to say that since the 13th of July last I have consistently and repeatedly intimated to you by letter, interview and action, that my confidence in yourself and colleagues as advisers was gone. I could not let the fear that my action, whatever it might be, would be subject to peculiar misrepresentation, tie my hands or deter me from following such course as my duty to the people of the province appeared to demand. You end your communication by the extraordinary request that I reconsider the dismissal given to you on the 8th August instant. Such a request, emanating from you after what had transpired, and in the face of the insinuations contained in the former part of the same communication, betrays either such a lack of knowledge and propriety on your part, or such readiness to advise me to a venal course of action, as to fully demonstrate your unfitness to act as chief adviser to the representative of the Crown. The prerogative of dismissal was exercised by me on the 8th August instant, when yourself and colleagues, by a formal demand for your resignation were relieved from your duties as advisers to me, and dismissed as members of my executive council. Such action is not subject to reconsideration.

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Turner gives to the press the following reply to the letter of the Lieutenant Governor just quoted :

VICTORIA, B.C., 26th August, 1898.

His Honour T. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

I have purposely delayed my reply to this communication in the belief that on reflection you would see fit to recall it. It was impossible for me to suppose, that after time for reflection, such extraordinary statements, innuendoes and insinuations would not be recalled.

A considerable period having passed in which Your Honour has had ample time for reflection and no further communication having reached me, I must assume that you intend to adhere to the statements and reasons set forth in this communication and to abide by its consequences.

I must promptly challenge the many inaccuracies, the misinterpretation of motives and obvious perversions which pervade your communication.

Your Honour states: "I certainly expected that upon receipt of my letter of the 14th of July and my subsequent refusal to approve of your recommendations, other than in matters of routine, you would have put affairs in order, so as to tender your resignation to me at an early date. I had thought resignation to be the only proper as well as dignified course for a ministry to adopt which had thus been given to understand that it no longer enjoyed the confidence of the representative of the Crown."

This statement indicates, it seems to me, the cardinal error into which Your Honour has fallen.

It has been, from time immemorial, the honoured privilege of ministers of the Crown to advise Her Majesty or her limited agents upon affairs of state. This privilege has been enjoyed by virtue of the will of the people, shown by their chosen representatives.

To enjoy the confidence of Your Honour, is one thing, to enjoy that of the people, another. This latter element Your Honour would fain eliminate, but I beg to point out that the spirit of the age is contrary entirely to any such course.

Personal antipathy of the Crown has never been the basis of interference with the people's will. Theoretically Your Honour may refuse to accept the advice of ministers responsible to the people, but practically such a course is fraught with grave danger and will be watched with increasing vigilance by a people, proud of, yet jealous of any infringement of their liberties.

Before a subject may be honored by becoming an adviser of the Crown and constitutionally a minister, he should have received an expression of confidence direct from the people. Without this a representative of the Crown is not justified in receiving him as an adviser, nor with it in rejecting him by reason of personal dislike, otherwise there would be interjected the private opinion of the Crown's representative between the people's will and its full fruition.

During the period between the issue of writs for elections and the official returns of the results of the elections it is not usual nor indeed possible to accurately advise the representative of the Crown officially.

Your Honour, however, in this instance, without official inquiry or advice, merely upon press reports and rumours, and before the pronouncement of the people, acted. Had Your Honour waited the final returns you would have been advised of an equality of representation existing between members chosen in favour of or against the then government.

The precipitate action of Your Honour precluded any such official or proper advice and placed the representative of the Crown in the peculiar position of disregarding the people entirely in an attempt to place over them in control of their privileges, a person whom they had twice signally defeated.

The suggestion that, "I and my late colleagues sought to initiate new proceedings and asked Your Honour again and again to sanction undertakings that were not of routine" is as unfair as it is incorrect. I do not feel warranted in saying more in a communication to a representative of the Crown.

Your Honour's letter of the 14th of July did not lead me to believe that I did not enjoy your confidence and the intimation "that you would not accept the advice of myself and colleagues in regard to new appointments to office or in regard to special expenditures of money not provided for in the current estimates unless shown that an urgent necessity existed for the same in the interests of the province" having regard to the constitutional usage and practice during a general election and while the results were as yet unknown, could not by any fair interpretation be construed as having such effect.

I concluded from your letter of the 14th of July, conversations with Your Honour from time to time, and the fact that subsequent to that letter Your Honour had signed a number of orders in council referred to in my letter of the 9th inst., that on the conclusion of the Cassiar election I ought to report to Your Honour the result, whereupon in due course Your Honour would have either convened the legislature immediately or permitted the business of the province to have been carried on by myself

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and my colleagues until the usual period for its assembling when the action to be taken would have been determined, by the representatives of the people in parliament assembled. Such a course would have accorded with the practice and spirit of our constitution. It, however, became impossible, by Your Honour's attempt to govern and control the destinies of the people.

Your Honour states: "I informed you that while I had every respect for yourself personally, I had little or no confidence in some of your colleagues." Your Honour may have entertained a thought of that kind but during all my interviews Your Honour most carefully concealed the fact. Upon one occasion Your Honour did say that one or two of my colleagues were not popular, but certainly never did Your Honour state that you had not confidence in them. Your Honour states, that this, coupled with the vote of the 9th of July, made it impossible for you to unreservedly accept the recommendations of the executive council. For the first time I have learned and from a representative of the Crown, that a sound, sufficient reason for the existence of a "lack of confidence" by the representative of the Crown in an executive council may be that some of its members are "not popular." Your Honour cannot fail to notice the conflict between such a suggestion and Your Honour's action in the circumstances. The popularity or unpopularity of a minister may often weigh with a small unthinking element, who place private feelings above public weal, but I do not wish to believe this influenced Your Honour, a representative of the Crown. Broader, more liberal and enlightened experience teaches that the people enjoy greater liberty when a government is judged by the good or evil effect of its laws and administration, rather than by the ephemeral popularity of some of its members.

Your Honour's action has discovered to the people the vast power reposed in a representative of the Crown and shows its danger when not judiciously exercised.

Modern electors had fancied their will, the sovereign will, the governing power in the state and a condition of willing acquiescence and content prevailed.

It may be wise to awaken dormant issues in order to raise the people to a realizing sense of the limitations upon their powers, but I humbly and sincerely suggest otherwise, if it is desired to foster, conserve and support the good feeling, trust and confidence usually existing between Her Majesty's representative and her subjects. To do otherwise would be calamitous.

Let me take, in order, the various matters in detail referred to in Your Honour's communication:

The Redistribution Bill—Your Honour states that you were never advised of its contents either by myself or the Attorney-General, either before or after its introduction into the House. Surely Your Honour's recollection upon this subject has failed. Your Honour did confer with me upon the clause mentioned, but I never informed Your Honour that "I knew little about the bill." What I did say was that the Attorney General was in charge of the bill and would be better able to explain the effect of its provisions than I.

Immediately I requested the Attorney General to wait upon Your Honour and he thereupon left the House, which was in session at that hour, to confer with Your Honour, and upon his return informed me that Your Honour thought it better to omit a portion, being the then clause 18 sub section (b) of the bill. The proposed clause was struck out. The Attorney General informed me that Your Honour was averse to the clause as Your Honour thought that possible advantage might be taken of it by dishonest electors.

Your Honour was not told that similar conditions existed in remote electoral districts in Ontario, but it was mentioned to Your Honour that Algoma, in Ontario, at one time occupied a position similar to Cassiar, in British Columbia, as to means of access and communication, and that the elections there were not held at the time of the general elections. This I believe to be the fact.

The further reference of Your Honour that the clause allowed voters "from any part of the province to go to Cassiar and record their votes, without its being requisite to have resided even a day in the district, and there was nothing to prevent those who voted at the general elections going or being sent to Cassiar a month or so later to vote there" would apply with equal force to different polling divisions

in the same constituency when voting takes place on one and the same day, if, as it must be assumed, in order to found such a statement, a voter undertakes to perpetrate a fraud. The Provincial Elections Act, however, provides that no person at an election is entitled to vote in more than one electoral district, without subjecting himself to severe penalties, and this provision applies with equal force to Cassiar as to the other parts of the province.

Your Honour is in error in stating that "after an all-night session of the assembly from which members, vainly opposing the clause, retired as a protest in a body, the Attorney General withdrew the said clause."

There was an all-night session of the House when the Redistribution Bill was in committee. The debate arose on section 2 of the bill and not the section Your Honour refers to. The reason for the retirement as given was on account of a decision of the chairman which upon appeal to the House was affirmed. A reference even to the then opposition press at such time will confirm this statement. The clause Your Honour refers to was struck out upon the motion of the Attorney General, who in the course of his remarks said, "It had been hurled across the floor of the House by the opposition members that the government had introduced subsection (b) of section 19 for their own advantage. He would assure the honourable gentlemen that the draughtsmen of the bill had no such idea in their heads. The idea was to conserve to those who were registered voters in other parts of the province, and who had left their homes to go to Cassiar to assist in the development of that great country, their rights of franchise. The government had been actuated only by the best of motives and as soon as it was suggested that the section had been proposed for unfair purposes, every supporter of the government had agreed rather than stand under the suspicion of what had been intimated, to let the Act remain as it was by striking out the above subsection."

The then Attorney General informs me that the question of an additional member for Cassiar was fully discussed with Your Honour upon the occasion referred to and the reasons therefor, which were that at that time a large population had gone into the district, that there was every reason to believe that extensive and important public works in the nature of railways were about to be constructed and the rapid development of Cassiar's great and diverse interests. Your Honour's reference to Cassiar as "a district having a special section of the Provincial Elections Act covering it, a section unique in these days for the way it lends itself to manipulation at the hands of the government and its agents" amazes me, coming as it does from a representative of the Crown. It betrays a sad lack of knowledge of the statute law of the land. I pass over the absolutely unwarrantable, undignified and base motives ascribed. I consider them unworthy of comment. I propose to deal with the section in controversy. Your Honour may not be aware that a section almost similar in wording has been upon the statute-books of British Columbia since 1873. I beg also to direct Your Honour's attention to a further fact which of course has escaped Your Honour's memory, viz.: that an almost similar section prevails in the Dominion Election Act. For the first time has it been suggested that it is an iniquitous provision, "for the way it lends itself to manipulation at the hands of the government and its agents."

Your Honour would not have made such a statement, I am sure, had these historical facts been before you; and yet a similar law was passed by the parliament of Canada, consisting of the House of Commons and Senate, of which latter honourable body Your Honour was a member for years. Such has been the law since.

Your Honour must have at least known at one time of the existence of such a law, if not now familiar with its import. I do not find, nor am I aware that Your Honour, as an active, painstaking and "non-partizan" member of the Senate, at any time ever drew attention to this iniquitous section in the Dominion elections law. Wherefore, may I ask, this sudden realization upon the part of Your Honour of the iniquity of such legislation? Must I assume that, as a representative of the people, it would not be wise to ascribe improper motives to the people, while as a representative of the Crown, greater freedom of individual thought is permissive?

With regard to the recommendation to extend the period for the polling already fixed by the returning officer for Cassiar from the 30th of July and the 6th of August

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to the 1st day of September, in respect of certain polling stations specified, which, speaking generally, were the polling stations remote from the coast, as Your Honour is aware.

The days fixed by the returning officer, under section 53 of the Provincial Election Act, were the 30th day of July for Rivers Inlet, and in all other polling stations the 6th day of August. The nominations were held at Port Simpson, 500 miles north of here, on the 15th day of July. The returning officer took the first steamer to Victoria, in order to have the ballots printed and other matters arranged with reference to the outlying polling stations, such as Teslin Lake, Lake Bennett, etc., which could be more quickly reached by the direct steamer from Victoria to Wrangel or Skagway than by the coasting steamer from Victoria, which was slow and only touched at Port Simpson fortnightly. The returning officer informed the executive that he had, under said section 53, fixing the polling day on the 6th of August (the longest period he could give under the Act), for the outlying places, and he was of the opinion that that time was too short in which to instruct deputy returning officers, forward ballot boxes, papers, etc. It was upon this representation the Order in Council, drawn under the authority of section 20 of the Redistribution Act, 1898, and which had been on the statute-books for years, was placed before you for signature, the purport of which was (as you allege) to extend the polling days at the most outlying stations, namely, Hazleton, Lorne Creek, Telegraph Creek, Glenora, Dease Creek, McDame Creek, Teslin Lake and Lake Bennett, to the first day of September, and let the dates fixed for the places on the coast, namely, Rivers Inlet, and those at the mouths of the Skeena and Naas rivers, adjacent to the canneries, stand as they had been fixed by the returning officer, namely, the 30th July and the 6th August.

Your Honour will remember that you were absent in Vancouver on the 21st and 22nd days of July, returning here on the evening of the latter day. The next morning the Order in Council was before you. It was necessary to have the matter definitely settled immediately, as the returning officer was returning north on the first available steamer, the "Princess Louise," which was to sail on the evening of the 25th of July, touching at Rivers Inlet, Port Simpson, etc. The 24th was a Sunday, and Your Honour well knows how your time was taken up on the 25th, from early morning till late at night, attending on functions given in honour of His Excellency the Governor General. 'Tis true you did, by letter on the 25th, refuse to sign the Order in Council, and that on the same day, at Government House, while the function in honour of His Excellency was going on, in an interview with the late Provincial Secretary, you again refused; and again on the same evening, in an interview with the then Attorney General, lasting some time, you again refused, though it was pointed out to you clearly that the power existed in the Act, in which you acquiesced, and that the Order in Council was only placed before you on account of the position of affairs placed in our possession by the returning officer to the effect that he did not think his instructions, ballot boxes and papers could possibly reach the outlying places in time for the days already fixed by him for holding the elections.

You were engaged the whole of the evening of the 25th at the drill shed, where the function was held in honour of His Excellency. It is true you were good enough to say you would see me after the ceremony at the drill shed, but learning from the Attorney General between 11 and 12 p. m. that you still refused to sign the order in council, I immediately went over to the "Princess Louise" to tell the returning officer that the days fixed by him must be carried out, having previously informed him that an Order in Council would be obtained to extend the time for holding the polls at the outlying places. The matter seemed to me one of vital importance, and as the steamer was sailing at 12.30 p. m. of the 25th, and as that was the only steamer the returning officer could return on prior to the day fixed by him for the first poll at Rivers Inlet, I was very solicitous about having the matter arranged so that no hitch would happen in the election then pending. From the C. P. N. wharf I telephoned to Government House, and was informed that you had gone to the steamer with His Excellency, and as I was detained some little time, waiting for the returning officer to come down, it got to be after midnight, and, taking into consideration the very long day you had gone through, I considered I would be trenching

too much on Your Honour's good nature to attend at Government House, which I could not possibly reach till well towards 1 a. m. I regret exceedingly the incident of my non-attendance, and desire to assure you that it has always been my desire to accord you every courtesy, on account of your high official position.

Your Honour refers to the advice given with reference to the payment of \$750 to the Woman's hospital at New Westminster as a "perversion of the fund." A strong term clearly, and one that should not have been used without careful consideration and an absolute assurance of its accuracy.

Let me recall the facts to Your Honour's notice. I informed Your Honour, in the presence of the then Attorney General, that during the late session of the house, a deputation of ladies of charity from New Westminster had waited upon the executive and requested aid for the relief of poor sick women cared for in the Woman's hospital at that place. Believing that a good deal of good had been done by the ladies in charge of the hospital in relief given to the poor sick, and more good would and could be done if financial aid were given, and taking into consideration that there is no woman's ward in the public hospital there, the executive promised assistance from out of the fund voted "in aid of the destitute, sick and poor." Accordingly Your Honour's sanction was asked for the payment of \$750 for such purpose. If to apply \$750 out of a fund voted generally in aid of "destitute, poor and sick," for the purpose of relieving poor sick would be a perversion of the fund, I confess I am not ashamed of such a perversion, but I do not believe, and I am advised that it is not a perversion, but, upon the contrary, a lawful appropriation of the fund. If I and my colleagues have advised misappropriation of public funds in this instance, we have also committed a similar error in the cases of Greenwood City, Rossland and New Denver, where there are no public hospitals, but where the poor sick are cared for by private hospitals, and paid for out of this fund. May I take the liberty of asking Your Honour who advised in this matter, and was your adviser a person responsible to the people for advice tendered? If not, was it either a dignified or proper course for Your Honour to seek official advice from non-representative or non-responsible sources, behind the backs of and without the knowledge of your responsible ministers?

Permit me to recite the opinion of Sir Oliver Mowat in a somewhat similar case. Not a lawyer in parliament has challenged this opinion:

"An order in council of 31st May last, authorized the payment to the Quebec and St. John railway of \$6,000, in order to further encourage the operations of the company in the promotion of immigration, which the order in council recites had in the past proved of great value, and by an order in council of 13th July, it was provided that this payment should be made a charge upon the vote for general immigration purposes.

"Upon the passing of the latter order in council, a cheque for the amount of the grant was issued against the vote referred to.

"The auditor general previously to such cheque being issued had pointed out what he conceived to be objection to the proposed payment, and at his suggestion, the matter was referred to the Treasury Board.

"Under the circumstances, you ask my opinion, as Attorney General, under section 32 (a) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, as to whether there is, or is not, parliamentary authority for the proposed payment.

"The auditor general states his objection in his letter to you of the 4th ultimo, as follows:—

"1. There was no legal obligation because the government never authorized the expenditure before it was made, was never even applied to for authorization, or notified that the expenditure was about to be made.

"2. There was no moral obligation. The company could have no reason to expect that it would be reimbursed any portion of the outlay, because it was made with the expectation that the benefit to the company's business would repay the outlay.

"The sole question with which I have to deal in this report is the question of law, whether under the section of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act above referred to, there is parliamentary authority for the payment.

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"The 'parliamentary authority' is the vote for 'immigration expenses.'

"I think that the government may expend this vote for 'immigration expenses' in such manner as they may think best adapted to promote immigration. The question then becomes one of policy for the government to consider, and for which the government is responsible to parliament. I see no reason why they may not, as a matter of law, grant out of the vote for immigration expenses a reward for past meritorious, useful work, or a subsidy to encourage future work, if they think such a grant or subsidy would be promotive of immigration, and I think that their action therein is subject only to their answerability to parliament.

"I am, etc.,

"O. MOWAT, M.J.

"The Secretary, Treasury Board."

This takes me down to the interview of the 2nd of August, which Your Honour describes as long and unpleasant at which you say the then Attorney General advised that "failing of sanction to certain warrants, which were warrants dealing with usual routine matters" that under and by virtue of section 41, subsections (a) and (b) of the Revenue Act, the warrants could be issued on his own recommendation. The section reads as follows:

41. No money warrant shall issue except upon the certificate of the auditor that there is parliamentary authority for the expenditure, save only in the following cases:

(a.) If upon any application for a warrant the auditor has reported that there is no parliamentary authority for issuing it that upon the written opinion of the Attorney General that there is such authority, citing it, the warrant may be issued and shall be sufficient authority to the auditor to authorize the payment out of the treasury to the amount so ordered to be expended.

(b.) If any public work or building require an immediate outlay for the repair thereof, or any other occasion arises when any expenditure not foreseen or provided for by the legislature is urgently and immediately required for the public good, then, upon the report of the Minister of Finance that there is no parliamentary provision, or that the vote is expended, or upon the report of the minister having charge of the particular service in question that the expenditure is necessary, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order a special warrant to be issued for the amount estimated to be required, and the issuance of such warrant shall be sufficient authority to the auditor to authorize the payment out of the treasury to the amount so ordered to be expended or paid.

Why were we there? Because Your Honour had refused to sign the warrants we had placed before you. Your Honour says the Attorney general was of opinion the warrants could be paid without your signature. Why did we go to you and ask you to sign them? Such an opinion was not given by the Attorney General. Is it not the very truth that we went to see you in your office at the government buildings because you had informed the Auditor General a short time before that there was no necessity for you to sign warrants for sums already voted by parliament, and that it was never done at Ottawa.

Your Honour states that you had batches of warrants sent up to you fastened together in the manner in which you had been instructed that your signature on the last sheet would cover the preceding sheets; that a large number so fastened together you inspected individually before signing the last sheet, and found to your surprise, inserted therein, in different places, six or seven warrants in blank; that you have waited for information in regard to or some inquiry about these warrants in blank, but none has ever been forthcoming.

Possibly you have not made yourself acquainted with the manner of procedure with respect to what you term warrants; they are requisitions, and the system is such that if by chance, among a large number of sheets, a blank one got in, it could be of no use, and I should hardly think it possible that Your Honour would sign a blank sheet.

These requisitions before being passed by the executive are examined and checked off by the auditor general, and they are all numbered, and the amounts where not finished on one sheet, carried forward to the next and added up. It is this final sheet that should be signed by Your Honour, but in addition all these blank requisitions are inclosed in a folder, and on this a memorandum from the Minister of Finance with a list of all the requisitions that are inclosed with the number of each, also the number of the vote under which they are paid and the amount of each.

The memorandum is signed by the president of the council and subsequently by Your Honour, and is the order in council authorizing the amount as set forth on it to be paid. No other requisitions can be paid save such as appear in this order.

The following is a copy of one of such orders:—

On a memorandum dated the 17th day of May, 1898, from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, submitting the following requisition:—

SCHEDULE A.

- 1141 II. Civil Government salaries vote No. 20, Tunstall, \$40.
- 1147 Civil Government salaries vote No. 20, Bowron, \$44.
- 1165 V. Public Institutions, No. 50, Tunstall, \$785.94.
- 1170 VII. Ad. of Justice, No. 75, Wellburn, \$175.49.

SCHEDULE C.

- 112 Advance to sub-account (Robson) \$6,000.

The committee advise approval.

President of Executive Council.

Approved 21st May.

Lieutenant Governor.

On the return of the parcel of requisitions and orders signed by Your Honour it goes to the auditor general. If any requisitions that complied with the order in council were short the auditor general would report, but seeing that they must correspond with the memorandum that accompanies them and none can be paid that do not appear on that memorandum; further that a blank requisition would be useless, I fail to see the point of Your Honour's remarks on this subject.

The allegation in general terms in, "that you continually found orders in council which you had refused to sign returned to you thrust in with orders on routine business," contains such an innuendo and suggestion as to make it obvious that Your Honour was but striving after a reason to warrant Your Honour's unparalleled course of procedure, and that you did not hesitate to seek justification therefor at the expense of the character of your ministers regardless of the facts.

I content myself by saying that in no single instance was there even a thought of, let alone an attempt at such a course as Your Honour, without definitely alleging it, would fain induce the people to infer.

In conclusion, I have only to congratulate Your Honour upon recognizing, though tardily, that your action in dismissing your ministers was as arbitrary as it was unwarranted, although I cannot congratulate Your Honour upon the attempt to cover retreat by endeavouring to fasten upon my colleagues and myself charges as untrue as they are base.

Had Your Honour succeeded in carrying out your original intention, the fiction of responsible government in British Columbia would have been at an end, and the will of the people of as little moment in affairs of state as that of subjects under an autocratic despotism.

I sincerely trust that no ill may arise from the awakening which must follow such an act and all evil consequences may be happily averted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. TURNER.

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OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1898.

The Hon. J. H. TURNER,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th October, accompanied by a memorial from yourself and other persons named therein, asking that a royal commission be appointed to inquire into certain charges made by His Honour Thomas R. McInnes, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

Your letter and the memorial will at once be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th December, 1898.

The Hon. THOMAS McINNES,
Government House, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—In October last a communication was received from the Hon. J. H. Turner, of Victoria, accompanied by a memorial signed by that gentleman and his colleagues in the late government of the province of British Columbia, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, asking that a royal commission be appointed to inquire into certain charges which, it is alleged, you have made in your official capacity reflecting on them. The letter and memorial were transferred to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Before considering what action, if any, it might be deemed proper to adopt, I have been requested to forward a copy of the memorial from Mr. Turner and his former colleagues to you for any observation or comments you might think proper to make on the statements contained in the memorial referred to.

I have, &c.,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 19th January, 1899.

The Hon. the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In compliance with your despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I yesterday forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, my reply to the charges contained in the memorial of the Hon. J. H. Turner and certain of his colleagues in the late government of this province, referred to in your said despatch.

I may add that my answer was delayed, as a reply to certain passages of the memorial could not very well be given until after a meeting of the legislature of this province.

I have, &c.,

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

VICTORIA, B. C., 18th January, 1899.

To His Excellency
The Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—By a despatch from the Honourable the Secretary of State, dated the 13th ultimo, I was informed that a memorial from Mr. J. H. Turner of this city, and his colleagues in the late government of this province, had been addressed to Your Excellency, asking that a royal commission be appointed to enquire into certain charges, which it is alleged that I made in my official capacity, reflecting upon them. The Secretary of State says: "Before considering what action, if any, it might be deemed proper to adopt, I have been requested to forward a copy of the memorial from Mr. Turner and his former colleagues to you for any observations or comments you might think proper to make on the statements contained in the memorial referred to."

I have the honour, therefore, in compliance with the above despatch, to submit to Your Excellency the following observations and comments in respect to the said memorial.

I.

The petitioners do not invoke Your Excellency's supervision in regard to the constitutionality of my action in dismissing them. They express themselves as "well satisfied to abide by the wishes of the people of the province of British Columbia, constitutionally expressed in the usual manner." (Memorial, p. 2.)

Your petitioner, Mr. Turner, has already indicated what he means by the phrase "constitutionally expressed in the usual manner," as in his letter to me of the 9th August last, appended to the memorial, he quotes with approval the language of Lord John Russell, saying the assembly "is the legitimate organ of the people, whose opinions cannot be constitutionally expressed except through their representatives in parliament." He also quotes from Todd's Parliamentary Practice in the British colonies to the effect that "parliament is the voice of the people." Since my present ministry assumed office, on the 15th August last, six by-elections have taken place for the legislative assembly of this province, with the result that five out of the six were favourable to the present administration, and of these five, four went by acclamation. And on the 5th day of January instant, the legislative assembly of this province met for the first time since the dismissal of your petitioners. A speaker was elected without a division. On the following day the first division occurred, the occasion being the second reading of a bill introduced by the Attorney General dealing with certain election petitions. The result of this division was that the government were sustained by a vote of nineteen to thirteen. The said bill subsequently went through committee and passed its third reading. Other bills introduced by the government, have since passed the assembly, and yesterday, the 17th instant, the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted without any amendment having been offered and without any division taking place. Your Excellency will therefore observe that my ministry, who assumed responsibility for my action in dismissing Mr. Turner and his colleagues, have the confidence of the legislative assembly of this province.

In view of the above facts, I submit those passages of the memorial wherein controversial points are raised as to the constitutionality of my action, are, for the purposes of the memorial, clearly removed from discussion by the petitioner's statement, and are therefore irrelevant and call for no reply.

II.

Your Excellency will observe that your petitioners confine their complaint to:—

"The conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of a personal character, in regard to which ordinary constitutional methods available in the province afford no adequate

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means for fully vindicating the personal honour of your petitioners, which has been impugned by the Lieutenant Governor." (Memorial, p. 2).

Your petitioners thereupon quote two passages from Todd's Parliamentary Practice in the British colonies, the first irrelevant for the purpose of the memorial, because bearing only on the constitutional aspect of the dismissal, the second equally irrelevant, but which I here quote, as it is made the basis of one of the charges which follow.

"Upon a change of ministry it is essential that the gentlemen who may be invited by the Governor to form a new administration shall unreservedly be informed by him of the circumstances which led to the resignation or dismissal of their predecessors in office, and that they shall be willing to accept the entire responsibility to the local parliament for any acts of the Governor which has been instrumental in occasioning the resignation of, or effecting the dismissal of the outgoing ministry. For it is an undoubted principle of English law that no prerogative of the Crown can be constitutionally exercised unless some minister of state is ready to assume the responsibility for the same."

On this your petitioners base their first charge as follows:—

"Your petitioners charge that the Lieutenant Governor did not observe that candour due to his ministry, but was guilty of misrepresenting the reasons which induced him to summarily and suddenly request the resignation of your petitioners." (Memorial p. 3.)

My reply to this charge is:—

1. This charge, if true, could be made only by my ministry, and not by your petitioners.

2. It is not true, for I did unreservedly inform the gentlemen invited to form a new administration of the circumstances which led to the dismissal of their predecessors in office, detailing them as they are detailed in the letter of the 15th August last to Mr. Turner, appended to the memorial, and the gentlemen so invited to form a new administration were "willing to accept the entire responsibility to the local parliament," for my action which was "instrumental in effecting the dismissal of the outgoing ministry," and I did observe that candour due my ministry, and was not guilty of misrepresenting the reasons which induced me to "summarily and suddenly request the resignation of your petitioners," and not only to my ministry, but to the gentlemen who first undertook the formation of a ministry after the dismissal of your petitioners. In proof of this I here quote from an interview with Mr. Robert Beaven, published in the *Victoria Times* of the 15th August last.

"Asked this morning if he could tell the public the circumstances leading up to his undertaking the task of forming an administration the Hon. Robert Beaven replied as follows:—

Yes, I can. A week ago I received the following letter from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor (here follows the letter of the 8th August last from myself to Mr. Beaven, appended to the memorial.) I at once made an appointment to meet His Honour, and did so. It transpired that the action which resulted in the dismissal of the Turner government was of a cumulative character and that other circumstances than those referred to in His Honour's letter, more immediately connected with ministerial advice and conduct brought about a different condition of affairs, and that the delay which must have occurred from calling a session might result in great injury. This feature of the case is one upon which the press and general public are entirely in the dark. I understand that it is considered contrary to official etiquette to make known the full details at the present time. I can say this much, that in one instance alone, had the Lieutenant Governor accepted Mr. Attorney General Ebert's advice, and his construction of the Revenue Act, as explained to me by His Honour, an important check which the Constitution Act places on the payment of money out of the treasury would be a dead letter, and the power of the members of the government of the day over the money in the treasury would be practically unlimited. This is a power which the best of governments to my mind should not possess, and which the Constitution Act expressly prohibits. It was very evident that the relations between the Lieutenant Governor and the Turner administration were of a char-

acter that could not have continued. The circumstances connected with the ministerial action and advice as disclosed by the correspondence, and as related by His Honour to me, brought me to consider that prompt action was essential, and that it became a duty to endeavour if possible to assist in averting a crisis in provincial affairs."

But if, by the above charge, your petitioners mean that I did not observe candour due to them, and that I was guilty of misrepresenting to them the reasons which induced me to "summarily and suddenly" request their resignation, then:—

1. I submit that a Lieutenant Governor is under no constitutional obligation to give all or any of his reasons for a dismissal to an outgoing ministry, but only to an incoming ministry prepared, if called upon, to state and defend such reasons in parliament.

2. The differences between your petitioners and myself in regard to redistribution, parliamentary support, signing of special warrants, extension of election days in Cassiar district, and issuance of warrants on the recommendation of the Attorney General were all discussed nevertheless, and discussed unreservedly on my part, at interviews mentioned in my letter of the 15th of August last, to Mr. Turner, appended to the memorial. In the matter of the blank warrants only I did not request an interview with your petitioners, but having cut them out from among those with which they were sent to me, I awaited an inquiry. No inquiry, however, was made. Your petitioners say that had I requested an explanation respecting the blank warrants "it could have been promptly and satisfactorily given." Mr. Turner in his letter to me of the 26th August, appended to the memorial, suggests rather than gives the explanation as follows:—

Possibly you have not made yourself acquainted with the manner of procedure with respect to what you term warrants; they are requisitions, and the system is such that if by chance, among a large number of sheets, a blank one got in, it could be of no use.

I am ready to take this explanation that it was a matter of accident, only observing that it was seven, and not one, that got in by chance, that these seven were inserted in different places, and in no respect differed from the other sheets, except that the spaces for filling in amounts were blank. In view of concurrent circumstances, and not knowing that it was a mistake, I preferred to await an inquiry, or explanation, rather than to suggest an improper motive by asking for an interview in regard to them.

3. This brings me to the other charge, which is as follows:—

Your petitioners charge that the Lieutenant Governor made and published false statements respecting the conduct and character of your petitioners.

In support of this Your Excellency is referred to the correspondence appended to the memorial, which is the correspondence forwarded with my report to Your Excellency on the 19th August last and published in the Official Gazette of this province, of the 26th August last, together with an additional letter addressed by Mr. Turner to myself also dated the 26th August last.

In answer to this charge I submit:—

1st. It is too vague to be definitely answered, and it is too vague "to draw Your Excellency's attention to the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of a personal character." In such a serious matter as invoking Your Excellency's supervision in regard to conduct of mine of a personal character, I submit that the memorial should have definitely and unequivocally stated what the false statements were which it is alleged that I made and published concerning the conduct and character of your petitioners, as well as when and where they were made and published. I shall deal with this charge, however, as definitely as its vagueness will permit.

2nd. This charge is contained in a petition purporting to be the petition of John Herbert Turner of the city of Victoria, &c., James Baker, of Cranbrook, &c., Charles Edward Pooley and David MacEwen Eberts, of the said city of Victoria. But it is not the petition of the said James Baker, inasmuch as he has not signed it, and so he is improperly made a party to it, without any apparent authority from him-self, and in this respect is in no different position from Mr. George B. Martin, also a member of

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my late ministry, who has neither signed nor joined in the memorial, and the said Charles Edward Pooley is no proper party to the memorial inasmuch as he is in no part of the said correspondence, upon which this charge is based, mentioned or referred to, nor was he present at any of the interviews mentioned in the said correspondence, and so cannot possibly be, within the purview of the memorial, one concerning whose conduct and character I have made and published false statements.

3rd. Such charges as are contained in the said correspondence are there made officially to your petitioner, Mr. Turner, respecting the official conduct of himself and the colleagues therein mentioned. And the said correspondence was subsequently, on the advice of my present ministry, officially published. This I submit can in no sense be construed into "conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of a personal character," nor was this in any sense a personal publication by me of the alleged false statements; the publication was an official act "covered by ministerial responsibility," to use the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, quoted by your petitioners.

4th. The alleged false statements respecting the conduct and character of your petitioners are contained, if at all, in the letter of the 15th August last from myself to Mr. Turner, appended to the memorial. Now, I submit to Your Excellency that nowhere in this letter is there any statement "impugning the personal honour" of your petitioners, or concerning their personal conduct or character. Although it is notorious that certain members of my late ministry, your petitioners, were attacked in the press of Canada and Great Britain for the alleged use of their official positions in furtherance of private enterprises of a speculative character, yet neither in my interviews had with them, nor in official correspondence, nor otherwise, did I advert to it, or make any statements concerning this; nor concerning the fact that one of the members of my late ministry, one of your petitioners, acted as legal counsel to a railway corporation in this province in suits adverse to the government of which he was a member; nor concerning any other phase of the conduct or character of your petitioners of a personal nature. But I admit that my said letter of the 15th August last does contain statements reflecting on the official conduct of Mr. Turner and Mr. Eberts. Your Excellency will observe that my written communication with Mr. Turner, prior to said letter of the 15th August, make no mention of complaints on my part as to the official conduct of himself and colleagues, but Mr. Turner's letter to me in reply, dated 26th August last, and appended to the memorial, clearly shows that every phase of their official conduct, of which complaint is made in my letter of 15th August, was discussed at official interviews between us, either alone or in conjunction with some of his colleagues, with the exception of the matter of the blank warrants, and in two cases only is there any substantial variation as to the purport of the interviews. I here quote the first case:—

Lieutenant Governor to Mr. Turner, 15th August, 1898.

During several interviews with you I informed you that while I had every respect for yourself personally, I had little or no confidence in some of your colleagues, and this, together with the verdict of the electorate on the 9th July last made it impossible for me to unreservedly accept the recommendations of the Executive Council.

Mr. Turner to Lieutenant Governor, 26th August, 1898.

Your Honour may have entertained a thought of that kind, but during all my interviews Your Honour most carefully concealed the fact. Upon one occasion Your Honour did say that one or two of my colleagues were not popular, but certainly never did Your Honour state that you had not confidence in them. Your Honour states that this, coupled with the vote of the 9th July, made it impossible for you to unreservedly accept the recommendations of the Executive Council. For the first time I have learned, and from a representative of the Crown, that a sound, sufficient reason for the existence of a lack of confidence by a representative of the Crown in an Executive Council may be that some of its members are not popular.

Even these statements agree in this, that there was, at an official interview with my chief adviser, a discussion respecting "one or two" of his colleagues. I reaffirm that it was concerning the confidence I felt in them, that is as advisers, and not con-

cerning their popularity. But I submit to Your Excellency that to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the intrinsic probability of that discussion having turned on my want of confidence in, or on the popularity of, one or two of Mr. Turner's colleagues would be futile.

The other case of conflicting statements is the only serious one and is the only case respecting which the memorial makes anything like a distinct or specific charge. It is that of the Attorney General, Mr. Eberts, having informed me that in certain cases, by virtue of a section of the Revenue Act (sec. 41), he could have a warrant issued for the expenditure of money, without my signature. Referring to this, your petitioners, after quoting that part of my said letter of the 15th August dealing therewith, say at the close of the memorial:—

Your petitioners charge that the latter statement is maliciously false.

Your petitioners, John Herbert Turner, David MacEwen Eberts and James Baker (the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary referred to), deny that on the 2nd August, or at any time they, or any of them, informed the Lieutenant Governor that, failing his sanction the Attorney General could have the warrant issued on the Attorney General's recommendation without his signature. And your petitioner, David MacEwen Eberts (the Attorney General referred to), denies that in reading the section of the Act he intimated to the Lieutenant Governor so monstrous a proposition.

Your petitioners indignantly repudiate the dishonourable insinuations contained in the paragraph above quoted,

The public press in British Columbia, from such a statement, very properly infer that for the dishonourable conduct suggested in this paragraph your petitioners were dismissed from office; whereas, as your petitioners have shown, no such reason was given or insinuated either when they were requested to resign, or when Mr. Beaven or Mr. Semlin were invited to form a cabinet.

I would first ask Your Excellency to observe, as points of agreement, disclosed by the above and by the said correspondence, that there was the interview of the 2nd August; that your petitioners had previously endeavoured to obtain my signature to a special warrant for \$15,000 to be expended in Cassiar district, prior to the elections there; that the subject matter of the said interview was the issuance of the said special warrant; that at the interview I again refused to sign the warrant; and that the Attorney General, Mr. Eberts, then read me a section of the Revenue Act, containing the following:

If upon any application for a warrant the auditor has reported that there is no parliamentary authority for issuing it, then upon the written opinion of the Attorney General that there is such authority, citing it, the warrant may be issued, and shall be sufficient authority to the auditor to authorize the payment out of the treasury to the amount so ordered to be expended.

Mr. Eberts "denies that in reading the section of the Act he intimated to the Lieutenant Governor so monstrous a proposition." But why did Mr. Eberts read me that section, as he admits he did, at that interview and under the circumstances stated?

And I would further point out to Your Excellency that to one not learned in the law and not recollecting certain sections of the Constitution Act of this province, such a section very readily conveys the meaning, *prima facie*, that the Attorney General has a power over the treasury in certain cases, and that his written opinion may be sufficient authority for the issuance of a warrant, and "shall be sufficient authority to the auditor to authorize the payment of the treasury to the amount ordered to be expended."

And so I understood Mr. Eberts' construction of the said section. Your petitioners say:—

"No such reason was given or insinuated either when they were requested to resign, or when Mr. Beaven or Mr. Semlin were invited to form a cabinet."

This is not true, as Your Excellency will observe by the above quoted interview with Mr. Beaven, published in the *Victoria Times* of 15th August last, wherein Mr. Beaven says that a week prior to this, upon his waiting upon me in response to my letter of the 8th August last, the above circumstances were related to him by me. And in respect to the allegation of malice on my part, I wish to observe that so far

Dismissal of Turner Administration.

was I from wishing to publish charges reflecting on my late ministry, even of an official character, that I refrained from inserting in official correspondence the complaints I had against them, although they had formed the subject of interviews between us and, as shown by the published statement of Mr. Beaven, they had been related to gentlemen undertaking the formation of a new administration. But the nature of Mr. Turner's letter to me of the 9th August, appended to the memorial, the insinuations therein contained that I was concerned in an intrigue to secure the entrance of a relative into his cabinet, that negotiations for that purpose were still in progress, and that I had better reconsider the letter asking for the resignation of himself and colleagues, left me, I considered, no alternative, in justice to myself, but to give a detailed official statement of the complaints I had against the conduct of your petitioners. And I submit to Your Excellency finally that the memorial contains no specific charge, nor does it cite facts in support of any charge, sufficient to warrant the issuance of a Royal Commission of inquiry as asked for by your petitioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROTOCOL No. LXIII

(99)

Of the Joint High Commission, Washington, respecting the Boundary between Alaska and Canada.

WASHINGTON, 18th February, 1899.

The Joint High Commission assembled pursuant to adjournment at the Conference rooms, at 10 o'clock, a.m., all the members being present except Lord Herschell and Hon. John W. Foster, who were detained by illness, and Sir Richard Cartwright.

The protocol of last meeting was read and approved.

The question of the boundary between Alaska and Canada was again taken up for discussion.

The British Commissioners represented that the Commission having been unable to agree on that question, it should be referred to arbitration. They therefore made the following proposition as a basis to be proceeded upon in framing a treaty.

Article I.—An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada within the limits defined in Article III.

Article II.—The tribunal shall consist of three jurists of repute, one on the part of Great Britain, nominated by the members for the time being of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, one on the part of the United States, nominated by the President, and of a third jurist to be selected by the two persons so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty to be selected by

In the case of death, absence or incapacity to serve of either of the two arbitrators nominated as aforesaid, or in the event of either of such arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another jurist of repute shall be forthwith substituted in his place. If such vacancy shall occur in the case of the arbitrator nominated by Great Britain, the substitute shall be appointed by the members for the time being of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. If such vacancy shall occur in the case of the arbitrator nominated by the United States, he shall be appointed by the President. In case of death, absence or incapacity to serve of the third arbitrator selected as aforesaid, or in the event of such arbitrator omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another jurist of repute shall be forthwith substituted in his place, who shall be selected by the two other arbitrators, or in the event of their failure to agree within one month of such vacancy occurring, by

Article III.—The tribunal shall determine and delineate on suitable maps, the boundary line between the territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island to Mount St. Elias, in accordance with the treaty between Russia and Great Britain of 23rd February, 1825.

Article IV.—In deciding the matters submitted, the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules

to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

RULES.

(a.) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

(b.) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever valid according to international law, and on any principles of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rule.

(c.) In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party shall be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require :—

Article V.—The arbitrators shall meet at within sixty days after the delivery of the printed arguments mentioned in Article VIII., and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the matters submitted to them as herein provided on the parts of the governments of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, respectively

Provided always that the arbitrators may, if they shall think fit, hold their meetings, or any of them, at any other place or places which they may determine.

All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final decision, shall be determined by a majority of all the arbitrators.

Each of the high contracting parties shall name one person as its agent to attend the tribunal and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the tribunal.

Article VI.—The printed case of each of the two parties accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the appointment of the members of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding _____ months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article VII.—Within _____ months after the delivery on both sides of the printed case, either party may in like manner deliver in duplicate, to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence as presented by the other party.

If in the case submitted to the arbitrators either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance notice thereof within thirty days after the delivery of the case, and the original or copy so requested shall be delivered as soon as may be and within a period not exceeding forty days after the receipt of notice.

Article VIII.—It shall be the duty of the agent of each party within _____ months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his government relies.

Boundary between Alaska and Canada.

The arbitrators may, if they desire any further elucidation with regard to any point, require oral argument by counsel upon it, or a written or printed statement or argument, but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or by written or printed statement or argument, as the case may be.

Article IX.—The arbitrators may, for any cause deemed by them sufficient, enlarge the periods fixed by Articles VI, VII, and VIII, or any of them, by the allowance of thirty days additional.

Article X.—The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the arguments on both sides.

It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The decision shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of the United States of America for his government.

Article XI.—The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them. They may also employ any scientific experts whose assistance they may deem necessary for the discharge of the duty entrusted to them.

Article XII.—Each government shall pay its own agent, and provide for the remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the arbitrators appointed on its behalf, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moities.

Article XIII.—The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration as a full, perfect and final settlement of all questions referred to the arbitrators.

The Commissioners of the United States announced that they accepted the proposals made as the basis of adjustment, but desired an amendment in relation to the arbitral tribunal and a modification of rule "C" to make it conform to the present local conditions in Alaska.

They then presented the project of articles as modified, which was as follows:—

Article I.—An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada within the limits defined in the following Article III.

Article II.—The tribunal shall consist of six impartial jurists of repute, three on the part of Great Britain, nominated by the members for the time being of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and three on the part of the United States, nominated by the President.

In the case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of either of the arbitrators, nominated as aforesaid, or in the event of either of such arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another impartial jurist of repute shall be forthwith nominated in his place by the same authority which appointed his predecessor.

Article III.—The tribunal shall determine and if practicable delineate on suitable maps the boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island to Mount St. Elias in accordance with the treaty between Russia and Great Britain, dated February 28-16, 1825, and the Treaty of Cession from Russia to the United States, dated 30th March, 1867, or as the same shall be established by said tribunal under the rules hereinafter provided.

Article IV.—Before deciding the matters submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all geographical, historical and other facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

RULES.

(a.) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

(b.) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever valid according to international law, and on any principles of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rule.

(c.) In considering the "coast" referred to in said treaties mentioned in Article III, it is understood that the coast of the continent is intended. In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party shall be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such erect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require: and all towns and settlements on tide water, settled under the authority of the United States and under the jurisdiction of the United States at the date of this treaty, shall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

Article V.—The arbitrators shall meet at _____ within sixty days after the delivery of the printed arguments mentioned in Article VIII, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the matters submitted to them as herein provided on the parts of the governments of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America respectively.

Provided always that the arbitrators may, if they shall think fit, hold their meetings, or any of them, at any other place or places which they may determine.

All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final decision, shall be determined by a majority of all the arbitrators.

