

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

The commissioner of lands and works does not lie on a bed of roses at present, although it is a bed of his own making. Just previous to his last election Mr. Martin gave a promise—one less solemn and binding because it was a verbal one—that he would oppose any subsidy to the proposed line of railway from Victoria via Bute Inlet to Cariboo and known as the British Pacific. There were present at the meeting at which this promise was given Messrs. Marpole, Mara, Macintosh and Martin, representing the government, and Messrs. Semlin and Sword, representing the opposition. The pledge was given by Mr. Martin to avoid a contest, and in consequence of that promise he was not opposed. It was a piece of political diplomacy of a not very high order, and its ultimate failure, in consequence of the party of the first part refusing to be bound by the solemn pledge given in Mr. Mara's house at Kamloops, will probably be viewed by Mr. Turner and his friends as the cleverest piece of work that the commissioner has yet placed to his credit. Mr. Martin, apparently, got "the best" of the opposition leaders, but at a terrible cost. He won, for the present at least, by being untrue to his pledge, which is considered among honest men, if not among British Columbia cabinet ministers, an unpardonable sin.

AT MONDAY'S MEETING.

The railway bill will be considered in committee of the house on Monday, when it is probable the erratic "policy" will be subjected to further emendations at the hands of the government, who are not quite certain that they have yet struck the popular chord. Mr. Smith of Lillooet, has given notice of an amendment to change the grant from the Bute-Quesnel line to a line from Ashcroft to Quesnel, which, if carried, will be the death-blow of the emasculated British Pacific line. Mr. Helmcken, influenced by the arguments of the opposition, will propose an additional clause giving the government power to purchase the railways aided. An interesting discussion is anticipated, and it is not unlikely that the patched-up policy will be so amended that even the premier may feel inclined to disown his offspring. Public opinion, as expressed at public meetings is, fortunately, a potent influence in shaping, transforming and reversing the "policy" of the government, evidence of which was supplied by the abandonment of the cities' commissioners' bill a few years ago, and, in the present case by the radical change of front in respect to the Coast-Kootenay line. A crowd in the galleries, or a hot opposition meeting at the city hall, are powerful influences when a weak and unstable hand is guiding the destinies of the province.

THEY ARE "IN ON IT."

The attorney-general's denial of the charge that his firm was counsel for the Columbia & Western—a beneficiary of the province—is accepted as satisfactory by his friends. Mr. Eber's partner had acted for the Union Trust Company in filing the mortgage given by the Columbia & Western, and had acted as counsel for Mr. Heine's smelting company in several trifling actions, but that was the extent of the attorney-general's offending. As he will probably be more careful in the future, very little need be said against the attorney-general for what does not appear to have been more than an indiscretion. Mr. Pooley did not deny anything. He is the paid counsel of the E. & N. railway, while Col. Baker's wriggling only fastened the charge of charter-mongering more strongly upon him. Mr. Forster made good his point, which was that members of the government being personally interested in the success of private railway schemes would consequently be opposed to the policy of government control or ownership of railroads.

THE MARKET BUILDING.

The market building has not fulfilled the expectations of its promoters. It has been, as a matter of fact, a dismal failure in so far as its raison d'être was to bring together buyer and seller of farm and garden products. The cost to the city has been out of all proportion to the resultant advantages. Neither the farmer, the gardener nor the citizen has derived any benefit from the expenditure, and the large structure on Cormorant street remains a silent but impressive witness of the credulity of the taxpayer—a recompence for anything and everything save those things for which its commissons and well-appointed rooms were designed.

A movement, originating with the District "Fruitgrowers" Association, is on foot to reclaim the market building from its unfortunate fate of general storehouse for odds and ends, and to make it the meeting place, as it was intended to be, of buyers and sellers of farm products of all kinds. To this end the council have been asked to prohibit peddling before 11 a.m. each day, or failing this that one or more days in the week be set aside as market days, when peddling would be entirely suspended. The producers will undertake to supply the market with farm products and fruits of all kind in season during the hours of 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. This is the most popular proposal, and it emanates from the farmers of the district, who alone can make it a success, we think an earnest attempt ought to be made to give it effect. One of the difficulties of housekeeping in Victoria is the uncertain sup-

ply, by white gardeners, of vegetables of any kind. Chinese peddlers are numerous enough to vex the soul of every housekeeper, but in hundreds of the best homes of the city the "forced" wares of these industrious merchants are not used. Those families are, therefore, compelled to do their own marketing, and frequently have to do without luxuries in the vegetable line because of the irregularity of the supply by white peddlers. Every lady in the city has experienced the petty annoyances and worries incident to an inadequate and uncertain service and will welcome any change that offers release from her present dependence upon the unspeakable John, who has practically driven the white peddler from the city.

We trust the council will give the matter careful consideration and assist the experiment suggested by the farmers. Success, however, will largely rest with the producers, who must place themselves in a position to supply the wants of our housekeepers both in respect to quality and price. If they are prepared to do this they ought to be given the chance.

MR. TURNER'S TELEGRAM.

Since the telegrams sent by the premier to the different Mainland centres had not the desired influence upon the vote on the second reading of the Railway Aid bill, there is probably no one who will regret that those telegrams were sent more than Mr. Turner. It was such a contemptible trick for the premier of the province, that if he has any respect for the dignity of the office he holds he must be heartily ashamed of his conduct. If Mr. Turner were not sheltered by the privileges of the house he would be a fit subject for the punishment which he considered should be administered to the editor of the Rossland Mining Review. The latter gentleman's only crime is to call the government thieves and robbers, but Mr. Turner is guilty of deliberately attempting to influence the vote in the house through the agency of a misleading telegram. His telegram was couched in such language that it would have a tendency to influence the electors of the Mainland in bringing