Each of the high contracting parties shall name one person as its agent to attend the tribunal and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the tribunal.

Article VI.—The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, as soon as may be after the appointment of the members of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding _____ months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article VII.—Within _____ months after the delivery on both sides of the printed case, either party may in like manner deliver in duplicate, to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence as presented by the other party.

If in the case submitted to the arbitrators either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance notice thereof within thirty days after the

Boundary between Alaska and Canada.

delivery of the case, and the original or copy so requested shall be delivered as soon as may be and within a period not exceeding forty days after the receipt of notice.

Article VIII.—It shall be the duty of the agent of each party within months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, a printed statement or argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies. The other party may submit reply thereto.

The arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point require oral argument by council upon it, or a written or printed statement or argument, but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or by written or printed statement or argument, as the case may be.

Article IX.—The arbitrators may, for any cause deemed by them sufficient, enlarge the period fixed by Articles VI, VII, and VIII, or any of them, by the allowance of thirty days additional.

Article X.—The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the arguments on both sides.

It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The decision shall be in duplicate, one copy thereof shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of the United States of America for his Government.

Article XI.—The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them. They may also employ any scientific experts whose assistance they may deem necessary for the discharge of the duty entrusted to them.

Article XII.—Each Government shall pay its own agent and provide for the remuneration of the counsel (if any) employed by it, and of the arbitrators appointed on its behalf, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

Article XIII.—The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration as a full, perfect and final settlement of all questions referred to the arbitrators.

A recess of the Joint High Commission was then taken until three o'clock p.m. Upon re-assembling the British Commissioners stated that they were absolutely unable to accept the modification to their proposition suggested by the American Commissioners, and gave the reason of their dissent as follows:—

The British Commissioners, having considered the amendments suggested to their proposal of yesterday for a reference to arbitration of the Alaska-Canadian boundary line by the United States Commissioners, regret that they are unable to agree to the same for the following reasons:—

1. Because the suggested amendment to Article II does not provide a tribunal which would necessarily, and in the possible event of differences of opinion, finally dispose of the question.

On the 11th of February, the British Commissioners submitted that, in their opinion, "such provision can only be made in the terms of the protocol (in default of agreement as to the boundary) by an agreement for some steps to be taken which will, if taken, necessarily result in a delimitation of the whole boundary." They adhere most strongly to this opinion, and cannot depart from it.

2. Because the suggestion in sub-section C, of Article IV, that "all towns or settlements on tide-water, settled under the authority of the United States and under

the jurisdiction of the United States at the date of this treaty, shall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States," is a marked and important departure from the rules of the Venezuela boundary reference, which provided that all equities arising from possession or other facts alleged by either of the parties to the reference, should be left for the consideration and determination of the arbitration, and be given by them such weight as reason, justice and the principles of international law and the equities of the case should require. The words added by the United States Commissioners claim that an effect should be given to their occupation of land in British territory, which justice, reason and the equities of the case do not require.

The British Commissioners further object to the declaration added to the first part of rule (C), as follows :—

"In considering the 'coast' referred to in said treaties mentioned in Article III, it is understood that the coast of the continent is intended."

While it was probably only intended by this clause that the line should be drawn upon the continent, the language used is open to misconstruction.

Holding these views, the British Commissioners are of the opinion that no useful end will be served by further pressing, at the present time, the negotiations, and must refer the matter to their Government.

In the exchange of views in respect to the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, which followed this communication, inquiry was made by the United States Commissioners whether the British Commissioners had considered the question of selecting an umpire from the American continents.

To this it was replied that they had considered it and thought it most objectionable in view of the policy long maintained and recently re-asserted by the Government of the United States towards the other countries on the said continents. The selection of an umpire by any such nation would not in their opinion offer the guarantee of impartiality which is the first qualification requisite for the discharge of the duties entrusted to him.

In view of the reference of the subject to their Government, as announced by the British Commissioners, the Commissioners of the United States regarded it unnecessary to make any further observations upon the subject of the Alaskan boundary.

They then proposed that the Joint High Commission should proceed to a determination of the remaining subjects of difference named in the original protocol. They regarded it as unwise to further defer the adjustments so nearly concluded after full consideration. Several subjects were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. If, then, all differences except one could now be adjusted, would it not be a most commendable advance in neighbourly friendship? Could not our respective governments be trusted to settle the principal remaining difference by direct negotiations?

The United States Commissioners further regretted the suspension for any long time of the negotiations in view of the progress already made in solving the differences.

They therefore urged that the Joint High Commission should advance to a conclusion their negotiations upon the remaining subjects as early as possible.

The British Commissioners replied that all such questions should be deferred until the boundary question had been disposed of, either by agreement or reference to arbitration. The manner in which they would be prepared to adjust some of the other important matters under consideration, must depend in their view upon whether it is possible to arrive at a settlement of all the questions which might at any time occasion acute controversy and even conflict.

The Joint High Commission thereupon adjourned until Monday, 20th February at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS

(103c, e, f and h.)

Of Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the Government; in answer to an Address of the Senate, dated 28th April, 1899, and compiled from Sessional Papers Nos. 103c, 103e, 103f, 103h, presented to the Senate during the Session of 1899.

Name, Residence and Designation of each Commissioner.	Location of Inquiry.	Date of Commission or Appointment.	Subject Matter of Commission.	Official's Name.	Official Position and Location.	Report of Commissioner.	No. of Days Occupied.	Per Diem Allowance of Commissioner.	Total Paid Commissioner.	No. of Witnesses.	Total Paid Witnesses and others.	No. of Bailiffs and Constables.	New Officials Appointed.
								\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		
<i>Railways and Canals Department.</i>													
* H. James Palmer, Stipendiary Magistrate	Cape Traverse and Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Feb. 4, 1897	Charges of active partisanship.	Edward Crosby George R. Bagnall H. W. Anderson	Station Agent, Cape Traverse Clerk in office of Superintendent, P.E.I. Railway. Mechanical Foreman, P.E.I. Railway	Charges proved. " "	1 4 2		36 00	{ 8 9 13			
<i>Post Office Department.</i>													
C. J. Seager, Police Magistrate, Goderich, Ont.	Niagara Falls, Ont.		Active partisanship	Hector Simpson	Railway Mail Clerk.	Charges not proved.	§		144 60				
M. O'Gara, Barrister, Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Sept. 30, 1897	Various charges	P. B. Dunn	Clerk, Supt.'s Office, Railway Mail Service.	Not proved.	§		237 00	33			
Henry Aylmer, Sherbrooke, Que.	Magog, Que.	Nov. 30, 1897	Active political partisanship.	Wm. Peters	Mail Clerk.	"	4		98 60	9			
Hon. Judge Senkler, Kingston.	Kingston, Ont.	May 25, —	Insubordination and misconduct.	J. E. Hopkirk	Clerk in Post Office Inspector's Office.	"	§		110 00				
E. H. McAlpine, Barrister, St. John, N.B.	St. John, N.B.	Jan. —, 1898	Active political partisanship.	R. J. Wilkins	Railway Mail Clerk.	Proved	§		148 50				
<i>Inland Revenue Department.</i>													
W. McDiarmid, Barrister, Lucan, Ont.	Ailsa Craig, Ont.	Sept. 9, 1898	Active and offensive partisanship	Daniel Coughlin	Assistant Inspector, Weights and Measures	Not proved	2	10 00	49 85	14			
J. E. Bedard, Advocate, Quebec.	Quebec	May 6, 1897	"	John Sexton	Excise Officer	"	4	10 00	72 77	10			
Jean Prévost, Advocate, St. Jérôme, Que.	St. Jérôme and Ste. Thérèse.	June 24, 1897	"	F. X. Chabot David Desroches	Sub-collector, Weights and Measures. Collector, Inland Revenue	Charges proved.	5 3	10 00	94 73 267 50	14 13	25 00	14	
<i>Yukon Territory.</i>													
William Ogilvie, Dawson City, Y.T.	Dawson City	Oct. 7, 1898	Mismanagement and corruption of office.	Thomas Fawcett	Gold Commissioner	Not proved	10	10 00	Nil.	47			
<i>Indian Affairs.</i>													
Horace Harvey	Calgary, Blackfoot Reserve	Feb. 3, 1897	Supplying diseased beef	W. M. Baker	Acting Agent, Blackfoot Reserve	Charge not proved	§		6 40				
† Hugh O'Leary, Q.C., Barrister.	Atherley, Ont.	Dec. 1, 1896	Maladministration of office and political partisanship.	D. J. McPhee	Indian Agent				204 90				
Chas. A. Lebel, Restigouche, Que.	Restigouche, Que.	July 13, 1898	Political partisanship.	Dr. J. A. Venner	Indian Agent and Medical Attendant.	Charge proved.	12	10 00	221 10	6			
W. J. Chisholm	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	June 8, 1898	Drunkness and harsh treatment of Indians. Drunk and disorderly.	W. J. O'Donnell H. Keith Rupert Pratt	Farm Instructor, Carlton Agency Indian Agent Interpreter	Dismissed Not proved "	§	Nil.	5 90				
J. A. Macrae, Inspector of Indian Agencies	Richibucto, N.B.	Mar. 23, 1898	General incapacity.	W. D. Carter	Indian Agent, Richibucto, N.B.	Charge not proved	5		113 94	17			
"	Southampton, Ont.	Nov. 19, 1896	Abuse of office during election, 1896.	John Crove	" Saugeen	Charges proved.			58 70	22			
Geo. L. Chitty, Timber Inspector.	Parry Sound, Ont.	April 15, 1897	Irregularities in office	Thomas Walton	"	Dismissed	§		58 62				
T. P. Wadsworth, Inspector, Indian Agencies	Saddle Lake, N.W.T.	May 5, 1897	Drunkness.	John Ross	" Saddle Lake.	"	§		No return.				
Hon. D. Laird, Indian Commissioner	Middlechurch School	Jan. 19 & 26, 1899	Improper conduct.	Rev. J. H. Fairlie	Principal, Rupert's Land Industrial School.	"	4		31 90	29			J. G. Dagg.
E. McColl, Inspector, Indian Agencies	Berens River, Man.	Feb. 22, 1897	Immorality	Angus Mackay	Indian Agent, Berens River	No definite information.							
J. B. Brosseau	Pierreville, Que.		Improper conduct.	W. C. Boucher		Tendered resignation before trial and dismissed.							
<i>Regina Jail.</i>													
T. C. Johnstone, Regina, N.W.T.	Regina, N.W.T.	Jan. 26, 1897	Malfeasance in office	T. B. Bennet	Jail Official, Regina	Charges proved.	§		137 55				J. McDougall.
"	"	" 26, 1897	"	James McKee	"	"							
F. C. Wade, Barrister, Winnipeg	Stony Mountain, Man.	Feb. 9, 1899	Offensive partisanship.	Officials in general	Chaplain and Guards	† Charges proved in one case only.	§		1,108 75				Rev. F. M. Finn, Protestant Chaplain.

* Omitted from tabulated statement of 1898. † No action taken on report. ‡ Rev. Mr. Fairlie, dismissed. § Number of days not given.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS, &c.—Continued.

Name of Commissioner.	Names of Employees.	Amount of Remuneration paid each Commissioner since 9th April, 1897.	Travelling expenses and incidentals additional.	Names of Employees removed.	Age.	Office.	Salary.	Grounds of removal.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity granted.	Names of Successors appointed.	Age.	Office.	Salary.	Remarks.	
		\$	\$ cts.				\$		\$				\$		
E. J. Meredith..	Sundry persons, Kingston Penitentiary Investigation.	1,060	238 05	Wm. Sullivan... 61 Dr. Strange.... 71		Dep'y Warden Surgeon.....	1,500 1,800	In accordance with Commissioner's report.	468	D. O'Leary..... 46 Dr. D. Phelan.... 45		Deputy Warden. Surgeon.....	1,500 1,800	This Report was laid before the House last Session and was printed.	
James Noxon....	" " "	3,730	1,006 89	P. O'Donnell... 61 N. P. Wood.... 57 Jas. Devlin.... 47 J. Weir..... 47		Storekeeper... Asst. Storek'pr Engineer... Steward.....	1,000 600 1,300 900		T. W. Bowie..... 58 T. A. Keenan.... 35 W. H. Derry.... 52 C. H. Martin.... 41		Storekeeper.... Asst. Storekeep'r Engineer... Steward.....	700 600 1,000 700			
O. K. Fraser....	Sundry persons, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.	3,240	904 00	T. Ouimet..... 53 M. H. Gaudet... 66 R. O. Labelle... 53 E. Trudeau.... 27 N. Plouffe.... 48 E. Prévost.... 48 G. Monette.... 38 J. Desloges... 34 J. Leblanc.... 50		Warden..... Surgeon! Clerk of Works Asst. Engineer Keeper..... "..... Guard..... "..... Teamster.....	2,800 1,400 1,000 500 530 600 500 500 400		308	J. A. Duchesneau. 67 L. A. Fortier.... 64 G. A. Pratt..... E. Leclair..... 29 D. Ouimet..... 37 C. Desjardins... 28 D. Cuson..... 24 L. Gagnon..... 45 E. Marin..... 42		Warden..... Surgeon..... Ch. Trade Inst'r. Asst. Engineer.. Guard..... "..... "..... "..... ".....	2,000 1,500 1,000 500 500 500 500 500		This Report will appear in Report of Minister of Justice, 1898, and will also be printed by Order of the House of Commons.
D. A. Lafortune..	" " "	2,340	39 75												
E. M. Bill.....	Sundry persons, Dorchester Penitentiary Investigation.													This Investigation is still in progress.	
Chas. Murphy....	James Devlin. . . .	650	216 29	Jas. Devlin was dismissed from office on report of other Commissioners.						W. H. Derry (as above).	52	Engineer.....		Copy of Report herewith, at pp. 295-318 of Report of Minister of Justice, 1898.	
Judge McGuire..	Sheriff Hughes.....	20	8 14	O. E. Hughes...			500			G. Neelson.....		Sheriff.....	500		

These Reports will be found in the Annual Report of the Minister of Justice for the year 1898.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT A.—Return, in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned, called for by an Address of the Senate of the 28th April, 1899.

Name of each Commissioner appointed by Order in Council or otherwise, since 9th April, 1897, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the Government whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship, or of any misconduct whatever.	The amount paid to each Commissioner since 9th of April, 1897, in fees, per diem allowance, travelling expenses and incidentals of all kinds.	Remarks.
*E. W. Burley	\$ cts. 150 00	Allowance for expenses.
Wm. Ogilvie.....	Nil.	

* Report not yet furnished.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS, &c.—Continued.

STATEMENT B.—Return, in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned, called for by an Address of the Senate of the 28th April, 1899.

Name, Age, Office and Salary of each Employee in the Inside or Outside Service of the Government, whether temporary or permanent, who, since 9th April, 1897, has been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, whether on a report of a Commissioner or otherwise.				Reason for Retirement, &c.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity granted.	Name, Age, Office, Salary or Remuneration of any and every Person appointed in the place of, or as a consequence of, every such removal.			
Name.	Age.	Office.	Salary.			Name.	Age.	Office.	Salary or Remuneration.
			\$ cts.		Gratuity.				\$ cts.
W. R. Rowan	29	Clerk, Land Board Office, Winnipeg	650 00	Abolition of Land Board Office.	212 50				
Mrs. K. Guilmette	49	" " " "	400 00	" " " "	166 66				
Miss F. Sutherland	25	" " " "	400 00	" " " "	166 66				
K. Graburn	60	" " " "	1,095 00	" " " "	273 75				
Miss G. E. Turnock	28	" " " "	480 00	" " " "	200 00				
Mrs. M. R. Scott	41	" " " "	500 00	" " " "	250 00				
J. Haslam Green	40	" " " "	600 00	" " " "	150 00				
Ransom Dolbear	47	" " " "	1,095 00	" " " "	273 75				
Mrs. Livingstone	52	" " " "	500 00	" " " "	208 33				
M. O. R. Jarvis	41	Clerk, Dom. Lands Office, Minnedosa	800 00	Economy	200 00				
W. T. Jones	43	Forest Ranger, Winnipeg	700 00	" " " "					
H. S. Sherwood	42	Clerk, Dom. Lds. Office, Westaskewin	800 00	Abolition of office.	300 00				
J. Grant Mackay	68	Registration Office, Calgary	730 00	Economy	182 50				
A. J. Baker	76	Dominion Lands Office, Brandon	540 00	Efficiency	135 00	James Paisley	55	Clerk, Dominion Lands Office, Brandon	900 00
H. C. M. Ridley	43	" " Kamloops	720 00	Economy	180 00				
C. W. Peterson	29	Clerk, Supt. Mines Office, Calgary	1,000 00	" " " "	200 00				
William Laurie	41	" Registration Office, Regina	800 00	" " " "	200 00	J. Kelso Hunter		Clerk, Registration Office, Regina	600 00
John Dobbin	60	" Dom. Lands " "	800 00	" " " "					
T. B. Ferguson	49	" " Calgary	1,200 00	" " " "	300 00				
P. N. Barker	54	Inspector, Land Titles Offices	2,000 00	Efficiency and economy	1,000 00	H. W. Newlands	35	Insp'r, Land Titles Offices, and Registrar, Regina	2,000 00
G. A. Montgomery	72	Registrar, Regina	1,600 00	" " " "	400 00				
A. T. Abbey	45	Clerk, Registration Office, Regina	800 00	" " " "	200 00	Malcolm McKenzie	36	Clerk, Registration Office, Regina	800 00
G. W. R. Almon	37	" Dom. Lds. Office, Edmonton	1,000 00	" " " "	250 00				
* Robert Gunne	75	Agent, Dom. Lds., Yorkton	900 00	Economy	225 00	J. M. Sutherland	41	Transferred from Winnipeg Office to take charge of agency.	1,200 00
E. Brokovski	59	" " Battleford	1,200 00	" " " "	300 00	R. F. Chisholm	Unknown	Agent, Dominion Lands, Battleford	500 00
C. E. Phipps	55	Clerk " Regina	600 00	" " " "	100 00	Miss A. Telfer	27	Clerk " Regina	360 00
Chas. W. Homer	29	" " New Westminster	900 00	" " " "	225 00				
George J. Cox	41	Homestead Inspector, Winnipeg	1,200 00	Political partisanship					
W. S. Cottingham	54	Clerk, Dom. Lands Office, Brandon	1,000 00	" " " "					
T. S. Higginson	59	Crown Timber Ag't, N. Westminster	1,650 00	Resigned as result of investigation into affairs of his office.		James Leamy	52	Crown Timber Agent, New Westminster	1,500 00
† George A. Stewart	67	Supt., Rocky Mt. Park, Banff	1,200 00	Efficiency and economy	300 00	Howard Douglas		Superintendent of Rocky Mountain Park, Banff	1,200 00
Michael Fee	45	Forest Ranger, Winnipeg	700 00	Now caretaker, Post Office.					
Louis Schmidt	53	Asst. Agent, Prince Albert	1,095 00	Neglect of duty					
John Walker	38	Caretaker, Cave and Basin, Banff	720 00	Efficiency					
John Dyke	48	Govt. Immigr'n Agt., Liverpool, Eng.	3,200 00	" and economy	3,200 00	D. D. Galletly	Unknown	Caretaker, Cave and Basin, Banff	720 00
Thos. Grahame	57	" " Glasgow, Scot.	2,151 62	" " " "	2,151 62	A. F. Jury	49	Immigration Agent, Liverpool, Eng.	1,800 00
A. F. Grant	35	3rd Class Clerk, Interior Dept.	910 00	Ill-health	537 15	H. M. Murray	47	" " Glasgow, Scot.	2,000 00
Peter Fleming	69	Immigration Agent, Dundee, Scot.	1,200 00	Office abolished	300 00	A. R. Morisset	23	Temporary Clerk, Interior Department	400 00
E. M. Clay	38	" " Halifax, N.S.	1,200 00	" irregularities		John A. Kirk	60	Immigration Agent, Halifax, N.S.	1,200 00
J. M. Gordon	41	Insp'r, Dom. Lands Immigr'n Offices	2,000 00	Economy	785 32	E. F. Stephenson	41	Performs the duties of Inspector in addition to those of Agent without extra remuneration.	
W. H. Hiam	65	Dom. Lands Agent, Brandon	1,400 00	Efficiency	392 00	W. C. de Balenhard	60	Acting Dominion Lands Agent, Brandon, transferred from Yorkton Agency.	1,000 00
E. J. Wood	35	Immigr'n Agent, Birmingham, Eng.	1,200 00	Office abolished	per annum.				

* Formerly an Agent and Assistant, two at \$900=\$1,800, were employed, now, one Agent at \$1,200, assistant removed to Brandon office.
 † Mr. Stewart, from the date of his appointment to the 1st July, 1897, was paid at the rate of \$1,800, when his salary was reduced to \$1,200. He was retired on 31st August, 1897.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS, &c.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Persons appointed in the place of Persons removed or as a consequence of such removals in the Inland Revenue Department, Inside and Outside Service, between 9th April, 1897, and 14th June, 1899.

Name.	Office.	Locality.	Age	Salary.	Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Appointment.	In Place of.	Remarks.
C. A. Brodeur.....	Acting Collector of Inland Revenue.	Valleyfield.....		\$ cts.	Temporary	1- 5-97	A. D. Danis, services dispensed with.....	
A. S. Valleau.....	" " "	Deseronto, Ont.....		Commission.	"	8- 5-97	R. Rayburn " " " "	
J. A. McAloney.....	Deputy " " "	Nanaimo, B.C.....	42	300 00	"	1- 6-97	W. K. Leighton " " " "	Appointment confirmed, O.C., 12-7-97.
J. A. McAloney.....	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures.	" " " "	42	350 00	"	1- 6-97	" " " "	" " " " 8-1-98.
J. A. McAloney.....	Inspector of Gas.	" " " "	42	100 00	Permanent	1- 3-98	H. L. Good " " " "	
Thomas Clarke.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue.	Pembroke, Ont.....	56	400 00	Temporary	5- 6-97	U. H. McKinna " " " "	" " " " 12-7-97, at salary of \$600.
J. N. Poirier.....	" " " "	Three Rivers, Que.....	36	500 00	"	8- 7-97	C. C. Bernier, resigned.....	Appointment confirmed, O.C., 13-7-97.
Wm. Egan.....	" " " "	Renfrew, Ont.....	52	400 00	Permanent	24- 7-97	P. Devine " " " "	
J. L. Archibald.....	Excise Officer	Rat Portage, Ont.....		500 00	Temporary	25- 9-97	J. W. Colcleugh, dead.....	
C. T. Dickson.....	Collector of Inland Revenue.	Kingston, Ont.....	49	1,400 00	Permanent	1-10-97	F. Rowland, superannuated.....	Promoted.
E. Davy.....	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	54	900 00	"	15- 3-97	J. Redden " " " "	
J. H. Dawson.....	Excise Officer	Nakusp, B.C.....		Commission.	Temporary	1-11-97	F. G. Fauquier, services dispensed with.....	
R. W. Fletcher.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue.	Calgary, N.W.T.....	43	600 00	Permanent	20-10-97	Thos. Dowling, retired.....	
Wm. Dustan.....	Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Pictou Division.....	40	1,000 00	"	1-10-97	John McKay, superannuated.....	Transferred from Excise.
Jacob Heppler.....	Inspector of Gas	Listowel, Ont.....	67	100 00	"	1-11-97	A. St. G. Hawkins, services dispensed with.....	
Victor Fortier.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue.	Ste. Therèse, Que.....	30	600 00	"	1-11-97	D. Desroches " " " "	
Henri Langlois.....	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Montreal, Que.....		800 00	Temporary	1-11-97	G. T. Dorion, deceased.....	Appointment confirmed, O.C., 8-1-98.
George Barnes.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue.	Rat Portage, Ont.....	43	500 00	Permanent	12-11-97	J. W. Colcleugh " " " "	
J. J. Cosgrove.....	Preventive Officer	Toronto, Ont.....	45	1,000 00	Temporary	1-11-97	" " " "	
J. P. Beauchamp.....	District Inspector of Inland Revenue.	Montreal, Que.....	43	1,800 00	Permanent	4-11-97	J. L. Vincent " " " "	Promoted.
George Watson.....	Excise Officer.	Collingwood, Ont.....		Commission.	Temporary	1- 1-98	W. A. Hogg, services dispensed with.....	
Thomas Howell.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue.	Kamloops, B.C.....		400 00	"	9-12-97	E. H. Jones, resigned.....	Appointment confirmed, O.C., 11-12-97.
J. J. Behan.....	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Kingston, Ont.....		600 00	"	24-12-97	Wm. Whitteker, superannuated.....	" " " " 24-12-97.
J. J. Behan.....	Inspector of Gas	" " " "		400 00	"	24-12-97	Wm. Burrows " " " "	" " " " 24-12-97.
P. A. Hughes.....	2nd Class Clerk	Ottawa, Ont.....	30	1,100 00	Permanent	24-12-97	George Brunel, deceased.....	
W. H. Britton.....	Acting Excise Officer	Gananoque, Ont.....		Commission.	Temporary	4-12-97	John Ormiston, left limits.....	
T. L. Haig.....	" " " "	Revelstoke, B.C.....		200 00	"	22- 2-98	J. D. Grahame, resigned.....	
A. A. Andrews.....	Excise Officer	Montreal, Que.....	27	600 00	"	3- 2-98	M. McClanaghan, superannuated.....	
F. A. Osborne.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Edmonton, N.W.T.....	39	400 00	Permanent	1- 1-98	A. D. Osborne, resigned.....	
L. E. Hudson.....	2nd Class Clerk.	Ottawa, Ont.....	31	1,100 00	"	16- 2-98	A. Clement, resigned.....	
J. D. Fowler.....	Inspector of Gas	Fredericton, N.B.....	44	200 00	"	11- 2-98	S. A. Purdie, deceased.....	
E. B. Parkinson.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Vancouver, B.C.....	35	800 00	"	1- 4-98	E. Harvey, resigned.....	Promoted.
Wm. Cargill.....	" " " "	" " " "	34	600 00	"	2- 4-98	E. B. Parkinson, promoted.....	
James Lawless.....	Caretaker.....	Kingston, Ont.....		264 00	Temporary	5- 4-98	E. Garvin, services dispensed with.....	Transferred from Winnipeg.
H. A. Costigan.....	Collector of Inland Revenue	Ottawa, Ont.....	37	1,600 00	Permanent	1- 7-98	M. Battle, superannuated.....	
E. H. Rousseau.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Granby, Que.....	34	500 00	"	2- 5-98	F. Gattien, deceased.....	
T. McGuire.....	" " " "	Ottawa, Ont.....	49	900 00	"	1-11-98	J. R. Esmonde, deceased.....	
J. P. Whitehead.....	" " " "	Strathroy, Ont.....	44	650 00	"	9- 5-98	J. F. Taylor, resigned.....	
Thomas Male.....	Inspector of Gas	Listowel, Ont.....	48	100 00	"	25- 5-98	J. Heppler, deceased.....	
A. N. Deland.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	St. Johns, Que.....	36	650 00	"	1- 6-98	O. N. E. Boucher, services dispensed with.....	
F. W. Swannell.....	" " " "	Nelson, B.C.....	23	600 00	Temporary	25- 5-98	R. Blundell " " " "	Appointment confirmed, O.C., 27-6-98.
C. B. de Grosbois.....	" " " "	Sherbrooke Division.....	22	500 00	Permanent	30- 5-98	J. Gattien, deceased.....	
J. D. McNiven.....	" " " "	Virde, Man.....	37	250 00	"	11- 7-98	W. F. Scarth, services dispensed with.....	
F. G. Fauquier.....	Excise Officer	Nakusp, B.C.....		Commission.	Temporary	22- 8-98	J. H. Dawson " " " "	
A. J. Macdonald.....	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Pictou Division.....	50	600 00	Permanent	27-10-98	M. A. McDonald " " " "	
R. N. Bouchette.....	Private Secretary	Ottawa, Ont.....	35	600 00	"	1-11-98	A. Clement, resigned.....	
E. H. Hinchey.....	Excise Officer	" " " "	26	600 00	"	16-11-98	F. P. A. Lett, deceased.....	Transferred from N.W.M. Police Dept.
H. R. Frankland.....	First Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Toronto, Ont.....	39	1,300 00	"	1- 6-99	J. Bennett, superannuated.....	
J. C. Smith.....	Inspector of Weights and Measures	Orillia, Ont.....	50	600 00	"	22-12-98	T. Todd, services dispensed with.....	
Mrs. C. E. Williams.....	Caretaker.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....		96 00	Temporary	9- 1-99	Mrs. R. McMahon, services dispensed with.....	
J. MacPherson.....	Acting Collector of Inland Revenue.	North Sydney, C.B.....		Commission.	"	1- 2-99	A. J. Hamilton, removed.....	
R. H. Falconer.....	Excise Officer.	Toronto, Ont.....		300 00	"	29- 4-99	J. M. Rogerson, deceased.....	
Louis Basinet.....	Acting Collector of Inland Revenue	Joliette, Que.....	52	600 00	Permanent	10- 5-99	R. M. Leprohon, superannuated.....	Promoted.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 14th June, 1899.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS, &c.—Continued.

STATEMENT of persons removed from Inland Revenue Department—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Residence or Inland Revenue Division.	Age	Salary.	Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Removal.	How Removed.	Cause of Removal.	Gratuity or Superannuation Allowance.
				\$ cts.					\$ cts.
Jas. Reddin	Inspector of Weights and Measures	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	74	1,200 00	Permanent	15-5-97	Superannuated	Age	432 00 per annum.
R. A. Lawlor	Collector of Inland Revenue	Chatham, N.B.	44	1,200 00	"	1-5-97	"	Economy	420 00 "
R. A. Lawlor	Inspector of Gas	Moncton, N.B.	44	300 00	"	1-5-97	"	"	288 00 "
W. B. Scovill	Inspector of Weights and Measures	King's, N.B.	72	800 00	"	1-5-97	"	"	432 00 "
James Egan	"	London, Ont.	66	1,200 00	"	1-5-97	"	"	468 00 "
A. Code	"	Ottawa, Ont.	67	1,300 00	"	1-5-97	"	"	360 00 "
G. I. Bolster	"	Orillia, Ont.	61	1,000 00	"	1-5-97	"	"	560 00 "
R. T. Huggard	"	Winnipeg, Man.	62	1,200 00	"	1-5-97	"	"	"
R. T. Huggard	Inspector of Gas	"	62	200 00	"	1-5-97	"	"	"
G. T. Dorion	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures	Montreal, Que.	50	800 00	"	1-5-97	Death	"	"
A. D. Danis	Acting Collector of Inland Revenue	Valleyfield, Que.	58	Commission.	Temporary	30-4-97	Services dispensed with.	"	"
R. Rayburn	"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	"	"	8-5-97	"	"	"
A. Hudon	Excise Officer	Montreal, Que.	54	1,000 00	Permanent	1-5-97	Superannuated	Ill-health	400 00 "
U. H. McKinnon	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Pembroke, Ont.	51	800 00	"	6-6-97	Services dispensed with.	Political partisanship	"
W. K. Leighton	"	Nanaimo, B.C.	42	300 and commission.	"	31-5-97	"	"	"
W. K. Leighton	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures	"	42	350 00	"	31-5-97	"	"	"
P. Devine	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Renfrew, Ont.	38	400 00	"	25-7-97	Resigned	"	"
C. C. Bernier	"	Three Rivers, Que.	44	200 00	"	1-7-97	"	"	"
James Kelly	Preventive Officer	St. John, N.B.	36	1,000 00	"	1-7-97	Retired with gratuity	Economy	118 05
J. J. Cosgrove	"	Toronto, Ont.	46	1,000 00	Temporary	1-7-97	Services dispensed with.	"	"
J. A. Thomas	Excise Officer	London, Ont.	"	500 00	"	16-7-97	"	"	"
Charles Allison	Inspector of Weights and Measures	Yarmouth, N.S.	75	1,000 00	Permanent	1-7-97	Superannuated	Age	360 00 "
M. McClanaghan	Excise Officer	Montreal, Que.	37	850 00	"	1-8-97	"	Ill-health	187 00 "
Wm. Bryson	Messenger	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	240 00	Temporary	31-8-97	Services dispensed with.	"	"
D. Desroches	Collector of Inland Revenue	Terrebonne, Que.	58	700 00	Permanent	31-10-97	"	Political partisanship	"
F. Rowland	"	Kingston, Ont.	58	1,600 00	"	1-10-97	Superannuated	Ill-health	"
F. G. Fauquier	Excise Officer	Nakusp, B.C.	"	200 00	Temporary	1-11-97	Services dispensed with.	"	"
John McKay	Inspector of Weights and Measures	Pictou, N.S.	68	900 00	Permanent	1-10-97	Superannuated	"	"
Thomas Dowling	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Calgary, N.W.T.	67	1,000 00	"	21-10-97	Retired with gratuity	Age	715 24
J. S. Reilly	Excise Officer	Montreal, Que.	37	787 50	"	1-11-97	Services dispensed with.	Intemperance	"
A. St. G. Hawkins	Inspector of Gas	Listowel, Ont.	47	100 00	"	1-11-97	"	"	"
J. L. Vincent	District Inspector of Inland Revenue	Montreal, Que.	62	2,500 00	"	1-11-97	Death	"	"
Thomas Todd	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures	Toronto, Ont.	65	600 00	"	1-11-97	Services dispensed with.	Political partisanship	"
J. W. Colcleugh	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Winnipeg, Man.	47	500 00	"	1-10-97	Death	"	"
Wm. Whitteker	Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures	Belleville, Ont.	63	600 00	"	1-11-97	Superannuated	Economy and efficiency	216 00 "
Wm. Burrows	Inspector of Gas	Kingston, Ont.	68	400 00	"	1-11-97	"	age	144 00 "
E. H. Jones	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Kamloops, B.C.	41	400 00	"	1-12-97	Resigned	"	"
W. A. Hogg	Excise Officer	Collingwood, Ont.	40	Commission.	Temporary	31-12-97	Services dispensed with.	"	"
George Brunel	3rd Class Clerk	Ottawa, Ont.	51	1,000 00	Permanent	1-1-98	Death	"	"
J. F. Taylor	Excise Officer	London, Ont.	43	850 00	"	21-12-97	Resigned	"	"
A. D. Osborne	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Edmonton, N.W.T.	68	200 00	"	1-1-98	"	"	"
S. A. Purdie	Inspector of Gas	Fredericton, N.B.	67	200 00	"	1-2-98	Death	"	"
John Ormiston	Excise Officer	Gananoque, Ont.	"	Commission.	Temporary	4-12-97	Services dispensed with.	Left the limits	"
J. D. Graham	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Revelstoke, B.C.	"	200 00	"	1-1-98	Resigned	"	"
Jacob Heppler	Inspector of Gas	Listowel, Ont.	68	100 00	Permanent	1-2-98	Death	"	"
A. Clement	2nd Class Clerk	Ottawa, Ont.	29	1,100 00	"	15-2-98	Resigned	"	"
F. Gattien	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Sherbrooke, Que.	48	1,000 00	"	1-3-98	Death	"	"
E. Harvey	"	Vancouver, B.C.	31	900 00	"	1-3-98	Resigned	"	"
H. L. Good	Inspector of Gas	Nanaimo, B.C.	34	100 00	"	1-3-98	Services dispensed with.	That Inspector of Weights and Measures should perform the duties.	"
E. Garvin	Caretaker	Kingston, Ont.	"	200 00	Temporary	1-4-98	"	Unsatisfactory service	1,200 00
M. Battle	Collector of Inland Revenue	Ottawa, Ont.	69	1,600 00	Permanent	1-7-98	Superannuated	"	"
O. N. E. Boucher	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	St. Johns, Que.	46	835 00	"	1-6-98	Services dispensed with.	Irregularities in accounts	"
R. Blundell	"	Nelson, B.C.	38	600 00	"	15-5-98	"	Intemperance	"
M. Kelly	Culler	Montreal, Que.	"	Fees	Temporary	"	Death	"	"
W. F. Scarth	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Virgen, Man.	"	Commission.	"	11-7-98	Services dispensed with.	"	"
W. F. Best	Public Analyst	St. John, N.B.	41	Fees	Permanent	27-6-98	Resigned	"	"
J. H. Dawson	Acting Excise Officer	Nakusp, B.C.	"	Commission.	Temporary	22-8-98	Services dispensed with.	Irregularities in accounts	"
F. P. A. Lett	Excise Officer	Ottawa, Ont.	35	750 00	Permanent	1-11-98	Death	"	"

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of persons removed from Inland Revenue Department—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Residence or Inland Revenue Division.	Age	Salary.	Temporary or Permanent.	Date of Removal.	How Removed.	Cause of Removal.	Gratuity or Superannuation Allowance.
				\$ cts.					\$ cts.
M. A. McDonald	Collector of Inland Revenue	Cape Breton, N.S.	46	750 00	Permanent	1-10-98	Services dispensed with.		
J. R. Esmonde	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Ottawa, Ont.	52	1,200 00	"	1-11-98	Death		
W. J. Christie	Collector of Inland Revenue	Calgary, N.W.T.	42	1,500 00	"	8-7-98	Services dispensed with.	Declined to obey departmental instructions.	
W. J. Christie	Inspector of Weights and Measures	"	42	200 00	"	8-7-98	"		
A. Clement	Private Secretary	Ottawa, Ont.	30	600 00	"	1-11-98	Resigned		
J. M. Rogerson	Excise Officer	Toronto, Ont.	69	1,200 00	"	1-2-99	Death		
Mrs. R. McMahan	Caretaker	Charlottetown, P.E.I.		96 00	Temporary	1-1-99	Services dispensed with.	Incapacitated through accident	
R. N. Leprohon	Collector of Inland Revenue	Joliette, Que.	66	1,000 00	Permanent	1-5-99	Superannuated	Ill-health	476 00 per annum.
E. Rowland	Excise Officer	London, Ont.	69	850 00	"	1-3-99	Death		
W. L. Heron	1st Class Clerk	Ottawa, Ont.	56	1,800 00	"	1-4-99	"		
Charles Curless	Chief Preventive Officer	Grand Falls, N.B.	51	1,200 00	"	1-5-99	Services dispensed with.	Economy	
J. M. Yates	Excise Officer	Guelph, Ont.	53	850 00	"	1-5-99	Superannuated	Ill-health	476 00 "
W. L. Hamilton	District Inspector of Inland Revenue	Belleville, Ont.	57	2,500 00	"	1-5-99	Death		
James Bennett	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	Toronto, Ont.	71	1,500 00	"	1-5-99	Superannuated		840 00 "
J. L. Archibald	Excise Officer	Rat Portage, Ont.		50 00	Temporary	12-11-97	Services dispensed with.	"	
A. J. Hamilton	Acting Collector of Inland Revenue	North Sydney, C.B.		Commission.	"	1-2-99	Removed by Customs Department.	Only employed until a permanent appointment was made.	

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 14th June, 1899.

RETURN

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TO AN ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 19th April, 1899, for copies, of all statements, claims, memoranda, correspondence, telegrams, etc., with the Government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation from that province in March last, consisting of the Honourable Hector C. Macdonald, Jas. W. Richards and Benjamin Rogers, in regard to questions at issue between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion of Canada.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 29th Dec., 1898.

The Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a certified copy of a Minute of my Executive Council passed by my government on the 15th instant respecting a further claim on the Dominion government as will appear therein.

I have, &c., &c.,

GEORGE W. HOWLAN,
Lieutenant Governor.

EXTRACT from approved Minutes of the Executive Council of the province of Prince Edward Island, of the 15th December, 1898.

Re Further claim against the Dominion government in consequence of recent decision of the Imperial Privy Council regarding fisheries and fishing rights in the territorial waters, favourable to the provinces.

The council in committee having had under consideration the subject of the above claim recommend that the following minute be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council :—

“Ordered that in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 26th May, 1898, on the question relating to the fisheries and fishing rights in the territorial waters of the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada the government of Prince Edward Island desires to amend claim No. 4 of the memorial of the delegates appointed by this government in March last to submit to His Excellency in Council, certain claims which it is alleged this province has against the government of Canada, by adding thereto the following :—

“That the province of Prince Edward Island is entitled in its own right to receive from the Dominion government that portion of the moneys awarded by the Halifax Commission under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, to which it

would have been entitled, had the amount of compensation for the privileges enjoyed by American fishermen in the territorial waters of the province of Prince Edward Island been separately determined and awarded by the said commission. This province also claims to be entitled to interest on the said portion from the time the amount of the award was paid to the federal government."

Certified,

ARTHUR NEWBERY,

Clerk Executive Council.

Approved,

GEORGE W. HOWLAN,

Lieutenant Governor.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada in Council:

The memorial of the undersigned, delegates appointed by the government of the province of Prince Edward Island to submit to Your Excellency in Council certain claims which that government believe they have against the government of Canada,

Respectfully sheweth:—

That from time to time, during 1873, negotiations were carried on with a view to the union of Prince Edward Island and Canada.

On behalf of Prince Edward Island, these negotiations were, in March, 1873, conducted by Messrs, Laird and Haythorne, and later, in May of the same year, by Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howland. They resulted in this province becoming a part of the Dominion on 1st July, 1873, upon terms which, so far as they affect the matters we wish to bring before Your Excellency in Council, are hereinafter set forth.

In the opinion of your memorialists, the terms upon which this province became part of the Dominion were based upon incorrect data, inasmuch as the delegates who conducted the negotiations on the part of this province were unintentionally misled as to the working out of the basis upon which those terms were arrived at, in view of the fact that the estimated expenditure of \$65,000,000 upon the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and upon canals, as hereinafter mentioned, and which constituted an important part of the basis of union, was far and away below the actual amount expended upon those works from which this province, owing to its insular position, has not derived and cannot hope to derive any benefits commensurate with those derived by the other provinces of the Dominion. And further your memorialists say that the terms of union as agreed upon have not been fully carried out, and they submit that this province is entitled to be remunerated for the loss sustained by reason of the non-fulfilment of those terms.

In order to put Your Excellency in Council in possession of the facts and of our reasons for the course we are taking, we wish to submit the particulars hereinafter stated.

We are aware that the opinion prevails with many from the larger provinces that there is no sound basis for these claims. In Prince Edward Island, however, there is a deep-rooted and very strong conviction that they are not only just and equitable, but that they are based on very solid foundations. We ourselves are very strongly of that opinion and are desirous of having them submitted to arbitration. Our claims are either just or they are not just. If the former they are surely entitled to fair consideration; if the latter it would be well to know the fact and have these disturbing elements eliminated from our provincial politics. It will be impossible to satisfy the public mind in Prince Edward Island unless the validity of these claims be thoroughly investigated. Should a reference be allowed by the Dominion government we would suggest that the commission consist of one arbitrator to be appointed by the Dominion government, another by the government of Prince Edward Island, and the third by

Delegation from Prince Edward Island.

Her Majesty the Queen. It seems to us fair to submit these matters to an independent commission with power to go fully into them, hear all the evidence bearing on the subjects at issue and make a report to both governments. The report of this commission would form the basis for a settlement of the matters in question between this province and the federal government. This proposition is, we submit, a reasonable one and ought to be satisfactory. Should legislation be necessary to give it effect there should be no difficulty in passing a statute through the Dominion parliament and a like one through the legislature of this province for that purpose.

We are instructed, in view of all the facts, to request that all questions in dispute be referred to an impartial arbitration appointed in the way already intimated or in such other way as may be agreed upon.

We may be asked what claims we have to submit. Many members of your government and of the Dominion parliament and already familiar with certain of these claims. We may classify them under the following heads:—

1. A claim for non-fulfilment up to the present time of the terms of confederation with respect to efficient and continuous steam communication, winter and summer, with the mainland.

This was one of the strongest inducements to the people of Prince Edward Island to enter confederation. For some years after the union no real effort was made to carry out this part of the compact. A steamer named the "Albert" was placed on the route, but she was utterly unfit for her work. Subsequently the steamer "Northern Light" took her place and remained there for several years, and for the past nine years the "Stanley," a much better vessel, has been employed in the effort to carry on the service. This she has done with some measure of success, but one steamship is not sufficient to efficiently carry on a service which is of a most arduous and difficult nature. Each year the vessel employed has from various causes been prevented from crossing continuously, when with the assistance of a second boat the service might have been performed in a reasonably satisfactory manner. In support of our contention that the service has not been so carried on we refer to the reports in the department of Marine and Fisheries.

By reason of the non-fulfilment or failure to carry out the terms of confederation Prince Edward Island has sustained much damage, and we contend that this is a subject which can only be satisfactorily adjusted by arbitration.

2. A claim arising from the fact that the basis upon which we entered confederation was founded upon incorrect promises. When this province became a part of the Dominion the terms of admission were arranged by delegates. Messrs. Laird and Haythorne, delegates from this province to Ottawa, in March, 1873, when conducting the negotiations already referred to, made a provisional arrangement for the admission of this Island into confederation which was not agreed to by the province.

In the following May, Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howlan completed the terms upon which we entered confederation. The basis of the agreement was the same in each negotiation, except that in the terms agreed to by Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howlan, an additional \$5 a head was allowed.

It was at that time known that the debt of Prince Edward Island per capita was much less than the debt per capita of the Dominion, and in settling the terms of union Prince Edward Island was allowed to come in with a debt based upon the debt per capita of the whole Dominion taken at the then net debt of the Dominion with certain estimated expenditures added. This basis was not changed in the final settlement, when we were allowed an extra \$5 a head for a reason to be mentioned later. In arriving at the amount of debt to be allowed Prince Edward Island, and which was taken on the basis of the then net debt of the Dominion, namely, \$82,187,072 (see Statistical Year Book for 1898, page 341) and estimated expenditure of \$65,000,000 on the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the canals, and \$14,000,000 for other purposes, in all \$79,000,000, which was the amount estimated for these various expenditures, making a total of \$161,187,072, we were allowed \$45 per head upon which to come in. This per capita debt was arrived at by dividing 3,600,000, the then

estimated population of the Dominion, into the said sum of \$161,187,072. The result would have been slightly less than \$45, but that was the amount agreed upon.

When in May, 1873, the final terms were arranged (owing probably to our isolated position) we were allowed \$50 a head, being \$5 a head more than upon the original basis, and upon these terms we came into the union. The \$45 was arrived at as above mentioned by dividing 3,600,000, the then estimated population of the Dominion, into the net debt with the \$79,000,000 added.

As we have already indicated, the estimated expenditure over and above the net debt of 1873 was to be \$79,000,000. This amount was made up as follows :—

Capital expenditure on canals (including Bay Verte Canal) estimated at	\$25,000,000
Capital expenditure on C.P.R., estimated at	30,000,000
Capital expenditure to complete I.C.R. estimated	10,000,000
Sundry other expenditures estimated at	14,000,000
	<hr/>
Making a total of	\$79,000,000

The actual capital expenditure on the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific Railway and on canals, subsequently to 1873, enormously exceeded the estimated \$65,000,000, as shown by the following statement made up from the departmental reports of the Dominion.

STATEMENT.

Capital expenditure on canals since 1873	\$48,074,894 83
Amount estimated in 1873 when settling terms of union	25,000,000 00
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Excess	\$23,074,894 83
Capital expenditure on Canadian Pacific Railway since 1873	\$61,652,074 28
Amount estimated to complete in 1873 when settling terms of union	30,000,000 00
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Excess	\$31,652,074 28
Capital expenditure on Intercolonial Railway since 1873	\$30,297,143 89
Amount estimated to complete in 1873 when settling the terms of union	10,000,000 00
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Excess	20,297,143 89
	<hr/>
Total excess under these three heads	\$75,024,113 00

(For all the above see Public Accounts for 1897, page LXVIII.)

We contend that in addition to the \$65,000,000 estimated expenditure on the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific Railway and on canals, this sum of \$75,024,113, being the excess of actual expenditure over the estimated expenditure of \$65,000,000 as above shown, should be added to the net debt of \$62,187,072, making a total of \$222,211,185, which divided by the then estimated population of Canada would have given \$61.72 instead of \$45 per head to this province. This would make a total debt at which this island would have been entitled to enter confederation, calculating it on the basis of the then net debt of the Dominion and the amount actually spent on the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the canals, of \$5,802,976.12

Delegation from Prince Edward Island.

(the population of Prince Edward Island, according to the census of 1871, being 94,021). Deduct the amount allowed at the rate of \$50 per capita (\$4,701,050), we get a balance of \$1,101,926.12, which, on the basis of the net debt and taking into account the actual expenditure since 1873 on the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and on canals, should, we submit, have been allowed us in calculating the difference of debt upon our entering confederation, but which was not so allowed. Had it been known, or even conjectured, that this enormous additional expenditure would have taken place, we contend that there can be no question but that we would then have been allowed a very much larger debt per head on coming into the Dominion, which was about to incur such enormous expenditures of money for purposes which were of little or no benefit to our province.

We, therefore, submit that this province, in addition to the interest already allowed for difference of debt, should also have been allowed interest on this \$1,101,926.12, and that the calculation of such interest should be made a subject of reference to arbitration. Upon the final settlement of the terms of union, it was agreed that we should be paid interest at the rate of five per cent on the difference between the actual debt of Prince Edward Island and the allowed debt of \$4,701,050. At first we were actually paid interest on \$2,921,883. (See Journal of House of Assembly, Prince Edward Island, 1874, Appendix "K") which sum was subsequently reduced owing very largely to the cost of building Prince Edward Island Railway having been charged against this province. Even yet we are allowed interest on a remaining balance of \$775,791.83. (See Prince Edward Island Public Accounts for 1896, page xxxiv.)

We contend that, in view of the enormous extra expenditures not contemplated at the time we entered the Dominion, on the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and on canals, as set out above, the difference of debt allowed us was absolutely and absurdly inadequate.

This contention was in effect admitted by the government of Canada, as shown by a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on 22nd March, 1887, and subsequently ratified by the Parliament of Canada.

3. In addition to the extra expenditures on the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and on canals, set out in paragraph 2, an enormous sum of money was spent in purchasing, building and subsidizing railways in other provinces. This expenditure was in pursuance of a policy adopted by the Dominion government subsequently to 1873, and was not contemplated at that time. As an instance we refer to the building of a railway through Cape Breton.

At the time when the terms of our entering confederation were arranged, it was estimated that a sum of some \$14,000,000 would be spent by the Dominion on matters other than the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and on canals, which would not be of benefit to Prince Edward Island, and this \$14,000,000 was taken into consideration in making up the \$79,000,000 already mentioned. This sum of \$14,000,000 was greatly exceeded. The departmental reports show the following expenditure:—

Subsidies to railways, &c., since 1873, not then contemplated.	\$41,077,487 33
Deduct the \$14,000,000 estimated for various purposes.	14,000,000 00
Excess	27,077,487 33

(See report of the department of Railways and Canals for year ending 30th June, 1896. Also for expenditure for 1896-7, see Public Accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1897, page 1.)

We respectfully submit that we are entitled to have this expenditure taken into consideration, and that our province should be credited with a proportional share of this expenditure.

We built and paid for the Prince Edward Island Railway. Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island are two islands lying near to each other in the gulf of Saint

Lawrence. We respectfully submit that on no principle can it be justified that the one island should have to pay for its road out of its local resources, while the road through the other was paid for out of the resources of the Dominion.

The contentions advanced in the two preceding clauses numbered two and three were in effect admitted by the government of Canada as shown by a report of a committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on 22nd March, 1887, and subsequently ratified by Parliament.

We beg to refer to that report, of which the following is a copy :—

1843—1886.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 22nd March, 1887.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorial dated 27th September, 1886, from the government of Prince Edward Island relative to the financial arrangement existing between that province and the dominion of Canada.

The sub-committee of Council to whom the memorial was referred state that they have duly considered the statements therein contained and they have also had a conference on the subject with the Honourable W. W. Sullivan, the premier of the island government, and after due consideration they beg to recommend to Council that for the reasons hereinafter set forth an additional annual subsidy of \$20,000 be granted to that province, and that the authority necessary to carry this recommendation into effect be obtained from Parliament at the coming session.

The reasons which have led the sub-committee to make these recommendations to Council are as follows :—

1. From the insular position of the province they are of opinion that the construction of the Pacific Railway and of the Intercolonial Railway has not affected it to the same extent as it has the other provinces, and the island has not had the benefit of the advantages which accrued to the other provinces from these lines and on this ground it is entitled to some consideration.

2. The sub-committee think also that consideration should be shown on account of the expenditure for the construction of the above named railways having been greater than was anticipated at the time these works were taken into contemplation, and the terms upon which Prince Edward Island entered the union having been in a great measure based upon the estimates then formed for the completion of these roads.

3. The subsidies granted to the other provinces up to the present time in carrying out the railway policy of the government in the way of assistance to local railways have not as yet been made applicable in any way to Prince Edward Island, and that province has not received any benefit from the carrying out of this policy, whereas on the contrary the other provinces forming the union have in this manner been largely benefited.

The committee, concurring in the reasons above set forth and the recommendations based thereon, advises that a grant be asked from Parliament of \$20,000 for the purpose above mentioned.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Should the excess of \$27,077,487.33 expended on capital account for purposes other than the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and canals, be added to the excess of expenditure on the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific Railway and on canals, as we think it should, it would bring the total excess of expenditure on all these points up to \$102,101,600.33, which, calculating in the same way, would give us an additional debt upon which to come into the Dominion (over the allowed debt) of \$6,875,755.73, at \$73.13 a head. On that basis we contend that we should be allowed an aggregate \$2,174,705.73, instead of the \$1,101,926.12, beyond the sum actually allowed.

Delegation from Prince Edward Island.

FISHERIES.

4. We contend that Prince Edward Island is entitled to receive a considerable sum on account of moneys awarded by the Halifax Commission under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

In making this claim we do not at present propose to contend that the province is entitled to the full amount which would have come to it, had it remained an independent colony during the whole period covered by that award, as happened in the case of Newfoundland. We are perfectly aware that the provisions of the Treaty of Washington in this connection did not, technically speaking, come into effect until 1st July, 1873, the day Prince Edward Island became a member of confederation. We do contend, however, that so far at least as Prince Edward Island was concerned, it practically came into effect in July, 1871. It was signed on the 8th May, 1871, and in that year the government of Prince Edward Island by Order in Council (ratified by the legislature of the island on the 29th June, 1872) at the urgent request of the imperial government admitted the American fishermen to the privileges to which they would be entitled under the treaty when the treaty should be ratified. In this connection we beg to cite the Order in Council made by the government of Prince Edward Island, and also extracts from other orders and documents as follows :—

EXTRACT from Order in Council of Prince Edward Island Government dated the 24th day of July, 1871.

“Ordered, That that such relaxations and regulations as it is in the power of the government of Prince Edward Island to adopt be agreed to with a view to the admission of American fishermen for the present season to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the Treaty of Washington, 1871, and further

“Ordered, That the Consul of the United States of America at this port and the several custom-house officers be notified of the foregoing order.”

EXTRACT from a Minute of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, dated 2nd February, 1872.

“That the government of this Island did, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's imperial government, on the 24th July last, issue an order as proposed by Mr. Fish giving effect to the treaty within this island and admitting American fishermen to the free use of its fisheries during the season of 1871; that American fishermen at once availed themselves of this valuable privilege during the season of 1871 were not molested in the prosecution of the fisheries around the shores of this island. That the United States Consul resident here was duly notified of the relaxations made in favour of American fishermen, and that Sir Edward Thornton was at the same time informed by telegraph by Lieutenant-Governor Robinson that the proposals of Mr. Fish were agreed to by the government of this island, that the government of the United States accepted all the advantages thus conferred upon their fishermen during the whole season of 1871.”

EXTRACT from the Special Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1886, page XIX.

“At the request of the United States Government, Canada anticipated the time proposed, and in April, 1873, admitted American fishermen to the use of the privilege specified in the treaty in advance of the date fixed upon by legislative enactment. American fishermen at once availed themselves of the freedom of Canadian inshore waters. Similar concessions were made in July, 1871, by the legislature of Prince Edward Island (which province did not at that time form part of the Dominion) and by the legislature of Newfoundland, although the full privileges granted by the United States under the treaty were not accorded to Canada and Prince Edward Island until 1st July, 1873, and in the case Newfoundland not until 1st June, 1874.”

Evidence as to the value of the fisheries for 1871-1872 was presented before the Halifax commission. The Orders in Council of Prince Edward Island already referred to, and the statute passed by the legislature of that colony on the 29th June, 1872, relating to this matter were given in support of the case of Her Majesty's government. In the answer on behalf of the United States government (Appendix B, page 124) it is stated as follows:—

“It is further important to bear in mind that the fishery claims of the Treaty of Washington have already been in formal operation during four years, one-third of the whole period of their continuance, while practically both fishing and commercial intercourse have been carried on in conformity with the treaty ever since it was signed in May, 1871. After that date the provincial authority desisted from the system of seizures and other molestations by which foreign fishermen had been previously annoyed.”

It was also urged on behalf of the United States government that it was the duty of the commissioners to “treat the question practically and proceed upon the basis of the status actually existing when the Treaty of Washington was adopted,” according to “the practical extent of privileges enjoyed by American fishermen” at and before that date.

In the British reply (see page 174) to the United States' answer, it is stated “That the value of the British catch in 1872, the year before the treaty took effect as regards customs duties, amounted to more than double that of 1869, while the value of 1875 was considerably less than that of 1873.”

The above references are to the American edition in three volumes of the report of the proceedings before the Halifax commission.

We do not deem it necessary to multiply citations to establish our contentions that the value of the fisheries for the seasons of 1871 and 1872, before the formal coming into effect of the Treaty of Washington, was considered at the Halifax commission. The above references show that both the British and United States cases recognized that fact. This then must have influenced the commissioners to some extent at least in arriving at the amount of their award. They expressly state in their award that it was made after “having carefully and impartially examined the matters referred to them according to justice and equity.”

Is it conceivable if they did this that they did not allow for the use of the fisheries in the territorial waters of Prince Edward Island for the years 1871 and 1872, years during which at the urgent instance of the imperial government, the colony of Prince Edward Island had allowed to the United States fishermen the enjoyment of those valuable privileges?

We, therefore, submit that at least such part of the Halifax award as should fairly be credited to the two years prior to our entering the confederation belongs to Prince Edward Island and should, with interest from the time when it was received by the federal government, be paid over to or placed to the credit of our province. We respectfully submit that this is a matter which might very properly be referred to an arbitration such as that we have suggested.

MINOR CLAIMS.

Piers.

(a.) Remaining piers to be taken over. These are fully set out in a minute of Council of the government of Prince Edward Island, dated 19th March, 1884, and placed before the Dominion government at that time. Some of the piers mentioned have since been taken by the federal government, but several still remain in the hands of the provincial government, and we contend ought to be taken over. This is a matter which has on several occasions been before the government of the Dominion, and we submit that it is a proper subject for arbitration in order to have it finally disposed of.

(b.) There are other minor claims which this province believes it has against the Dominion government, but which we do not at present propose to go into in detail.

Delegation from Prince Edward Island.

As an illustration, we instance a claim we make for a refund of the amounts paid to Mrs. Whelan, widow of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, extending over a period of some thirty years, and which, though given in the way of an annual grant, was in reality a pension and we contend should be repaid us by the Dominion government.

The judges of the Supreme Court receive smaller salaries than are paid to judges in the other maritime provinces. In order to make up the deficiency they are now and ever since confederation have been allowed certain fees which should go into the provincial treasury. We claim that the salaries of these judges should be made equal to those paid in the other maritime provinces and that the fees should not continue to be diverted from the provincial treasury in order to make up the deficiency.

In view of the facts already mentioned, your memorialists respectfully request that Your Excellency in Council may be pleased to direct that all the matters above set forth and all other subjects requiring adjustment between Prince Edward Island and the Dominion be referred to an arbitration commission for investigation and settlement.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Dated at Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, this 18th day of March, A.D. 1898.

A. R. WARBURTON,
Premier of Prince Edward Island.

J. W. RICHARDS,
Member Prince Edward Island Government.

H. C. MACDONALD,
Attorney General, Prince Edward Island.

28th March, 1899.

Hon. D. FARQUHARSON,
Premier, Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MY DEAR SIR,—With reference to the memorial submitted to this government by the Hon. Mr. Warburton, your predecessor, and other delegates from your province, on the subject of the claim of that province, against the Dominion of Canada, and which memorial you, subsequently, in a personal interview with a sub-committee of council, strongly supported, I desire to say that I have, in conjunction with my colleagues, given it and your oral argument in support of it every consideration.

In compliance with my promise to you, I desire now to state the conclusions we have reached. The claims presented embrace:

1st. A claim for damages for the non-fulfilment of the terms of confederation with respect to the efficient and continuous steam communication between the island and the mainland.

I gather that your complaints on this point relate chiefly to the early days of Prince Edward Island confederating with the Dominion, and that there is not much serious ground of complaint for the past nine years, since the "Stanley" has been built and placed upon the route. You will, I am sure, have learned with pleasure, that since the receipt of the memorial we have recommended to Parliament and obtained a vote of \$180,000 to construct another steamer to assist the "Stanley" in maintaining the efficiency of the service in winter, and that the Marine Department has entered into a contract for the construction of a new steel steamship, larger and stronger than the "Stanley," which new boat will be ready to go on the winter service, together with the "Stanley" at the close of the coming summer's navigation. I feel sure you will recognize in the prompt and energetic action taken on this subject, our earnest desire to do everything that is reasonably possible to carry out fairly, and in good faith, that term of the Confederation Act relating to the maintenance of "efficient and continuous steam com-

munication." I believe it will be found that no pains or expense has been spared to make the new steamer a success, even greater than the "Stanley," and I indulge the hope that the people of Prince Edward Island will find that the disabilities under which they labour during the winter months have been materially minimized by the action we have taken.

2. "Claim arising from the fact that the basis upon which Prince Edward Island entered confederation was founded upon incorrect promises."

I gather from the memorial that the substance of your complaint under this head is that a very much larger sum has been expended on the canals and railways of the Dominion than was anticipated when the terms of union were agreed upon, that in addition large sums have been expended by the Dominion in subsidizing the construction of railways in other parts of the Dominion, in which expenditure Prince Edward Island has not shared, and that you think the compensation of \$20,000 annually, which was voted and paid by the Dominion to your province since 1887, substantially on the grounds on which your memorial claims further compensation, is altogether inadequate.

Without attempting at present to argue the matter, I desire to point out that my colleague, Sir Louis Davies, who especially represents your province in the cabinet, has been pressing very strongly upon us the necessity of immediately constructing a branch line of railway in Prince Edward Island, from Charlottetown to Murray Harbour, including a bridge over the Hillsboro River. The surveys and plans of this road and bridge have already been made by the orders of the Minister of Railways, and the question of entering upon its construction can now be discussed and determined. As the proposed plans contemplate a railway and ordinary traffic bridge combined, it will of course be necessary, in case its construction is determined on, for the local government to contribute a reasonable sum towards its cost. I understand Sir Louis Davies has had a good deal of correspondence with you and your predecessors on this point, and that the government of the province has passed an Order in Council agreeing to contribute \$10,000 annually as its share towards the cost of the bridge in case the Parliament of Canada should authorize its construction, while it is contended your fair share should certainly not be less than \$12,000 annually. I do not presume at present to discuss these details, but I desire to point out to you that the claim you have made in the memorial, for a re-adjustment of your financial terms of union, on the ground of alleged under-estimate of expenditure upon the Intercolonial Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and canals, &c., would even from your standpoint present an altogether different aspect if the Dominion was to undertake the construction of this railway and bridge. Until some final determination is reached upon this point, and the amount of the expenditure actually ascertained, it would be quite impossible for any one to pass any reliable judgment upon the validity of your claim, either in whole, or in part. I am not without strong hopes that we will be able to reach a favourable conclusion, and make the necessary recommendations to Parliament this session. The question has already received some discussion in Council, which will, I hope, soon be resumed.

3. "A claim for moneys awarded by the Halifax commission under the Treaty of Washington."

As I understand the claim preferred in the memorial, it is based upon the assumption that the arbitrators embraced in their award compensation to Canada for fishing privileges accorded to the fishermen of the United States before the 18th clause of the Treaty of Washington came into effect. But facts are otherwise. No compensation was awarded for any period of time anterior to the 1st July, 1873, the date fixed by proclamation for the said clause to come into operation. The privileges extended under that Treaty to the United States fishermen began on 1st July, 1873, and lasted 12 years, or until July, 1885. The award covered that period of time and no other. The arbitrators could not award compensation for privileges extended by the then Dominion of Canada, or the province of Prince Edward Island to American fishermen before the 18th clause of the Treaty came into operation. It is doubtless true, as the memorial states, that Prince Edward Island, at the request of the imperial government, admitted American fishermen, for two years before the treaty came into force, to the same privileges which the treaty when it came into operation accorded them. But the

Delegation from Prince Edward Island.

province did so under the belief, and acting upon the assumed assurance that the United States would in return remit to the fishermen of Prince Edward Island the duties then charged upon all mackerel imported into the United States. The unfortunate fact that these duties were not remitted, although the privileges accorded were accepted, forms no claim whatever against Canada, which was not a party to the transaction. The main point, however, is that the award of the arbitrators neither did nor could take the period anterior to the 18th clause of the treaty coming into effect, into consideration, and did not and could not award anything for that period. I submit, therefore, to you that so far as the argument of the memorial is based upon the assumption that Canada ever received any moneys whatever from the United States for the privileges accorded by the province of Prince Edward Island to American fishermen for the two years before the 18th clause of the Treaty of Washington began to operate, it must entirely fail.

As to the claim you by a subsequent memorial presented for a share of the Halifax Fishery Award, on the ground that the recent decision of the Privy Council determining the property rights in the fisheries to be in the provinces and not in the Dominion, I am advised by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the legal questions which arise out of this decision are many and important, and that it would be very desirable, in his opinion, to have a "case" agreed upon between the Dominion and the maritime provinces with a view of having these doubtful questions of property rights in the sea coast fisheries settled and determined by the Supreme Court. It seems to me that until this is determined, it will be quite impossible to enter with any profit upon a discussion of the right of any province to share in the capital of this award. Parliament long since determined against any such claim, and since then has devoted the interest upon the amount of the award to the payment of bounties to the fishermen with the object of better developing the fisheries. If the courts should determine that the maritime provinces have the same property rights in the fisheries within the three mile limit as the province of Ontario has in the great inland lakes, such determination might well justify Parliament in reconsidering its previous position with respect to the claim made for a distribution of the award amongst all the maritime provinces. But I would not wish to be understood as prejudging the question, and you will, I am sure, appreciate the impossibility of my giving any definite answer to the prayer of this additional memorial until these important legal questions are settled.

4. With respect to the claim that the remaining piers of the province should be taken over and paid for by the Dominion, I believe I am correct in saying that a very thorough inspection of all the wharfs of the province was made some years since by the Public Works Department with a view of determining which of them from their magnitude and importance might justly be deemed "piers" within the meaning of the terms of union, and taken over as its property by the Dominion. The number then taken over and paid for was very large, and I believe that since the present government came into power a new survey and inspection resulted in three or four more of those wharfs being taken over and paid for by the Dominion. As far as our present information goes, I am advised we ought not to go any further in this direction, as we think we have already generously interpreted on this point the terms of union. But if you can show any special case of omission, I am sure the Minister of Public Works will gladly consider it.

As to the claim presented for a refund of an annuity paid by the province to the widow of the late Hon. E. Whelan, prior to and since confederation, on the ground that it was in reality, though not technically, a pension, I will, if you put the facts in full before me, with any argument you choose to support them, refer the whole matter to the Minister of Justice for his opinion, and in case we are advised that this is a good, equitable claim, I feel satisfied we would then recommend it to Parliament.

Your claim that the legal fees should be paid to and received by the provincial treasury and not diverted, as at present to the judges of the Supreme Court of the province to supplement their salaries, is one that has already received consideration at our hands. I am advised that it is now and has been always open to the provincial legislature to provide by statute for the payment of these fees into the provincial treasury. This, no doubt, would be resented as an injustice by the judges, but as I am advised you

have the power now, and always have had it, to declare that these fees shall go to the treasury, and not to the judges, I do not think that because of the non-exercise of your powers in this regard any claim arises against the Dominion. I will bring this matter at once to the attention of the Minister of Justice, and the rest of my colleagues, with a view of seeing whether it is incumbent upon us to make proper provision for the salaries of the judges in lieu of these fees which no doubt the province has a right to receive as part of its local revenue, and if I am advised that it is so, I think you may safely conclude that we will make the necessary recommendation to Parliament, and so clear the way for the payment into your treasury of these fees.

Yours faithfully,

WILFRID LAURIER.

RETURN

(106)

TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 24th April, 1899, for the number of jubilee stamp plates engraved, and their denominations and cost of such plates, cost of jubilee stamps per 1,000 complete; also, the number of plates engraved for the Greater Empire stamp, and the cost per plate, with the cost per 1,000 stamps complete.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

The number of jubilee stamp plates engraved and their denominations :

No. of plates.	Denominations.
1.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.
4.....	1c.
2.....	2c.
10.....	3c.
1.....	5c.
1.....	6c.
1.....	8c.
1.....	10c.
1.....	15c.
1.....	20c.
1.....	50c.
1.....	\$1
1.....	\$2
1.....	\$3
1.....	\$4
1.....	\$5

Total...29

There was no special or extra charge made for those plates, the cost per thousand (20c.) complete of those stamps including all charges whatsoever.

The cost of jubilee stamps per 1,000 complete was 20c. (twenty cents).

THE TWO CENT IMPERIAL STAMP.

The number of plates engraved for the 2c. Canadian Imperial Stamp was 12 (twelve). There was no charge made for engraving these plates.

The cost per thousand of this stamp complete was 45c. (forty-five cents.)

RETURN

[108]

Of names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the calendar year 1898, laid before the House of Commons pursuant to subsection 2 of section 58 of the Civil Service Act.

RETURN of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the Department of Agriculture during the calendar year 1898.

Name	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
<i>Inside Service.</i>			1898.	
			\$ cts.	
Caron, A. E.	July 1.	First Class Clerk	1,400 00	Promoted.
Chitwick, F. C.	" 1.	Second Class Clerk	1,100 00	"
Taché, A.	" 1.	" "	1,100 00	"
<i>Outside Service.</i>				
Leckie, A. A., V.S.	Jan. 1.	Vet. Surgeon, Charlottetown, P.E.I. .	150 00	Appointed.
Pethick, W. H., V.S.	May 1.	" " Central Bedeque, P.E.I. .	500 00	"
Mackay, N. E., M.D.	Nov. 1	Inspecting Physician, Halifax.....	1,000 00	"
Jones, G. C., M.D.	" 1.	Asst. Insp. " "	800 00	"
Macoun, Wm. T.	May 1.	Horticulturist, Cen. Exper. Farm ...	1,200 00	"

RETURN of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in, the Department of Inland Revenue during the calendar year 1898.

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
			1898,	
			\$ cts.	
J. H. Langlois	Jan. 8.	Asst. Insp. Weights and Measures....	800 00	Appointed.
G. M. Francis	" 8.	" "	500 00	"
J. A. McAloney	" 8.	" "	350 00	"
John Breen	" 8.	" "	600 00	"
A. Larue	Feb. 3.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	700 00	"
A. A. Andrews	" 3.	Third Class Exciseman.....	500 00	"
F. A. Osborne	" 3.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	400 00	"
A. Clement	" 11.	Private Secretary	600 00	"
L. E. Hudon	" 11.	Second Class Clerk	1,100 00	"
J. D. Fowler	" 11.	Inspector Gas and Gas Meters.....	200 00	"
J. A. McAloney	Mar. 1.	" "	100 00	"
J. B. Beaulieu	" 9.	Third Class Exciseman.....	500 00	"
H. Jarvis	" 19.	Asst. Insp. Weights and Measures ...	500 00	"
William Cargill	" 19.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	600 00	"
L. A. A. J. Comte	" 19.	Third Class Exciseman.....	500 00	"
Cornelius Neville	April 13.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	900 00	"
W. W. Watson	" 13.	" "	1,200 00	"
E. H. Rousseau	" 13.	" "	500 00	"
A. Blair	" 13.	" "	100 00	"
D. B. Stevens	" 29.	" "	400 00	"
J. J. Behan	May 2.	Asst. Insp. Electric Lighting.....	No salary...	"
J. P. Whitehead	April 13.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	650 00	"
Thomas Male	May 10.	Inspector Gas and Gas Meters.....	100 00	"
A. N. Deland	" 10.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	650 00	"
Chas. B. de Grosbois	" 18.	" "	500 00	"
F. W. Swannell	June 27.	" "	600 00	"
Miss Margaret Tyrrell ..	" 27.	Assistant Analyst.....	550 00	"
J. D. McNiven	" 27.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	250 00	"
Hector Levêque	" 27.	Porter and Messenger.....	300 00	"
Walter McEwan Conklin ..	" 30.	Third Class Exciseman.....	500 00	"
Herman J. Dager	Sept. 10.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	800 00	"
Angus J. Macdonald	Oct. 10.	" "	600 00	"
George C. Lawrence	" 13.	Inspector Weights and Measures....	800 00	"
R. E. Bouchette	" 17.	Private Secretary.....	600 00	"

Civil Service Appointments.

RETURN of the names and salaries of all persons appointed or promoted, &c.—*Con.*

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
	1898.		\$ cts.	
Terrance McGuire	Oct. 26..	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	900 00	Appointed.
J. B. Bishop	Nov. 9..	Third Class Exciseman.....	500 00	"
J. C. Smith	" 24..	Asst. Insp. Weights and Measures....	600 00	"
John Casey	" 28..	Preventive Officer.....	750 00	"
James W. Sparling.....	Dec. 17..	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	800 00	"
P. Thomas.....	" 17..	Inspector Weights and Measures....	200 00	"
W. J. Christie.....	April 13..	" "	200 00	"
E. B. Parkinson	Mar. 19..	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	800 00	Promoted.
W. J. Christie.....	April 13..	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,500 00	"
P. Timmins.....	" 13..	Third Class Exciseman.....	500 00	"
G. N. Hobbs.....	Nov. 16..	First "	850 00	"
Cornelius Neville.....	Oct. 26..	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue....	1,100 00	"
G. A. Bayard.....	Nov. 16..	First Class Exciseman.....	850 00	"
X. Saucier	" 16..	" "	850 00	"
R. Thomas.....	" 16..	" "	850 00	"
R. S. R. Wardell.....	" 16..	" "	850 00	"
A. F. Brain.....	" 16..	Second "	750 00	"
H. Foster.....	" 16..	" "	750 00	"
A. C. LaRivière.....	" 16..	" "	750 00	"
P. J. Scullion.....	" 16..	" "	750 00	"
L. B. Hurst.....	" 16..	First "	871 25	"
T. H. Hayhurst.....	Dec. 17..	Second "	750 00	"
H. N. Orr.....	" 17..	" "	750 00	"
T. H. Verner.....	" 17..	" "	750 00	"
P. Thomas.....	" 17..	Acting Collector Inland Revenue....	1,100 00	"

RETURN of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Department of Justice, during the calendar year 1898.

Name.	Rank. — New Appointments.	Salary.	Date of Appoint- ment.	Remarks.
		\$		
Hector Verret	Conjoint private secretary Solicitor General.	400 and 600	Feb. 3..	Salary increased from \$200 to \$600 from 1st July, 1898, which sum is paid out of contingencies.
John Duncan Clarke	Private secretary Minis- ter of Justice.	600 and 400	July 1..	Paid at the rate of \$900, from 1st July, 1898, out of contingen- cies.

RETURN of names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Post Office Department during the calendar year 1898.

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
	1898.		\$ cts.	
Landerkin, James Henry	April 29	Third Class Clerk	400 00	Appointed.
St. Antoine, Jos. F.	May 20	Letter Carrier	360 00	"
Huot, Phileas	Sept. 16	"	360 00	"
Maltais, Guillaume	Jan. 15	Third Class Clerk	400 00	"
Lussier, Jos. Henry	Feb. 15	Letter Carrier	360 00	"
Therrien, Jacques Arthur	Mar. 9	"	360 00	"
Rocheleau, Joseph	" 9	"	360 00	"
Young, Robert St. Barbe	June 15	Third Class Clerk	400 00	"
Young, James Henry	Feb. 15	Letter Carrier	360 00	"
Kelly, James Joseph	Mar. 1	"	360 00	"
Culross, Wm. Bain	" 9	"	360 00	"
Taylor, Thomas Edward	Nov. 28	"	360 00	"
McAulay, David	June 27	Railway Mail Clerk	300 00	"
Bilodeau, Edmond	Mar. 1	"	300 00	"
Nadeau, Ernest	April 13	"	300 00	"
Lallier, Joseph	June 22	"	300 00	"
Forest, Séverin	Dec. 17	"	300 00	"
VanDusen, Edgar Thornton	" 17	"	300 00	"
Candlish, Charles Wm	" 17	"	300 00	"
Goodwin, F. E.	Nov. 28	"	300 00	"
Black, Wm. Lorenzo	Feb. 15	"	300 00	"
Jessop, Walter Geo.	June 27	"	300 00	"
Graham, Richard Moffat	Mar. 1	"	300 00	"
Harvey, Wm. Madison	May 10	"	300 00	"
Hollister, Chas. Joseph	April 1	"	480 00	"
Murray, Kenneth Alex.	Nov. 28	"	300 00	"
O'Connor, Robert Emery	June 22	"	300 00	"
Allan, James Bain	Dec. 17	"	300 00	"
<i>Outside Service.</i>				
Pennock, W. H.	Dec. 17	First Class Clerk	1,200 00	Promoted.
O'Neil, H.	" 17	Second "	900 00	"
Milligan, W. G.	June 27	" "	900 00	"
Lemon, W. E.	" 27	" "	900 00	"
Hall, S.	Nov. 9	First Class Railway Mail Clerk	960 00	"
Costello, P. J.	" 9	" "	960 00	"
Colton, J. F.	" 9	" "	960 00	"
Furvis, J. L.	" 9	" "	960 00	"
Little, H. R.	" 9	Second	720 00	"
O'Sullivan, D.	" 9	"	640 00	"
Emerson, J.	" 9	"	640 00	"
Villeneuve, M.	" 9	"	640 00	"
Simard, E. A.	" 9	"	600 00	"
Richardson, W.	" 9	"	720 00	"
Freel, E. J.	" 9	"	720 00	"
Cheyne, A. J.	" 9	"	720 00	"
Ferguson, A. M.	" 9	"	720 00	"
Reynard, M. C.	" 9	"	640 00	"
McKinnon, M.	" 9	"	720 00	"
Evanson, F. S.	" 9	"	600 00	"
Madore, J. A.	June 15	Assistant Inspector	1,200 00	"
<i>Inside Service.</i>				
O'Brien, W. D.	July 1	First Class Clerk	1,400 00	"
Rochester, F. K.	" 1	Second "	1,100 00	"
Smith, Wm.	" 1	First "	1,500 00	"
Greenfield, R.	" 1	Second "	1,100 00	"

Civil Service Appointments.

RETURN of names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Privy Council Office during the calendar year, 1898.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Benjamin Chilton.....	Doorkeeper.....	\$ cts. 600 00

RETURN of names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Department of Public Works during the calendar year, 1898.

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
<i>Inside Service.</i>			\$ cts.	
Robert Errol Bouchette.....	April 13 ..	Second Class Clerk .	1,100 00	Appointed.
*Edmund Hebert Laschinger.....	June 15...	"	1,100 00	"
Alfred Geo. Kingston.....	July 1....	Chief Clerk Accountant..	1,800 00	Promoted.

*Transferred with same rank and salary to the inside service of the Post Office Department from 1st July, 1898, O. C., No. 193,281, 27th June, 1898.

RETURN of appointments to or promotions in the North-west Mounted Police, during the calendar year, 1898.

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
<i>Inside Service.</i>			\$ cts.	
duPlessis, Léonidas, J. T. A.....	Jan. 1....	Second Class Clerk.....	1,100 00	Promoted.
<i>Outside Service.</i>				
*Constantine, Charles.....	Sept. 1....	Superintendent.....	1,400 00	Appointed.
Wroughton, T. A., V.S.....	Mar. 1....	Insp. & Vet. Surgeon...	1,000 00	"
Wood, Zachary Taylor.....	July 1....	Superintendent.....	1,400 00	"
Demers, Francois J. A.....	June 3....	Inspector.....	1,000 00	"
†deCow, Douglas McG., M. D.....	July 15....	Assistant Surgeon.....	1,000 00	"
†Madore, Godefroy, M. D.....	" 15....	"	1,000 00	"

*Confirmed in rank by O. C., 22nd Oct. 1898.

†Temporarily for service in the Yukon.

RETURN of appointments to, or promotions in the Department of the Interior during the calendar year, 1898.

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
	1898.		\$ cts.	
J. T. Lithgow.....	July 14....	Comptroller Yukon Territory.....	1,500 00	Appointed.
G. U. Ryley.....		Chief Clerk.....	1,800 00	Promoted.
C. J. Steers.....		Second Class Clerk.....	1,100 00	"
H. H. Rowatt.....		".....	1,100 00	"

RETURN of appointments to, or promotions in the Department of Militia and Defence during the calendar year, 1898.

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.	Remarks.
	1898.		\$ cts.		
Major L. F. Pineault....	Dec. 7	Deputy Minister.....	3,200 00	Appointed.	Replacing Col. Panet, deceased.
Lt.-Col. D. A. Macdonald.....		Chief Superintendent of Militia Stores.	2,800 00		Present rate (instead of \$1,800) by O.C., 22nd June, '98, from 1st Oct. '97.
Lt.-Col. Geo. Guy	July 1	First Class Clerk.....	1,400 00		O.C., 22nd June, '98.
J. W. Borden.....	" 1	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	2,400 00		Present rate (instead of \$1,800) from 1st July, '98, by O.C., 30th June, '98.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in this department during the year, 1898.

Name.	Date.	Office.	Salary.	Appointed or Promoted.
	1898.		\$ cts.	
James M. Macoun.....	July 1....	Assistant Naturalist, Technical Class.	1,500 00	Appointed.

GEO. M. DAWSON,
Deputy Head and Director.

OTTAWA, 7th January, 1899.

RETURN

(109)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports, Orders in Council and instructions in reference to the admission of foreign countries to commercial privileges under the so-called preferential clause of the tariff of 1897.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

(Translation.)

OTTAWA, 24th April, 1897.

Hon. WM. PATERSON,
Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Belgian merchants established in Montreal have just telegraphed me stating that they expect various kinds of goods from Belgium, and requesting me to inform them if the preferential tariff granted to England since yesterday will also be applied thereto, in accordance with Article 15 of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Belgium and Great Britain.

I will, therefore, be very much obliged if you will let me know whether these goods will be admitted into Canada at a reduction of one-eighth on the tariff applied to other countries.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THE CONSUL GENERAL OF BELGIUM.

(Copy of Telegram)

MONTREAL, 28th April, 1897.

Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Canadian goods practically admitted free into Netherlands. Will you allow its products at once to enter on the same treatment as English, provided certificate origin accompany invoice? Answer wire.

CONSUL GENERAL BOISSEVAIN.

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1897.

CONSUL GENERAL BOISSEVAIN,
Montreal, P.Q.

Please send Netherland Tariff for examination.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

MONTREAL, 28th April, 1897.

HON. W. PATERSON,
 Controller of Customs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—Messrs. Hermann H. Wolff & Co. of this city have informed me that they have passed on 23rd inst., at the Montreal Customs House, goods, German produce, viz., one case of plush, signed H. H. W. & Co., 5803, valued Marks 761.65, on entry 66791, and a case of silks, No. 561, valued at Marks 1329.10 on entry 66790, and that they have requested the collector of customs of Montreal to allow them on these goods the same reduction of one-eighth of the duty of 35 per cent as given on British goods, passed through the Montreal custom-house on the same day.

The collector of customs, however, by letter No. 502 of 27th inst., has declined to grant the reduction, acknowledging at the same time that British goods enjoy the said reduction.

The Customs Collector has not expressed any doubt as to the goods being German produce, and besides, Messrs. Hermann H. Wolff & Co. are able to prove this by the invoices of the manufacturers, viz.:—Johannes Girmes & Co. Oedt, near Crefeld, for the plushes, and H. E. Schniewind at Elberfeld for the silks (satins).

Referring to Article VII of the Treaty of Commerce, between the German Zollverein and Great Britain, of May 30th, 1865, saying: that in the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty the produce of the States of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of Great Britain and Ireland, I have the honour to request you to cause the said goods to be granted the reduction given to British goods.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant.

LENTZE,
 Imperial German Consul for the Dominion of Canada.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, April 29th, 1897.

The Imperial German Consul
 For the Dominion of Canada,
 Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, addressed to the Hon. Controller of Customs, asking that he would cause the products of the States of the German Zollverein to be granted the reduction given to British goods through the Montreal custom-house on the 23rd instant.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Resolutions introduced into the House of Commons respecting the reciprocal tariff, provide:—

“That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the Reciprocal Tariff herein referred to, are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule “D.”

“(a.) That any question that may arise as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council.

“(b.) That the Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of the two preceding sections.”

The Hon. Controller of Customs is not satisfied that the Customs Tariff of Germany or the German Zollverein is such as to entitle the country to the benefits of the recipro-

Preferential Tariff.

cal tariff, but he will be pleased to receive any information that you may wish to furnish on that subject.

The Hon. Controller is advised that the treaty to which you refer relates to a condition of affairs which does not arise under the tariff resolutions now before the House of Commons.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

(Translation.)

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1897.

HON. WM. PATERSON,
Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, in which you inform me that Belgian goods are not entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff in favour of English goods, notwithstanding the formal expression of Article 15 of the Treaty of 1862.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. DE FANCOUVAL.

MONTREAL, 3rd May, 1897.

HON. WM. PATERSON,
Controller of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Confirming my letter of the 27th ulto., and acting on telegram from the Commissioner of Customs, I send you with this mail Netherlands Customs Tariff for examination, in which I have marked its most salient features. The principle upon which it is based is to have all raw materials *free*, also agricultural products; lumber, etc., all articles which are in a half finished state 3 per cent and all manufactured articles 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

A glance will suffice to convince you that if any country is entitled to the benefit of the reciprocal clause in the new tariff it is the Netherlands, and if such is your decision I should be greatly obliged indeed by an immediate answer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

K. BOISSEVAIN,
Consul General of the Netherlands.

MANCHESTER BUILDING, MELINDA STREET,
TORONTO, 5th May, 1897.

To the Honourable
The Controller of Customs.

SIR,—There are certain things regarding the application of the Manority Tariff which we do not understand, and would take it kind if you would explain to us.

In the case of the United States, for instance: If the government asks to have a specific line of merchandise admitted under the Manority Tariff, agreeing to admit it at the Canada rate of duty, is there provision under the new tariff for such an arrangement without regard to other lines of merchandise or natural products? Our under-

standing of the tariff would bear this construction, seeing that you have the power to treat with countries outside England, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Meantime, we remain
Yours respectfully,
R. FLAWS & SON.

(Copy of Telegram.)

MONTREAL, May, 1897.

Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

Referring to my letter third instant, my home government cable to know your decision. Kindly answer wire.

K. BOISSEVAIN,
Consul General for Holland,

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1897.

BOISSEVAIN,
Consul General for Holland,
Montreal.

Controller has not decided regarding application of reciprocal tariff to Netherlands. Question under consideration, but cannot be determined for some time.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th May, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.,
Consul-General of the Netherlands,
Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with copy of the Netherlands Customs Tariff, and also your telegram dated the 7th instant.

I sent you the following message by telegraph, on the 8th May :—

“Controller has not decided regarding application of reciprocal tariff to Netherlands. Question under consideration, but cannot be determined for some time.”

The tariff resolutions have not yet been enacted into law, and the honourable controller is unable to indicate when their application to the Netherlands will be decided upon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 28th June, 1897.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce submits the annexed report from the Controller of Customs, stating that he has decided that the customs tariff of New South Wales is such as entitles articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of that

Preferential Tariff.

country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff resolutions submitted to the House of Commons on the 22nd April, 1897, subject to the limitations mentioned in schedule "D" of the said tariff resolutions, and that he has so directed all collectors of customs.

The committee submit the action taken in the matter by the Controller of Customs for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1897.

The undersigned, Controller of Customs, has the honour to report as follows:—

That on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, ultimo, the Minister of Finance submitted to the House of Commons certain resolutions for the revision of the customs tariff.

That it has been the practice, without any special statutory authority, to give effect to tariff changes from the time the tariff resolutions are laid on the table, subject to amendment until the tariff bill is finally assented to.

That in accordance with such practice, he has given instructions to all collectors of customs to act upon the said tariff resolutions at once.

That one of the said tariff resolutions makes provisions for a reciprocal tariff in the following terms:

"That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule 'D.'"

"(a.) That any question that may arise as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council."

"(b.) That the Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of the two preceding sections."

That said tariff resolutions provide, "That the foregoing resolutions and the alterations thereby made in the rate of duties of customs payable on goods imported into Canada shall take effect on and after the 23rd day of April instant."

That the undersigned has decided that the customs tariff of New South Wales is such as entitles articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of that country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, subject to the limitations mentioned in schedule "D" of the said tariff resolutions, and has so directed all collectors of customs.

He submits his action in this matter for the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

W. PATERSON,
Controller of Customs.

(Memorandum.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1897.

To Collector of Customs.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Referring to memorandum No. 895b, dated 23rd April, 1897, respecting the reciprocal tariff, you are hereby instructed that the Honourable Controller of Customs has decided that the customs tariff of New South Wales is such as entitles articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of that country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, subject to the limitations mentioned in schedule D of the tariff resolutions.

Entries of articles, the produce or manufacture of New South Wales, imported direct therefrom may be accepted under the same regulations as the products of Great Britain and Ireland, on and after this date.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

MONTREAL, 21st June, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Would you kindly inform our firm if the matter of one-eighth preferential benefit has met with the approval of the Minister of Customs, regarding goods purchased in Japan? We are dealers to a very large extent, and are informed and believe that Japan has no greater duty than 10 per cent upon imported goods into their country. Would you also let us know if the minister has considered trade relations with Japan, and if not in what way the matter should be brought before him? This is of most importance to us, and we trust to be favoured with your early reply.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,
E. T. MASON & CO.

L. J. TROTTER, Agent.

OTTAWA, 4th August, 1897.

The Honourable
WM. PATERSON, M.P.,
Controller of Customs, Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, copy of a letter which the Secretary of State has received from the Japanese Consul General at Vancouver, B.C., requesting that the products of Japan may be treated as falling within schedule "D" of the Canadian Customs Tariff, 1897. Mr. Scott has informed Mr. Nosse that the question of the application of the benefits of the reciprocal tariff is a matter for your decision and that he has brought his request before you.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH POPE,
Under Secretary of State,

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,
P. O. Box 86, VANCOUVER, B.C., 27th July, 1897.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of requesting you in the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government that the Canadian government will issue necessary instructions to the collectors of customs to treat the products of the empire of Japan imported into Canada according to the schedule "D" of the Canadian customs tariff, 1897. Apart from the fact that there exist the most-favoured-nation clauses between Japan and Great Britain, the Japanese products are entitled to the favour of the said reciprocal tariff, on two reasons, firstly: the present tariff in Japan is far below that of Canada; secondly: Canada's extending the said favour to the Japanese produce will materially help the growth of trade between the two nations.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. NOSSE,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul General.

Preferential Tariff.

(Copy of Telegram.)

MONTREAL, 31st July, 1897.

The Honourable
Controller of Customs.
Ottawa.

Am without answer to my letter No. 329 of the 3rd May, and my telegram of the 8th May, regarding the admission of Netherland products under reciprocal clause. Kindly give me your decision in writing if possible to-day.

K. BOISSEVAIN,
Consul General.

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 31st July, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.
Consul General of the Netherlands,
Montreal, P.Q.

Minister of Customs absent. Question of admission of Netherlands under reciprocal tariff cannot be determined until his return here about last of August.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

OTTAWA, 9th August, 1897.

To Collectors of Customs :

You are hereby instructed that the benefits of the reciprocal tariff of Canada under "The Customs Tariff, 1897," extends to the following countries, until the 1st day of August, 1898, viz. :—To Belgium, Germany (Zollverein).

Until the 1st day of August, 1898, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the said countries, when imported direct therefrom, may be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule "D" of the "Custom Tariff, 1897," subject to the limitations therein contained and to the regulations made with regard thereto.

The excess of duty paid since the 22nd day of April, 1897, on articles imported as aforesaid from the countries hereinbefore mentioned will be refunded if the claim therefor with satisfactory proof of the origin and value of such articles and of their direct importation, is made in the usual form through the collector of customs at the port where such duty is paid.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th August, 1897.

Collector of Customs,
Port of

You are hereby instructed that the benefits of the reciprocal tariff of Canada under the "Customs Tariff, 1897," extends to the following countries until the 1st day of August, 1898, viz. :—to France, Algeria and the French Colonies.

Until the 1st day of August, 1898, articles which are the growth of any of the said countries, when imported direct therefrom, may be entered for duty or taken out of

warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule D. of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," subject to the limitations therein contained and to the regulations made with regard thereto.

The excess of duty paid since the 22nd day of April, 1897, on articles imported as aforesaid from the countries hereinbefore mentioned will be refunded, if the claim therefor with satisfactory proof of the origin and value of such articles and of their direct importation is made in the usual form through the collector of customs at the port where such duty was paid.

Nothing in the foregoing instructions shall be held as affecting the right to enter articles under the "French Treaty Act, 1894," but any articles entered at a reduced rate under the said Treaty Act shall not be entitled to a further reduction of duty under the provisions of the reciprocal tariff.

(Copy of Telegram.)

MONTREAL, 11th August, 1897.

Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

I am informed Germany and Belgium thus far are the only nations admitted to the reciprocal tariff. Under article and in the French Treaty, France has an undoubted right to an identical treatment. I beg to insist that orders to that effect should be given at your earliest convenience, the said orders to apply to duties to be henceforth collected, and also to the refunding of the extra duties collected on French goods since April 23rd last. Kindly acknowledge receipt of present telegram.

KLECZKOWSKI,
Consul General for France in the
Dominion of Canada.

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 11th August, 1897.

Consul General for France,
Montreal, P. Q.

Instructions have been issued extending Canadian Reciprocal Tariff to France, Algeria and the French colonies, and authorizing refund of excess duties since twenty-second April.

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

MONTREAL, 11th August, 1897.
502, Board of Trade.

SIR,—On information received by several Canadian importers of Swiss goods, that the customs authorities in Toronto and here respectively have yesterday collected the full rate of duty (not allowing the 12½ per cent reduction) on their goods imported from Switzerland, and as I understand that on the admission of Belgium and Germany the benefit of the reciprocal tariff must be extended to all countries entitled in Canada by treaty to most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters, I most respectfully ask the the commissioner of customs to let me know in what position my country is respecting the tariff.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ED. SANDREUTER,
Vice Consul for Switzerland.

Preferential Tariff.

MONTREAL, 12th August, 1897.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 11th instant by which I am informed that “instructions have been issued extending Canadian reciprocal tariff to France, Algeria and the French colonies, and authorizing refund of excess duties since 22nd April.”

I have the pleasure to thank you for the above communication by which satisfaction is given to our claims under Article 2nd of the Franco-Canadian arrangement of February 6th, 1893.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. KLECZKOWSKI,
Consul General for France in Canada.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 13th August, 1897.

L. J. TROTTER, Esq.,
Agent, Messrs. E. T. Mason & Co.,
17 St. Nicholas St., Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—Referring to your inquiries as to the extension of the reciprocal tariff to the products of Japan, I beg to inform you that the question will be considered by the Hon. the Minister of Customs on his return to the city next month.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 13th August, 1897.

HON. T. NOSSE,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consulate for Canada,
P.O. Box 86, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt through the Hon. the Secretary of State, of a copy of your communication of the 27th ultimo, requesting in the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government “that the Canadian government will issue necessary instructions to the collectors of customs to treat the products of the Empire of Japan imported into Canada according to the schedule “D” of the Canadian Customs Tariff, 1897.”

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that your request will be submitted to the Hon. the Minister of Customs for his attention on his return to the city early next month.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Copy of Telegram.)

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, 14th August, 1897.

HON. WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Is it your government's intention to exclude Austria-Hungary from list of countries enjoying preferential tariff in opposition to favoured-nation-clause of treaty with Great Britain of December 5th, 1876 ?

ED. SCHULTZE,
Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul.

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 14th August, 1897.

ED. SCHULTZE,
Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul,
Montreal.

Your telegram will be submitted to the government and considered at next meeting of Privy Council.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

MONTREAL, CANADA, 14th August, 1897.

To the Honourable WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that several importers have notified me that their recent importations from Austria had been refused the same preferential treatment by the customs authorities here as their importations from Germany made at the same time, and personal inquiry at the collector of customs' office elicited the fact that no instructions had been received by him so far to apply the preferential tariff to manufactures and goods of Austro-Hungarian origin.

I therefore had the honour to send you a message this morning inquiring if in opposition to the favoured-nation-clause of my government's treaty with Great Britain of the 5th December, 1876, your government intends to exclude Austria-Hungary from the list of countries now enjoying the preferential tariff and beg to request you to kindly favour me with an early reply.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ED. SCHULTZE,
Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 17th August, 1897.

ED. SANDREUTER, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Switzerland,
502, Board of Trade, Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, making inquiry as to the position occupied by Switzerland in regard to the admission of goods shipped from that country to Canada under the terms of the reciprocal tariff.

In reply, I beg to state that no instructions have yet been issued to collectors of customs for the admission of goods from Switzerland under the reciprocal tariff.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs is at present absent from Ottawa, but is expected to return about the end of this month, when your letter will be submitted to him and directions obtained as to the action to be taken in the matter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

Preferential Tariff.

KINGSTON, 20th August, 1897.

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly instruct the collector here regarding the reciprocal tariff on goods the produce of Spain. We have a shipment of raisins which we desire to enter at the custom-house at once under the above tariff.

Kindly let us hear from you by return mail and oblige.

Yours truly,

GEO. ROBERTSON & SON,
John Nicolle.

(Copy of Telegram.)

KINGSTON, Ont., 24th August, 1897.

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

Kindly reply immediately to our letter twentieth inst. very important.

GEO. ROBERTSON & SON.

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 24th August, 1897.

Messrs. GEO. ROBERTSON & SON,
Kingston, Ont.

Reciprocal tariff is not yet extended to Spain.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Commons.

(Copy and Translation.)

24th August, 1897.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have this morning received from my government at Berne, cablegram, as follows :—

(Translation.)

BERNE, 24th August, 1897.

To Consul for Switzerland,
Montreal.

“Received letters—London legation informs on the 17th August, that Canadian government has been invited to treat Switzerland as Germany and Belgium—we now think reductions are applied to us, inquire and wire.”

COMMERCE.

I shall be glad if you will send me by return post if possible, sufficient information to enable me to cable a reply to the above.

Will you also send me for the use of my government a copy of the Revised Tariff in French and in English ?

I have the honour to be

Yours faithfully,

D. L. REY,

Consul Suisse.

Montreal.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE,
 QUEBEC, 25th August, 1897.

Hon. WILLIAM PATERSON,
 Minister of Customs,
 Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Learning that the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff of Canada under “The Customs Tariff, 1897,” has been extended to the foreign countries, Germany (Zollverein), Belgium and France, Algeria and the French colonies, I have, with reference to Article IX of the treaty between His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on the other, arranged and concluded in London, under date 18th of March, 1826, and ratified in Stockholm the 6th, and in Windsor the 10th of April following, respectfully to request that the benefits thus extended to the above mentioned foreign countries may, in like manner, also be extended to the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,

W. A. SCHWARTZ,
 Consul of Sweden and Norway.

(*Copy of Telegram.*)

August, 1897.

Minister of Customs,
 Ottawa.

Please reply to letter of 24th, my government awaiting answer.

REY,
 Swiss Consul.

(*Copy of Reply.*)

OTTAWA, 31st August, 1897.

REY,
 Swiss Consul,
 Montreal, P. Q.

Instructions issued extending reciprocal tariff to Switzerland and for refunding excess duties paid.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
 Commissioner of Customs.

(*Copy of Telegram.*)

OTTAWA, 31st August, 1897.

E. SCHULTZE, Esq.,
 Austro-Hungary Consul,
 Montreal, P. Q.

Instructions issued extending reciprocal tariff to Austro-Hungary and for refunding excess duties paid.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
 Commissioner of Customs.

Preferential Tariff.

(Copy of Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 31st August, 1897.

W. A. SCHWARTZ, Esq.,
Consul for Norway and Sweden,
Quebec, P. Q.

Instructions issued extending reciprocal tariff to Sweden and for refunding excess duties paid.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 1st September, 1897.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,—You are hereby instructed that the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff of Canada under the Customs Tariff, 1897, extends to the following countries, until the 1st day of August, 1898, viz :—

Argentine,	Columbia,	Russia,	Venezuela,
Austria Hungary,	Denmark,	Sweden,	Switzerland.
Bolivia,	Persia,	Tunis,	

Until the first day of August, 1898, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the said countries, when imported direct therefrom, may be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule "D" of the Customs Tariff, 1897, subject to the limitations therein contained and to the regulations made with regard thereto.

The excess of duty paid since the 22nd day of April, 1897, on articles imported as aforesaid from the countries hereinbefore mentioned, will be refunded, if the claim therefor, with satisfactory proof of their origin and value of such articles and of their direct importation, is made in the usual way through the collector of customs at the port where such duty was paid.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE,

QUEBEC, 1st September, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to own receipt of your telegraphic dispatch reading thus : "Instructions issued extending reciprocal tariff to Sweden and for refunding excess duties paid : " awaiting conformation by mail, and of course assuming that the same privilege is also extended to Norway.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. A. SCHWARTZ,
Consul for Sweden and Norway.

(Memorandum.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 4th September, 1897.

Collector of Customs,
Port of.....*Re* RECIPROCAL TARIFF OF CANADA.

Referring to memoranda Nos. 895*b*, 921*b*, and 925*b*, you are further instructed that the benefit of the reciprocal tariff extends until the 1st day of August, 1898, to Belgium, Germany, France, Algeria, the French colonies, Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Tunis, Venezuela and Switzerland as well as to Great Britain and Ireland.

Until the 1st day of August, 1898, the products of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Germany, France, Algeria, the French colonies, Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Tunis, Venezuela and Switzerland, when imported from any of the said countries and entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, since the 23rd day of April, 1897, and prior to the 1st day of August, 1898, shall be subject to the reduction of duty provided for in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," and under the limitations mentioned in said schedule D.

The excess of duty paid since the 23rd day of April, 1897, on products imported as aforesaid from the countries hereinbefore mentioned, will be refunded, if the claim therefor, with satisfactory proof of the origin and value of such product, is made in the usual form through the collector of customs at the port where such duty was paid.

Nothing in the foregoing instructions shall be held as affecting the right to enter articles under the "French Treaty Act, 1894," but any articles entered at a reduced rate under the said Treaty Act shall not be entitled to a further reduction of duty under the provisions of the reciprocal tariff.

The declaration prescribed in the regulations and instructions of the 9th July, 1897, (Memo. No. 925*b*) is required to be made by the exporter and annexed to the invoice of articles for entry under the reciprocal tariff, and until the 1st August, 1898, articles from all the countries above mentioned may be entered on the same invoice, and the origin of all the products entered on such invoice may be attested to in one declaration (if more than one) on the form heretofore prescribed, the names of the countries being written in succession in the blank space reserved for origin of products.

The declaration required may also be made by the exporter or his agent before a collector of customs, or magistrate, or justice of the peace, as well as before the persons designated in former instructions.

Importers claiming entry under the reciprocal tariff for goods from the countries aforementioned, are required to file with customs collectors in Canada a certificate of the United States customs entry for immediate transportation or a bill of lading, showing through transportation for such goods carried in transit through the United States and imported into Canada.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 7th September, 1897.

LIONEL J. TROTTER, Esq.,
Agent, Messrs. E. T. MASON & Co.,
17 St. Nicholas St., Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—With further reference to your inquiry, in regard to the admission of products from the empire of Japan under the reciprocal clause of the customs tariff of 1897, I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Customs to state that it is not at present intended to extend the benefits of the Canadian reciprocal tariff to Japan.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

Preferential Tariff.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
7th September, 1897.

Hon. T. NOSSE,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consulate
for Canada, P.O. Box 86, Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—With further reference to your inquiry, in regard to the admission of products of the empire of Japan under the reciprocal clause of the customs tariff of 1897, I am directed by the Honourable Minister of Customs to state that it is not at present intended to extend the benefits of the Canadian reciprocal tariff to Japan.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th September, 1897,

W. A. SCHWARTZ, Esq.,
Consul for Sweden and Norway,
Quebec, Que.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st. inst., respecting the extension of the Canadian reciprocal tariff to Sweden and Norway.

The reciprocal tariff has been applied to the products of Sweden, as will appear by the instructions issued to collectors of customs, per memorandum No. 943b. of 4th September, 1897, of which copies are herewith closed.

Norway is not named in these instructions, and I understand it is a Kingdom distinct from Sweden. If it is claimed that Norway is entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, your views in that respect, together with the documents which may be submitted in support thereof, will be laid before the Honourable the Minister of Customs without delay.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th September, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.,
Consul General of the Netherlands,
Montreal, P. Q.

SIR,—With further reference to your inquiry in regard to the admission of products from the Netherlands under the reciprocal clause of the Customs Tariff, 1897, I am directed by the Honourable Minister of Customs to state that it is not at present intended to extend the benefits of the Canadian reciprocal tariff to the Netherlands.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA.

VANCOUVER, B. C., 7th September, 1897.

HON. WILLIAM PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I had the honour of, some time ago, addressing to the Secretary of State, upon the question of the application of the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to the Japanese products imported into Canada.

I have now the honour of requesting you to issue necessary orders to the various collectors of customs at an early date, authorizing them to treat the products of the Empire of Japan under the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule "D" of the Customs Tariff, 1897.

According to the Customs Act, clause 17, which says "when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country when imported direct therefrom may then be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule "D" to this Act," the products of Japan, when imported directly into Canada from Japan are entitled to the benefit of the reduced rates of duties.

I have no doubt that your government will give the decision in favour of the Japanese goods against that of any other nations.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. NOSSE,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul General for Canada.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 8th September, 1897.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that further instructions respecting the entry of goods under the reciprocal tariff were issued by the Department of Customs on the 4th September, 1897, (Memorandum No. 943b) as per copies inclosed herewith.

He recommends that His Excellency be moved to transmit copies of these instructions, together with the instructions of 9th July, 1897, to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

W. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1897.

To the Honourable Minister of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I received a communication from the Commissioner of Customs dated the 7th instant saying that it is not your intention at present to extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to the Netherlands. I thank you for pronouncing yourself upon the point in question and have duly reported to my government.

Wishing, however, to ascertain more fully your views on this subject, I should be obliged if you could see me at your office some time next week. I shall be in Ottawa on Monday or Tuesday, and would be obliged if you could appoint an hour on either of those days, and let me know at your convenience.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

K. BOISSEVAIN,
Consul General of the Netherlands.

Preferential Tariff.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE,

QUEBEC, 9th September, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to own receipt of your letter of the 7th instant with enclosures in reply to my respects of the 1st instant, informing me that the reciprocal tariff has been applied to the products of Sweden, but not to Norway, being a kingdom distinct from Sweden; and requesting my views upon the subject communicated to you, with the documents supporting the claim that the same privilege should be extended to the products of Norway.

In reply, I beg to refer you to the Treaty between His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway and His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland dated 18th of March, 1826, by which (article IX) the most-favoured-nation clause equally as much and in the same sense, has been extended to the products of Norway, as to those of Sweden.

It is perfectly correct that they are distinct kingdoms each for itself, but in the relation to foreign countries they are represented by the same authority in the person of His Majesty the King and acts as one.

Awaiting your reply,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. SCHWARTZ.

OTTAWA, 10th September, 1897.

K. BÖISSEVAIN, Esq.,
Consul General of the Netherlands,
290 Guy Street, Montreal, Que.

DEAR SIR.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, stating that you will be in Ottawa on Monday or Tuesday of next week, and asking me if I would appoint an hour on either of these days when you could have an interview with me.

In reply, I regret to state that I will not be able to meet your wishes, as I leave here to-night for western Ontario, and will not return until the latter part of next week. I hope to be in Montreal before the end of this month, and will be pleased to discuss the matter with you when there. I will advise you of the date of my visit, so that you can make arrangements to meet me. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. PATERSON,

Minister of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 13th September, 1897.

W. A. SCHWARTZ, Esq.,
Consul for Sweden and Norway.
Quebec, P.Q.,

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, respecting the right of Norway to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff.

The Hon. the Minister of Customs is absent from Ottawa, but on his return, in the course of a few days, your letter will be laid before him for his consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner

HALIFAX, N.S., 16th September, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—We understand that the reciprocal tariff extends to Spain and were so informed by customs authorities here the first part of this month, but to-day they have shown us your memo. No. 943b., file No. 30090, pointing out that as Spain is not specifically mentioned they would not be able to allow any benefits on goods imported from that country. As we expect some imports from there soon, and are of opinion that they would be entitled to the one-eighth preference clause of tariff, we would ask you to kindly notify collector of customs at this port to this effect should our contention prove correct.

Yours very truly,

SEETON & MITCHELL.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1897.

MESSRS. SEETON & MITCHELL,
Halifax, N.S.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to advise you that Spain is not included in the list of countries to which the reciprocal tariff applies.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

Through Collector of Customs,
Halifax, N.S.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 22nd September, 1897.

SIR,—I am in receipt of an official dispatch, under date of the 7th September, 1897, from Commissioner of Customs, conveying your statement, in answer to my previous dispatch to you, that it is not at present intended to extend the benefits of the Canadian reciprocal tariff to Japan.

I have again the honour of stating that according to the definition of the schedule "D" of the customs tariff, there is no doubt that the products of the empire of Japan are entitled to the full benefits of the reciprocal tariff, and I see no reason why these benefits are withheld against Japanese products.

I have, therefore, the honour of asking you again that you will take necessary steps at an early date to have the Japanese products placed on the reciprocal list of the customs.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. NOSSE,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul General for Canada.

Preferential Tariff.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1897.

Collector of Customs,
Port of St. Catharines, Ont.

RE RECIPROCAL TARIFF OF CANADA.

You are hereby instructed that Norway is included with Sweden in the list of countries intitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, as set forth in memo. No. 943*b*, dated 4th September, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Copy sent to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, Calgary, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, Guelph, Berlin, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Brockville, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Three Rivers, Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Charlottetown, Yarmouth, Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, Truro.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1897.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

That the consul for Sweden and Norway, at Quebec, claims that the products of Norway, as well as those of Sweden, are entitled to the benefits of the Canadian reciprocal tariff, under the treaty with His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, dated 18th of March, 1826.

That in the dispatch from the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 26th June, 1897, there was transmitted a list of countries claiming in Canada, by treaty, most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters.

That Norway does not appear in such list of countries, although Sweden is mentioned therein.

The undersigned therefore recommends that His Excellency the Governor General be moved to cable to the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies, as follows:—

“Is Norway entitled in Canada to most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters under treaty of 18th March, 1826, or by other treaty? Norway is not in your list of such countries transmitted this year, although Sweden mentioned.”

W. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1897.

W. A. SCHWARTZ,
Consul for Sweden and Norway,
Quebec, P.Q.

SIR,—With further reference to your letter of the 9th instant, respecting the right of Norway to participate in the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a circular to collectors of customs, advising that Norway is included in the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, as set forth in memorandum No. 943*b*, dated 4th September, 1897.

Excess duties paid on products of Norway since the 23rd April last will be refunded, on production of satisfactory proof of the origin and value of such products,

if claim be made, in the usual way, through the collector of customs at the port where such duty was paid.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

HALIFAX, N.S., 23rd September, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, file No. 30090, we take the liberty of asking you if Spain is not entitled to the reciprocal tariff, how it was that last season (in Oct. 1896), nuts from Spain were allowed entry under terms of French Treaty Act and rebates of duty were allowed on same goods imported in October, 1895? This proves conclusively that under-favoured-nation clauses in treaties Spain was entitled to same privileges in Canada as was France, under the French Treaty Act, and under terms of said treaty we cannot see how goods of Spanish origin can be debarred from participating in the reciprocal tariff. We would ask you to give your further attention to this matter, and if our contention is right to so instruct collector at this port.

Yours very truly,

SEETON & MITCHELL.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE,
QUEBEC, 24th September, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, with inclosures, and informing me that Norway has been included in the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, and that excess of duties paid on products of Norway since the 23rd of April last will be refunded, on production of satisfactory proof of the origin and value of such products, if claim be made, in the usual way, through the collectors of customs at the port where such duties was paid.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. A. SCHWARTZ,
Consul for Sweden and Norway.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on the 25th September, 1897.

That the minute of the Treasury Board of the 4th September, 1897, establishing regulations and defining the conditions upon which the benefits of the preferential or reciprocal tariff under the provisions of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," shall be extended to certain countries therein mentioned, be approved and adopted.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Preferential Tariff.

(Annex to P. C. 2760, 25th September, 1897.)

CUSTOMS.

The Treasury Board submit for favourable consideration the following regulations:—

Whereas under the provisions of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," the benefits of the reciprocal tariff have been extended to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland since the 23rd day of April, 1897.

And whereas in accordance with a decision of the law officers of the Crown, instructions have been given to the collectors of customs throughout the Dominion, to extend to Belgium, Germany and France the benefits of the said reciprocal tariff.

And whereas under an Order in Council approved on the 26th August, 1897, instructions were authorized to be given to the several collectors of customs throughout Canada to extend the benefits of the preferential tariff to Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Tunis, Venezuela and Switzerland, and also to repay any excess duties that may have been levied since the passage of the Tariff Act on importations from countries entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff.

And whereas it is expedient to further define the conditions upon which the benefits of the preferential or reciprocal tariff shall be extended to the aforesaid countries and the time from which the excess duties levied on the said products shall be computed for repayment:

Therefore His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations respecting articles entered under the reciprocal tariff:—

The products of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Germany, France, Algeria and the French colonies, Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Tunis, Venezuela and Switzerland, when imported from any of the said countries and entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, since the 23rd day of April, 1897, and prior to the 1st day of August, 1898, shall be subject to the reduction of duty provided for in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule "D" of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," and under the limitations mentioned in said Schedule "D," and the remission of the duties on the said products in excess of the duties provided under the reciprocal tariff, from the 23rd April, 1897, to the 1st day of August, 1898, is made and the repayment of such excess duties collected is authorized.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 27th September, 1897.

MESSRS. SEETON & MITCHELL,
Halifax, N.S.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that the privileges accorded to France under the French Treaty Act were extended to Spain by Order of the Governor in Council.

The right of Spain to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff have been considered, and that country has not been included in the list of countries (approved by Order in Council) to which the reciprocal tariff is extended.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

(Copy of Telegram.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 29th, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.,
 Consul Gen. for the Netherlands, Montreal, Que.

Hon. Mr. Paterson will be at Customs House, Montreal, to-morrow, all day, and will be pleased to accord you an interview there.

Private Secretary.

HALIFAX, N.S., 1st October, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
 Commissioner of Customs,
 Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 27th ult. is before us, (file No. 30090) and we trust you will pardon us for again referring to the matter referred to therein.

You say that by Order of the Governor in Council the privileges accorded to France under the French Treaty Act were extended to Spain. This being a fact, we would most respectfully ask you how under Article II of French Treaty, Spain can be excluded from the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff, France being named in the list of countries to which said reciprocal tariff does apply?

We would respectfully ask you to bring this matter to the notice of the Minister of Customs, and remain

Yours very truly,
 SEETON & MITCHELL.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 5th October, 1897.

T. NOSSE, Esq.,
 Consul General for Japan,
 Vancouver, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—In the absence of the Hon. the Minister of Customs I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, with reference to the application made by you to have Japan admitted to the benefits of the preferential tariff, and to inform you that I will place the same before the Minister immediately on his return to the city.

Yours truly,
 Private Secretary.

(Copy of Telegram.)

TORONTO, 10th October, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
 Commissioner of Customs,
 Ottawa.

Is crockery, glassware, from Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, same duty as Germany? Wire. Collector holding entry.

McMAHON, BROADFIELD & CO.

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 16th August, 1897.

McMAHON, BROADFIELD & Co.,
 Toronto.

Application of reciprocal tariff to Austro-Hungary under consideration of Government.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
 Commissioner of Customs.

Preferential Tariff.

MONTREAL, 13th October, 1897.

HON. W. PATERSON,
Comptroller of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—We are receiving a number of invoices of fruit from Denia, Spain, each of which is accompanied with a declaration attesting that the goods are the produce of Spain, and in letters shippers say that they expect to get the reduction of one-eighth preferential duty mentioned in schedule "A."

Will you please inform us if Spain is included in the preferential arrangement, as it is quite evident that such is the impression at Spanish ports? Consignments we have received through London firms make the same request. It would seem, therefore, that the same impression is current there.

Yours truly,
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LTD.,
ROBERT REFORD,
President.

OTTAWA, 14th October, 1897.

The ROBERT REFORD Co., Ltd.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal, Que.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to state that Spain is not one of the countries included in the preferential arrangement.

Yours truly,
WM. PATERSON.

MONTREAL, 19th October, 1897.

Honourable W. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Referring to our recent interview at the customs house, allow me to once more briefly state the position of my government on the matter of the admission of the products of Holland under clause 16 of the customs tariff.

Three months ago I submitted for your examination a copy of the customs tariff of the Netherlands. Ever since then I have been asking for a decision on the point in question. In this interview referred to you admitted that on the whole the Netherlands tariff is more favourable to Canada than the Canadian tariff is to Holland. In fact there is no denying that, the figures too plainly speak for themselves. Having complied then with the express terms of the law as laid down by the Canadian parliament, we only ask that the law be applied. We do not ask any favour, but are of opinion that where we are entitled to a certain privilege by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of Canada, this privilege should be granted by the executive. When the time comes, if it ever does come, that the Canadian people through its representatives in the House of Commons express a wish to curtail the trade with Holland, it will be time for my government to consider whatever action may be called for. So far this has not been done, and for Holland to have its commerce with Canada impeded, be it only to the extent of a single dollar, in entire disregard of the Act which happens to be favourable to its expansion, is, to say the least, extremely vexatious.

I mentioned to you as one reason why the attitude of your government against the government at the Hague should not be of a vexatious nature, the fact that this government can make or mar, check or speed the tide of emigration. Personally, I have gone to some trouble to bring about Dutch emigration. The Honourable Mr. Sifton would, if necessary, confirm this to you.

I can assure you that in several instances lately my efforts at introducing Canada to public notice in Holland have been met in the local press by the remark that the Canadian government was not acting in good faith to Holland. Your action in ignoring our incontrovertible claims to admittance under the reciprocal tariff was most severely criticised, and in the interest of emigration I am anxious to have this antagonism cease.

I herewith confidently leave the matter in your hands, sir. You promised to bring it up at the first meeting of the cabinet; I shall be much pleased to hear at as early date as possible that you have been authorized to carry out the provision of the Customs Act by admitting goods from Holland under the reciprocal clause of the tariff.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

K. BOISSEVAIN,
Consul General of the Netherlands.

OTTAWA, 21st October, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.,
Consul General of the Netherlands.
Montreal, Que.

SIR,—I have your letter of the 19th instant, in reference to the request made by you that Holland be admitted to the benefits of the preferential tariff of the Dominion, and have carefully noted what you say.

I can only say to you now that I shall take the first opportunity of bringing the matter before my colleagues for their consideration.

Yours truly,

W. PATERSON,
Controller of Customs.

MEMORANDUM.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1897.

Collector of Customs.

CONSOLIDATED AND AMENDED REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE ENTRY OF GOODS UNDER THE CANADIAN RECIPROCAL TARIFF OF 1897.

Memoranda Nos. 895 B., 921 B., 943 B., 945 B., and other instructions respecting entries under the reciprocal tariff of 1897 are hereby cancelled and this memorandum, which is a consolidation of the said memoranda and instructions, with certain amendments, is substituted therefor.

Persons making entry of goods under the Canadian reciprocal tariff of 1897 are required to furnish a separate invoice of the articles entitled to such entry, with a declaration annexed thereto, signed by the exporter or his agent, in the presence of a subscribing witness, as set forth in the form in Schedule "H" hereto.

If invoices are made out at lower prices for goods exported directly to Canada than the fair market value at the same time and place for such goods when sold for home consumption in the country whence so exported, in all such cases the invoices are also to show clearly, in a special column, or by addition thereto, such fair market value, as aforesaid, for the goods described therein.

The exporter's declaration as to the origin of the goods is in all cases (except as hereinafter mentioned) to be produced and filed with the invoice, and its production

Preferential Tariff.

to be noted by Customs Officers in Canada on the entry form—otherwise, the general rates of duty will be collected, without reduction, until the exporter's declaration, as aforesaid, is furnished.

Customs entries under the reciprocal tariff should be taken separately on the usual form.

The declaration of the importer or his agent, as to the origin of goods will be accepted, in lieu of the exporter's declaration, in the case of articles which have been entered for warehouse (in bond) in Canada prior to the issue of these instructions, and as to goods valued at less than \$10 for the whole importation when hereafter offered for entry, subject, however, in all such cases, to the approval of the collector after examination of the goods by a customs officer.

Articles from all the countries entitled to the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff may be entered on the same invoice, and the origin of all the products entered on such invoice may be attested to in one declaration, on the form prescribed—the names of the countries (if more than one) being written in succession in the blank space reserved for origin of products.

Importers claiming entry of goods under the Reciprocal Tariff are required to file with Customs Collectors in Canada a certificate of the United States Customs Entry for Immediate Transportation, or a Bill of Lading, showing through transportation when such goods are carried in transit through the United States and imported into Canada.

Note particularly that the Reciprocal Tariff *does not* apply to the following articles, viz. :—Ales, beers, wines and liquors ; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root ; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. (See Schedule "D," Reciprocal Tariff.)

Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the other countries mentioned in Schedule "E" hereto, when imported direct from any of the said countries and entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, shall be subject to the reduction of duty provided for in the Reciprocal Tariff set forth in Schedule "D" of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," and under the limitations mentioned in said Schedule "D," from the date when admitted to Reciprocal Tariff benefits, as shown in Schedule "E" hereto.

Until the 31st day of July, 1898, the products of all the countries mentioned in Schedule "G" hereto, when imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or *any* of the countries mentioned in said Schedule "G," and entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada since the 23rd day of April, 1897, shall be subject to the reduction of duty provided for in the Reciprocal Tariff, set forth in Schedule "D" of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," and under the limitations mentioned in said Schedule "D."

The excess of duty paid on products imported as aforesaid from the countries to which the Reciprocal Tariff applies, will be refunded, if the claim therefor, with satisfactory proof of the origin and value of such products, is made in the usual form through the Collector of Customs at the Port where such duty was paid.

Nothing in the foregoing instructions shall be held as affecting the right to enter articles under the "French Treaty Act, 1894," but any articles entered at a reduced rate under the said Treaty Act shall not be entitled to a further reduction of duty under the provisions of the Reciprocal Tariff.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

SCHEDULE "D," RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

"On all the products of countries entitled to the benefits of this Reciprocal Tariff, under the provisions of Section 16, the duties mentioned in Schedule A shall be reduced as follows :—

"On and after the 23rd April, 1897, until the 30th day of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one-eighth of the duty mentioned in Schedule A,

and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be seven-eighths of the duty mentioned in Schedule A.

"On and after the 1st day of July, 1898, the reduction shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in Schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in Schedule A.

"Provided, however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in Schedule A, viz.:—wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes."

SCHEDULE "E."

List of Countries entitled to the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff, under the provisions of Section 17 of "The Customs Tariff, 1897" (Canada), and date of admission.

Names of Countries.	Date when admitted to Reciprocal Tariff Benefits.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.	23rd April, 1897.
New South Wales.	22nd May, 1897.
British India.	24th September, 1897.

SCHEDULE "G."

List of Countries from which, temporarily, articles may be entered for duty, under the Canadian Reciprocal Tariff rates, since the 23rd day of April, 1897, to the 31st day of July, 1898.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Belgium.	Denmark.
Germany.	Persia.
France, Algeria and the French Colonies.	Russia.
Argentine.	Sweden and Norway.
Austria-Hungary.	Tunis.
Bolivia.	Venezuela.
Columbia.	Switzerland.

SCHEDULE "H."

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, the undersigned, (partner or duly authorized agent of the firm of) of do solemnly and truly declare that the articles described in the annexed invoice (marked) shipped to per in packages as detailed below, are *bona fide* the produce or manufacture of ; that the said invoice contains a full and true statement of the fair market value when sold for home consumption of the said goods at the time and place of the exportation thereof direct to Canada; that such fair market value includes any bounties, drawbacks, royalties, rents or charges that may have been or are expected to be allowed or paid on the said goods, or is payable on patent rights or because of the lease of such goods, or for the right of using the same,

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and that no different invoice or account thereof has been or will be furnished to anyone by me or on my behalf.

No. and Description of Packages.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of Goods.

Signed at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 189

(Signature)

In the presence of _____ }
 (Witness) }
 (Address) }

Addenda.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on the 5th November, 1897.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the annexed report from the Minister of Customs, dated 4th November, 1897, respecting the admission of articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of the Netherlands to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, under the Customs Tariff, 1897, and concurring in the same, submit it for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1897.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

That section 17 of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," provides as follows, viz. :—

"When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D to this Act."

"2. Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council."

"3. The Governor in Council may extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country entitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Her Majesty."

"4. The Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of this section."

That the undersigned has decided (subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and to take effect when so approved) that the customs tariff of the Netherlands is such as entitles articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of that country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, subject to the limitations mentioned in schedule D of the said customs tariff, 1897.

He submits his action in this matter for the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

EXTRACT from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 5th November, 1897.

The committee of the Privy Council having had under consideration the annexed memorandum from the Minister of Customs, dated 4th November, 1897, respecting the admission of articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Japan to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, under the customs tariff, 1897, and concurring therein, submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1897.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

That section 17 of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," provides as follows:—

"When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D to this Act.

"2. Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the controller of customs, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council.

"3. The Governor in Council may extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country entitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Her Majesty.

"4. The Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of this section."

That the undersigned has decided (subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and to take effect when so approved) that the customs tariff of Japan is such as entitles articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of that country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, subject to the limitations mentioned in schedule D of the said Customs Tariff, 1897.

He submits his action in this matter for the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

MEMORANDUM.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th November, 1897.

Collector of Customs.

You are hereby instructed that Japan and the Netherlands are included in the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, under the provisions of section 17 of the Customs Tariff, 1897,—to take effect on and after the 5th November, 1897.

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Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Japan or the Netherlands are subject to entry under the same regulations as like articles from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as set forth in memorandum 949 B., dated the 22nd October, 1897.

Japan and the Netherlands are to be added to the list of countries mentioned in Schedule "E" of the said memorandum 949 B., on and after the 5th November, 1897.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Copy of Telegram.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., 5th November, 1897.

Hon. Wm. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

Kindly wire if your government has decided to extend preferential tariff to Japan.

T. NOSSE,
Japanese Consul.

(Copy of Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.,
Consul General for the Netherlands,
290 Guy Street, Montreal.

Have written you to-day that the Netherlands have been admitted to the benefits of the preferential tariff.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

(Copy of Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1897.

T. NOSSE, Esq.,
Imperial Japanese Consul,
Vancouver, B.C.

Have written you to-day that Japan has been admitted to the benefits of the preferential tariff.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1897.

T. NOSSE, Esq.,
Imperial Japanese Consul,
Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—Referring again to your letters respecting the admission of Japan to the Preferential tariff, I have the honour to advise you that it has been decided to admit Japan to the benefits of said tariff, from this date.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.,
Consul General of the Netherlands,
290 Guy Street, Montreal, Que.

SIR,—Referring again to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that it has been decided to admit the Netherlands to the benefits of the preferential tariff, from this date.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, 6th November, 1897.

Hon. W. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5th, informing me that the Netherlands have been admitted to the benefits of the preferential clause from that date.

I beg to point out in this connection that from the date the tariff went into force goods have been imported from Holland and merchants have applied to me for information regarding the rate of duty to be levied on such goods. I considered the claims of Holland for admission under the preferential clause so little liable to doubt or discussion that I took it for granted that your decision in the matter would be reached within a few days after I submitted the Holland tariff for examination. The Canadian merchants were, therefore, led to believe from one day to another that the reduction would apply, and on the strength of this assumption ordered goods from Holland. I wish to point out the hardship to these merchants, also to their suppliers in Holland, if you do not make your decision retroactive. I would, therefore, most respectfully ask that applications for refund of duty be favourably considered.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

K. BOISSEVAIN.

OTTAWA, 9th November, 1897.

K. BOISSEVAIN, Esq.,
Consul General of the Netherlands,
Montreal, Que.

SIR,—I have your letter of the 6th instant, asking that the decision admitting the Netherlands to the benefits of the Canadian preferential tariff be made retroactive.

The Order in Council admitting the Netherlands to the benefits of the said tariff specifically states that such admission shall take place from the date of the order. I cannot, therefore, comply with your request. My powers as minister and the powers of the department are only administrative.

Yours truly,

WM. PATERSON.

Preferential Tariff.

HALIFAX, N.S., 5th November, 1897.

Hon. WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As agents for several mercantile houses in Spain, we have the honour of addressing you on the subject of the rights of Spain under the French Treaty Act.

By an order of the Governor in Council the privileges accorded to France under the French Treaty Act were extended to Spain.

Under said order, France having been granted the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, we would ask that the same benefits be granted also to Spain, for by article II of French Treaty Act, which reads “ Any commercial advantage, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and the French colonies,” under which France is granted the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, and Spain has been granted by Order in Council the same benefits as France, the reciprocal tariff must also apply to Spain.

We therefore beg to request that Spain be included in the list of countries to which the reciprocal tariff shall apply, and that our collector of customs be notified of this at as early a date as possible, for we have large shipments of raisins, &c., from Spain now about due here, and it is necessary that the question be settled soon.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SEETON & MITCHELL.

TORONTO, 6th November, 1897.

JOHN MCDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—We have learned that Japan has just been admitted to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff. Kindly let us know if these benefits will be applied to all the merchandise which has been imported since 23rd April, 1897.

Yours truly,

K. ISHIKAWA & CO.

(Copy of Telegram.)

MONTREAL, 8th November, 1897.

JOHN MCDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

Why does preferential clause with Japan only come into force on 5th of November, whereas Belgium and Great Britain from 23rd April? Wire at once reply to 17 Nicholas Street.

L. J. TROTTER.

(Copy of Reply.)

OTTAWA, 8th November, 1897.

L. J. TROTTER, Esq.,
17 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

Reciprocal tariff only extended to Japan on 5th November. Extended to Great Britain 23rd April, and to Belgium same time temporarily under treaty. Canada not under treaty with Japan.

JOHN MCDUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th November, 1897.

MESSRS. K. ISHIKAWA & Co.,
24 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inquiring if the benefits of the reciprocal tariff will be applied to all the merchandise which has been imported into Canada from Japan since 23rd April, 1897.

In reply, I beg to advise you that the benefits of the reciprocal tariff were extended to Japan on the 5th November, 1897, and do not apply to the produce of Japan imported prior to the said date.

I inclose herewith for your information copy of memorandum No. 950 B.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th November, 1897.

MESSRS. SEETON & MITCHELL,
Halifax, N.S.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, to the Honourable the Minister of Customs, claiming that the advantage of the reciprocal tariff should be extended to the products of Spain.

The minister has carefully considered your letter, together with the matters referred to therein, and he directs me to state that Spain is not entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff under the provisions of any treaty, and it is, therefore, not intended to admit Spanish products to entry under the reciprocal tariff.

It has not been claimed or established that Spain is entitled to preferential treatment under section 17 of the Customs Tariff, 1897, by virtue of the Spanish tariff being as favourable in its terms as that of Canada.

As to the Order in Council of the 3rd March, 1896, directing "that Spain be added to the list of countries having a right to participate in the advantages conceded to France under the so-called French treaty,"—this department holds that the "advantages" referred to in the Order in Council are limited to the provisions of article one of the said French treaty, and that the advantages mentioned in article two of the treaty cannot be extended to Spain without the authority of parliament.

The authority of parliament has not been so obtained and the reciprocal tariff does not, therefore, apply to Spanish products.

Under these circumstances the Honourable Minister of Customs is unable to comply with your wishes in this matter.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA.
VANCOUVER, B.C., 15th November, 1897.

Hon. WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the telegram and letter both of the 5th of November, 1897, stating that Japan has been admitted to the benefits of the preferential tariff from the said date.

Preferential Tariff.

In reply, I beg to state that contents were at once wired to the Japanese government who, I am sure, will most heartily appreciate this important decision being made for the benefit of Japan trade.

I have no doubt that the outcome of this substantial and friendly concession toward Japan will result in the increase of trade between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. NOSSE,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE,
MONTREAL, CANADA, 11th November, 1897.

The Hon. Wm. PATERSON,
Controller of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the customs tariff of Canada, 1897, in which, according to the promise made during my recent interview with you, I have recorded the rates of duties and reference numbers of the Austro-Hungarian customs tariff for such articles which are exported from Canada and which alone would come under consideration at the discussion showing that the benefits of the reciprocal tariff should be extended to Austro-Hungarian products and manufactures as confirming that on the whole the terms of the Austro-Hungarian tariff are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff of Canada are to Austro-Hungary.

The articles which would principally form the exports from Canada to Austria-Hungary, should the project of a direct steamship communication, to which I had the honour to refer in my letter to you of the 28th of January last, ever materialize, would be fish and products of the fisheries, ores and mattes and other products of the mine, and lumber, the latter article being admitted into Austria-Hungary free of duty. However with the present condition of home production and consumption for agricultural products in Austria-Hungary it is only a question of time when regular imports of agricultural products as well will be required, taking into consideration that even now several shipments of wheat have been made from New York to Trieste, and, as according to Article VII of the tariff regulations, the minister is empowered to temporarily take off the duty on grain in case of unfavourable harvests there can be hardly any doubt that as soon as regular imports of grain are required, the duties thereon will be entirely removed.

With the inferred establishment of direct steamship communication, Austria-Hungary should become a good market for Canadian products, and I therefore have the honour to most respectfully request your kind consideration of the rights and privileges of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, even should for the present all go to the one side, but in view of gaining for Canadian products for the near future an entirely new and desirable market.

I am obliged to add that according to article III of the Austro-Hungarian customs regulations the products and merchandise from countries who treat Austro-Hungarian products and merchandise less favourable than those from other countries are subject to an additional duty of thirty per cent, and on free goods a duty of fifteen per cent ad valorem will be levied.

I have also the honour to respectfully draw your attention to the flow of immigration from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy of a most desirable class of settlers and would say that such immigration might be seriously retarded should my country be denied the benefits of the reciprocal tariff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ED. SCHULTZE,

Imperial and Royal Consul.

OTTAWA, 18th November, 1897.

EDWARD SCHULTZE, Esq.,
Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul,
Montreal, Que.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing copy of the customs tariff of Canada, in which you have recorded the rates of duty and reference numbers of the Austro-Hungarian customs tariff for such articles which are exported from Canada.

I can only say to you now that your letter will receive my consideration and I will draw the attention of my colleagues to it.

Yours truly,

WM. PATERSON.

OTTAWA, 29th December, 1897.

To the Honourable the Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—According with the desire expressed in your letter of the 29th April last, I have now prepared a statement showing in official statistics the difference between the Canadian and the Belgian tariffs. I had the honour to send this statement to the Prime Minister, who, without doubt, has already communicated it to you. If you should wish any other statistics such as the "Official Statement of the Trade of Belgium with Foreign Countries," I shall be glad to send them.

I should be very pleased to receive from you in return, communication of the comparison of the tariffs of both countries elaborated by your department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FAUCONVAL,
The Consul General for Belgium in Canada.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1897.

Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, K.C.M.G.,
Premier, Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I am in receipt of a letter from the Consul General for Belgium at Ottawa, in which the writer states that he has forwarded to you a statement showing in official statistics the difference between the Canadian and the Belgian tariffs.

If you are through with this statement, I should be pleased if you would forward it to me, for consideration.

Yours faithfully,

WM. PATERSON.

OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1898.

The Consul General for Belgium in Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In the absence of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to say to you that I will place the same before the Minister immediately on his return to the city.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yours obediently,

Private Secretary.

Preferential Tariff.

TORONTO, 26th November, 1897.

Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly let me know if Customs Department will allow refund of duty on entries passed since 23rd April on goods from Japan, or if advantages of reciprocal tariff take effect on 5th November only?

Yours very truly,

C. W. IRWIN.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1897.

C. W. IRWIN, Esq.,
40 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, inquiring as to the date from which refunds of duty will be allowed in respect of goods imported into Canada from Japan.

The reciprocal tariff applies to Japan only from 5th November, 1897, as per memorandum No. 950*b*.

Refunds of duty on account of such tariff cannot therefore be allowed on the products of Japan imported prior to the said date.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

NEW YORK, 11th December, 1897.

Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada.

HONOURABLE SIR,—We would deem it a favour if you would kindly furnish us with information in regard to the reciprocal tariff under provisions of section 17 of the customs tariff of 1897. Do we understand that this is a treaty signed by the Japanese government, or is a case of Japan and the Netherlands commanding the same benefits as allowed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? Would also ask you to kindly advise us if there is a question of this concession being repealed at the next session of parliament.

Any information on this subject will be greatly appreciated by

Yours very truly,

MORIMURA BROS.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1897.

MESSRS. MORIMURA BROS.,
539 and 541 Broadway,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, inquiring if Japan and the Netherlands have been admitted to participation in the benefits of the reciprocal tariff of Canada by virtue of a treaty signed by the governments or otherwise.

Japan and the Netherlands are not entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff by virtue of any treaty.

These countries have been admitted to favoured treatment on account of their low tariffs.

The Dominion parliament can, of course, repeal the tariff at its first sitting, if deemed expedient ; but I am unable to state what action, if any, may be taken thereon.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

TORONTO, 17th December, 1897.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I handle a considerable quantity of goods from Japan, and I understand that goods from Japan come under the reciprocal tariff. Would you kindly advise me when this tariff with Japan went into force, and does the reciprocal tariff with this country expire next July, same as with the other countries such as Germany, &c., are under the new treaty with Japan it remains in force, and goods from Japan will likely remain for years on same basis of tariff as Great Britain. Further, is all goods which may have come in from Japan since May 1st last subject to the one-eighth off rate? Kindly let me hear from you with full particulars.

WM. BRYCE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 21st December, 1897.

WM. BRYCE, Esq.,
31 Front St., West,
Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enquiring as to the provisions of the reciprocal tariff as applied to goods imported into Canada from Japan.

Memorandum No. 950 B. is inclosed herewith, showing that the application of the reciprocal tariff to Japan took effect on and after 5th November, 1897.

There is no time fixed when the said tariff will cease to apply to Japan ; and its application to that country will be continued after July next, unless there is further legislation in the meantime by the Canadian parliament, or some action taken by Japan which may call for reconsideration of the benefits extended to that country.

I inclose copy of memorandum No. 949 B.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1898.

Collector of Customs.

You are hereby instructed that Liberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain are included in the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff set forth in the "Customs Tariff, 1897," since the 23rd day of April, 1897, to the 31st July, 1898.

Preferential Tariff.

Liberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain are to be added to the list of countries mentioned in schedule "G" of memorandum 949 B., dated 22nd October, 1897, and articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the said countries, are subject to entry under the regulations set forth in the said memorandum.

Nothing in the foregoing instructions shall be held as affecting the right to enter, under the terms of the French treaty Act, 1894, certain articles the produce of Spain which are mentioned in the said treaty Act, but articles entered at a reduced rate as provided in the said Treaty Act, shall not be entitled to a further reduction of duty under the provisions of the reciprocal tariff.

The excess of duty paid on products imported since the 23rd day of April, 1897, from the countries hereinbefore mentioned, will be refunded, if the claim therefor with satisfactory proof of the origin and value of such products is made in the usual form through the collector of customs at the port where such duty was paid.

The declaration of the importer or his agent, as to the origin of the goods, will be accepted in lieu of the exporters' declaration, in the case of products of the countries aforementioned, imported prior to 31st January, 1898.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th January, 1898.

The Consul General for Spain,
Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith, for your information, copy of instructions issued to collectors of customs, respecting the addition of Liberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain to the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff set forth in the "Customs Tariff, 1897."

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th January, 1898.

Messrs. SEETON & MITCHELL,
Halifax, N.S.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to send you herewith, for your information, copy of instructions issued to collectors of customs, respecting the addition of Liberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain to the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff set forth in the "Customs Tariff, 1897."

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, 8th January, 1898.

The Honourable the Minister of
Trade and Commerce or Controller of H. M. Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to section No. 17 of the Canadian Customs Act, we notice any country admitting the products of Canada on terms on the whole as favourable as the

terms of the reciprocal tariff of Canada, then the products of such foreign country shall be admitted into Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in schedule D to the Act.

Mr. Mitchell has just returned from Japan and China; while there he succeeded in opening up a trade with China, also did some business in Hong Kong, and shortly we shall be shipping regularly our cigarettes (made by the Imperial Cigarette and Tobacco Co., St. John, N.B.), to both places above enumerated. As you are aware the port of Hong Kong, like England, is entirely (or nearly so) free to all, while the average tariff of China is 5 per cent. This being so under section 17 above referred to, we hold the products of Hong Kong as well as of China proper are entitled to entry into Canada at the reduced rate. The collector here says as these places do not appear on the official list of favoured nations, they cannot admit such products, except under ordinary tariff rates, without instructions from Ottawa. Will you kindly give the matter your early attention, and let us know the result of your deliberations at earliest moment, and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. J. MITCHELL & CO.

HALIFAX, N.S., 10th January, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to thank you for your favour of the 7th instant, inclosing copy of instructions issued to collectors of customs respecting the addition of Spain and other countries to the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff.

We have the honour to be

Yours very truly,

SEETON & MITCHELL.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 12th January, 1898.

MESSRS. CHAS. J. MITCHELL & Co.,
25 Front St., West,
Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant to the Hon. the Minister of Customs, referring to section 17 of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," and asking if the products of Hong Kong and China may be admitted into Canada under the reciprocal tariff.

In reply, I am directed to state that the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff have not been extended to Hong Kong or to China.

It cannot be stated at present whether the reciprocal tariff will be extended to these countries or not.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner.

Preferential Tariff.

SPANISH CONSULATE GENERAL IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
MONTREAL, 14th January, 1898.

Mr. JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the copy of instructions issued to the collectors of customs, respecting the addition of Spain to the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff set forth in the "Customs Tariff, 1897," which circular was inclosed in your letter of the 7th inst. File No. 30090.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DE BONILLA MARTEL,
Spanish Consul General.

TORONTO, 15th January, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to yours of the 12th instant. The ground we take is that the tariff of China being an average of only 5 per cent on imports from Canada in common with other countries, that section 17 of "The Customs Tariff, 1897," expressly states such goods are entitled to the benefits of said reciprocal duties. We would like to have a decision on this point as soon as possible, for the reason that we have a large consignment (120 tons) of Chinese mattings now on the way. These goods are sold on a very close margin; we have been depending on this reduction to help us out on the transaction. We will therefore thank you to have the matter again considered, and a decision rendered as soon as convenient.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. J. MITCHELL & CO.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th January, 1898.

Messrs. CHAS. J. MITCHELL & Co.,
25 Front St., West,
Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant to the Hon. the Minister of Customs, with further reference to the extension of the reciprocal tariff to China.

The attention of the minister will be directed to your request without delay.

The produce of China will not, however, be admitted to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff until the Hon. the Minister of Customs so decides, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, 12th April, 1898.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,
Commissioner, Customs Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to inquire what will be the rate of rebate of import duty on the imports from Japan during the month of July, 1898. Can we expect to get 25 per cent rebate on the goods imported from Japan during the month of July?

Yours respectfully,

K. ISHIWAKA & CO.,
Per S. Mogi.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21th April, 1898.

Messrs. K. ISHIWAKA & Co.,
24 Wellington St., West,
Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and in reply beg to state that the rebate on goods, the produce of Japan, imported into Canada, will be 25 per cent of the duty, when entered during the month of July, 1898.

The rebate does not continue after the end of July next.
Copy of resolutions inclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

RECENT DISALLOWANCE OF CERTAIN STATUTES

PASSED BY THE

LEGISLATURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

DOCUMENTS

[No. 110]

RELATING to the recent disallowance of certain Statutes passed by the Legislature of British Columbia.

List of Acts passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, in the session of 1898, containing a clause attaching a penalty of \$5 a day for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in the construction or operation of the undertakings authorized by the said Acts, which have been left to their operation:—

Chapter 10.—An Act to confirm an agreement between Her Majesty in right of Her Province of British Columbia and Frank Owen and William John Stokes, and to incorporate the Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Company.

Chapter 30.—An Act to amend the British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1897.

Chapter 46.—An Act to incorporate the Alice Arm Railway.

Chapter 47.—An Act to incorporate the Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company.

Chapter 48.—An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Great Gold Gravels Dredge-Mining Corporation.

Chapter 50.—An Act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon Railway Company.

Chapter 52.—An Act to incorporate the Downie Creek Railway Company.

Chapter 53.—An Act to incorporate the East Kootenay Valley Railway Company.

Chapter 54.—An Act to incorporate the Kitimaat Railway Company, Limited.

Chapter 55.—An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and North-west Railway Company.

Chapter 56.—An Act to incorporate the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company.

Chapter 57.—An Act respecting the Nanaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, Limited.

Chapter 58.—An Act to incorporate the North Star and Arrow Lake Railway Company.

Chapter 59.—An Act to incorporate the Portland and Stikine Railway Company.

Chapter 60.—An Act to incorporate the Red Mountain Tunnel Company, Limited.

Chapter 61.—An Act to incorporate the Revelstoke and Cassiar Railway Company.

Chapter 62.—An Act to incorporate the Skeena River and Eastern Railway Company.

Chapter 63.—An Act to incorporate the Skeena River Railway Colonization and Exploration Company.

Chapter 64.—An Act to incorporate the South East Kootenay Railway Company.

The foregoing Acts have been allowed to go into operation.

The two following Acts have been disallowed:—

Chapter 28.—An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by Private Acts.

Chapter 44.—An Act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act.

(Personal.)

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 14th March, 1898.

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
Prime Minister and President of the Council.

SIR,—I have the honour of addressing you, as I had to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting a bill introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. McInnis, making the Chinese Immigration Act applicable to the Japanese, and increasing the poll tax to five hundred dollars.

You are convinced, I believe, that it is unfair and unjust to legislate, or even attempt to legislate, discriminately against the subject of the country which I have the honour to represent here, whose progress in civilization has excited the admiration of the world, and who has been internationally recognized as the equal of any country, in the same way as against the Chinese. Also I believe that the temper of higher class in this country in these matters is entirely different from that of certain elements of labourers whose views some politicians are forced to support. But if the bill shall have any great number of supporters in, or should it pass through the House of Commons or parliament, Japanese nation cannot be helped considering it as the attitude of Canada towards their country. To say nothing about affecting the most cordial feeling which happily exists at present between the Dominion of Canada and the Empire of Japan, it may hinder the development of the trade and commerce between both countries, which bids fair to grow year by year.

For the highest interests of both countries it is, therefore, to be earnestly hoped that you may use your influence to cause the bill to be withdrawn, or to minimize the number of supporters of the bill. I may say confidentially, in addition, that I am communicating with my government in this matter, and that I myself, or Consul Nosse, who is now stationed at Chicago, but who has consular jurisdiction over the Eastern Canada, may be instructed to proceed over there. If I go you will be requested to favour me with an interview in this matter.

I avail myself of this occasion to express to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

S. SHIMIZU,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1898.

S. SHIMIZU, Esq.,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul,
Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. Mr. McInnis, as you are aware, in proposing the bill to which you call my attention, is acting in the exercise of his rights as a member of the House of Commons of Canada. I will not fail to lay before my colleagues the representations which you have conveyed to me in your letter. I venture to express the hope and belief that the good relations which at present exist between Japan and the British Empire will not be marred in any way by anything that may take place in Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir, yours respectfully,
WILFRID LAURIER.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 10th November, 1898.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, hereto annexed, dated 11th August, 1898, from the Right Honourable Mr. Chamber-

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

lain, transmitting copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office, respecting a note from the Japanese Minister complaining of the recent Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia aimed at the exclusion of Japanese subjects from employment in that province.

The committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, to whom the despatch was referred, advise that a copy of the said despatch and of the accompanying correspondence with the Foreign Office, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia, and that he be requested to state the views of his government upon the subject for the information of Your Excellency in replying to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, 11th August, 1898.

Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegram of the 18th June and my despatch No. 214 of the 20th ult., I have the honour to transmit to you for communication to your ministers copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office respecting a note from the Japanese minister at this court, complaining of the recent bills of the Legislature of British Columbia aimed at the exclusion of Japanese subjects from employment in that province.

I shall be glad if you will move your ministers to give their early consideration to this matter.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Immediate.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, 6th August, 1898.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a note which has been received from the Japanese minister at this court, complaining of recent legislation in British Columbia for the exclusion of Japanese subjects from employment in that province.

His Lordship would be glad to be informed what answer Mr. Secretary Chamberlain would suggest to be returned to the Japanese Minister's note.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

JAPANESE LEGATION, 3rd August, 1898.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS,—The legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, passed in the month of May last, an Act "to prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese persons on work carried on under the franchises granted by private Acts," also another Act "to amend the British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1897," and several railway and other private bills, all of which contain provisions prohibiting the employment of Japanese sub-

jects in several works, public and private, under the penalty of a fine for each Japanese so employed. The Japanese Consul at Vancouver has, therefore, under instructions of the Imperial government entered a protest to the Lieutenant Governor of the province in the hope that the necessary approval of the Governor might be withheld from these enactments. His representations were, however, fruitless, and the Acts were approved by the Lieutenant Governor, and are now awaiting the assent of the Governor General of Canada.

My government, although they confidently believe that the legislation so unfriendly and discriminating against Japanese subjects would not receive the sanction of the Governor General, have instructed me to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the matter.

The impropriety of such discriminating legislation against the subjects of a friendly state is evident in itself and requires hardly any comment on the part of my government. The Japanese subjects in Canada are not large in number. So far as my government are aware they have always been law-abiding and have done nothing that might necessitate a legislative action adverse to their interests. Moreover, in the opinion of my government, such measures if allowed to become law, cannot but injuriously affect the cordial and commercial relations which now happily exist between Japan and the Dominion of Canada, and which have every prospect of further developments in the near future.

I have therefore the honour to ask the good offices of your lordship so that Her Majesty's government may see their way to exercise their influence with the Governor General of Canada in order that his assent may be withheld from the aforesaid legislation of British Columbia.

I have, &c.,

KATO.

DOWNING STREET, 11th August, 1898.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., inclosing a copy of a note from the Japanese minister at this court protesting against recent legislation in British Columbia for the exclusion of Japanese subjects from employment in that province, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acquaint you for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury that no reply has yet been received to the communications addressed to the Governor General on this subject.

A copy of Mr. Kato's note will, however, be sent to him, with a request that he will press his ministers for early consideration of the matter, and in the meantime I am to suggest that M. Kato should be informed that Mr. Chamberlain is in communication with the Governor General of Canada on this subject.

I am, &c.,

C. P. LUCAS.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 17th December, 1898.

The committee have had under consideration the annexed report dated 8th November, 1898, from the Minister of Justice upon the statutes of the province of British Columbia, passed in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign (1898), and received by the Secretary of State of Canada on the 8th June, 1898.

The minister is of opinion that these statutes may be left to their operation without comment, with the exception of those specially referred to in the said report, and which are the following:—

Chapter 40 "An Act to give effect to the Revised Statutes of British Columbia."

Chapter 49 "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (Limited)."

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

Chapter 28 "An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under Franchises granted by private Acts."

Chapter 10 "An Act to confirm an agreement between Her Majesty in right of Her Province of British Columbia and Frank Owen and William John Stokes, and to incorporate the Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Company."

Section 30 of this chapter provides that "no Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed in the construction or operation of the undertaking hereby authorized, under a penalty of five dollars per day for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in contravention of this section, to be recovered on complaint of any person under the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act."

Chapters 30, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64. Each of these statutes contains a provision similar to section 30 of chapter 10 prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons by the respective Companies.

The committee concur in the said report and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval and advise that a certified copy of this minute, if approved, together with a copy of the said report of the Minister of Justice, and of the papers accompanying the same, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia for the information of his government.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1898.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

The undersigned has had under consideration the statutes of the province of British Columbia, passed in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign (1898), and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on 8th June, 1898, and he is of opinion that these statutes may be left to their operation without comment, with the exception of those hereafter specially referred to:—

Chapter 40, "An Act to give effect to the Revised Statutes of British Columbia."

This statute relates to the recent revision of the provincial statutes and gives effect to the revision. Without referring particularly to the various objections which have been stated in the reports of the undersigned's predecessors in office upon the statutes contained in the revision from time to time as they were enacted, the undersigned intends that these objections, so far as applicable, shall be considered to apply to the revised statutes. Having regard to previous comments and to the above observation, the undersigned does not consider it necessary to make any special remarks with regard to any of the revised statutes other than chapter 107, "The Jurors' Act," as to which he observes that sections 75 to 82, inclusive, relate to juries in criminal cases, and appear to contain substantially re-enactments of the corresponding provisions of the Criminal Code, 1892. These affect matters of criminal procedure and are *ultra vires* of the legislature. The undersigned does not propose on that account that the statute should be disallowed, because the provisions in question are not inconsistent with the Criminal Code, and to disallow the statute which gives effect to the revision might cause serious inconvenience. It is very undesirable, however, that a provincial legislature should enact rules of criminal procedure, even although they be copied from the Criminal Code. Such rules can receive no effect from provincial enactment, and as amendments are being frequently made to the code, the provincial rules might soon become inconsistent therewith, in which case there would be a liability to error from having incompatible rules affecting the same subject appearing upon the two statute-books. The undersigned considers, therefore, that the sections in question should be repealed, and he recommends that the provincial government be requested to introduce the necessary legislation at the next session of the legislature.

Chapter 49.—“An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.”

Among the powers conferred upon the company is one stated in the following terms:—

“(a.) To purchase, charter, hire, build, or otherwise acquire steamships and other vessels of any description, and to employ the same in the conveyance of passengers, mails, cattle, produce and merchandise of all kinds, and in towing vessels of all kinds, and lumber, between any parts of British Columbia and elsewhere, as may seem expedient, and to acquire any postal or other subsidies.”

It is beyond the authority of a provincial legislature to authorize the establishment or operation of a line of steam or other ships connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province, or between the province and any British or foreign country. The words “and elsewhere, as may seem expedient” in the paragraph quoted, would seem to indicate that it is intended to authorize the company to carry on a shipping business between the province and other places outside the limits of the province, and they should, for that reason, be struck out. The undersigned recommends that the matter be called to the attention of the provincial government, and that the government be requested to state whether a proper amendment will be made within the time limited for disallowance. Meantime the undersigned withholds any further recommendation with regard to this Act.

Chapter 28.—“An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by private Acts.”

The Act is given the short title of the “Labour Regulation Act, 1898,” and is in effect similar to the bill passed by the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia in 1897, entitled: “An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by private Acts,” which was reserved by the Lieutenant Governor for the pleasure of His Excellency in Council, and which was the subject of a report by the predecessor in office of the undersigned, approved by His Excellency in Council on 15th December, 1897, and as to which His Excellency's government declined to give effect. The Act defines the terms “Chinese” and “Japanese” as meaning any native of the Chinese or Japanese empires, or their dependencies, not born of British parents, and as including any person of the Chinese or Japanese races. It disqualifies from employment by persons or companies exercising provincial franchises Chinese or Japanese persons as so defined, and renders such persons or companies employing them liable to penalties for such employment.

Chapter 10.—“An Act to confirm an agreement between Her Majesty in right of her province of British Columbia and Frank Owen and William John Stokes, and to incorporate the Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Company.”

Section 30 of this chapter provides that “no Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed in the construction or operation of the undertaking hereby authorised under a penalty of five dollars per day, for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in contravention of this section, to be recovered on complaint of any person under the provisions of the ‘Summary Convictions Act.’”

Chapter 30.—“An Act to amend the British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1897.”

Chapter 44.—“An Act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act.”

Chapter 46.—“An Act to incorporate the Alice Arm Railway.”

Chapter 47.—“An Act to incorporate the Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company.”

Chapter 48.—“An Act to incorporate The British Columbia Great Gold Gravels Dredge-Mining Corporation.”

Chapter 50.—“An Act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon Railway Company.”

Chapter 52.—“An Act to incorporate the Downie Creek Railway Company.”

Chapter 53.—“An Act to incorporate the East Kootenay Valley Railway Company.”

Chapter 54.—“An Act to incorporate the Kittimaat Railway Company, Limited.”

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Chapter 55—"An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and North-west Railway Company."

Chapter 56—"An Act to incorporate the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company."

Chapter 57—"An Act respecting the Nanaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, Limited."

Chapter 58—"An Act to incorporate the North Star and Arrow Lake Railway Company."

Chapter 59—"An Act to incorporate the Portland and Stikine Railway Company."

Chapter 60—"An Act to incorporate the Red Mountain Tunnel Company, Limited."

Chapter 61—"An Act to incorporate the Revelstoke and Cassiar Railway Company."

Chapter 62—"An Act to incorporate the Skeena River and Eastern Railway Company."

Chapter 63—"An Act to incorporate the Skeena River Railway, Colonization and Exploration Company."

Chapter 64—"An Act to incorporate the South East Kootenay Railway Company."

Each of these statutes contains a provision similar to section 30 of chapter 10 prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons by the respective companies.

These enactments have been the subject of complaint by the Japanese Minister at the Court of St. James, and the Japanese Consul at Vancouver. Copies of the communications of these gentlemen upon the subject are submitted herewith. In a despatch to His Excellency the Governor General from the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 20th July last, referring to this legislation, His Excellency is requested to impress upon his ministers that restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan. It is stated that His Excellency should not fail to impress upon his ministers the importance, if there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese labourers into Canada, of dealing with it by legislation of the Dominion on the lines of the Natal Act, copy of which accompanies the despatch of the Colonial Secretary, and which, it is stated, is likely to be generally adopted in Australia. The undersigned submits herewith copy of the Natal Act in question.

It appears, therefore, that this matter is regarded by Her Majesty's government as one of Imperial interest, and the representations of that government upon the subject should, accordingly be carefully considered in determining upon the course to be pursued with regard to the legislation. In the meantime it may be well to communicate with the government of British Columbia upon the subject, inclosing copies of the complaints of the Japanese minister and consul and of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of 20th July, 1898, in addition to the communication which has been sent pursuant to the recommendation made by the undersigned on 28th October last. The provincial government should be asked to give the matter early consideration, and state, for the information of Your Excellency's government, any facts or reasons which they desired to be considered. It is also important to ascertain whether the provincial government would be prepared to recommend the repeal of chapter 28, and of the anti-Japanese and Chinese sections of the other chapters above mentioned. A communication should also, in the opinion of the undersigned, be addressed by Your Excellency's government to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating what has so far been done with regard to this legislation, and a copy of the statutes should be forwarded to him. Further action, the undersigned considers, may be delayed until a reply has been received from the provincial authorities.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, and of papers accompanying the same, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of the province, for the information of his government.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID MILLS,
 Minister of Justice.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 VICTORIA, B.C., 4th January, 1899.

The Honourable
 The Secretary of State,
 Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, transmitting copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, dated the 17th ultimo, adopting the report of the Minister of Justice, thereto attached, respecting the statutes of this province, passed in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign (1898) together with correspondence in regard to legislation concerning Japanese labour. I have requested my ministers to give the subject matter of the aforesaid report their early consideration, and to state for the information of His Excellency's government any facts or reasons which they may desire to have considered upon the subject, and to state whether they are prepared to recommend the repeal of chapter 28, and of the anti-Japanese and Chinese sections of the other chapters mentioned in the aforesaid report, and in the said minute.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
THOS. R. McINNES.
 Lieutenant Governor.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,
 VANCOUVER, B.C., 10th May, 1898.

The Earl of Aberdeen,
 &c., &c., &c., &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour of calling Your Excellency's attention to a provision in the several railway bills and other private bills which have passed or may pass through the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, and to which assent may be given by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of that province, prohibiting the employment of subjects of Japan in the construction or operation of the various railways or other undertakings which may be built or carried out under the sought-for charters. I, in the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, most respectfully protest, as far as Japanese persons are concerned, against any such discrimination against the subjects of a friendly nation whose government I have the honour to represent here, on the following grounds:—

1. That no satisfactory reason has been or can possibly be given, for such discrimination in the legislative assembly above stated.
2. That the article of the Revised Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Great Britain provides that "the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their person and property;" and the Article 15 of the same that "the high contracting parties agree that, in all concerns, commerce and navigation, and privilege, favour, or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the government, ships, subjects or citizens of any other state shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the govern-

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ment, ships, subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most-favoured nations."

3. That though the Dominion of Canada does not participate in the revised treaty referred to, it is contradictory to international usage that a nation subject to the duties and privileges of international law, be adversely discriminated in legislation in a friendly country.

4. That while the legislators of the province of British Columbia apparently look upon the Japanese in the same light as Chinese, it is a well known fact that the education and character, customs and manners of Japanese are entirely different from those of Chinese, so that the principal argument of the legislators is contradicted by the fact.

5. That the number of Japanese residents in British Columbia, not exceeding one thousand and odd persons, is less than one-tenth of that of Chinese.

6. That the government of Japan controls the movements of emigrants by enforcing the emigration regulations, no intending emigrant being allowed to leave the country unless the proper authorities are satisfied that he has good reason to emigrate to a certain country, so that the emigration into any country can be restricted to proper extent by the government of Japan.

7. That such discrimination would tend to be detrimental to some extent to the development of the international trade between Canada and Japan, which the governments of the two countries are now endeavouring to foster.

I therefore most respectfully request that Your Excellency will give these provisions in the bills referred to such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance.

I avail myself, &c., &c.,

S. SHIMIZU,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 16th May, 1898.

His Excellency
The Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour of calling Your Excellency's attention to a section of a bill intituled: "An Act to amend the British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1897," which passed through the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, and to which assent may be given by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of that province, prohibiting Chinese or Japanese persons to be employed or permitted to work in the construction or operation of any undertaking thereby subsidized. I, in the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, most respectfully protest, as far as Japanese persons are concerned, against such discrimination against the subjects of a friendly nation, whose government I have the honour to represent here, on the same grounds as those that I have propounded in protesting against a provision of the same nature contained in the various railway bills and several private bills, in my despatch addressed to Your Excellency on the 10th instant, and most respectfully request that Your Excellency will give the section referred to such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance.

I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.,

S. SHIMIZU,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 20th May, 1898.

His Excellency
The Governor General.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour of calling Your Excellency's attention to the "Alien Labour Bill," which has passed through the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, and to which the assent has been given this day by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of that province. The object of the bill obviously is "to prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by private Acts.

I, in the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, most respectfully protest, as far as Japanese persons are concerned, against any such discrimination against the subjects of a friendly nation, whose government I have the honour to represent here, on the following grounds:—

1. That no satisfactory reason has been or can possibly be given for such discrimination in the legislative assembly above stated.

2. That the Article I of the Revised Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Great Britain provides that "the subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property;" and the article XV, of the same, that "the high contracting parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the government, ships, subjects or citizens of any other state shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, ships, subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other, on the footing of the most-favoured nation."

3. That though the Dominion of Canada does not participate in the revised treaty referred to, it is contradictory to the international usage that a nation subject to the duties and privileges of international law, be adversely discriminated in legislation in a friendly country.

4. That while the legislators of the province of British Columbia apparently look upon the Japanese in the same light as the Chinese, it is a well known fact that the education and character, customs and manners of Japanese, are entirely different from those of Chinese, so that the principal argument of the legislators is contradicted by the fact.

5. That the number of Japanese residents in British Columbia, not exceeding one thousand and odd persons, is less than one-tenth of that of Chinese.

6. That the government of Japan controls the movements of emigrants, by enforcing the emigration regulations, no intending emigrant being allowed to leave the country unless the proper authorities are satisfied that he has good reason to immigrate to a certain country, so that the emigration into any country can be restricted to proper extent by the government of Japan.

7. That such discrimination would tend to be detrimental, to some extent, to the development of the international trade between Canada and Japan, which the governments of the two countries are now endeavouring to foster.

I, therefore, most respectfully request that Your Excellency will give these provisions in the bill referred to such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance.

In addition hereto, I beg to state that "British Columbia Public Works Loan Act Amendment Bill" and all the "railway bills and other various private bills" containing a section prohibiting the employment of Japanese persons in works specified in such legislation, against all of which I have, in my despatches of the 10th instant and of the 16th instant, protested, have this day received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and I respectfully reiterate my request that

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Your Excellency will give these provisions in the Acts referred to such consideration as will lead to the disallowance of such legislation by Your Excellency.

I avail, &c., &c.

S. SHIMIZU,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 28th May, 1898.

His Excellency
The Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As a supplementary to my despatch of 10th instant, protesting against a provision in the several railway bills and other private bills of the legislative Assembly of British Columbia, I have the honour of forwarding to Your Excellency herein enclosed a list of the Acts that have passed the legislative assembly in its last session and received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of that province, on the 20th instant, in which anti-Japanese clauses will be found.

I have, &c.,

S. SHIMIZU,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

List of Acts in which the anti-Japanese clauses will be found:—

4. An Act to incorporate the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company.
5. An Act to incorporate the Kitmat Railway Company, Limited.
7. An Act to incorporate the Alice Arm Railway.
8. An Act to incorporate the South-east Kootenay Railway Company.
9. An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and North-west Railway Company.
12. An Act to incorporate the Revelstoke and Cassiar Railway Company.
13. An Act to incorporate the Skeena River and Eastern Railway Company.
14. An Act to incorporate the Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company.
15. An Act to incorporate the East Kootenay Valley Railway Company.
16. An Act to incorporate the North Star and Arrow Lake Railway Company.
17. An Act respecting the Nanaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, Limited.
19. An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Great Gravel Dredge Mining Corporation.
20. An Act to incorporate the Skeena River Railway Colonization and Exploration Company.
21. An Act to incorporate the Downie Creek Railway Company.
26. An Act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon Railway Company.
28. An Act to incorporate the Red Mountain Tunnel Company, Limited.
37. An Act to authorize the Cowichan Lumber Company, Limited, to construct a dam and works on the Cowichan River, in the Quamichan district and also to construct a tramway to connect the said dam and works with a point at or near the mouth of the Cowichan River.
39. An Act to incorporate the Portland and Stikine Railway Company.
41. An Act to amend the Tramway Company Incorporation Act.

DOWNING STREET, 20th July, 1898.

Governor General

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, in which you forwarded copies of various communications received by you from the Japanese Consul for Canada respecting the anti-Japanese legislation recently passed by the legislature of British Columbia.

2. I shall be glad if you will lose no time in transmitting, in accordance with the request contained in my telegram of the 18th June, copies of the Acts to which M. Shimizu takes exception, together with the observations of your ministers thereon.

3. In the meantime I have to request that you will impress upon your ministers that restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan, and you should not fail to impress upon them the importance, if there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese labourers into Canada, of dealing with it by legislation of the Dominion Parliament on the lines of the accompanying Natal Act, which is likely to be generally adopted in Australia.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT, 1897.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Preamble.

1. Short title.
2. Exemptions.
3. Prohibited immigrants.
4. Unlawful entry of prohibited immigrants.
5. Entry permitted on certain conditions.
6. Persons formerly domiciled in Natal.
7. Wives and children.
8. Liability of master and owners of ship for illegal landing of immigrants.
9. Disabilities of prohibited immigrants.
10. Contract for return of prohibited immigrants.
11. Offence of assisting in contraventions.
12. Offence of assisting contravention by persons named in section 3.
13. Bringing insane persons into colony.
14. Powers of police to prevent entry.
15. Officers for carrying out Act.
16. Rules.
17. Punishments.
18. Jurisdiction of magistrates.

Schedule A.

Schedule B.

(No. 1, 1897.)

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Governor.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

ACT.

To place certain restrictions on Immigration.

WHEREAS it is desirable to place certain restrictions on immigration:—

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

1. This Act may be known as "The Immigration Restriction Act, 1897."

2. This Act shall not apply to:—

- (a.) Any person possessed of a certificate in the form set out in the Schedule A to this Act annexed and signed by the Colonial Secretary, or the Agent General of Natal, or any officer appointed by the Natal government for the purposes of this Act whether in or out of Natal.
- (b.) Any person of a class for whose immigration into Natal provision is made by law or by a scheme approved by government.
- (c.) Any person specially exempted from the operation of this Act by a writing under the hand of the Colonial Secretary.
- (d.) Her Majesty's land and sea forces.
- (e.) The officers and crew of any ship of war of any government.
- (f.) Any person duly accredited to Natal by or under the authority of the Imperial or any other government.

3. The immigration into Natal, by land or sea of any person of any of the classes defined in the following subsections, hereinafter called "prohibited immigrant" is prohibited, namely:—

- (a.) Any person who, when asked to do so by an officer appointed under this Act, shall fail to himself write out and sign, in the characters of any language of Europe, an application to the Colonial Secretary in the form set out in Schedule B to this Act.
- (b.) Any person being a pauper, or likely to become a public charge.
- (c.) Any idiot or insane person.
- (d.) Any person suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease.
- (e.) Any person who, not having received a free pardon has within two years been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude, and not being a mere political offence.
- (f.) Any prostitute, and any person living on the prostitution of others.

4. Any prohibited immigrant making his way into, or being found within, Natal, in disregard of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to have contravened this Act, and shall be liable, in addition to any other penalty, to be removed from the colony, and upon conviction may be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months without hard labour: Provided that such imprisonment shall cease for the purpose of deportation of the offender, or if he shall find two approved sureties each in the sum of fifty pounds sterling, that he will leave the colony within one month.

5. Any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of section 3 of this Act and not coming within the meaning of any of the subsections (C), (D), (E), (F), of the said section 3 shall be allowed to enter Natal upon the following conditions:—

(a) He shall, before landing, deposit with an officer appointed under this Act the sum of one hundred pounds sterling.

(b) If such person shall, within one week after entering Natal, obtain from the Colonial Secretary, or a magistrate, a certificate that he does not come within the prohibition of this Act, the deposit of one hundred pounds sterling shall be returned.

(c) If such person shall fail to obtain such certificate within one week, the deposit of one hundred pounds sterling may be forfeited, and he may be treated as a prohibited immigrant.

Provided that, in the case of any person entering Natal under this section, no liability shall attach to the vessel or to the owners of the vessel in which he may have arrived at any port of the colony.

6. Any person who shall satisfy an officer appointed under this Act that he has been formerly domiciled in Natal, and that he does not come within the meaning of any of the subsections (C), (D), (E), (F), of section 3 of this Act, shall not be regarded as a prohibited immigrant.

7. The wife and any minor child of a person not being a prohibited immigrant shall be free from any prohibition imposed by this Act.

8. The master and owners of any vessel from which any prohibited immigrant may be landed shall be jointly and severally liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred pounds sterling, and such penalty may be increased up to five thousand pounds sterling by sums of one hundred pounds sterling, each for every five prohibited immigrants after the first five, and the vessel may be made executable by a decree of the Supreme Court in satisfaction of any such penalty, and the vessel may be refused a clearance outwards until such penalty has been paid, and until provision has been made by the master to the satisfaction of an officer appointed under this Act for the conveyance out of the colony of each prohibited immigrant who may have been so landed.

9. A prohibited immigrant shall not be entitled to a license to carry on any trade or calling, nor shall he be entitled to acquire land in leasehold, freehold, or otherwise to exercise the franchise, or to be enrolled as a burgess of any borough or on the roll of any township; and any license or franchise right which may have been acquired in contravention of this Act shall be void.

10. Any officer thereto authorized by government may make a contract with the master, owners, or agent of any vessel for the conveyance of any prohibited immigrant found in Natal to a port in or near to such immigrant's country of birth, and any such immigrant with his personal effects may be placed by a police officer on board such vessel, and shall in such case, if destitute, be supplied with a sufficient sum of money to enable him to live for one month according to his circumstances in life after disembarking from such vessel.

11. Any person who shall in any way wilfully assist any prohibited immigrant to contravene the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have contravened this Act.

12. Any person who shall in any way wilfully assist the entry into Natal of any prohibited immigrant of the class (f) in section 3 of this Act shall be deemed to have contravened this Act, and shall upon conviction be liable to be imprisoned with hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months.

13. Any person who shall be wilfully instrumental in bringing into Natal an idiot or insane person without a written or printed authority, signed by the Colonial Secretary, shall be deemed to have contravened this Act, and in addition to any other penalty shall be liable for the cost of the maintenance of such idiot or insane person whilst in the colony.

14. Any police officer or other officer appointed therefor under this Act may, subject to the provisions of section 5, prevent any prohibited immigrant from entering Natal by land or sea.

15. The Governor may from time to time appoint, and at pleasure remove, officers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and may define the duties of such officers, and such officers shall carry out the instructions from time to time given to them by the ministerial head of their department.

16. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make, amend and repeal rules and regulations for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

17. The penalty for any contravention of this Act or any rule or regulation passed thereunder, where no higher penalty is expressly imposed, shall not exceed a fine of fifty pounds sterling, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, until payment of such fine or in addition to such fine, but not exceeding in any case three months.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

18. All contraventions of this Act or of rules or regulations thereunder and suits for penalties or other moneys not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling shall be cognizable by magistrates.

Colony of Natal.

This is to certify that _____ of _____
aged _____ by trade or calling a _____ is a fit
and proper person to be received as an immigrant in Natal.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____

(Signature)

SCHEDULE B.

To the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I claim to be exempt from the operation of Act No. _____ 1897.

My full name is _____ My place of abode for
the past twelve months has been _____

My business or calling is _____

I was born at _____ in the year _____

Yours, &c.,

Given at Government House, Natal, this fifth day of May, 1897.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

THOS. K. MURRAY,
Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 23rd December, 1898.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, calling my attention to your letter of the 17th ultimo, respecting the protest of the Japanese minister against certain Acts of the legislature of this province aimed at the exclusion of Japanese subjects from employment in this province, and in reply to state that I have forwarded copy of your letter to my executive council with the request that they give it their early attention, and furnish His Excellency with their views upon the subject with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant Governor.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 9th February 1899.

His Excellency
The Governor General
of Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, I have the honour of calling Your Excellency's attention to a paragraph in the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, delivered at the opening of the present session of the legislative assembly of that province, stating that "For the better protection of the miners in coal mines, a Bill will be laid before you prohibiting the employment underground of Japanese in these mines." I would at the same time beg to call Your Excellency's attention to the Bill No. 43, entitled "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act," which was recently proposed, seemingly in accordance with the statement of the paragraph above cited, by the Honourable the President of the Council to the legislative assembly of that province and passed through that assembly on the 8th day of this month. And also to the various private bills that are before the House at present containing sections which prohibit the employment of Japanese in works authorized by such Acts. I respectfully beg to inclose herewith copies of the Bill No. 43, and also a sample of the private bills referred to.

And urging the same objections to this legislation as I had the honour of urging against legislation of the same nature passed at the last session, I most respectfully request that Your Excellency will give this legislation such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of the same.

I avail, &c.,

S. SHIMIZU,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

BILL.

No. 43.]

[1899.

An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Chinaman," in the second line thereof, the words "or Japanese."

2. Section 12 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Chinamen," in the fourth line thereof, the word "Japanese."

BILL.

No. 11.]

[1899.

An Act to incorporate the "Vancouver Northern and Yukon Railway Company."

* * * * *

37. No Chinese or Japanese persons shall be employed in the construction of the undertaking or the working of the railway.

38. The preceding two sections are hereby declared to be conditions upon which this Act is passed, and shall be binding upon bondholders and all other persons in any way interested in the said company or its property. In case either of said preceding two sections are violated, such violation shall work a forfeiture of all privileges granted by this Act, but no such forfeiture shall operate except upon proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by the Attorney General.

* * * * *

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

(Telegram.)

Imperial Japanese Consul to Governor General.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 9th February, 1899.

In the name of the Imperial government of Japan I respectfully beg to protest against the legislation passed or now being passed at the present session of the legislature of British Columbia, aiming at the prohibition of Japanese labour underground in coal mines or in other works authorized by provincial Acts. I respectfully urge the same objections to this legislation as I had the honour of urging against legislation of same nature of last session and would request such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of the same. Will confirm by mail.

S. SHIMIZU,
Imperial Japanese Consul.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,
VANCOUVER, B.C., 28th February, 1899.

To His Excellency
The Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In addition to my protest recently presented against the legislation of the province of British Columbia aimed at the prohibition of Japanese labour in certain undertakings, I respectfully beg to call Your Excellency's special attention to the Bill 60, intituled "An Act respecting Liquor Licenses," in which Japanese subjects are included among those declared ineligible to hold liquor licenses (*vide* the sections 22, 23 and particularly 36 of the Bill No. 60). This bill was introduced to the House by the Honourable the Attorney General of the province and passed through it on the 25th day of this month. To this, together with other bills of a similar nature passed at the closing session, assent was given yesterday by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province.

Your Excellency will observe that the discrimination in the Bill No. 60 is a decided advance upon the former measures aimed against Chinese labour, inasmuch as this bill now imposes restrictions on Japanese subjects in matters of trade also. It may also be taken I think as an indication that these anti-Japanese measures will not stop here in this province, unless the higher authorities are pleased to exercise their power.

I, therefore, respectfully beg leave to more emphatically reiterate my request that Your Excellency will give this legislation such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of the same.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

S. SHIMIZU,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, 8th March, 1899.

Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to your despatch No. 1 of the 3rd January, transmitting copy of an approved minute of the Dominion Privy Council submitting a report of the Minister of Justice on the anti-Japanese legislation passed during the last session of the legislature of British Columbia, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your ministers, copy of a further note which the Marquis of

Salisbury has received from the Japanese minister at this court, calling attention to a bill passed during the present session of the same legislature, entitled, "Coal Mines Regulations Amendment Bill."

2. Monsieur Kato states that the object of this bill is to prohibit the employment underground of Japanese in coal mines, and he expresses the hope that Her Majesty's government may extend to this instance the policy pursued in regard to the legislation of last year.

3. Her Majesty's government will be glad if your ministers will consider the question of this bill with that of the others to which their attention has already been called.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

JAPANESE LEGATION, 18th February, 1899.

The Most Honourable

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

M. LE MARQUESS,—The Japanese consul at Vancouver has reported to me that the legislature of the province of British Columbia has recently passed a bill at the instance of the provincial government entitled "Coal Mines Regulations Amendment Bill." The details of the bill are not before me, but I understand that it has been formulated with the object of prohibiting the employment underground of Japanese in the coal mines, and thus it appears to be another instance of discrimination aimed at Japanese subjects in that province.

Several bills with a similar purport, passed by the legislature of the same province last year, have formed the subject of correspondence between Your Lordship and myself, and while my government is deeply sensible of the solicitous attention which Her Majesty's government, and at their instance the government of Canada are paying with respect to the issue of those bills, I feel compelled by this renewed action on the part of British Columbia to call the attention of Her Majesty's government once more to the subject.

The exceptions which the Imperial government have taken against the legislation of last year apply in the present case in their full scope and extent. Therefore, without reiterating the reasons which I set forth against such legislation in the letter which I had the honour to address to Your Lordship under date of August 3rd, 1898, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact, and requesting Her Majesty's government to extend to the present instance the same enlightened policy which they have pursued in regard to the legislation of last year, with the confident assurance that such a policy cannot fail in augmenting the neighbourly relations existing between Japan and the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,

KATO.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 13th March, 1899.

On a report dated 7th March, 1899, from the Minister of Justice, stating that he has had under consideration a copy of a minute of the executive council of the province of British Columbia, dated 16th February, 1899, approving a report dated the 13th of the same month from the provincial Minister of Finance and Agriculture, with regard to certain statutes of the said province passed in the year 1898, affecting the Chinese and Japanese.

The minister represents that these statutes are enumerated in a report of the Minister of Justice of the 8th November, 1898, approved by Your Excellency in Council on the 17th December, 1898, and the report of the provincial minister is in reply to that portion of the report of the Minister of Justice which refers to the statutes in question.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

The Minister of Justice observes—referring to The Immigration Restriction Act, 1897, of Natal, copy of which accompanied the despatch of the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State of the Colonies of 20th July, 1898,—that, while the provisions of that Act are well adapted to exclude paupers, diseased persons and criminals, yet the Act does contain a provision (section 3a) which would probably have the effect of excluding all Asiatics of the class which would be affected by the British Columbia statutes in question.

The minister is of the opinion, however, that before determining what course ought to be pursued by Your Excellency's government in regard to these Acts a copy of the executive minute of British Columbia, and of the report of the Provincial Minister of Finance and Agriculture should be submitted to Her Majesty's government.

The committee concurring advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit copies of the said papers, together with a certified copy of this minute, to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that he may submit any observations which he may deem proper for the consideration of Your Excellency's government.

The committee further submit that Mr. Chamberlain should be informed at the same time that the time for disallowance of these Acts will expire on the 8th June, 1899.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 16th day of February, 1899.

The committee of council have had before them the accompanying report, dated 13th February, 1899, from the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, with regard to the complaint of the Japanese Minister at the Court of St. James respecting the provisions of certain Acts of the legislature of British Columbia which prohibit the employment of Japanese subjects on certain works.

The committee concur in the said report, and submit the same for your honour's approval.

The committee advise that a copy of this minute, if approved, together with a copy of the report aforesaid, be transmitted to the Honourable the Secretary of State for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

Certified.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Clerk, Executive Council.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to report that he has had under consideration the communication from the government of His Excellency the Governor General to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, inclosing copies of a minute of the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada in reference to a dispatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, inclosing copies of correspondence which has passed between the Foreign Office and the Japanese Minister in London and between the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office on the subject of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and which contained provisions prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by the said legislature.

In his despatch of 20th July, 1898, to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Mr. Chamberlain states that "restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan," and asks His Excellency to impress on his ministers the importance, if there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese labourers into Canada, of dealing with it by legislation of the Dominion parliament on the lines of the Natal Act.

It may be stated that legislation on the lines of the "Immigration Restriction Act, 1897" passed by the legislative council and legislative assembly of Natal, would not be within the power of the legislature of this province, but would be within the competence of the parliament of Canada, being somewhat similar to the act passed by that body imposing a capitation tax of \$50 on each Chinese person coming into the Dominion.

While the legislature of British Columbia would doubtless welcome any action by the Parliament of Canada designed to effect objects similar to those aimed at by the provisions in the statutes which are the subject of this communication from His Excellency's government, it may be suggested that the provisions embodied in the Immigration Restriction Act of Natal would not be effectual for the desired purpose, although such legislation would impose restrictions on Japanese immigration that would probably be more repugnant to the views of the government of Japan than those complained of in the legislation passed by the legislature of this province.

The undersigned would point out that the statutes passed by the legislature of this province imposing certain restrictions on the employment of Japanese in British Columbia, while, it is respectfully submitted, clearly within the power of that body, do not impose restrictions nearly as onerous or far reaching as would be the case were legislation enacted by the parliament of Canada on the lines of the Immigration Restriction Act of Natal, which appears not to be considered objectionable by Her Majesty's government. No limitation on the number of Japanese persons who may come into Canada is suggested by the statutes passed by the provincial legislature. No restriction is placed by those statutes on such persons pursuing any calling, occupation or employment—with one exception—which is not carried on under the authority of privileges or franchises conferred by the legislature of British Columbia. That exception is working in coal mines, the legislature, from the evidence placed before it, having come to the conclusion that the employment of Chinese or Japanese underground in coal mines is a source of danger.

All that is sought to be attained by the legislation in question is that Chinese or Japanese persons shall not be allowed to find employment on works, the construction of which has been authorized or made possible of accomplishment by the granting of certain privileges or franchises by the legislature.

It will, therefore, be seen that the restrictive provisions are merely in the nature of a condition in agreements or contracts between the provincial government and particular individuals or companies whereby certain privileges, franchises, concessions, and, in some cases, also subsidies and guarantees are granted to such individuals or companies in consideration of only white labour being employed in the works which are the subject matter of such agreements.

The same causes which have led the legislatures of Natal and the Australian colonies to take measures to restrict the influx of large numbers of labouring people from Asia, exist in British Columbia. They are indeed more potent here on account of the shorter distance intervening between China and Japan and this province as compared with that between those countries and Australasia and Natal. It may also be pointed out in this connection that the possibility of great disturbance to the economic conditions existing here, and of grave injury being caused to the working classes of this country by a large influx of labourers from Japan, was so apparent, that the government of Canada decided it was not advisable that the Dominion should participate in the revised treaty between Great Britain and Japan, whereby equal privileges were granted to the people of each nation in the country of the other.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

The economic conditions in British Columbia and Japan and the standards of living of the masses of the people in the two countries, differ so widely that to grant freedom of employment to Japanese on such public works as are authorized to be carried out by Acts of the legislature would almost certainly result in all such employment being monopolized by the Japanese to the exclusion of the people of this province. Therefore, while the legislature has scrupulously abstained from any interference with the employment of Japanese by private individuals or companies, and has not sought to put any restriction on their engaging in any ordinary occupation or business, it has deemed it to be in the interests of the province to prohibit their employment on works or undertakings for which it has granted privileges or franchises. That such restrictions are not only judicious but necessary has been shown by the manner in which cheap Asiatic labour has in many cases entirely supplanted white labour on works to which no such restrictions, as those referred to, were attached.

While it would be a matter of profound regret if any action of the government or legislature of this province should cause Her Majesty's government any embarrassment or impair its friendly relations with another power, it may be pointed out that there are other considerations of an Imperial character involved in this matter. It is unquestionably in the interests of the Empire that the Pacific province of the Dominion should be occupied by a large and thoroughly British population, rather than by one in which the number of aliens largely predominated and many of the distinctive features of a settled British community were lacking.

The former condition could not be secured were the masses of the people subjected to competition which would render it impossible for them to maintain a fair and reasonable standard of living.

For many years the evil effects of unrestricted Chinese immigration caused great agitation in British Columbia, and the imposition of the capitation tax of fifty dollars was the consequence. Since then greater facilities of communication with Japan and the opportunities for employment in British Columbia, arising from the development of its forest, mineral and fishing resources, have led to an influx of Japanese which has materially and injuriously interfered with white labour and has caused the legislature to pass the statutes now under consideration. There is no reason to believe that this influx of Japanese is likely to diminish. On the contrary, there are many indications that it will become larger and that Japanese labour will, if some restrictive measures be not adopted, entirely supplant white labour in many important industries and be used almost exclusively on works carried out under franchises granted by the legislature and which are in many cases aided by subsidies from the provincial treasury, largely with the object of opening up the province and inducing an immigration of desirable settlers.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that a reply be made to the Government of the Dominion that His Honour's government regrets that in the interests of British Columbia and of the labouring classes among its people, it cannot see its way to introduce a measure in the legislature to repeal the provisions restricting the employment of Chinese and Japanese in the statutes referred to in the report of the Minister of Justice, approved by a minute of the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada on 17th December, 1898, and that if this recommendation be approved a copy of it should be transmitted to the Secretary of State for Canada for the information of His Excellency's government.

F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

Dated this 13th day of February, A.D. 1899.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 16th February, 1899.

The Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Adverting to your despatch of the 24th December last, and to prior correspondence on the subject of the anti-Japanese legislation of this province, I now have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency in Council, a certified copy of a Minute of my Executive Council, approved this day, wherein is set forth their reasons for not seeing their way clear to repeal the said legislation.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd March, 1899.

GOVERNOR GENERAL,

The Right Honourable,

The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 40, of the 27th February, forwarding copy of a letter from the Japanese Consul at Vancouver in which he calls attention to certain measures which have been introduced into the legislative assembly of British Columbia during its present session prohibiting the employment of Japanese and renewing with regard to these measures the objections which he urged against the legislation of the same nature passed by the legislature of that province last year.

2. Her Majesty's government must regret to find the government and legislature of British Columbia adopting a course which is justly regarded as offensive by a friendly power, and they hope that your ministers will be able to arrange for the cancellation of the objectionable provisions and the substitution of a measure which, while it will secure the desired exclusion of undesirable immigrants, will obtain that result by means of some such general test as that already suggested in my despatch No. 214 of the 20th July, 1898. In any case, Her Majesty's government strongly deprecate the passing of exceptional legislation affecting Japanese already in the province.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, 4th April, 1899.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 46, of the 9th ult. covering copy of a letter from the Consul of Japan at Vancouver on the subject of the British Columbian Liquor License Act, 1899, and to refer in reply to my despatch No. 58, of the 23rd ult. on the subject of similar legislation passed by the legislature of the province.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

Colonial Office to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, 19th April, 1899.

The Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 54 of the 16th March, forwarding copy of an approved minute of the Dominion Privy Council to which is appended an approved report of the Executive Council of British Columbia, expressing the concurrence of the government of that province in a report drawn up by the Minister of Finance and Agriculture on the subject of the Acts passed by the provincial legislature in 1898 containing provisions prohibiting the employment of Japanese on certain works.

2. The provincial government represent that these provisions are required by the economic conditions of British Columbia and they regret their inability to introduce legislation for their repeal.

3. Her Majesty's government fully appreciate the motives which have induced the government and legislature of British Columbia to pass the legislation under consideration, and recognize the importance of guarding against the possibility of the white labour in the province being swamped by the wholesale immigration of persons of Asiatic origin. They desire also to acknowledge the friendly spirit in which the representations they have felt compelled to make have been received by the government of British Columbia, and regret that after carefully considering the minute of the Executive Council they feel unable to withdraw the objections they have urged to the legislation in question.

4. There is no difference between Her Majesty's government and the government of British Columbia as regards the object aimed at by these laws, namely, to ensure that the Pacific province of the Dominion shall be occupied by a large and thoroughly British population rather than by one in which the number of aliens largely predominates, and many of the distinctive features of a settled British community are lacking.

5. The ground of the objection entertained by Her Majesty's government is that the method employed by the British Columbia legislature for securing this object, while admittedly only partial and ineffective, is such as to give legitimate offence to a power with which Her Majesty is, and earnestly desires to remain on friendly terms. It is not the practical exclusion of Japanese to which the government of the Mikado objects but their exclusion *nominatim*, which specifically stamps the whole nation as undesirable persons.

6. The exclusion of Japanese subjects either from the province or from employment on public or quasi public works in the province by the operation of an educational test, such as is embodied in the Natal Immigration Law is not a measure to which the government of Japan can take exception. If the particular test in that law is not regarded as sufficient, there is no reason why a more stringent and effective one of a similar character should not be adopted, so long as the disqualification is not based specifically on distinction of race or colour.

7. Any attempt to restrict immigration or to impose disqualifications on such distinctions besides being offensive to friendly powers is contrary to the general principles of equality which have been the guiding principle of British rule throughout the empire; and, as your ministers are aware, Her Majesty's government were unable to allow the Immigration Restriction Laws passed by some of the Australasian colonies in 1896 to come into operation for the same reasons as they are now urging against these laws in British Columbia.

8. Her Majesty's government earnestly trust that on consideration of these explanations the government of British Columbia will at once procure the repeal of the provisions complained of and the substitution of legislation on the lines indicated above.

9. If this is impossible, Her Majesty's government feel compelled, however reluctant they may be to cause inconvenience to the province, to press upon your

ministers the importance in the general interests of the empire of using the powers vested in them by the British North America Act, for cancelling these measures to which Her Majesty's government object on grounds both of principle and policy.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

DOWNING STREET, 29th April, 1899.

The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you for communication to your ministers, with reference to your predecessor's despatch No. 185, of the 7th of July last, copy of the telegram noted below on the subject of the capitation tax on Chinese in Canada.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD,
For the Secretary of State.

(G. B. 15 Victoria, 42.)

Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs,
London.

Canadian government introduced bill in parliament increasing capitation tax upon Chinese entering Canada, which would injure trade between the two nations. We have cablegraphed Chinese ambassador, London. Protest such increase. Please give favourable consideration.

CHINESE CONSULATE BENEVOLENCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd May, 1899.

GOVERNOR GENERAL,
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform your ministers that a note has been addressed to Her Majesty's government by the Japanese minister at this court, complaining of the "Act respecting Liquor Licenses" recently passed by the legislature of British Columbia, of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch No. 46 of the 9th March.

2. Her Majesty's government can hardly suppose that there is any urgency for legislation to prevent the issue of licenses to sell liquor to Japanese subjects in British Columbia, and the objections urged to the other acts of the provincial legislature which have formed the subject of recent correspondence apply with equal force to this act.

3. Her Majesty's government will, therefore, be glad if your ministers will consider this act together with those to which their attention has already been called.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, 9th May, 1899.

GOVERNOR GENERAL,
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 83 of the 24th ult. forwarding copy of a letter from the Department of Justice, representing the desirability of an early expression of the views of Her Majesty's government with regard to the legislation affecting Japanese subjects passed by the legislature of British Columbia in 1898.

2. In reply, I have to refer you to my despatch No. 92 of the 2nd inst.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

DOWNING STREET, 10th May, 1899.

The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your ministers, with reference to my despatch No. 89 of the 29th of April last, a copy of the documents noted below respecting the rumour of a proposed increase in the amount of the capitation tax on Chinese entering British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD WINGFIELD,

For the Secretary of State.

CHINESE LEGATION, 29th April, 1899.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

MY LORD MARQUESS,—On the 8th May, 1897, replying to a communication from my predecessor, Kung Tajen, relative to a proposed increase in the poll tax levied on Chinese subjects entering the colony of British Columbia, Your Lordship did me the honour to inform me that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, having no official information on the subject of the proposed tax, had transmitted a copy of Kung Tajen's note to the Governor General of Canada, with the request that His Excellency would favour him with the observations of his minister upon it, and a period of nearly two years having elapsed without my hearing anything more about the matter, I had commenced to think that the information on which the note of my predecessor was founded had been incorrect, or, if not, that the government of the Dominion had abandoned the idea of raising the tax.

I regret, however, to find that this would appear not to be the case. For I have received a telegram from the Tsungli Yamen stating that a telegram had been received from a benevolent association of Chinese residents at Victoria, B.C., acquainting the Yamen that the Canadian government had introduced a bill into parliament with the object of raising the poll tax from \$50 to \$500.

The Imperial government, by whom I have been instructed to again bring the matter to the notice of Your Lordship, hope you will be able to assure them that there is no foundation for the statement that such a bill has either been, or will be, presented to parliament; for, otherwise, they would feel themselves compelled to protest against an act of such illiberality, and inasmuch as the bill is said to affect Chinese only, against it as a violation of international comity.

Within the last twenty years, the Imperial government have repeatedly had to complain of the odious character of the legislation respecting Chinese which has

found favour in some British colonies, and they would view the passage of the bill in question as an aggravation of the grievances to which Chinese emigrants to those colonies have long been exposed; and more especially would this be the case, should the crown decline to exercise its right of vetoing the offensively discriminating measure.

I have, &c.,

LOFENGLUH.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 4th May, 1899.

Sir CHICHCHEN LOH FENG-LUH, K.C.V.O.,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir,—In reply to your note of the 29th ultimo, calling attention to a bill which you hear has been introduced into the Canadian parliament with the object of raising the poll tax levied on Chinese subjects in the Dominion, I have the honour to state that I have been informed by the Secretary of State for the colonies that he has heard nothing further from the Governor General of Canada since July last, at which time it appeared that the Dominion government had no intention of increasing the tax in question.

Mr. Chamberlain will however at once communicate with the Earl of Minto on the subject, and I shall have the honour of addressing a further note to you in due course.

I have, &c.,

SALISBURY.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

LONDON, 25th May, 1899.

In my despatch No. 92 of 2nd May, further note has been received from Japanese legation urging disallowed legislation objected to before the expiration of statutory period. Hope you will be able to communicate your ministers' decision soon.

CHAMBERLAIN.

OTTAWA, 2nd June, 1899.

From the Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

To the Honourable,
C. A. SEMLIN, Premier,
Victoria, B.C.

The Federal government has only four days in which to disallow your acts relating to Japanese as urged by Imperial government which fears prejudice to Imperial relations with Japan if Act referring to Japanese is allowed to go into effect.

Have you any suggestion to make as to this legislation so far as it relates to the Japanese?

Immediate reply necessary.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

VICTORIA, B.C., 3rd June, 1899.

From the Hon. C. A. Semlin.

To the Honourable,
Sir WILFRID LAURIER.

Telegram received. Regret that in justice to the interests of labour in British Columbia can only refer you to minute of council of February last, copy of which you have no doubt received.

C. A. SEMLIN.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 5th June, 1899.

The committee have had under consideration a report, hereto annexed, dated 29th May, 1899, from the Minister of Justice, referring to the minute of council approved on the 17th December, 1898, respecting the statutes of the province of British Columbia, 1898, and stating that as to chapter 39 "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited," he has been informed that the provincial legislature at its last session, pursuant to the recommendation contained in the said minute of council, passed an amendment removing the grounds of objection to which the Minister of Justice called attention in his report of the 8th November, 1898, approved by the said minute, and that the Act may, therefore, be left to its operation.

The minister recommends with respect to the Acts which were stated by the said report to be objectionable as affecting Japanese in British Columbia, which Acts are chapters 10, 28, 30, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, that the same be left to their operation except chapters 28 and 44, with an earnest recommendation to the provincial government based upon the reasons stated in his report of the 29th May, 1899, herewith, that at the next ensuing session of the legislature they introduce legislation in each case to repeal the clause in question.

The minister further recommends for the reasons set forth in the said report of the 29th May, 1899, that chapter 28 of the statutes of the province of British Columbia, 1898, intituled "An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by Private Acts," and also chapter 44 of the said statutes intituled "The Tramway Incorporation Amendment Act, 1898," be disallowed.

The committee concur in the said report and the recommendations therein set forth and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval, and the committee advise that a certified copy of this minute, if approved, together with a copy of the said report, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia for the information of his government.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 29th May, 1899.

To His Excellency
The Governor General in Council.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION.

The undersigned referring to his report respecting the statutes of the province of British Columbia of 1898, dated the 8th of November last, which was approved by Your Excellency in Council on 17th December, has the honour to state that as

to chapter 39: "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited," the undersigned has been informed that the provincial legislature at its last session pursuant to the recommendation of the said report, passed an amendment removing the grounds of objection to which the undersigned called attention, and that the Act may, therefore, be left to its operation.

The Acts which are stated by the said report to be objectionable as affecting Japanese in British Columbia, are chapters 10, 28, 30, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64.

As to these statutes the recommendations of the said report have been carried into effect, and Your Excellency's government have communicated with Her Majesty's government and with the provincial government.

The undersigned by his report of 7th March last, which was approved by Your Excellency on the 13th March, submitted copy of the reply of the provincial government and recommended that it be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the colonies in order that he might submit any observations which he might deem proper for the consideration of Your Excellency's government.

There has been referred to the undersigned copy of a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Your Excellency, dated 23rd March last, acknowledging the despatch of Your Excellency of the 27th February, No. 40, forwarding copy of a letter from the Japanese Consul at Vancouver in which he calls attention to certain measures which were introduced by the legislature of British Columbia during the last session prohibiting the employment of Japanese, and renewing with regard to these measures the objections which he urged against the legislation now in question. It is stated in this despatch that Her Majesty's government much regret to find the government and legislature of the province of British Columbia adopting a course which is justly regarded as offensive by a friendly power and that Her Majesty's government strongly deprecates the passing of exceptional legislation affecting Japanese already in British Columbia.

The undersigned has carefully considered the reasons stated in support of the legislation by the government of British Columbia. He observes that the statutes in question have not rendered unlawful the employment of Japanese generally, yet they have that effect so far as the companies incorporated by the provincial legislature and within the application of these statutes are concerned. Such legislation may operate to diminish Chinese and Japanese immigration into the province which as appears by the statement of the provincial government is the main object, or, if, as is to be inferred from the provincial despatch, the conditions are such as to induce employers to prefer Asiatic labour, the result might be such as to cause employers to carry on their business as individuals or partnerships rather than as corporations under the laws of the province. The undersigned does not consider however, that the reasons urged on behalf of the province or any other reasons which occur to him are such as to justify Your Excellency's government in approving of the legislation, in view of the strong objections urged against it by the government of Japan, which objections have been so far upheld by Her Majesty's government as the correspondence upon the subject shows. The advantages to be derived by the province of British Columbia from these enactments are in the opinion of the undersigned very doubtful and not at all corresponding in importance to the advantages which may be expected both for the province and the Dominion at large from a friendly sentiment on the part of Japan in matters of commerce and otherwise. When it is considered further that these enactments may affect not only the relations between the Dominion and Japan, but also the relations of the empire with the latter country, as Her Majesty's government seem to apprehend they may do, the duty of Your Excellency's government to provide a remedy so far as the circumstances fairly permit, becomes apparent.

It is pertinent here to remark also that the authority of a province to legislate in relation to immigration in the province is, by the British North America Act, made subordinate to the authority of parliament, and as these Acts are upheld largely as affecting immigration, the case seems to be one in which it is intended that Dominion policy should prevail.

Disallowance of British Columbia Statutes.

The power of the legislature to enact these statutes is not by any means free from doubt because they principally affect the rights of aliens, and the subject of aliens is not within provincial authority. It is not, however, in view of the foregoing considerations necessary at present to determine the question of *ultra vires*.

The undersigned observes that chapter 28 to which the short title is given of "*The Labour Regulation Act, 1898*," is confined in its provisions to the employment, in British Columbia, of Chinese or Japanese, and chapter 44, entitled the *Tramway Incorporation Amendment Act, 1898*. These Acts may, therefore, be disallowed without serious inconvenience. The other statutes mentioned in the report of the undersigned, of 8th November last, are mainly concerned with the incorporation of companies, and they came into effect upwards of a year ago. In these cases or some of them doubtless companies have been organized and property acquired, debts and obligations incurred and business transacted on account of which great inconvenience, confusion and loss would result if the Acts upon which these companies depend were now disallowed. The corporations themselves and the persons who have dealt with them cannot properly be held responsible for the objectionable provision in the constituting Acts, because this section seems to have been introduced in pursuance of a policy of the government to disqualify Chinese and Japanese from employment by provincial corporations. The effect of such a provision also, being confined to a few corporations, is comparatively limited. The undersigned, therefore, considers that the justice of the case will be met by disallowing the General Act, namely chapter 28, cited as "*The Labour Regulation Act, 1898*," and also chapter 44 entitled "*The Tramway Incorporation Amendment Act, 1898*;" and on account of the inconvenience, confusion and loss which would otherwise ensue, leaving the other statutes to their operation, with an earnest recommendation to the provincial government based upon the reasons stated in this report that at the next ensuing session of the legislature they introduce legislation in each case to repeal the clause in question.

The undersigned further recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, for the information of his government.

Respectfully submitted,

D. MILLS,
Minister of Justice.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1899.

Present: His Excellency in Council.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia, with the legislative assembly of that province, did on the 20th day of May, 1898, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered 28, and intituled: "*An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts*";

And whereas the said Act has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act should be disallowed;

Therefore, His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

I, Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray Kynnynmond, Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the legislature of the province of British Columbia on the 20th day of May, 1898, chaptered 28, and intituled: "An Act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts," was received by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada on the 8th day of June, 1898.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of June, 1899.

MINTO.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1899.

Present: His Excellency in Council.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia, with the legislative assembly of that province, did on the 20th day of May, 1898, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered 44, and intituled: "An Act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act";

And whereas the said Act has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Act should be disallowed;

Therefore, His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

I, Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray Kynnynmond, Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the legislature of the province of British Columbia on the 20th day of May, 1898, chaptered 44, and intituled: "An Act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act," was received by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada on the 8th day of June, 1898.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of June, 1899.

MINTO.

RETURN

[113]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 30th March, 1898, for copies of all instructions given by the Government of Canada, or any department thereof, to Charles Russell, Esq., Solicitor, London, England, or to the firm to which he belongs, or to any member thereof, in relation to any case or business in which the said government or any department thereof was or is concerned; also copies in detail of all bills of costs or accounts rendered by the said persons to the government or any department since 1st July, 1896.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1896.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he has decided to entrust to your charge the future legal business of the Dominion in the United Kingdom. Heretofore Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff & Company have been the agents of the Minister in London, and certain business is now in their hands which, of course, will not be disturbed. I am directed, however, to send you the business arising in future. I have communicated your appointment to Messrs. Bompas & Company.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, England.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that the Solicitor General will sail for England on Saturday next, and that he takes with him a certified copy of the record and petition for special leave to appeal in a case relating to the conflict of legislative authority between the Dominion and provinces upon the subject of waters and fisheries commonly known as the Fisheries Case. The case consists of a reference by the Governor General in Council of certain questions to the Supreme Court of Canada, under chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts" as amended by 34-35 Victoria, Chapter 28. Some of the questions have been answered by the Supreme Court of Canada in favour of Dominion jurisdiction and others in favour of provincial authority. Some of the provinces, I understand, propose to assert an appeal as against those answers favourable to the Dominion, and it will doubtless be desirable that all the applications should be made at the same time. Mr. S. V. Blake, of 17 Victoria Street, is I believe the solicitor of the province of Ontario, and Messrs. Hill, Son & Reckards are the solicitors for the province of Nova Scotia.

I do not know who represents the other provinces. I may say that the Solicitor General proposes to retain as junior counsel upon the application and appeal Mr. H. Z. Loehnis, of 7 Street. The Solicitor General will call upon you soon after his arrival and give you full instructions.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
37 Norfolk Street, W.C.,
London, England.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Edward Blake, Q.C., holds a standing retainer as leading counsel for the Dominion in all cases before the Judicial Committee in which he had not been previously retained in any other interest. I understand that he holds a previous standing retainer from the province of Ontario, and at present, I am not aware of any cases which are soon to come before the committee in which he could by reason of his previous retainer for the province of Ontario act for us.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, England.

In Re Queen's Counsel.

GENTLEMEN,—This case is a reference under a statute of the province of Ontario, 53 Vic., cap. 13, by the Lieutenant-Governor of that province to that Court of Appeal of Ontario of certain questions relating to the authority of the provincial government to appoint Queen's Counsel. Questions were answered by the Court of Appeal favourably to the provincial view and the Dominion government is asserting an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The appeal is as of right under the statute quoted and cap. 41 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

I have served the notice of the appeal upon the Attorney General of the province, and the registrar of the Court of Appeal has transmitted a certified copy of the record to the Privy Council office.

I have the honour to request that you will take all further necessary proceedings for the purpose of having the appeal heard at the next June or July sittings of the committee when it is expected that the appeal in the Fisheries case will also be heard, it being desired that as a matter of convenience that these two appeals should be heard at the same sittings.

I have already sent the Solicitor General a copy of the record which is the only one I have. He will doubtless give you that copy and may also desire to give some further instructions in the matter.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

N.B.—I will give further instructions touching the preparation of the case and retainer of counsel.

E. L. N.

Instructions to Charles Russell.

OTTAWA, 28th January, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
Barristers,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, England.

Re Queen's Counsel.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to previous correspondence on this subject, I have ascertained since writing you last, that the copies of the reasons of the Judges of the Court of Appeal as contained in the copy of the record which I sent the Solicitor General are not exactly the same as those contained in the record certified by the Registrar of the Court of Appeal to the Privy Council office, the reason for the difference being that the print which the Solicitor General has, was made from the judgments as pronounced in court and these judgments were afterwards somewhat revised by the judges for the purpose of printing. The registrar, seems to have treated revised judgments as the official record. It is, I believe, a matter of no consequence, except that for the purpose of the record and other proceedings before the Committee the certified copy should be followed, and not that which the Solicitor General has.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 6th March, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Queen's Counsel Case.

SIRS,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the record in this case with judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

There are no factums in the case that I am aware of.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 1st April, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

SIRS,—I have the honour to send you herewith copies of the instructions issued to agents of this department, and will be much obliged if, as far as possible, you will comply with the directions therein given, in connection with any business which may be entrusted to you by this department.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

Re Fisheries Case.

SIRS,—I have the honour to state that I am informed the Queen's Order for the appeal in this case has issued, but no copy has yet been received by this department.

Will you kindly advise me in what position the case stands at present, and also be good enough to send me a copy of the Queen's Order, and record of proceedings as soon as printed. I will be glad to be kept advised of the progress of the case.

I am, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE.
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Queen's Counsel Case.

SIRS,—I have the honour to request that you will inform me what is the present position of this case, and when the appeal can be heard.

I have not yet received a copy of the printed record of proceedings.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 23rd July, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street, W.C.,
London, England.

SIRS,—I have the honour to inclose herewith draft in your favour for the sum of \$400 being in advance on account of costs and disbursements in respect of certain litigated matters now in your hands under instruction from this department.

Please acknowledge the receipt thereof.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE.
Deputy Minister of Justice.

Instructions to Charles Russell.

15th August, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL, & Co.,
37 Norfolk Street, W. C.,
London, England.

Re Fisheries Case

SIRS,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo with copy of transcript of the short-hand notes in the above case, for which I am much obliged.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE.
Deputy Minister of Justice.

15th August, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street, W. C.,
London, England.

Queen's Counsel Case.

SIRS,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo, transmitting a copy of the short-hand notes in Ries case, for which I am much obliged.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

(Cable.)

OTTAWA, 27th October, 1897.

“Toilful”
London.

Have sugar case postponed until next sittings, if opposite side consent; otherwise have Loehnis prepare case.

Cable whether case will be heard this sittings and approximate date.

NEWCOMBE,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 17th December, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
Barristers, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Canada Sugar Company vs. the Queen.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that I have agreed with the appellant's solicitor here that the argument of this appeal before the Judicial Committee shall be postponed until the next June sittings, provided he can make satisfactory arrangements to that effect with his counsel in London.

Will you be good enough, therefore, to consent to such postponement in case you are asked to do so by the London solicitors of the appellant company. I will be obliged

also if you will cable me as soon as any definite arrangement has been reached as to the time of hearing.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 27th December, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Queen's Counsel Case.

SIRS,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, inclosing a copy of the judgment of the Privy Council in the case above mentioned, for which I am much obliged.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 27th December, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

SIRS,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, with inclosures. I will be glad if you will kindly render all bills of costs in triplicate. Kindly note directions contained in the instructions to agents sent herewith. Please send me the additional copies of the bills now inclosed by you.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 25th January, 1898.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
Solicitors, &c.,
London, England.

SIRS,—I have the honour to send you herewith draft in your favour for £238 18 2, being the amount of your account for professional services and disbursements in the Queen's Counsel Case (deducting therefrom the sum of £100 paid you by Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, and for which no credit had been given you) and amounting with this deduction to £235 5s. 2d., and also the amount of your account in the matter of the

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Petitions of Right, amounting to £3 12s. 0d., making in all £238 18s. 2d. Please send me separate receipts for these amounts.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 10th May, 1898.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & Co.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Re Fisheries Appeal.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo.

I should be obliged if you will send me the draft case for perusal and settlement.

It has been arranged that Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., will lead for the Dominion, and I imagine he would like to revise the case before it is filed. I served no notice of intention to appeal upon any of the provinces, but I will, upon your suggestion, serve each province with a notice that the appeal has been lodged. I would like to receive some copies of the printed record as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 12th May, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Queen's Counsel Case.

GENTLEMEN,—We are very anxious that this appeal should be ready for hearing at the same time as the appeal in the Fisheries case. Will you be good enough, therefore, to expedite the matter as much as possible and send me some printed copies of the Record and draft case for revision with the least possible delay.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

(Cablegram.)

TOILFUL—London.

OTTAWA, 2nd June, 1897.

Lodge Queen's Counsel case as settled by Russell.

NEWCOMBE.

OTTAWA, 2nd June, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Queen vs. The Canada Sugar Refining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I inclose copy of the case and the appellant's and respondent's factums upon the appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada; also copy of the opinions delivered by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

You will observe that the appeal has been allowed by the Supreme Court and judgment entered in favour of the Crown. I am informed by the respondents' solicitor that he proposes to apply immediately for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We desire to oppose the application, and I am, therefore, to request you to take the necessary steps for that purpose. Mr. Blake, Q.C., in virtue of his standing retainer, should have the leading brief for the Crown, and the junior brief should be given to Mr. Loehnis.

I may add that Mr. MacTavish, Q.C., of Ottawa, who is going to London, has instructions from this department to appear upon the application. The nature of the case and of the arguments upon both sides will, I think, sufficiently appear from the documents inclosed.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

(Cablegram.)

OTTAWA, 5th June, 1897.

"TOILFUL,"
London.

Lodge fisheries case settled by Haldane Loehnis.

NEWCOMBE.

OTTAWA, 5th June, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st ultimo, inclosing copies of the cases in the fisheries appeal, as settled by Mr. Haldane, Q.C., and Mr. Loehnis.

I have submitted these cases to Mr. Robinson, Q.C., who, after consideration, advised me that they may be lodged as they stand. I have, therefore, cabled you as follows:—

"Lodge fisheries case settled by Haldane Loehnis;" which message I now have the honour to confirm.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

Instructions to Charles Russell.

OTTAWA, 10th June, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co. vs. The Queen.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received notice from the company's solicitor that the London agents, for the purpose of this appeal, are Messrs Nicol, Son & Jones, 39 Lins Street, London.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 12th June, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Fisheries Appeal.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., expects to sail for England on 30th instant, and it would suit his convenience to have the hearing set down for about the 15th of July.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 14th June, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Canada Sugar Refining Co. vs. the Queen.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to enclose herewith an extended note of the remarks of the Honourable Mr. Justice King when dissenting from the majority of the court, the note being certified by the reporter of the court. You will notice that the judge expressed considerable doubt when dissenting.

Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

(Cablegram.)

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1897.

Toilful—London.

Sugar case—Brief Blake. Not Loehnis unless junior necessary.

NEWCOMBE.

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1897.

Messrs. DAY, RUSSELL & BROUGHAM,
Solicitors, &c.,
37 Norfolk Street,
London, W.C., England.

Canada Sugar Refining Co. vs. Queen.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18th instant.

I have cabled you in reply as follows: "Sugar case brief Blake not Loehnis unless junior necessary," which I have now the honour to confirm.

I was under the impression that it was usual in all cases for the leading council to appear before the committee with a junior on the same side, and, therefore, I mentioned Mr. Loehnis as junior council. If, as I infer from your letter, there is no necessity for a junior, you will please instruct Mr. Blake only. Mr. MacTavish already has his instructions from here.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO DAY, RUSSELL
& CO., ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

FISHERIES CASE.

COSTS, CHARGES AND EXPENSES relating to the Petition of the Dominion, of Ontario,
and of Nova Scotia and Quebec, for special leave to appeal.

Date.	ITEMS.	AMOUNT.
1897.		£ s. d.
January	5 Retaining fee.	1 1 0
	Attending solicitors for Quebec and Nova Scotia as to the Petitions for leave to appeal in this matter. Discussing the desirability of proceeding together in a friendly manner, explaining that the Solicitor General for Canada would be in this country in a few days and that we would then go fully into the question with him.	0 10 0
"	9 Attending Mr. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General for Canada, at the Savoy Hotel, on his arrival, and obtaining from him papers connected with this appeal, and conferring with him at great length.	1 1 0
	Instructions for petition for leave to appeal.	1 0 0
	Perusing official copy proceedings and documents connected with this appeal.	21 0 0
"	11 Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, acknowledging his letter of the 31st ultimo, that we had since the receipt thereof had an interview with the Solicitor General.	0 5 0
"	13 Writing Messrs. Hill & Co., acknowledging their letter of the 11th, and that we would write them in a few days with an appointment to meet the Solicitor General of the Dominion of Canada.	0 5 0
	Conference with Mr. Blake as to date of hearing.	1 1 0
	Perusing draft petition for leave to appeal, fos. 10.	1 13 4
	Attending Privy Council as to whether they could accept petition for leave to appeal in its present state, when they requested that it should be considerably shortened.	0 10 0
	Appointing conference with Solicitor General.	0 10 0
	Amending draft petition in conference with the Solicitor General.	1 1 0
	Engrossing and two fair copies.	6 7 6

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Petitions of the Dominion, &c.—*Con.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
January 22	Instructions for and drawing affidavit of E. F. Day in support of petition.....	0 10 0
	Engrossing same.....	0 5 0
	Attending swearing.....	0 10 0
	Paid oath.....	0 1 6
	Attending lodging affidavit.....	0 10 0
	Attending lodging amended petition for leave, when registrar again requested that it should be considerably shortened as a great deal of the matter contained in it might be eliminated, that any arguments were unnecessary in this petition, and only the bare facts were required..	0 10 0
	Attending the Solicitor General informing him of the result of our interview, with the Registrar of the Privy Council and he instructed us to confer with junior counsel on the matter.....	0 10 0
" 25	Attending appointing conference with Mr. Loehnis.....	0 10 0
	Paid his fee and clerk (see end of bill).	
	Attending Mr. Loehnis in conference settling petition for leave to appeal.....	1 1 0
	Engrossing petition for leave to appeal as resettled, 61 folios.....	1 10 6
	Six copies for counsel and respondents solicitors.....	9 3 0
	Re-engrossing affidavit of E. F. Day.....	0 5 0
	Six fair copies for counsel and respondents solicitors.....	0 15 0
	Attending deponent on his swearing.....	0 10 0
	Paid oath.....	0 1 6
	Attending lodging petition.....	0 10 0
	The life affidavit.....	0 10 0
	Paid fee and lodging (see Leash account.)	
	Perusing petition for special leave to appeal for province of Ontario.....	1 1 0
	The like petition for Nova Scotia and Quebec.....	1 1 0
" 28	Attending Mr. Blake with copy of our petition for special leave to appeal which we had to-day lodged.....	0 10 0
	The like attendance on Messrs. Hill, Son & Rickards.....	0 10 0
" 30	Writing Mr. S. V. Blake acknowledging his letter of the 29th, and informing him that we understood that these petitions would be heard on the 13th February.....	0 5 0
	Later, attending the Solicitor General, when he requested us to arrange for the petitions to be heard on Saturday, the 6th inst., if possible.....	0 10 0
February 3	Attending at Privy Council office to fix Saturday next, the 6th inst., to hear these petitions for special leave to appeal, and we were informed that it would be arranged with the consent of all parties if possible.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Blake at his office, when he agreed to these petitions being heard on Saturday next, provided we could let him know for certain by to-morrow morning if the councillors could hear him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Messrs. Hill, Son & Rickards, when they agreed to Saturday being fixed, provided it was convenient to their counsel, Mr. Lewis Coward.....	0 10 0
	Accordingly attending Mr. Lewis Coward at his chambers, when he agreed to Saturday being fixed, provided we could let him know by to-morrow morning.....	0 10 0
	Attending Privy Council with consent of all parties to these petitions being fixed for Saturday, the 6th inst., when we were informed that they could be taken on that day.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Blake, informing him that the hearing had been fixed for Saturday next.....	0 10 0
	Paid coach hire.....	0 3 0
	Writing Mr. Lewis Coward, informing him that Saturday had been fixed for the hearing of these petitions for leave to appeal.....	0 5 0
	Attending the Solicitor General, informing him that we had succeeded in fixing Saturday next for the hearing of these petitions.....	0 10 0
	Writing, informing Messrs. Hill, Son & Rickards that Saturday next had been fixed for hearing these petitions.....	0 5 0
	Instructions to counsel to support our petitions and to defend petition of Ontario and Nova Scotia and Quebec.....	1 10 0
	Drawing observations.....	1 0 0
	Fair copy for Mr. Loehnis.....	0 5 0
	Copy petition of Quebec and Nova Scotia to accompany.....	1 10 0
	Copy petition of Ontario to accompany.....	1 10 0
	Attending him with papers.....	0 10 0
	Paid fee and clerk with papers attending him.....	0 10 0

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Petitions of the Dominion, &c.—*Con.*

Date.	Item.	Amount.		
		£.	s.	d.
1897.				
February 3	Copy observations for Solicitor General.....	0	5	0
	Copy petition of Ontario to accompany.....	1	10	0
	Copy petition of Nova Scotia and Quebec to accompany.....	1	10	0
	Attending him with papers.....	0	10	0
	Attending appointing consultation with the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Q.C., and Mr. Loehnis for to-morrow afternoon.....	1	0	0
	Paid Mr. Loehnis fee and clerk. (See counsel's fe-s.).....	0	10	0
	Attending him.....	0	10	0
	Paid for summons to attend hearing, 10 fols. (See cash account.).....	0	2	6
	Paid messenger.....	0	12	6
	Copy summons for counsel and attending Mr. Loehnis.....	0	12	6
	Copy for Solicitor General and attending him.....	0	12	6
	Attending consultation with the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Loehnis.....	1	1	0
	Attending Privy Council on the hearing of these petitions when special leave to appeal granted.....	1	6	8
	Attending paying Council office fees (£9 5s. 6d.) and taking receipt. (See cash account.).....	0	10	0
	Paid for committee report. (See cash account.).....			
	Attending paying for Order of Her Majesty in Council, £3 2s. 6d. (See cash account.).....	0	2	6
	Paid messenger.....	0	2	6
	Paid for 2 copies of the Order. (See cash account.).....			
	Attending at the Council Office, obtaining same.....	0	10	0
	Attending serving Queen's Order granting leave to Mr. Blake.....	0	10	0
	The like attendance on Messrs Hill, Son & Rickards.....	0	10	0
" 8	Letter to you with Her Majesty's Order and copies and attending to despatch.....	0	10	0
	Numerous attendances on the Solicitor General (the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick), during his stay in this country, discussing this appeal with him at length, and advising, not charged in detail, including letters, messages, &c.....	5	10	0

Costs Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals.

February 11	Retaining free.....	0	13	4
	Attending at Privy Council (lodging record).....	0	10	0
" 15	Writing Mr. Blake acknowledging his letter of even date inclosing the proceedings on hearing of these petitions.....	0	5	0
	Paid proportion of shorthand writers' charges.....	0	17	6
	Attending paying proportion of charges.....	0	10	0
" 23	Attending at the Privy Council office and bespeaking copies of the typewritten documents in the original record and filling up and signing, undertaking to pay for same and printing.....	0	10	0
	Attending obtaining the copy.....	0	10	0
	Paid for copy transcript.....	0	5	6
	Attending thereon.....	0	10	0
	Perusing transcript.....	0	6	8
March 9	Attending Ontario agent on his calling with reference to this appeal when he lent us material for preparing copy record for printers.....	0	10	0
" 10	Writing Mr. Blake that we proposed making an appointment at the Privy Council office to examine the record on Wednesday next, and asking if this would be convenient to him, and if so to kindly bring with him the copies of the printed documents.....	0	5	0
	Writing Messrs Hill, Son & Rickards acknowledging their letter of the 9th that we proposed calling at the Privy Council office on Wednesday to examine the record in this case and that we should be glad to hear that this was convenient to them.....	0	5	0
" 12	Writing Mr. Blake acknowledging his letter of the 11th inclosing a make up record.....	0	5	0
" 16	Drawing and copy authority to the Registrar to enter appearance to our petitions.....	0	5	0
	Attending Council office therewith.....	0	10	0
	Paid appearance fee (10 fols.) (See cash account.).....	0	5	6
	Notice of appearance, copy and service on Ontario agent.....	0	5	0

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals.—*Con.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
March	16 The like on agent for Quebec and Nova Scotia.....	0 5 0
"	17 Attending at Privy Council with agents for Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia company, copy record with original and agreeing order of document and title page, etc. Engaged all day.....	4 4 0
	Paid coach hire.....	0 2 0
"	19 Drawing index of record.....	0 8 0
	Fair copy for Ontario agent.....	0 2 0
	Attending him with same.....	0 10 0
	Fair copy for agent of Quebec and Nova Scotia.....	0 2 0
	Attending him with same.....	0 10 0
	Attending agreeing index with agents for Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.....	0 10 0
	The index having been agreed by all parties, fair copy for printer.....	0 2 0
	Drawing marginal notes to record and directions to printer.....	1 12 0
	Two fair copies for approval of respondent's solicitors.....	0 16 0
	Attending solicitor for Ontario and agreeing same.....	0 10 0
	Attending solicitors for Quebec and Nova Scotia and agreeing same.....	2 6 0
	Copy marginal notes as agreed for printer.....	0 8 0
	Attending lodging same with transcript to be printed.....	0 10 0
April	2 Fair copy arguments used in Supreme Court on the reference by the Governor in Council, folios 760.....	19 0 0
"	5 Drawing petition of appeal, folios.....	1 8 0
	Fair copy for counsel.....	0 7 0
	Attending him with same to settle.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
"	6 Attending Privy Council office, examining first print of record with original. Engaged from 11 to 4.....	2 2 0
	Cab hire.....	0 2 6
	Attending High Commissioner's offices, 17 Victoria Street, for and obtaining certain papers.....	0 10 0
	Cab.....	0 3 0
"	7 Attending Privy Council Office, examining print of record with original. Engaged from 11 to 4 (second day).....	2 2 0
"	9 Attending completing examination of proof record.....	1 1 0
"	10 Engrossing petition of appeal as settled by counsel, folios 14.....	0 7 0
	Attending lodging same at Privy Council Office.....	0 10 0
	Paid fee on entering (1 guinea). (See cash account.).....	
	Paid fee on entering (1 guinea). (See cash account.).....	
	Two copies of respondents, folios, 14 each.....	0 14 0
	Attending serving same on agent for Attorney General of Ontario.....	0 10 0
	Attending serving same on agents for Attorney General of Quebec and Nova Scotia.....	0 10 0
"	13 Examining revised proof of record.....	3 3 0
"	15 Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, acknowledging his letter of the 1st, and informing him that the record had been revised and the petition of appeal lodged, and that the case would be heard about the middle of July and thereon.....	0 5 0
"	22 Writing Mr. Blake asking him to write us, with any observations he wished to make on the revised print.....	0 5 0
"	23 Writing Messrs. Hill, Son & Rickards, solicitors for the Government of Quebec and Nova Scotia as to the form of the revised record, and arranging for them to attend here on Tuesday, and we were to write Mr. Blake asking him to attend at the same time to consider their observations.....	0 10 0
	Writing Messrs. Hill, Son & Rickards that the Privy Council did not give appointments to compare the revised print, and asking them to write us with any observations they might have to make on it.....	0 5 0
	Writing Mr. Blake that we had arranged with Messrs. Hill, Son & Rickards to attend here on Tuesday to confer as to reports, and we hoped that this would be convenient to him.....	0 5 0
"	26 Instructions for case against Ontario and Quebec and Nova Scotia, including the perusal of the argument in court below, shorthand notes on petition for leave to appeal, printed record, &c.....	31 10 0
	Drawing same, folios, 29.....	3 18 0
"	27 Attending agent for Ontario and solicitors for Quebec and Nova Scotia on their calling and conferring as to and correcting revised proof of record, and as to title page for their petition, and conferring as to order of the three petitions.....	2 2 0

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Item.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
April 28	Attending Privy Council with respondents as to title pages and lodging same for printing copies and consulting registrar as to the title pages and order of different petitions.	2 2 0
" 29	Attending conference with Mr. Loehnis, when he advised that each party should lodge only one case if possible, and not a case as appellant and also one as respondent	1 1 0
" 30	Writing Mr. Blake asking him to call on Monday with reference to the cases in this matter, and the joint appendix, &c.	0 5 0
" 30	Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, that the case in this matter had now been drawn by Mr. Loehnis and that we would be glad to have if he wished to be sent over to him to be finally settled and thereon	0 5 0
May 3	Attending Mr. Blake, solicitor for Ontario, as to the statutes he proposed to include in the joint appendix and as to the number of cases to be lodged by each party when he insisted that the three appeals should be quite distinct and separate cases lodged in each appeal by each party.	1 1 0
" 5	Perusing and considering statutes, cases, &c., for joint appendix and arranging order in which to print same.	1 16 0
" 10	Copy of appellant's cases to settle in consultation, fos. 29.	0 14 6
"	Paid him fee and clerk	0 10 0
"	Attending, appointing consultation to settle case with Mr. Loehnis.	0 10 0
"	Attending Mr. Haldane therewith	0 10 0
"	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.	0 10 0
"	Attending Mr. Loehnis with draft case	0 10 0
"	Paid him fee and clerk attending him, appointing consultation.	0 10 0
"	Paid him consultation fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
" 11	Attending Mr. Blake at his chambers and agreeing contents of the proposed appendix.	1 1 0
"	Preparing and fair copy of statutes, &c., for printer	17 3 0
"	Preparing title, index, headings, marginal notes and indorsements, &c., and fair copy, same	1 10 0
"	Attending printer therewith and afterwards on his handing us proof print.	0 10 0
"	Comparing and correcting proof print, 2½ days.	9 0 0
" 12	Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, acknowledging his letter of the 29th ult., and that we hoped on Saturday to send him the draft case by Mr. Haldane, Q. C., and thereon	0 5 0
" 14	Attending consultation with Mr. Haldane and Mr. Loehnis settling case of appellant.	1 1 0
" 21	Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, inclosing copy of the case herein and that we should be glad to hear from him on the matter	0 5 0
"	Copy case to inclose, folios 29	0 14 6
" 26	Attending printer with corrected proof of joint appendix and afterwards receiving revised proof.	0 10 0
"	Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, acknowledging his letter of the 10th, and informing him that the printed record would be ready in a few days and that we would then send him same	0 5 0
" 27	Attending at Privy Council Office and requesting them to let us have the record in this appeal, when they informed us that they had not received the record as yet from the Queen's Printer, but would let us know as soon as they had it.	0 10 0
June 2	On receipt of instructions from you, attending printer, instructing him to print first proof of appellant's case	0 10 0
"	Copy, case for printer	0 14 6
" 4	Writing Mr. Blake acknowledging his letter and that we quite agreed to the clause which he proposed to add to the end of the appendix and that same appeared to us to be in order	0 5 0
"	Examining and correcting proof, case of appellant.	0 10 0
" 9	Examining revised proof of joint appendix and comparing same with first proof	1 16 0
" 12	Attending printer with corrected proof of case and receiving afterwards from him revised proof	0 10 0
"	Comparing and examining revised proof.	0 10 0
" 16	Attending printer with revised proof of joint appendix and appellant's case and ordering and afterwards receiving printed copies	0 10 0
"	Attending Council Office lodging; forty copies joint appendix	0 10 0
" 16	Attending printer, paying him	0 10 0
"	Paid your proportion of printing joint appendix.	12 10 6

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Item.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
June	17 Attending agent for Ontario, exchanging cases with him	0 10 0
	Attending lodging cases at Privy Council office	0 10 0
	Attending agent for Quebec and Nova Scotia, exchanging cases with him	0 10 0
	Perusing Ontario case as respondent	1 1 0
	Perusing Quebec and Nova Scotia case as respondents	1 1 0
"	24 Attending Privy Council, inquiring when appeal was likely to be heard.	0 10 0
	Attending printers, instructing them to bind copies of case and record for the Privy Council, and 12 copies of case record, and joint appendix for counsel.	0 10 0
"	25 Writing Mr. Loehnis, asking him to let us know if he considered that counsel should be supplied with the arguments of the counsel in Canada which were laid before him when preparing the cases in this matter	0 5 0
"	30 Writing Messrs. Vacher Sons, asking them to let us have these appeal cases bound, without fail, this morning	0 5 0
	On receipt of proof of labels from printers, examining and correcting same, and afterwards to printers with same.	0 10 0
	On receipt of bound proceedings from printers, revising same and making appointments with opponents to exchange	1 1 0
July	1 Attending agent for Ontario, exchanging 3 copies of bound proceedings in this case	0 10 0
	Attending agent for Nova Scotia and Quebec, exchanging 3 copies of bound proceedings in this case	0 10 0
"	2 Attending at Privy Council, lodging 10 copies of proceedings.	0 10 0
	Instructions for brief for appellant	1 1 0
	Drawing same	1 1 0
	Four fair copies for counsel	0 10 0
	Four copies petition for special leave to accompany, folios 61	6 2 0
	Four copies petition, folios 14	1 8 0
	Four copies shorthand notes of petition for leave, folios 12	1 2 0
	Four copies table showing relative value of fisheries, folios 9	0 18 0
	Attending Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., with brief	2 2 0
	Attending him, appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., with brief	2 2 0
	Paid his fee, and clerk, on brief, attending him	0 10 0
	Attending him, appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him consultation fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish with brief	2 2 0
	Attending him, appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. H. W. Loehnis with brief	1 1 0
	Paid him brief fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending him, appointing consultation; paid him consultation fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
"	10 Writing Messrs. Cherer, Bennett & Davis, shorthand writers, that we should be obliged if they would obtain quotations from the chief firms of lithographic and printing, copies of notes overnight for the next morning, at say 9 o'clock	0 5 0
"	13 Writing Sir Louis Davies, informing him of the consultation for 4.30 to-morrow	0 5 0
"	14 Attending consultation at Mr. Haldane's chambers	2 2 0
"	15 Attending Mr. Haldane, as to whether he required shorthand notes to be taken from day to day in the event of the case lasting more than one day, when he informed us that he would like this done	0 10 0
	Attending Messrs. Stanford & Co., Government Ordnance map publishers, instructing them to obtain from the Imperial Institute the map exhibited of the Canadian fisheries, and to make a plan half that size, without marking towns, &c., but paying great attention to the coast lines, rivers, lakes, which they promised to get done immediately	1 1 0
"	16 Attending Registrar of Privy Council, informing him of the intention to hang a map in the Council Chamber on the hearing and for his leave to do so when he informed us that if all parties consented, this might be done.	0 10 0
"	17 Attending at Messrs. Stanford's, inquiring as to how they were getting on with the map therein, when they informed us that they wished to see Sir Louis Davies about them	0 10 0
	Writing Messrs. Stanford & Co. that our Mr. Russell would call upon them on Monday afternoon with reference to the maps herein	0 5 0
"	19 Attending Mr. C. Robinson, appointing further consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., appointing consultation	0 10 0

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Item.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
July	16 Paid him consultation fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish as to consultation in this case for to-morrow.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis, appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending before Sir Louis Davies thereof.....	0 10 0
"	20 Attending Messrs. Stanfords at Charing Cross, going over map with them and as to hanging same in the Audience Room of the Privy Council.....	1 1 0
	Paid Mr. Russell's cab.....	3 0 0
	Writing Mr. Blake that counsel thought it desirable that a map of Canada should be exhibited in this case and that we had obtained permission from the registrar to have it set up in Privy Council Audience Room, provided he consented.....	0 5 0
	On receipt of letter, Mr. Robinson containing his remarks making copy for counsels use at consultation, fos. 15.....	0 15 0
	Attending consultation.....	2 2 0
	Attending Messrs. Stanford's map publishers with reference to this map when they informed us they had executed our instructions and that the maps were ready for Mr. McTavish to look over and have added what he required.....	0 10 0
	Writing Mr. McTavish that the map was near ready for his inspection.....	0 5 0
"	21 Writing Messrs. Hill, Son & Richards, with reference to the map which we had obtained permission to have set up in the Privy Council Audience Room, and asking if they consented to this arrangement.....	0 5 0
	Writing Mr. S. V. Blake in reply that the map could be inspected at Messrs. Stanfords.....	0 5 0
"	23 Writing Messrs. Hill, Son & Richards, acknowledging their letter of the 22nd.....	0 5 0
"	24 Writing Mr. S. V. Blake, acknowledging his letter of the 23rd and informing him that Messrs. Hill, Son & Richards had agreed to the map and that we regretted that he could not see his way to do so also and thereon.....	0 5 0
	Attending, appointing further consultation with Mr. C. Robinson.....	0 10 0
"	26 Attending, appointing consultation with Mr. Haldane, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish, appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending, appointing consultation with Mr. Loehnis.....	0 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending the Canadian Minister of Marine, Sir Louis Davies informing him of the consultation.....	0 10 0
	Writing Sir Louis Davies, asking him to let us know how many cruisers were engaged in protecting the fisheries in Canadian waters, as Mr. Robinson and Mr. Loehnis were asking for this information.....	0 5 0
"	27 Paid for summons to attend hearing (10s.) see cash account. Paid messenger.....	0 2 6
	Four copies counsel and attending them.....	2 10 0
	Attending consultation with Mr. Haldane, Q.C., and other counsel.....	2 2 0
	Attending Council Office as to hanging of map, when they informed us it could be hung at any time by leave of the judges.....	0 10 0
	Attending Messrs. Stanford, instructing them to be in attendance with map at 10.30 o'clock to-morrow.....	0 10 0
"	28 Attending Privy Council when case opened and part heard. Engaged all day.....	3 6 8
	Paid coach hire, with papers.....	0 3 0
	Copy shorthand notes of proceedings for Mr. Robinson.....	7 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like Mr. Haldane.....	7 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like Mr. McTavish.....	7 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like Mr. Loehnis.....	7 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., with refresher fee and clerk.....	2 2 0
	Paid him refresher fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with refresher fee and clerk.....	1 1 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. C. Robinson.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. McTavish.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Loehnis.....	0 10 0

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1887.		
July	28 Paid him consultation fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Sir Louis Davies informing him of the consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending at Privy Council Office, bespeaking use of consultation room to-morrow.....	0 10 0
"	29 Attending consultation.....	2 2 0
	Attending Privy Council when case further heard and adjourned part heard. Engaged all day.....	3 6 8
	Coach hire, with papers, &c.....	0 3 0
	Copy shorthand notes of proceedings for Mr. Robinson (second day).....	12 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like for Mr. Haldane.....	12 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like for Mr. McTavish.....	12 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like for Mr. Loehnis.....	12 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., with refresher fee and clerk.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk. Attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with refresher fee and clerk. Paid him.....	0 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Robinson appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Sir Louis Davies informing him of consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending bespeaking Privy Council room for consultation.....	0 10 0
"	30 Attending consultation.....	2 2 0
	Attending Privy Council, when case finished and judgment reserved.....	3 6 8
	Paid coach hire, with papers.....	0 3 0
	Copy shorthand notes for Mr. Robinson.....	7 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like for Mr. Haldane.....	7 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
	The like for Mr. McTavish.....	7 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
"	30 The like for Mr. Loehnis.....	7 10 0
	Attending him.....	0 10 0
"	31 Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, inclosing transcript of shorthand notes in this case and thereon.....	0 5 0
	Copy to enclose folios 1,100.....	27 10 0
	Paid postage.....	0 4 2
	Making up parcel for Mr. McTavish and attending forwarding same at his request.....	0 5 0
	Paid.....	0 6 0
Aug.	3 Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 23rd ulto., inclosing draft for \$400.....	.....
"	5 Writing Messrs. Hill, Son & Richards acknowledging their letter of the 3rd, stating that Mr. Longley wished to correct his argument and, asking them to send us a corrected note, when we would forward same to Canada. Letters, messengers, postages, attendances and including attendances on Mr. McTavish, Sir Louis Davies, the Privy Council, Messrs. Cherer, Bennett, & Davies, Messrs. Stanfords, Mr. Blake, Messrs. Hill, Son & Richards, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Loehnis not before charged.....	0 5 0
		5 5 0
<i>List of Counsels' Fees.</i>		
January	25 Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
	Fee to Mr. Loehnis to support petition for leave to appeal.....	5 15 6
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
April	5 Fee to Mr. Loehnis to settle petition of appeal.....	5 15 6
May	10 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., and clerk fee to settle appellant's case.....	27 10 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
May	10 Fee to Mr. Loehnis to settle case.	16 10 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., with brief	165 7 6
	Paid him consultation fee.	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis and clerk, with brief	82 19 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
July	19 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
"	26 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
"	28 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., refresher fee and clerk	27 10 0
	Paid Mr. Loehnis refresher fee and clerk	16 10 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
"	29 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., refresher fee and clerk	27 10 0
	Paid Mr. Loehnis refresher fee and clerk	16 10 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, TO DAY, RUSSELL & CO., IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL, ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, BETWEEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, APPELLANT, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, RESPONDENT.

IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
Feb.	11 Retaining fee.	0 13 4
Mar.	16 Drawing and copy authority to registrar to enter appearance to the petition by the Attorney General of Ontario.	0 5 0
	Attending at the council office therewith	0 10 0
	Paid appearance (10 per cent) <i>see</i> cash account, notice of appearance, copy and service	0 5 0
April	1 Perusing petition of appeal of Ontario.	1 1 0
	Instructions for answer to case of Ontario	1 0 0
	Drawing same, folios 26	2 12 6
	Two fair copies for counsel to settle	1 6 0
	Attending counsel with same to settle	0 10 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane fee to settle, and clerk (<i>see</i> list at end of bill), attending him.	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with case to settle.	0 10 0

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
April	1 Paid him fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending in conference when case settled	1 1 0
	Writing you with case, as settled by counsel, for approval; copy case to enclose, folios 26.	0 13 0
June	3 On receipt of instructions from you, attending printer, instructing him to print first proof of respondent's case	0 10 0
	Copy case for printer, folios 26	0 13 0
	Examining and correcting proof case as respondent	0 15 0
"	12 Attending printer with corrected proof of case, and afterwards receiving from him revised proof	0 10 0
	Comparing and examining revised proof	0 10 0
"	16 Attending printer with revised proof of case, ordering, and afterwards receiving printed copies	0 10 0
	Attending council office lodging 10 copies of case	0 10 0
	Attending printer, paid him, and taking receipt, paid his charges (<i>see</i> cash account)	0 10 0
"	17 Attending agent for Ontario exchanging cases	0 10 0
	Perusing Ontario case	1 1 0
	Instructions for brief for respondent	1 0 0
	Drawing same	1 0 0
	Four fair copies	0 10 0
	Four fair copies petition of Ontario for counsel	1 16 0
	Attending Mr. Robinson, Q.C., with brief	1 1 0
	Attending him appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., with brief	1 1 0
	Paid him fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending him appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish with brief	1 1 0
	Attending him appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with brief	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending him appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
July	14 Attending consultation with counsel	1 1 0
"	19 Attending Mr. Robinson appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending consultation	1 1 0
"	25 Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Robinson, Q.C.	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish, Q.C., appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
"	26 Attending consultation	1 1 0
	Paid for summons to attend hearing, 10s. (<i>See</i> cash account.)	0 2 6
	Paid messenger	2 10 0
	Four copies for counsel and attending them	0 10 0
"	28 Attending Privy Council when case opened and part heard and then adjourned. Engaged all day. (<i>See</i> other bill.)	1 1 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., with refresher	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with refresher	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. C. Robinson appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
July 28	Attending Mr. McTavish appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
" 29	Attending consultation	1 1 0
	Attending Privy Council when case part heard and again adjourned. Engaged all day. (See other bill.)	
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., with refresher fee.....	1 1 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with refresher	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Robinson, Q.C., appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish, Q.C., appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis, appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
" 30	Attending consultation	1 1 0
	Attending Privy Council when case finished and judgment reserved. (See other bill).	
	Letters, messengers, attendance, postages, &c., not previously charged	1 1 0
<i>List of Counsels' Fees.</i>		
May 5	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., and clerk, fee to settle case	22 1 0
	Paid Mr. Loehnis and clerk fee to settle case	16 10 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane, consultation fee on case	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation on case	5 15 6
June —	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., brief fee	55 2 6
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis brief fee	27 16 6
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
July 19	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
" 25	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
" 28	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., refresher fee and clerk	22 1 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis refresher fee and clerk	11 11 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
" 29	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., refresher fee and clerk	22 1 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis refresher fee and clerk	11 11 0
	Paid him consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6

Instructions to Charles Russell.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO DAY, RUSSELL & CO., IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOS. 8, 9 AND 10 OF 1897. ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, BETWEEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA, APPELLANTS, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, RESPONDENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN QUESTIONS, REFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA IN COUNCIL.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
February 1	Retaining fee	0 13 4
March 16	Drawing and copy authority to the Registrar to enter appearance to the petition by Attorney General of Nova Scotia	0 5 0
	Attending at the Council Office therewith	0 10 0
	Paid appearance, 10s. See cash account.	
	Notice of appearance, copy and service	0 5 0
April 3	Perusing petition of appeal of Quebec and Nova Scotia	1 1 0
" 26	Instructions for answer to Quebec and Nova Scotia case	1 0 0
	Drawing same, 6	0 12 0
	Two fair copies for counsel to settle	0 6 0
May 5	Attending counsel with same to settle	0 10 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane fee to settle, and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with case to settle	0 10 0
	Paid his fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis, appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending settling case in consultation	1 1 0
	Writing you with case as settled by counsel for approval	
	Copy case to inclose folios	0 3 0
June 3	On receipt of instructions from you. Attending printer instructing him to print first proof of respondent's case	0 10 0
	Copy case for printer, 6	0 3 0
	Examining and correcting proof case as respondent	0 6 8
" 12	Attending printer with corrected proof of case, and afterwards receiving from him revised proof	0 10 0
" 16	Comparing proof and examining revised proof	0 6 8
	Attending printer with revised proof of case, ordering and afterwards receiving printed copies	0 10 0
	Attending colonial office Codging. Attending printer paid him and taking receipt	0 10 0
	Paid his charges. See cash account.	
" 17	Attending agent for Quebec and Nova Scotia, exchanging case	0 10 0
	Perusing Quebec and Nova Scotia case	1 1 0
	Instructions for brief for respondent	1 0 0
	Drawing same	1 0 0
	Four fair copies	0 10 0
	" petition for counsel	1 6 0
	Attending Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., with brief	1 1 0
	Attending him appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., with brief	1 1 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending him appointing consultation, paid him consultation fee and clerk	0 10 0
	Attending him	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish with brief	1 1 0
	Attending him appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. H. W. Loehnis with brief	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him	0 10 0

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
July	14 Attending consultation with counsel.....	1 1 0
"	19 Attending Mr. Ch. Robinson, Q.C., appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid his fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
"	22 Attending consultation.....	1 1 0
"	25 Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Robinson, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Haldane, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish, appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis, appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him, attending consultation.....	1 1 0
	Paid for summons to attend hearing 101. (See Cash Account.)	
	Paid messenger.....	0 2 6
	Four copies for counsel and attending them.....	2 10 0
"	28 Attending Privy Council when case argued and partly heard, engaged all day. (See other bill.)	
	Attending Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P.....	1 1 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis, with refresher fee and clerk.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending appointing consultation with Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Haldane, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. McTavish, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
"	29 Attending consultation.....	1 1 0
	Attending Privy Council when case part heard and appointed, engaged all day. (See other bills.)	
	Attending Mr. Haldane with refresher fee and clerk.....	1 1 0
	Paid him refresher fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis with refresher fee and clerk.....	0 10 0
	Paid him refresher fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Haldane, Q.C.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish, Q.C., appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. Loehnis appointing consultation.....	0 10 0
	Paid him fee and clerk attending him.....	0 10 0
"	30 Attending consultation.....	1 1 0
	Attending Privy Council when case finished and judgment reserved. (See other bill).....	1 1 0
	Letters, messengers, attendances, postages, &c., not previously charged.....	1 1 0
1897.	<i>List of Counsels' Fees.</i>	
May	5 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., and clerk fee to settle case.....	22 1 0
	Paid Mr. Loehnis and clerk fee to settle case.....	16 10 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
June	— Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., fee and clerk with brief.....	55 2 6
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis fee and clerk with brief.....	27 16 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
July	19 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
"	25 Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
"	28 Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., refresher fee and clerk.....	22 1 0
	Paid Mr. Loehnis refresher fee and clerk.....	11 0 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk.....	5 15 6

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Continued.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
July	29	
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q. C., M. P., refresher fee and clerk	22 1 0
	Paid Mr. Loehnis refresher fee and clerk.	11 11 0
	Paid Mr. Haldane, Q. C., M. P., consultation fee and clerk	5 15 6
	Paid Mr. Loehnis consultation fee and clerk.	5 15 6

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO DAY, RUSSELL & CO.

THE BILL OF COSTS of Messrs. Day, Russell & Co. relating to general business on your behalf including charges for the necessary inquiries as the state of the List of Canadian Appeals, which charges are not included in the Bills relating to the various Privy Council Appeals.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1896.		£ s. d.
October	21	
	On receipt of special inquiry from the Solicitor General—	
	Attending at Privy Council office in Westminster making inquiries as to date when the Judicial Committee would take Canadian cases, when we were informed this date was not fixed and that they could not tell us even approximately, but they stated that the Committee commenced their sittings on the 11th November, 1896, and asked us to call again when they would do all in their power to give us the necessary information.	0 10 0
	Preparing and despatching wire to the Solicitor General that the Privy Council sitting commenced on the 11th, but that it was impossible to tell when the Canadian cases would be reached, but that we hoped to hear in a week and informing him that we had made the fullest enquiry.	0 5 0
	Paid.	0 19 0
"	28	
	Attending at Privy Council as arranged making inquiry as to when the Canadian cases would be taken by Judicial Committee, when we were informed they would be taken on the 11th November next.	0 10 0
	Paid coach-hire during various journeys to the Privy Council office.	0 5 0
	Preparing and despatching wire to the Solicitor General informing him that the Judicial Committee would take the Canadian cases on the 11th November next.	0 5 0
	Paid	1 1 0

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO DAY,
RUSSELL & CO.

THE QUEEN (on the information of the Attorney General for the Dominion of Canada)
VS. THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

APPEAL OF THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
June 16	Retaining fee.	0 13 4
	Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, acknowledging his letter of the 2nd, and also the documents therein referred to and that we would act as instructed.	0 5 0
	Perusing and considering case in appeal as used in the Supreme Court of Canada, appellant's factum and respondent's factum and other papers.	5 5 0
	Drawing and copy retainer to Mr. Loehnis.	0 5 0
	Paid him fee and clerk. <i>See</i> cash account.	
	Attending him.	0 10 0
" 18	Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, with reference to this matter that we presumed that he did not wish all three counsel briefed to oppose the petition, and that we should be glad to know whether this was so, and which of the three counsel he desired to be briefed.	0 5 0
" 23	Writing Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones asking them to let us have a copy of their petition for leave to appeal as soon as possible.	0 5 0
" 3	Writing Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones that we should be glad if they would give us an indication as to when they proposed to move in this matter and asking them to send us a copy of their draft petition and thereon.	0 5 0
	Attending the Hon. E. Blake as to what dates would be convenient for him to attend the petition for leave to appeal when he could not attend to it before the 24th inst.	1 1 0
" 8	Writing Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones, informing them that our counsel would not be in a position to take petition either next Saturday or the Saturday following, but that it would have to be the 24th.	0 5 0
	Attending the Hon. E. Blake with papers herein.	0 10 0
	Attending petitioner's solicitors on their serving us with copy petition and affidavit in support and requesting consent to prayer of same and conferring thereon.	1 1 0
	Instructions to oppose.	1 1 0
	Perusing petition and affidavit.	1 8 0
" 10	Writing Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones acknowledging their letter of the 9th, and fully in reply thereto.	5 0
	Copy petition for Mr. Blake.	1 0 0
	Attending Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones on their calling with reference to the date of hearing of this petition and it was arranged that the 31st should be fixed if convenient to counsel.	0 10 0
" 12	Attending Mr. E. Blake at 112 Ashley Gardens, asking him what dates would suit him for opposing the above appeal, when he gave us the following: 24th, 31st and 5th, and said that of the three he preferred the second.	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. MacTavish, Q.C., on his calling and handing him a copy of the papers in this matter.	0 10 0
	Copy petition for leave for Mr. MacTavish, writing the Hon. E. Blake, M.P., inclosing him copy petition for leave to appeal.	0 5 0
" 13	Writing Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones that the dates most convenient to our counsel would be the 24th, the 31st inst., or the 5th August, and for preference the 31st July.	0 5 0
" 14	Attending Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones, on their calling, when they informed us that the registrar of the Privy Council was of opinion that the council would not be sitting so late as the 31st inst., and that if this was so, the petition for leave would be taken that day.	0 10 0
	Drawing and copy authority to the registrar to enter appearance.	0 5 0
	Attending at the council office therewith.	0 10 0
	Paid appearance fee (10s.), <i>see</i> cash account, notice of appearance, copy and service.	0 5 0

Instructions to Charles Russell.

Costs, Charges and Expenses relating to the Appeals—*Concluded.*

Date.	Items.	Amount.
1897.		£ s. d.
July	15 Writing Messrs. Nicol, Son & Jones, acknowledging their letter of the 14th and thereon	0 5 0
	Attending appointing consultation with Mr. Blake for Wednesday next at 5.30, at the House of Commons.	0 10 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish, informing him of this consultation and arranging for him to attend here first.	0 10 0
	Brief to counsel to oppose petition	1 0 0
	Attending Mr. Blake with brief.	1 0 0
	Attending Mr. McTavish with brief	1 0 0
"	21 Attending Mr. McTavish on his calling, and with him to the consultation with Mr. Blake.	1 1 0
	Paid for summons to attend hearing (10s.), <i>see</i> cash account; paid messenger; 2 copies summons for counsel and attendance.	1 5 0
	Attending instructing shorthand writer to take notes of this application for leave to appeal, and we would inform them later whether we required a transcript of the notes.	0 10 0
"	30 Writing the Hon. E. Blake, reminding him that this case would come on to-morrow morning before the judicial committee of the Privy Council.	0 5 0
	The like letter to Mr. McTavish.	0 5 0
"	31 Attending court when petition heard and same allowed.	1 6 8
	Paid coach-hire with papers; attending paying council office fees and taking receipt	0 10 0
	Writing Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, informing him that this petition was heard to-day and leave was given to appeal.	0 5 0
	Attending paying shorthand writer's charge	0 10 0
	Paid (<i>see</i> cash account) sittings fee	3 3 0
	Letters, messengers, postages, and numerous attendances on Mr. McTavish, Mr. Blake, council office, Nicol, Son & Jones, and others not before charged, including numerous petty disbursements not charged in detail	3 3 0

RETURN

[134]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 8th May, 1899, for copy of a Memorial signed by the Hon. John Norquay, President of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, on behalf of said Council, praying to be heard before Her Majesty in Council on the interference of the Governor General in Council in the practice of disallowing Acts clearly within the power of the Local Legislature, and asking that the same be discontinued, which Memorial was addressed to the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada, with request that the same be transmitted to Her Majesty in Council; also copies of all correspondence, reports to or from and Orders in Council in connection therewith.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th January, 1888.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 12th October, 1887, from the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Manitoba, transmitting a memorial to Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the subject of the disallowance by the Government of Canada of certain Acts of the provincial legislature authorizing the construction of a railway connecting the city of Winnipeg with the United States system of railways at the international boundary line, with the request that the same may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The sub-committee of council to whom the subject was referred by Your Excellency in Council, submit the accompanying observations on the said memorial.

The committee of the Privy Council, concurring in the report herewith, advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the same time as Your Excellency is pleased to forward the memorial of the Executive Council of the province of Manitoba.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The sub-committee, to whom was referred the petition of the government of Manitoba to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the subject of the disallowance by the government of Canada of certain Acts of the provincial legislature, authorizing the construction of a railway connecting the city of Winnipeg with the United States system of railways at the International boundary line, submit the following observations on the subject of the said petition :—

Upon that part of the petition which recites the conditions under which the province of Manitoba became a province of the Dominion, it is not necessary to offer any remarks. The sub-committee submit that Manitoba occupies in the confederacy precisely the same position in respect of its legislative powers as other provinces of the Dominion, those powers being determined by the ninety-second section of the British North America Act. It is sufficient, therefore, to refer to the general argument of the petition upon which it is sought to justify the complaint that the policy of the government of Canada, in disallowing railway charters, is, in the first place, an act of bad faith, and, in the second, is calculated to impede the prosperity of the province.

The speeches, extracts from which are given in the petition of the government of Manitoba, delivered in Parliament when the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was under discussion, do not bear the significance that is attempted by the petitioners to be placed upon them. The country extending from the western boundary of Manitoba to the eastern boundary of British Columbia had no provincial organization, and was, with the exception of a few subjects which had by Act of the Canadian parliament been delegated to the North-west Council, under the direct legislative control of that Parliament. It was competent, therefore, for the Parliament of Canada to embody in a contract for the construction of the railway any restrictions which might be deemed necessary, in so far as that territory was concerned. This right was subsequently recognized in the most formal manner by the legislature of the province of Manitoba, when, in the Act passed by that legislature accepting and confirming the extension of the boundaries of the province, the restrictive clause of the Canadian Pacific Railway contract was made applicable to the added territory of the province. But the Parliament of Canada had no power then, as it has no power now, to limit or alter any right conferred upon a province of the Dominion by the British North America Act. The legislative rights of Manitoba could not be, and were not intended to be, affected by the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ; and it was to remove a misapprehension which had obtained to some extent in the public mind upon this point, that the statements which are quoted in the petition of the Manitoba government were made at the time the contract was under discussion.

But as the Parliament of Canada could not restrict or alter any of the powers conferred upon a province by the British North America Act, neither could it change the terms of that Act which relate to the power of disallowance. That power remained to be exercised in the interests of Canada, whether as respects the province of Manitoba or any other province of the Dominion. The petitioners admit that they acquiesced in the exercise of that power while the Canadian Pacific Railway was under construction, so as not to "impede the completion and rendering permanent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the same being a national highway." This admission of the petitioners covers, in fact, the whole ground, and reduces the question to one of opinion as to whether it would be wise, in the interests of Canada, immediately on the completion of the railway, to abandon a policy for the protection of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the interests of Canadian commerce, which it is conceded was properly pursued while the road was under construction.

Before dealing with that question the sub-committee desire to refer to another argument used by the government of Manitoba in their petition, based upon the ninety-second section of the British North America Act, defining the legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of the several provinces of the Dominion

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respectively. By sub-clause ten of that clause, control is given to the provincial legislatures over—

“ Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes :—

(a.) Lines of steam and other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province ;

“ (b.) Lines of steamships between the province or any British or foreign country ;

“ (c.) Such works as, although situate within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.”

The sub-committee submit that the distinction between works purely local and those of general interest, embodied in the above clause, is a very obvious one, and may be made more clear by reference to the sub-clause of the ninety-first section of the British North America Act, which confers upon the Parliament of Canada exclusive jurisdiction in all matters affecting “ the regulation of trade and commerce.” To say that a provincial legislature shall not have power to legislate in respect of railways extending into another province or into a foreign country would be mere surplusage, for the reason that no powers can be conferred by any legislative body for the construction or working of railways beyond its own boundaries. It is clear, therefore, that the exceptions in sub-clause ten of the ninety-second section of the British North America Act were designed to restrict the powers of the legislatures to works of purely local concern, leaving to the exclusive control of the Parliament of Canada railways which, although situated technically within the boundaries of a province, are intended to become, and being created with the express object of connecting with other railways beyond its limits, would thus become great arteries of interprovincial or international commerce.

Indeed this distinction has been expressly admitted by leading members of the Manitoba government and legislature. In a debate which took place in the legislature, during the season of 1883, on the subject of railways leading towards the boundary, Mr. Norquay, then, as now, Premier of the province, said :—

“ My friend contends that we can pass legislation chartering railways to the boundary line. I contend we cannot. In the B. N. A. Act, under the head of ‘ Exclusive powers of local legislatures,’ we find telegraph, steamboat and railway lines, other than those connecting one province with another or extending beyond the boundary of the province. But my hon. friend says that I promised to re-enact the charter of the Emerson and North-western. Now, the avowed object of the parties seeking the incorporation of that company was to build the line between the town of Emerson and several other towns in the province of Manitoba. The incorporators never showed any intention of making a connection south of the boundary. He had sympathized with the people of Emerson—he believed they ought to get that charter—would assist them to get it—and would not go back on his word. But Emerson shall get its charter for the avowed object for which incorporation was sought. When interested parties say that they intend using that Bill in a manner to exceed the power which the local legislature could confer upon them—when this was said, those making the statements were responsible for the disallowance of that measure. The hon. member in alluding again to the provincial rights cry, explained that he would be the last one to curtail any powers that belonged to us as a province ; but he would also refuse to delude the people of Manitoba by clap-trap railway legislation such as clearly exceeded our powers as a province.”

Mr. Wilson, then, as now, a member of the government, said :—

“ He believed that it was against the spirit of the B. N. A. Act for a provincial legislature to start railways which were intended to connect with foreign lines.”

Mr. Leacock, a prominent member of the legislature, said :—

“ He believed that the plain meaning of the Act was that the provinces should not have the power to charter lines to connect with foreign countries. Otherwise they might be able to frustrate the plans of the federal authorities, as, for instance, in the case of military operations.”

And Mr. Attorney General Sutherland expressed his opinion, if possible even more strongly, as follows :—

“ It was absurd to suppose that the provinces were not to be allowed to charter railways connecting one province with another, while at the same time they might charter railways to connect a province with a foreign country.”

Again, in 1886, a debate took place in the Manitoba legislature on the subject of provincial railway charters, and the powers of the province in relation to them. On that occasion Mr. Harrison, now Minister of Agriculture in the Manitoba government, thus expressed himself :—

“To charter railways to run from any one point to any other in the province was a special power of the legislature, but it was distinctly prohibited that lines could be chartered to join roads in other provinces, or lines beyond the confines of the province. He would ask if it was of such immense necessity to the traffic of the province to build a line from Emerson to Portage la Prairie? He did not think so. It was in contemplation to connect the Emerson and North-western with roads outside the province. In doing that they were doing what was strictly prohibited by the British North America Act. If the line was designed as an interprovincial or international road why did not the incorporators adopt the proper course open to them, and apply to the Dominion Parliament for a charter? (Hear, hear.)”

During the same session of the legislature, in March, 1886, a general debate took place on a motion of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Greenway, “That an humble address be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying that there be no interference with our rights as a legislature in respect to railway legislation.” In the course of the debate Mr. Norquay, the Premier, dealt somewhat fully with the question, as follows :—

“Now, in the matter of being able to pass a charter to incorporate a company to operate within the limits of the province of Manitoba, the authority of the province in that respect has never been denied, as far as I know, by any individual on the floor of this House, but there has been a doubt as to whether the legislature could charter a line to make connection with a line beyond the boundary of the province. The House may charter to the boundary, and if, by any means, that line should make connection with others passing the province, it is a federal business to say whether that line shall proceed to operation or not. That has been the contention of members on the government side of the House, and they have asserted by their legislation, time and again, the opinions which they entertained on this subject. I believe, and here re-affirm the belief that has been placed on our statute book, that we can charter within the old province of Manitoba, local companies to operate a line from one point to another within the province, but as for the connection with other lines, that remains for the Federal Government either to allow or to disallow. * * * I will refer to another important point. Gentlemen will come to the House with charters and insist on having those charters just as they place them before the House, and that no interference be made by the House with their particular desires in that respect, and when, after they have been informed that these Acts would be subject to disallowance, and when they have insisted on their passage as they presented them to this House, then they should not chagrined at their consequences. It would appear that the desire of these individuals was that those acts should be disallowed. Charters were presented to this House more for the purpose of creating excitement than for promoting any really good objects. * * * The hon. gentlemen opposite affirm that the Federal government claim a right which they do not possess. I think that the constitution plainly lays down that they do possess the power of disallowance, although that power should be guarded. * * * In looking over the motions of the hon. gentlemen (Opposition) there is only one thing I would mention more and that is the reference to our rights as a legislature. In this respect while we are prepared to stand by our rights as a legislature, I think that anybody who looks over the constitution will see that while we have the undoubted right to enact railway charters and while we have the undoubted right to enact anything coming within the exclusive rights of provincial legislatures, the Privy Council have the right to advise His Excellency the Governor General to veto any act that is inconsistent with the general interests of the Dominion of Canada.”

Mr. Larivière, then Minister of Agriculture and now Provincial Treasurer, following Mr. Norquay, said :—

“In the course of the debate I find that our friends of the Opposition made no distinction between the rights of this province and the rights of the Dominion of Canada. I would like to ask if there is a gentleman on the other side of the House who will deny that the Dominion government had not the right to disallow not only railway legislation but any act the House might choose to pass, just the same as the Privy Council in England had the right to disallow any Federal Act? Such veto power is provided in the constitution. All the legislature can say is: We wish you not to interfere with our legislation by exercising what is your right. We hope you will not interfere with us, we know you have a right to impose your veto, but we do not wish you to do so, and hope you will see in your wisdom that it will not be done.”

At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Greenway's motion was defeated by a vote of nineteen to eight, the legislature thus endorsing the views expressed by Mr. Norquay and others. Now, the railway, the disallowance of the Act authorizing which is complained of in the petition to Her Majesty from the government of Manitoba, is admit-

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tedly intended to connect with a foreign railway, and is therefore of the class referred to in the speeches, extracts from which are quoted above, as beyond the competency of the provincial legislature to authorize. The fourteenth clause of the said petition recites :—

“That the province of Manitoba is separated from the markets of eastern Canada by a distance of from 1,200 to 1,400 miles, and the province has only two outlets namely, one north of the chain of lakes by way of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, *via* Thunder Bay, and the other south of Lakes Superior and Huron by way of branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Gretna and Emerson and thence by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, south and east, with which last mentioned railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway is in close alliance and consequently no relief can be expected therefrom.”

So that the railway in question, if constructed, is to connect with a foreign railway with the express object of becoming an artery of international commerce, and is therefore within the evident meaning of the exception mentioned in sub-clause ten of clause ninety-two of the British North America Act.

It is quite clear, in the opinion of the sub-committee, that but for this international feature of the enterprise proposed to be created by an act of the legislature of Manitoba, such a railway, as a mere local work, would never be thought of. The district to be traversed by the proposed line is already well served by railways, there being two lines of railway from Winnipeg southward to the International boundary on either side of the Red River, which is navigable during the summer months, while it is well known that there is not sufficient local traffic for one railway. It is between these two lines, which on their entire length do not average more than twelve miles apart, that it is proposed, in the interests of foreign railway corporations, to build another line. The sub-committee venture the opinion that under similar circumstances the Imperial Parliament would not entertain an application for a charter for a third line.

Under these circumstances the sub-committee submit that the manifest international character of the enterprise and the absence of all pretense of reason for it as a “local work or undertaking,” fully justifies its being dealt with by the government of Canada under the authority conferred by the nineteenth clause of the British North America Act, and in the interest of the whole Dominion.

It has already been pointed out that the policy of disallowance, in respect of Acts of the legislature of Manitoba authorizing the construction of railways touching the international boundary and there connecting with the railways of the United States, was acquiesced in by the Manitoba government while the Canadian Pacific railway was being built, and in order to ensure its completion as a great national highway ; and that the only point of controversy, by the admission of the petitioners themselves, is as to whether the time has come for the abandonment of that policy. In order to arrive at a fair appreciation of this point, it is necessary to refer to the history of the Canadian Pacific railway and to the efforts of the Canadian government to secure its construction.

The building of a line of railway to connect the Pacific coast with the systems of railway in the province of Ontario was one of the conditions of the union of British Columbia with Canada. A contract was entered into with a company immediately after the union, but that company was unable, although aided by most liberal subsidies in land and money, to enlist the co-operation of capitalists, and the contract was surrendered. A change of Ministry took place in 1873, and the new administration, at the first session of Parliament after taking office, procured the passage of an Act providing still larger subsidies in money and lands to any company which would undertake the work of building this railway, and caused advertisements to be published in Great Britain and America inviting tenders under the terms of that Act. These efforts were unsuccessful, no offer having been made. In the meantime the government proceeded with the work of construction, as a public work, with a view of obtaining access to Winnipeg and thence to the North-west from Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, in summer, and by the American system of railways in winter. But so fully was the fact recognized that in order to secure a Canadian Pacific railway the territory tributary to it must be preserved from competitive lines, that Parliament declined to

grant charters for such lines ; and in a bill introduced by the government in the session of the Canadian Parliament of 1878 to promote the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, it was provided that no such railway should be authorized running within forty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It will thus be seen how general was the conviction, and how fully it was acted upon, that if private capital was to be enlisted for the building of this railway, reasonable protection against competition must be assured to that capital.

In the autumn of 1878, as the result of a general election, another change of Ministry took place. The new administration undertook the prosecution of the work of constructing the Canadian Pacific railway with great earnestness ; and as a result of its efforts, certain gentlemen, who afterwards became incorporated as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, made a proposal to the government for the construction of a railway from Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, through the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific coast. Had that proposal been accepted there would have been less necessity for providing against competition on the part of United States railways ; but it was felt that such a railway would not meet the requirements of the country ; that it would leave all that portion of Canada west of Lake Superior separated for six months of the year from the thickly settled provinces in the east by a practically impassable barrier of over 600 miles of uninhabited country. To leave communication between the portions of Canada to the east and to the west respectively of Lake Superior dependent for one-half the year upon the railway systems of a foreign country, with all the contingencies involved in such a dependence, would, on commercial grounds, have been folly, and on national grounds little short of madness. It was with a view of avoiding this, and of securing a transcontinental line of railway on Canadian territory, that the stipulation was included in the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that for twenty years, or in other words, for ten years after the term fixed for the completion of the railway, namely 1891, "no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific railway, from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific railway, except such line as shall run south-west or to the westward of south-west, nor within fifteen miles of latitude 49." The object to be attained by this provision, and without which it could not be attained, namely, the construction of that section of the railway running north of Lake Superior, fully justified its inclusion in the contract ; and the motive, namely, that reasonable time should be allowed for giving direction to the trade of the great west, so as to build up the commerce of the ports of eastern Canada, was, on commercial grounds, a most natural one.

It is argued that there is no binding legal obligation on the part of the government of Canada to protect the Canadian Pacific railway by the exercise of the power of disallowance in respect of railways chartered by the legislature of Manitoba, and having their termini within the old boundaries of the province. Without discussing that question, it is sufficient to repeat that the government of Manitoba, in their petition to Her Majesty, admit that that power was properly exercised during the period of construction, in view of the terms of the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and it may be inferred therefrom that the same acquiescence would have been yielded to it until the completion of the railway, had that completion been deferred until the period fixed in the contract, namely, 1891. The company, by a display of great energy and at a greatly increased cost to its proprietors, completed the work of construction five years before the time fixed in the contract, thus giving to Canada the advantages of a through line of railway, on its own soil, at a much earlier period than the most sanguine among the promoters of the enterprise believed to be possible. The same energy which marked the construction of the railway, is being displayed in measures for the development of trade by it, from which Canada has already derived great, and in the near future must derive still greater, advantage. Under these circumstances, the undersigned submit that it would be only reasonable that the company should not be made to suffer because of the energy and increased expenditure they have contributed to give to Canada, in advance of the time stipulated in their contract, the advantages of this magnificent interoceanic highway ; and that the same

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protection, which admittedly they were entitled to during the construction of the railway, should be extended to them at least for the period fixed in the contract for the completion of the railway, to enable them to carry on successfully the policy of traffic development which they are pursuing with so much success.

The government of Manitoba quote, in their petition, a speech delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, then Minister of Railways, in the House of Commons in 1884, in which the belief was expressed that, by the more rapid completion of the railway, the early abandonment of the policy of disallowance might be possible. The undersigned, however, submit that this speech cannot be interpreted as, in any sense, an arrangement or implied contract with the province of Manitoba. At that very time this question of disallowance was the subject of communication between the government of Manitoba and that of the Dominion. The legislature of Manitoba had sent three of its members, Messrs. Norquay, Murray and Miller, to confer with the government of Canada on certain subjects, which were embraced in a memorandum submitted by them. Among the subjects included in this memorandum was the following:—

“4. The right of the province to charter lines of railway from any one point to another within the province, except so far as the same has been limited by its legislature in the Extension Act of 1881.”

The committee of Council to whom this memorandum was referred, after conference with the delegates, reported; and upon this subject, after referring generally to the provisions in the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, continued as follows:—

“Whatever the provisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act are, the province of Manitoba had, in advance, assented to in accepting an extension of her boundaries, and an increase of area, about ten-fold, under an Act which provided ‘that the said increased limits and territory, added to the province of Manitoba, shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been, or shall hereafter be, enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the lands to be granted in aid thereof.’ Having accepted the increased area upon the above conditions, and knowing the long avowed policy of Parliament to prevent the legitimate trade of the country, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, of being diverted to the United States, your sub-committee consider that no injustice will be done to the people of Manitoba by the exercise of such supervision, by the Dominion government, over the railway charters sought from the Dominion Parliament, or passed by the legislature of Manitoba, as will maintain this policy, and the conditions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, until the expiry of the time named therein, or until the road is opened and trade established, when it is believed it may be repealed or modified without injustice, and with the consent of the contracting parties.”

This statement was embodied in the Minute of Council which was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for the information of his government and of the legislature of the province. Large concessions were made to the province as a result of the conference between the provincial delegates and the sub-committee of the Privy Council, the terms of which were embodied in the same despatch; and on 10th January, 1885, Mr. Norquay, Premier and Treasurer of the province, in a letter on the subject of this despatch, said:—

“Although not authorized by the legislature to accept any settlement, we are of opinion that the modifications suggested, leaving the other items of subsidy and concessions offered in the despatch of the 20th May last unchanged, would be favourably entertained by the legislature.”

They were so favourably entertained, they were accepted by the legislature and embodied in an Act of that legislature, and this without any protest or remonstrance in respect of that part of the despatch quoted above, which relates to the protection afforded, by the exercise of the policy of disallowance, to the Canadian Pacific Railway in its efforts to develop and direct the trade of the country served by it, for the benefit of Canada. Read in the light of the despatch to the Manitoba government of the 20th May, 1884, the speech of Sir Charles Tupper, upon which the petitioners rely to justify their appeal against the policy of the Dominion government, showed that not only was it contemplated that the road should be completed before that policy was abandoned, but that a reasonable opportunity should be afforded for the establishment and development of trade by it.

It is most important on commercial as well as national grounds that this policy should be continued for some time longer. The Canadian Pacific Railway has already

attracted a considerable trade between China and Japan and the Atlantic markets of this continent. It has attracted attention as the most valuable highway, under British control, between the eastern and western possessions of the Empire. The Imperial authorities have become so impressed with its importance that they have agreed to grant a subsidy of £45,000 sterling per annum towards the establishment of a line of steamers on the Pacific Ocean to be run in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the struggle for this Pacific trade, the railway has already become a most important factor, being regarded as in some respects the most important of the trans-continental lines. Its chief competitor, the Northern Pacific Railway Company of the United States, has been making great efforts to bear up against this new competition, and it is admitted that the efforts to strike the Canadian Pacific Railway in its centre, by an extension of the Northern Pacific Railway system from the international boundary line to Winnipeg, is not with the object of affording competitive rates to the people of Manitoba, but to secure a weapon by which to control the competition for trans-continental traffic from the Pacific coast, now rapidly finding its way over the Canadian route, and thus retain it for United States railways. It would be a most suicidal policy on the part of Canada to assist a foreign railway corporation in obtaining that weapon, to be used, as it must be used, in hampering a trade from whose growth the business men of the country have so much to anticipate.

The sub-committee do not underestimate the importance of reasonably low rates of transportation for the province of Manitoba and the great west; but they would point out that ample provision has been made in the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and by the action of the government to secure this object. Under the contract the tariff of rates chargeable on merchandise and passengers is to be fixed by order of the Governor General in Council, and to remain until the earnings of the road are sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the share capital of the company. But in order to afford greater protection against excessive charges, the tariff of rates has, with the concurrence of the company, been established only from year to year, thus bringing it under the constant control of the government. It is important to remark, under these circumstances, that no representations have ever been made to the Government of Canada that the rates, as thus approved from time to time, have been excessive, unreasonable or oppressive. Not one specific complaint has ever been laid before the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, the tribunal specially charged with such matters by law; while on the contrary the evidence furnished by the company has shown that its rates are not only reasonable, but that they are, in the main, unusually low, as compared with those of other lines on this continent worked under similar conditions.

The policy of the government of Canada, so far from being directed to secure for the Canadian Pacific Railway a monopoly of the carrying trade within the boundaries of Manitoba, has been most generous in aiding in the construction of independent local lines of railway. There are at this moment upwards of 200 miles of independent local railway lines in the province, not in any way controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and built by the aid of liberal grants of land made by the Dominion government. There are in addition over 200 miles of railway south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which subsidies in land were granted when they were in the hands of an independent company. That company was unable to enlist private capital in the construction of its railway, and transferred it to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as the result of which the people of Southern Manitoba have been afforded the advantages of railway communication, of which, but for the liberal policy of the government of Canada and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, they would have been probably for a long time deprived. And although the Canadian Pacific Railway controls the only line leading directly to the Great Lakes and to Eastern Canada, and the two lines southward to the International boundary, its rates on traffic to and from the province have, in the nature of things, always been largely affected, and must continue to be largely affected, by the competition of the United States railways.

The sub-committee submit that the statement in the petition that the policy of the Dominion government in preventing the construction of railways to connect with the

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United States railway system at the International boundary is calculated to deter immigrants from settling in the province and to prevent the investment of capital therein, is not justified by the facts. Other circumstances, entirely unconnected with this question, have, to a limited extent, produced these results, chief among which is the wild speculation so general in the province between the years 1881 and 1883, caused by the immense expenditure in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway among a small population, and the depression which necessarily followed the completion of the railway and the consequent cessation of expenditure. But in spite of these untoward events the progress of the province has been, on the whole, satisfactory. All experience shows that the early years of the settlement of new territories are always the most difficult. Dakota, during ten years from 1860 to 1870, increased only about nine thousand in its population; Colorado between five and six thousand during the same period; Montana less than nine thousand between 1870 and 1880, and so with others of the states and territories of the United States. The overflow into the new territories is always slow at first, until the attractive influence of the early settlement brings its natural result in the advent of old friends and neighbours. The progress of Manitoba, fairly rapid as it has been, has also suffered from other causes. The agitation by the so-called Farmers' Union, which, although representing only an insignificant minority of the people, was sufficiently influential to affect the immigration into the country; the Half-Breed and Indian outbreak of 1885, although the seat of disturbance was several hundred miles away from Manitoba, was used by foreign rival immigration agencies to deter immigrants from settling in the province; and the violence of language indulged in by a portion of the people and press in connection with the controversy which forms the subject of the petition of the Manitoba government to Her Majesty, the foolish threats of armed resistance to the law which, to those ignorant of local conditions, were apt to be mistaken for the general sentiment of the people; and the untruthful statements published by the associated press as to the intentions of the government of Canada, in relation to this controversy, have all had some influence in deterring the growth of population, which, under other circumstances, the splendid resources of the province would have certainly attracted.

Measured by the condition of the settlers in other parts of the continent, those of Manitoba have every reason to be satisfied. Ten years ago there was not a line of railway in operation within the province; now, as the result of the policy of the government of Canada, largely as the result of that feature of the policy of the government which forms the subject of complaint by the government of Manitoba, there are over one thousand miles in operation, and two other railways are under construction. Along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been paid higher average prices for their grain than at corresponding points along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, a fact which must, the sub-committee submit, be accepted as the true test of the railway service in the two countries respectively. It is impossible that a policy which has produced these results can be properly stated as calculated to deter immigrants from settling in the province, or to prevent the investment of capital therein. On the contrary, while the policy of the government has been to afford the fullest development to the resources and industries of the province, it has had in view to prevent the diversion of a large part of the traffic of the province to a foreign country, by which the forces which have been most effective in building up the different industries of the province and bringing settlers to it, would be seriously impaired.

The sub-committee deem it right, before concluding these remarks upon the petition of the government of Manitoba to Her Majesty, to call attention to the great interest which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has in the growth and prosperity of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The company are operating to-day, on their main line alone, the construction of which was the object of the contract entered into with the Canadian government, 2,562 miles of railway, along the whole extent of which the population does not exceed two hundred and forty thousand. Between the eastern boundaries of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 1,063 miles, it traverses the finest grain-producing and cattle-grazing country on the continent, and the

development of its traffic and its dividend-producing power, is contingent upon the growth and prosperity of these two great industries. The company, moreover, own about sixteen millions of acres of land, in the settlement of which they have the greatest interest. It is inconceivable, under these conditions, that a corporation which has so direct an interest in the prosperity of the country and in the settlement of a large immigration within its bounds, will adopt a policy calculated to retard that prosperity and that settlement.

The sub-committee, therefore, are unable to recommend that there should be an abandonment for the present of the policy of Canada, pursued by both political parties in the past, of preventing the trade of Manitoba and the great North-west from being diverted for the advantage of foreign railway corporations and foreign commerce, and of protecting the great national interoceanic highway for a reasonable time to permit permanent direction to be given to the traffic of the country. Canada has made great sacrifices to secure the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Upwards of seventy-one millions of dollars and over eighteen millions of acres of land have been voted by Parliament for that purpose. These generous subsidies have been voted under the conviction that the older provinces of the Dominion would be greatly benefited by the increased trade which would flow down upon them as the result of the development of those portions of the Dominion lying west of Lake Superior; and the unwillingness to forego these advantages, by permitting this great western trade to be diverted to United States railways for the advantage of the commerce of a foreign country, found its expression at the last session of Parliament in the emphatic vote of the House of Commons, in which every province is represented, and which had just come from a general election at which the question formed one of the leading subjects of discussion. That vote, the sub-committee submit, must be regarded not only as an endorsement of the policy of the Canadian government in the past, but as a mandate to the government to continue that policy in the future. Under all these circumstances the sub-committee believe that the wisdom and constitutional propriety of the policy pursued on this subject will be fully recognized by Her Majesty's government, to which the government of Manitoba in their petition appeal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. WHITE,
Minister of the Interior.

J. S. D. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 12th October, 1887.

Honourable J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward by to-day's mail, per registered parcel post, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General, a memorial to Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, with the request that the same may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour, &c.,

J. C. AIKINS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Disallowance of Manitoba Acts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 15th October, 1887.

To His Honour

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th inst., announcing the transmission under separate cover of a memorial to Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council which you request may be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to state that the memorial has been duly received.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL,
Under Secretary of State.

To HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL :

May it please Your Majesty—The memorial of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada,

HUMBLY SHOWETH :

1. That it was amongst other things provided by the 146th section of the British North America Act, that it should be lawful for the Queen by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the union on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of said British North America Act.

2. That on address from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the authority of the said 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867, did, by Order in Council in that behalf, admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory into the union or Dominion of Canada, and there was formed out of the same the province of Manitoba, which thenceforth became one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, which province of Manitoba was then bounded as follows, that is to say :—Commencing at the point where the meridian of 96 degrees west longitude from Greenwich intersects the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, thence due west along the said parallel of 49 degrees north latitude (which forms a portion of the boundary line between the United States of America and the said North-western Territory) to the meridian of 99 degrees of west longitude, thence due north along the said meridian of 99 degrees west longitude to the intersection of the same with the parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude ; thence due east along the said parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the before mentioned meridian of 96 degrees west longitude ; thence due south along the said meridian of 96 degrees west longitude to the place of the beginning.

3. That the terms and conditions on which Manitoba was admitted into the union and became one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada are set forth in the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and amending Acts, which Acts are styled and known as the Manitoba Act.

4. That it is provided by the second section of the Manitoba Act that on, from and after the said day on which the Order of the Queen in Council shall take effect as aforesaid, the provisions of the said British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to, or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the province of Manitoba in the same way and to the like extent as

they apply to the several provinces of Canada, and as if the province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces originally united by the said Act.

5. That it is amongst other things provided by the 92nd section of the British North America Act that in each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects therein enumerated, and subsections 10, 11 and 16 of said section 92 are in the words following :—

“(10.) Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes :—

“(a.) Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province.

“(b.) Lines of steamships between the province and any British or foreign country.

“(c.) Such works as, although wholly situate within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

“(11) The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.

“(16) Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.”

6. That the legislature of the province of Manitoba by the said in part recited Acts acquired and ever since has had the undoubted and exclusive power to charter and construct lines of railway situate wholly within the boundaries of Manitoba as above defined and from any one point to any other point within the province.

7. That by Act of the Parliament of Canada, 44 Victoria, chapter 1, intituled “An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway,” a charter of incorporation was granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the terms and conditions in said Act fully set forth.

8. That the 15th clause of said charter is in the words and figures following: “15. For twenty years from the date hereof no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such line as shall run south-west or to the westward of south-west, nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49. And in the establishment of any new province in the North-west Territories provision shall be made for continuing such prohibition after such establishment until the expiration of the said period.”

9. That while said Canadian Pacific Railway charter was being discussed as aforesaid in the Dominion Parliament, much alarm was occasioned in this province and public meetings were held protesting against the granting of a monopoly in the province of Manitoba to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the legislature of this province being then in session the matter occupied much attention, and the following resolutions were introduced in and unanimously adopted by the legislature on the subject :—

“WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, 1880.

“The Hon. Mr. Norquay, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Girard, moved the following :—

“Whereas, it appears from a telegram dated the 18th December, 1880, addressed by the Right Hon. John A. Macdonald, premier of the government of Canada, to Thomas Scott, M.P. for Selkirk, that the Canadian Pacific Railway will have power to build branch lines anywhere.

“And whereas it is further intended, as appears from the publication of the terms on which the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate have agreed to construct, equip, maintain and operate the said Canadian Pacific Railway, to grant to the said company the exclusive right of building and operating branch lines of railway to the international boundary between Canada and the United States.

“And whereas it appears further that the said company have the right of accepting only such alternate sections of land as they may think proper, and it is deemed that the powers intended to be granted to the company would be detrimental to the best interests of the province of Manitoba ;

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"And while this House is of opinion that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway should be entrusted to a private company, it views with alarm some of the terms of agreement between the government and the syndicate.

"Therefore, be it resolved: whereas it appears, &c., that for the present the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate should have given to them the power to build only the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that any other line or branch line should be built by the syndicate or other company only after their obtaining power from time to time from the Parliament of Canada to build such line or branch line, and that the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall not be allowed to approach at any point within 15 miles of the international boundary line and that Parliament should not abandon its right of authorizing the construction of railways in any direction by other companies.

"That the syndicate shall not have the option of choosing and selecting their own lands, but shall be compelled to take alternate sections or townships for their land grant in aid of the construction of the railway, irrespective of the quality of the same."

THURSDAY, 23rd December, 1880.

On motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Drummond,

"Resolved, That in the resolution passed by this House, in reference to the terms of agreement between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate, it did not commit itself to a limitation of the objectionable terms in the clauses of said contract."

10. That as fully appears from the official reports of the debates of the House of Commons of Canada for the years 1880 and 1881, when the said last named Act was being discussed in the said Parliament of Canada, it was strongly urged on the floor of the House by way of objection to said clause 15 by certain members that it applied to Manitoba and would prevent the building of railways in Manitoba; and to such objection the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, then and still Premier of Canada and leader of the government, among other things, said as follows:—

"There will be room for as many railways in that country by-and-by as there are in Europe, and if there be any attempt—the attempt would be futile—on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway to impose excessive prices and rates, it is folly that would soon be exposed by the construction of rival lines east and west which would open up our country in all directions and prove amply sufficient to prevent the possibility of a monopoly which has been made such a bugbear of by the honourable gentlemen opposite.

"In order to give them a chance we have provided that the Dominion Parliament—mind you, the Dominion Parliament, we cannot check any other parliament, we cannot check Ontario, we cannot check Manitoba—shall for the first ten years after the construction of the road, give their own road into which they are putting so much money and so much land a fair chance of existence."

And the Honourable Thomas White, then a leading follower and supporter of the Premier, and now a member of said Premier's cabinet and Minister of the Interior, among other things said, as follows:—

"But we are told now that because of the fifteen miles clause there never can be any other railway into this country. To what does that apply? Simply to the territories over which the Dominion Parliament has control. There is nothing to prevent Manitoba now, if it thinks proper, granting a charter for a railway from Winnipeg to the boundary line. At this very moment there is a company in course of organization to build a railway from Winnipeg to West Lynne on the boundary. And after this agreement is ratified, this provision does not take from Manitoba a single right it possesses; in fact this Parliament could not take away those rights. It has the same rights as the other provinces for the incorporation of railway companies within the boundaries of the province itself, and there is nothing to prevent the province of Manitoba from chartering a railway from Winnipeg to the boundary to connect with any southern railway. The only guarantee which this company has under the contract is that their traffic shall not be tapped for west in the prairie section thus diverting the traffic away from the line to a foreign line, but there is nothing to prevent a railway

being built in Manitoba within the province that would carry the traffic to any railway that may tap it from the American side. That is the position with respect to this matter."

And after these assurances from the government, and on the faith of these assurances, further opposition was withdrawn, and the said clause 15 passed the House in the form in which it had been introduced, as hereinbefore set forth.

11. That as appears from the official reports of the Debates of the House of Commons of Canada for the year 1884, Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, when urging on the Parliament of Canada the granting to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of a loan of thirty millions of dollars (which loan was granted), amongst other things said as follows:—

"I showed that the present government had adopted the policy of their predecessors in regard to what is called the monopoly in the province of Manitoba: that when the late government undertook to carry on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a government work, they felt bound to protect the traffic of the road from being drawn off to lines to the south of us in the adjoining republic, and had consequently refused to issue a proclamation which would charter lines within the province of Manitoba to connect with American lines to the south. I said that the present government, when we came into power, adopted that policy: that we felt, as our predecessors did, that, grappling with so gigantic a work as the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we were bound to adopt every possible means of protecting our own line against having its traffic drawn to lines to the south—and, mark you, this was at a time when we did not contemplate at an early day carrying the Canadian Pacific Railway further than Port Arthur. I said, further, that when we made it obligatory upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to extend at once the line north of Lake Superior, giving us an all-rail route from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, or from Callender to the Pacific Ocean, we felt obliged to give to that company, upon which we imposed such onerous obligations, all the security that we had considered necessary, and that our predecessors in the government had considered necessary for the protection of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But I am glad to be able to state to the House that, although true to that policy, the government refused to give assent to the construction of lines within the province of Manitoba to connect with American railways to the south, such is the evidence presented by the operation of the line, so far as it has gone, such is the conclusion arrived at by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company itself in regard to the ability of a through line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to take care of itself, and, by the inherent power of its own advantages, to maintain its position notwithstanding any competition to which it may be subjected,—although we have no power, under the contract, to touch any portion of the country in the Northwest Territories, we are now in a position to review and to reconsider the policy of the late government, and the policy of the present government, as to the continued necessity for any long period of protecting the Canadian Pacific Railway against competition. I am glad to be able to state to the House that such is the confidence of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the power of the Canadian Pacific Railway to protect itself—that when the line is constructed north of Lake Superior, the government feel it will not be incumbent upon them to preserve the position they have hitherto felt bound to preserve, that of refusing to consent to the construction of lines within the province of Manitoba connecting it with American railways to the south. I can give no better evidence to the House and to the country of the advanced position which we consider this great enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway has attained, than when I say that I feel it is consistent with what we owe to the people of this country and to that great national work, that the government should not deem it incumbent on themselves to pursue the restrictive policy, within the province of Manitoba, which we have hitherto been obliged to maintain."

12. That after the passing of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Act, the legislature of the province did, according to its undoubted right (as hereinbefore referred to) by Acts of said legislature, charter divers railway companies for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating lines of railway wholly situate within the province

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as before defined, yet all of such Acts as chartered a line of railway to be constructed or operated to any point within fifteen miles of the international boundary line have been disallowed and vetoed by the Governor General of Canada in Council, and as the said Canadian Pacific Railway was then incomplete, such disallowance was submitted to, rather than in any way impede the completion and rendering permanent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the same being a national highway.

13. That the said Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed for upwards of eighteen months and has become permanent and probably the strongest railway corporation on this continent.

14. That the province of Manitoba is separated from the markets of Eastern Canada by a distance of from 1,200 to 1,400 miles, and the province has only two outlets, namely, one north of the chain of lakes by way of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, via Thunder Bay, and the other south of Lakes Superior and Huron, by way of branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Gretna and Emerson, and thence by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, south and east, with which last mentioned railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway is in close alliance, and consequently no relief can be expected therefrom.

15. That there is no railway competition in the province, the Canadian Pacific Railway having a monopoly of the carrying trade of this province.

16. That the depression and discontent arising from lack of railway competition have become so great throughout the entire province that the population almost unanimously demand that railway competition must be procured by the construction of an independent line of railway running from Winnipeg (the capital city of the province) to the southern limit of Manitoba, within the province, as defined in "The Manitoba Act," where freight can be transferred to an independent line of railway and thus competition procured.

17. That through an interview had with the Hon. Thomas White, then and now Minister of the Interior, on the 4th of March, A.D. 1887, in the city of Winnipeg, which is reported in the *Daily Manitoban* of the 5th of March, as follows:—

"A deputation of representative Conservative citizens waited on Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, at the Dominion Lands Office, yesterday afternoon, and had a conference with him on the question of Disallowance. Among the gentlemen composing the deputation were G. F. Galt, R. J. Whitla, F. B. Robertson, W. B. Scarth, M.P., E. P. Leacock, M.P.P., A. V. McLanaghan, J. S. Aikins, G. F. Carruthers, J. B. Mather, J. H. Brock, J. Cosgrave, J. B. McKilligan, F. B. Ross, W. Hespler, G. J. Maulson, C. Glass, T. Gilroy, H. S. Crotty and J. R. O'Laughlin.

"Mr. Scarth introduced the deputation to Mr. White, and in doing so urged the discontinuance of the government's Disallowance policy and dwelt strongly on the fact that he had been elected on a pledge to vote against the Government on this question.

"A desultory conversation then ensued, during which the sentiments of the deputation were expressed clearly to Mr. White. Mr. Whitla and Mr. Robertson were the principal spokesmen, and they pointed out how highly beneficial it would be to have competing lines of railway running in the country, that a more rapid development of the country would follow, that it would cause a confidence among the people and give a renewed impetus to the various industries of the country. All present were agreed that the time had arrived for the abolishment of disallowance within the old boundaries of Manitoba.

"Mr. White pointed out that when the Act was passed and sent to Ottawa he had no doubt that the government would give it their attention, and that from the strong expressions of opinion from Manitoba and the North-west, in which friends of the government were found to be most emphatic, the probabilities were that the law would be allowed to take its course. He quite appreciated the urgency of the case, and had no doubt that the government would act promptly when a measure in the event of one being passed, was submitted to them, so that in the event of the policy of disallowance being abandoned there may be no delay in making the financial arrangements for carrying out the enterprise. Mr. Carruthers said that it was expected the local legislature would meet about the 17th of the month, when a charter to build a line of railway to

the boundary would be applied for, and as soon as it passed the House, the special assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council would be requested. The charter would then be immediately transmitted to Ottawa, with the request that the Government would reply whether or not it would be allowed. Mr. Carruthers asked Mr. White how soon a reply might be expected if this was done.

“Mr. White replied that a reply would be given without delay. He thought that if the government intended to continue their disallowance policy the people should know at once.

“The deputation then withdrew, feeling satisfied from the manner in which Mr. White expressed himself, that no further opposition may be apprehended from the government in respect to allowing a railway to be built to the boundary.”

And also through a speech delivered by the said Hon. Thomas White (then and now Minister of the Interior) in the city of Winnipeg, on the 7th day of March, 1887, in reply to an address presented to him by the Junior Conservative Association, in which amongst other things he said as follows:—

“Your address refers to the question of disallowance, and the elections which have recently occurred and the discussions to which they have given rise have added additional interest to the question. As you are aware, the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway in no way interferes with the right of the legislature of Manitoba to grant charters within the boundaries of the province as they existed at that time. This was very clearly pointed out during the debates in Parliament, when the contract with the syndicate and the charter to the company were granted. It was important, however, on every ground, commercial as well as national, that the Canadian Pacific Railway should be an all-through line on Canadian territory, and that we should not be dependent in any way upon American lines for our traffic with Manitoba and the North-west.

“The question now is, has the time arrived when the policy of disallowance may be safely abandoned? You will not, I am sure, expect me as an individual minister to answer that question. No decision upon it has been arrived at by the government that I am aware of, and until that decision has been arrived at it would be unfair to you and improper on my part to express a definite opinion. I have always regarded the policy as a temporary one. I have always regarded the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, when minister of railways, and when urging the thirty million dollar loan upon the acceptance of Parliament, as embodying the views of the government. That statement was that the granting of that loan would secure the completion of the railway some four or five years before the time fixed in the original contract, and thus render possible the abandonment of the policy of disallowance at an earlier period. But whether that period has yet arrived must be left for the determination of the government when the question comes formally before it. This I think I have a right to ask you to assume, that the decision will be come to, not in the interests of any railway corporation, but in the interests of the country, including those of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

“Should the decision of the government be in the sense that the people of Manitoba evidently hope it may be, I am quite sure that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be able to hold its own in the competition to which it may be subjected. (Hear, hear). It occupies a position of special advantage over any other possible line to the south of it. It is shorter in mileage, and it is for its entire length under one management, an advantage the influence of which can hardly be overestimated. Moreover competition, resulting in creating a new interest in the development of Manitoba and the territories, would soon create new and enlarged trade. That has been the result everywhere. In Ontario, for instance, where the Canadian Pacific Railway has invaded territory which the Grand Trunk Railway company was disposed to regard as its exclusive possession, the result has been to enormously increase the general traffic, an increase in which the Grand Trunk has become a sharer. Every one must rejoice to see that the traffic returns of that railway to which Canada has been so much indebted in the past are showing a steady weekly increase, and I think I am right in saying that that increase has come chiefly from Canadian freight and passengers (cheers). There will be trade enough in Manitoba and the North-west to afford profitable traffic returns for both the

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Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways, if the latter should find entrance here, and it would be no small advantage to the country as a whole to have the large interests connected with these two great corporations enlisted in the work of developing the Great West, instead of, as there is too much reason to fear has been the case in the past, as to one of them, devoted rather to the prevention of that development."

The people of Manitoba were led to believe that the policy of disallowance of Manitoba railway legislation would not be further continued.

18. That the legislature of Manitoba passed at the last session thereof (as herein-after more fully set forth) "An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company," and "An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and Southern Railway Company," which were assented to on the 19th day of April, 1887, and were transmitted to the Secretary of State forthwith thereafter with the request that the Governor General in Council would pass upon them immediately, yet the Governor General in Council did not pass upon said two Acts until the ninth day of August, 1887.

19. That the legislative assembly of this province as a consequence were in the meantime led to believe that the representations made by the said Hon. Thomas White in Winnipeg, as aforesaid, were being adopted by the Dominion Executive, and that the rights of the province to charter lines of railway within the old province of Manitoba would not in future be interfered with.

20. That the legislature of this province in that belief, and in compliance with the urgent desire of the people throughout the province for the purpose of procuring railway competition by the construction of an independent line of railway, did, at the said last session of the said legislature, which session was held in the months of April, May and June, 1887, unanimously pass an Act intituled "An Act respecting the construction of the Red River Valley Railway," and being chapter 4 of the Acts of this province passed in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a government line of railway from a point within the city of Winnipeg to a point within or near the town of West Lynne, within the province of Manitoba, such railway to be styled and known as "The Red River Valley Railway," and to be a public work belonging to the province of Manitoba, and the construction of the railway and its management to be under the charge of the Railway Commissioner for Manitoba: (An authentic copy of which last mentioned Act is hereunto annexed) and the said Act was assented to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and became law on the first day of June, A.D. 1887.

21. That in pursuance of and under the authority of said "Red River Valley Railway Act," the Railway Commissioner for Manitoba did advertise for tenders for the construction and equipping of said Red River Valley Railway, and on the 29th day of June, A.D. 1887, did enter into a contract for the construction and equipping of said railway whereby the contractors became and are bound to construct and equip the said railway, and whereby the province of Manitoba became and is bound to pay to the said contractors the sum of \$782,340.00 therefor.

22. That in pursuance of said "The Red River Valley Railway Act" and of said contract, and prior to the 6th day of July, 1887, the said Railway Commissioner for Manitoba had the line of said railway surveyed and a large part of the right of way therefor purchased and the contractors had sub-let by contract part of the work of construction and equipping of said railway, and the contractors and sub-contractors at once entered upon their work and prosecuted, and were on and prior to the 6th of July, 1887, prosecuting the same vigorously.

23. That the legislature of this province did at its last session pass a certain other Act, intituled: "An Act to amend the Public Works Act of Manitoba," by which Act the Minister of Public Works of the province was, amongst other things, given authority to construct any public work at the expense of the province of which the construction is assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

24. That the Governor General in Council did, by Order in Council and proclamation, dated the 6th day of July A.D. 1887, disallow the said Act, intituled: "An Act respecting the construction of the Red River Valley Railway," and the said Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Public Works Act of Manitoba," on the general

ground (as set forth in the report of the Minister of Justice to Council) that each of the Acts referred to was in conflict with that policy of the Parliament and of the government of Canada by which it is sought to prevent the diversion of trade from the railway system of Canada to the railways of the United States.

25. That the legislature of this province did at its said last session pass certain other Acts granting charters to railway companies, and amongst them an Act, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and Southern Railway Company," by which Act the company was given authority to construct a line of railway commencing at Winnipeg and running south or south-east to the international boundary of Canada, and not extending beyond the province of Manitoba; and an Act, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North-western Railway Company," by which Act the company is given authority to construct a railway from a point on the Red River at or near St. Jean Baptiste, in a north-westerly direction to the town of Portage la Prairie; and also a branch line from some point on the said line of railway, in a westerly or north-westerly direction to a point on the western boundary of the province of Manitoba; and although the legislature had full power and authority to pass said two last mentioned Acts, yet the Governor General in Council did, by Order in Council, dated the 9th day of August, 1887, disallow the said two last mentioned Acts, on the ground (as set forth in the report of the Minister of Justice to Council) that the general objections taken in his report in regard to said "Act respecting the construction of the Red River Valley Railway" and the "Act to amend the Public Works Act of Manitoba," applied equally to the Acts then under consideration.

26. That the right of deciding what railway or other local public work should in the interests of the province be built or constructed, is exclusively within the local legislature, and the interference with that right by disallowance of the Acts of the legislature is a violation of the spirit of the British North America Act and an arbitrary exercise of the veto power.

27. That the legislature of this province has decided that in the interests of the province the Red River Valley Railway should be constructed, and to that end unanimously passed the said Act, and authorized the construction of said railway as a public work of the province.

28. That during said last session of the legislature of this province, to wit, on the 9th day of June, 1887, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the legislative assembly:—

"On motion of the Hon. Mr. Norquay, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Harrison,

"Resolved, whereas it is the avowed policy of the government of the Dominion to continue to advise the disallowance of railway charters granted by the legislature for the construction and operation of a line of railway to the southern boundary of the province;

"And, whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the people of the province that a charter for such a line of railway should be left to its operation whereby they would be able to secure competing rates with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and obtain access to the markets of the world for their surplus produce by other than one channel;

"And whereas the rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are so excessive that the energies of this province are crippled to an unwarrantable extent;

"And whereas the continuance of such a policy on the part of the federal government is calculated to deter immigrants from settling in the province and to prevent the investment of capital therein;

"And whereas, it is claimed on behalf of the province that in chartering a line of railway wholly within the limits of the old province—as defined by 33 Vic., cap. 3, the legislature acts within its legal and constitutional right.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that should the power of disallowance be further exercised in reference to charters granted by this legislature for the construction and operation of a line or lines of railway wholly within the limits of the old province of Manitoba, the government are hereby authorized to submit the case of the province appealing from the action of the federal government and praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to order that in future the province may be allowed to exercise in this respect her constitutional rights."

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29. That the will of the people has been attempted to be set aside by the exercise of the power of disallowance in disallowing the said Red River Valley Railway Act and said other railway charters.

30. And that by reason of said policy of disallowance of provincial railway charters all classes of our people have suffered loss, distrust has been created where trust and confidence should have been inspired; trade and commerce have been mischievously unsettled and disturbed; immigration has been retarded; the progress of the province has been seriously checked; and our people feel that in being deprived of their undoubted rights under the British North America Act they have not the full freedom of British subjects.

Your memorialists would, therefore, respectfully pray: That they may be heard before Your Majesty in Council through the Honourable John Norquay, First Minister and Provincial Secretary; the Honourable C. E. Hamilton, Attorney General of the province of Manitoba, and such counsel as may be retained, to further explain the injurious effects of such interference with the legislative powers of the province, and that an early day be appointed for such hearing, and further that the practice of disallowing Acts clearly within the power of the local legislature may be discontinued; and that in the future the province may be allowed to exercise in this respect her constitutional rights.

And for such further or other relief as your memorialists may appear entitled to, and, as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed on behalf the Executive Council of the province of Manitoba,

J. NORQUAY,
President of the Executive Council.

(Telegram.)

Sir Henry Holland to the Governor General.

16th February, 1888.

Referring to your despatch 4th January, propose to refer to Privy Council petition from Manitoba and report of committee and sub-committee Privy Council of Canada. Are any more papers coming?

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 10th March, 1888.

The committee of the Privy Council have had before them a telegraphic despatch, dated 16th February, 1888, from Sir Henry Holland to the Governor General, intimating the proposal to refer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the memorial of the executive council of Manitoba to Her Majesty in Council on the subject of the disallowance of provincial statutes, and the reports thereon of the sub-committee and committee of the Privy Council for Canada.

The Minister of Justice, to whom the cablegram was referred, is of opinion that no sufficient reason exists for such reference.

The minister submits the following observations in support of this view.

The memorial raised no question of law on which the opinion of the judicial committee can be asked. It embodied a remonstrance against what the executive council seemed to consider an arbitrary exercise of the power of disallowance which is vested in Your Excellency, and made no other suggestion of any legal question than is comprised in the following general statement: "Our people feel that in being deprived of their undoubted rights under the British North America Act they have not the full freedom of British subjects."

In this allusion to the deprivation of "rights under the British North America Act," it is apparent from the memorial that the executive council had reference to the rights conferred by that Act on the provincial legislatures to make enactments to

authorize the construction of such works as the Red River Valley Railway. The power which the British North America Act confers on the legislatures of the respective provinces to pass statutes relating to any matter is, however, expressly made subject by that Act to the power of disallowance by Your Excellency, and the memorial nowhere states, and the executive council of Manitoba have never urged or suggested that disallowance has been exercised in any instance beyond the power vested in Your Excellency by the British North America Act.

Sections 56 and 90 of that statute clearly confer that power on Your Excellency irrespective of any reasons which may induce its exercise or of any reasons which may be urged against its exercise.

In the reply which has been transmitted to the memorial of the executive council of Manitoba, the sub-committee and committee of Your Excellency's Privy Council, it is true, indicated that doubts exist as to the right of the legislature of Manitoba to pass the enactments relating to the Red River Valley Railway which were disallowed, inasmuch as that railway should not be regarded as a "local work and undertaking" within the meaning of section 92, subsection 10, of the British North America Act; but the validity of the disallowance in no way rested upon the soundness of any of the reasons which may have induced it, or which may have been put forward to justify it, and he, the minister, thinks he may assume that it is upon the validity of the disallowance alone that it is proposed that the judicial committee should be called on to pass an opinion. As to any question of policy in regard to disallowance, the judicial committee has not satisfactory means of arriving at a decision and is not a tribunal to which resort can properly be had, or which Canada is bound to regard.

The validity of Your Excellency's veto in the cases complained of, the minister reports, is not and never has been in dispute, and no question of such validity has ever been presented.

In addition to the fact that there appears to be no sufficient reason why the proposed reference should be made, the minister ventures to submit that grave reasons exist why such a course would be most inexpedient and unjustifiable.

One of these is that the reference has not been asked either by the executive council of Manitoba or by Your Excellency's advisers. The reference would therefore be made by Her Majesty's government without the desire of either of the parties concerned in the controversy, and certainly without even the consent of one of the parties thereto.

There is no reason for supposing that the executive council of Manitoba would acquiesce in a decision by the judicial committee that the exercise of the veto was within Your Excellency's power. On the contrary, it seems obvious at present that in case of such a decision the executive council would contend that no redress from a legal tribunal had been sought or expected by them, and that the reference to the judicial committee had in no way disposed of their application.

On the other hand, if it were possible to imagine that the decision of the judicial committee could be adverse to Your Excellency's plain and uncontested right, no conclusion would be arrived at. There would be an extra-judicial expression of opinion on an abstract question, pronounced in a proceeding in which there would have been no parties before the tribunal. If the decision were merely that the doubts which exist as to the Red River Valley Railway being a "local work or undertaking," are not well founded, there would still remain the ample justification for the exercise of disallowance that the enactments which were the subject of that exercise were against the general interests of Canada, and, upon this point, if it were possible for the judicial committee to express an opinion adverse to the veto, the result would merely be a difference of opinion between Your Excellency's constitutional advisers and the Parliament of Canada on the one side, and a body of gentlemen on the other, who, although wise and eminent, are charged with no powers or responsibility by the constitution, in relation to the matter under consideration. Even the private rights and interests involved must still await the ordinary course of justice in the tribunals by which the law is administered in this country.

If it can be supposed that the purpose intended by the reference was that Her Majesty's government should be advised by the judicial committee with a view to fur-

ther action, of an exceptional nature, being taken by that government, or by any other authority, in the direction of imposing control on the exercise of the prerogatives which have been constitutionally entrusted to Your Excellency's hands, the Minister of Justice submits that grave reasons exist for a remonstrance on the part of the Canadian government which will leave no doubt on the minds of Her Majesty's government as to the extent of the right of self-government which the Canadian people believe they possess. Her Majesty's government has been furnished, it is true, with a full reply to the memorial of the executive council of Manitoba, but the presentation of that reply ought not to lead Her Majesty's advisers to suppose that any interference by Her Majesty's government or even by the Parliament of Great Britain, with Your Excellency's power and authority under the British North America Act, or with the distribution of legislative or executive powers made by that Act, would be regarded otherwise in Canada than as a dangerous interference with the constitution, to the maintenance of which the faith and honour of the Parliament of Great Britain are pledged, and on which all the relations between the respective provinces and the Federal government depend. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in Canada as to the merits of the complaint of the executive council of Manitoba, any such interference would be regarded with feelings of alarm by all Canadians who desire that the union of the provinces of British North America shall be preserved, and that their connection with the British Empire shall continue to be regarded as the surest means of perpetuating the rights and liberties which they enjoy.

Your Excellency's advisers are responsible for the advice which they have given, or may hereafter give, as to the exercise of the power and authority so vested in you, to the Canadian Parliament and to the Canadian people, and to no other body—parliamentary, executive or judicial.

The result of the appeal to the Canadian Parliament has been already pointed out in the report of the sub-committee of council on the Manitoba memorial.

The minister would remind Your Excellency that the principles on which the power of disallowance as to provincial statutes may properly be exercised were well laid down and announced in the first year of the confederation. On the 8th day of June, 1868, the Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, then as now First Minister of Canada, and then also Minister of Justice, made a report in which he indicated that the grounds for disallowance might properly be:—

1. That Acts were altogether illegal or unconstitutional.
2. That they were illegal or unconstitutional in part.
3. That in cases of concurrent jurisdiction they clashed with the legislation of the general parliament.
4. That they affected the interests of the Dominion generally.

This report was approved and adopted by the Governor General in Council on the 9th day of June, 1868, and was transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the several provincial governments. On the 13th December, 1872, Mr. Henry Reeve, Registrar of Her Majesty's Privy Council, wrote, by direction of the Lord President, to Mr. Holland, in reply to a request to be informed whether the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council could properly be obtained on the validity of a statute of the province of New Brunswick, thus:

"It appears to His Lordship that as the power of confirming or disallowing provincial Acts is vested by the statute in the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, acting under the advice of his constitutional advisers, there is nothing in this case which gives to Her Majesty in Council any jurisdiction over this question, though it is conceivable that the effect and validity of this Act may, at some future time, be brought before Her Majesty, on an appeal from the Canadian courts of justice.

"This being the fact, His Lordship is of opinion that Her Majesty cannot with propriety be advised to refer to a committee of the Council in England a question which Her Majesty in Council has at present no authority to determine, and on which the opinion of the Privy Council would not be binding on the parties in the Dominion of Canada."

The Minister of Justice feels that this language, emanating from the Judicial Committee itself, amply justifies the contentions which he has ventured to make in regard to a reference on the subject of the Manitoba statutes in question now.

Another reason which may be suggested against the course proposed is that such a reference is clearly unnecessary.

If any question exists as to the legal right or power of Your Excellency to disallow the Acts which have been disallowed, either the Executive Council of Manitoba or any individual who feels aggrieved by the disallowance may raise the question of such illegality in the courts of the province of Manitoba, in a proceeding in which both parties to the controversy will have audience, and in which there is an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In fact, proceedings are now being carried on in the courts of Manitoba in which such questions may be raised and such an appeal may be taken. Shortly after the Acts before referred to were disallowed, legal measures were taken to prevent the Executive Council of Manitoba and their agents and contractors from proceeding with works for which the authority of the disallowed Acts was necessary. Application was made for injunctions or restraining orders, not only against such agents and contractors, but against members of the Executive Council as well. The defendants were represented by counsel, who discussed at great length, first, before the Chief Justice of the province, and, in a second proceeding, before Mr. Justice Killam, of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, the rights of the applicants to obtain such injunctions or restraining orders, and also the validity of the disallowance and the effect of such disallowance on the Acts in question, and on the works which had been undertaken before the exercise of such disallowance.

In both cases the judgments delivered declared that the provincial statutes had been completely annulled by the exercise of the power of disallowance, that the works which these statutes were intended to authorize could not legally be carried on and that the injunctions or restraining orders might be available to the applicants.

In the second proceeding, which was decided by Mr. Justice Killam, it was held that members of the Executive Council were properly made parties to the proceedings, and could be enjoined, as well as their agents and contractors.

The suits in which these applications were heard were suits for perpetual injunctions. The decisions which have been arrived at are judgments in relation to interim injunctions or restraining orders, and these decisions appear to have been acquiesced in; but, if the members of the Executive Council of Manitoba, or their agents or contractors, should at any time be advised that it is desirable that the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be taken on any of the questions involved, they may yet appeal from the final decisions, and present their cases to the Judicial Committee, and they can present them in a far more convenient and satisfactory form than that in which a reference by Her Majesty's government would take.

Finally, as to the statement of the Executive Council of Manitoba, that the people of that province have been, by the exercise of the power of disallowance deprived of their undoubted rights under the British North America Act, it may be observed that that power is clearly applicable to provincial legislation which, although within the competence of a provincial legislature, is opposed to the general interests of the Dominion. Legislation which is considered beyond that competence may, sometimes, without serious public injury, be left to its operation, as the judiciary can at any time declare it to be invalid. Of the question as to how far the interests of Canada may injuriously be affected by provincial legislation, the federal executive must be the sole judge, and it is the sole guardian of these interests. It is manifest, therefore, that it cannot with accuracy or propriety be asserted that in pronouncing the veto upon Acts which were deemed to have an injurious tendency as regards the country at large, your Excellency has deprived the people of Manitoba of any of their rights, even though such Acts may have been within the competence of the legislature of that province.

The minister recommends that your Excellency express to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the dissent of your government from the proposal to submit the memorial of the Executive Council of Manitoba relative to the disallowance of provincial statutes to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Disallowance of Manitoba Acts.

The committee concurring in the observations and recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that your Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to Sir Henry Holland, in answer to his cablegram of the 16th February, 1888.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Lord Knutsford to Lord Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET,
19th April, 1888.

Governor General, The Most Honourable
The Marquis of Lansdowne,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches noted in the margin, on the subject of the disallowance by the Dominion government of the Manitoba Red River Valley Railway Act.

I have sent an answer to the memorial of the executive council of the province on this question, in my despatch No. 112 of even date, and I would refer you to that despatch for my decision as to the prayer of the memorial.

In the minute of the Privy Council which accompanied your secret despatch of the 13th of March, I observe that it is stated that "the reference has not been asked either by the executive council of Manitoba or by Your Excellency's advisers." This statement would seem to have been made inadvertently, as the executive council of Manitoba, in the final paragraph of the memorial, distinctly pray for leave to be heard by counsel before Her Majesty in Council.

I am glad to learn that there is a good prospect that the question at issue with the provincial government will be amicably settled.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

DOWNING STREET,
19th April, 1888.

Lord Knutsford to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Governor General, The Most Honourable
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial addressed by the executive council of Manitoba to Her Majesty in Council, praying to be heard by counsel, with regard to the disallowance of the Red River Valley Railway Act and other railway charters by the Dominion government.

After careful consideration of this question, I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to refer the petition to the Privy Council, inasmuch as the disallowances of the various acts and charters in question appear to have been based upon the general and undisputed power vested by statute in the Governor General, acting under the advice of his constitutional ministers; and further because the question which it is sought to have argued before Her Majesty in Council is not one of constitutional law, but is in truth one of policy over which the Privy Council has no jurisdiction.

I request that you will communicate a copy of this despatch to the government of Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 13th June, 1888.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration two despatches dated 19th April, 1888, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to the disallowance by the Dominion government of the Manitoba Red River Valley Railway Act.

The Minister of Justice, to whom the despatches were referred, reports as follows:—

Lord Knutsford observes in the latter of these despatches that in the minute of the Privy Council which accompanied Lord Lansdowne's secret despatch of the 13th March, it is stated that the proposed reference of the memorial of the executive council of Manitoba to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council had not been asked either by the executive council of Manitoba or by His Excellency's advisers, and his Lordship adds that this statement would seem to have been made inadvertently, as the executive council of Manitoba, in the final paragraph of the memorial, distinctly pray for leave to be heard by counsel before Her Majesty in Council.

The Minister of Justice ventures to suggest in order to remove what seems to be a mistaken impression, that the prayer to be heard by counsel before Her Majesty in Council did not, in the opinion of Your Excellency's advisers, import a desire that the matter of complaint set forth in the memorial should be referred to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Council, and the expressions which emanated from members of the Manitoba Executive Council, at the time when the memorial was adopted and since, have made it clear that such was not in fact the desire of the executive council, but that the executive council desired to remonstrate on other than legal grounds (which alone would have been available before the Judicial Committee) against the disallowance of Manitoba statutes, and that the request to be heard by counsel was made with a view to invoking imperial executive control over the authority vested in Your Excellency by the British North America Act.

The committee concur in the report of the Minister of Justice and they recommend that a copy of this minute be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in order that His Lordship may not continue to suppose that the statement made in the minute of Your Excellency's Council, which accompanied Lord Lansdowne's secret despatch, before referred to, on this subject, was unjustified and made without due consideration.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Lord Knutsford to Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, 12th July, 1888.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable
The Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's confidential despatch of the 20th ultimo., forwarding a minute by your Privy Council with reference to the disallowance of the Red River Valley Railway Act. I am glad to receive this explanation from your government, for as counsel are not heard except before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Manitoba Government seemed to desire to appear before that body. As, however, the question of the railway has been amicably arranged it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

RETURN

(151)

To AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 10th May, 1899, for a return showing the number of contracts entered into by the Government since the 30th July, 1897, in which there is a clause prohibiting "sweating"; the total amount involved in such contracts; the name of the respective departments in which these contracts have been awarded, the names of the companies or firms or individuals to which such contracts have been given.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 27th June, 1899.

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In returning to you, herewith, the Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May last, asking for information respecting contracts entered into by this department since the 30th June, 1897, in which there is a clause prohibiting "sweating." I have the honour to submit, hereon, the information asked for, viz. :—

Messrs. Marsolais & Monday, Montreal,—Clothing...	\$ 11,035 00
Messrs. Knight & Munro, Halifax, N.S.—Oliver Equipment.....	32,250 00
Messrs. Adams Bros., Toronto, O.—Oliver Equipment.	161,250 00
Messrs. The Sanford Mnfg. Coy., Hamilton.—Clothing.	79,522 00
Mr. Mark Workman, Montreal.—Clothing.....	36,932 00
Mr. Philip Jameson, Toronto.—Clothing.....	1,500 00

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF POSTAL STORES,
OTTAWA, 15th May, 1899.

The two contracts below mentioned are subject to the regulations governing the "sweating" system:—

No. of Contracts.	Duration.	Nature of Contract.	Contractors.	Estimated Expenditure during term of Contract.
One	4 years.	Cotton Duck & Linen Mail Bags.	Ottawa Supply Co'y, Ottawa, Ont.	\$45,000 00
One	4 years.	Leather Bags & Postmens' Brown Duck Satchels...	Wm. Willis & Son, Aurora, Ont.	4,000 00
Total (estimated)				\$49,000 00

SIDNEY SMITH,
Controller of Postal Stores.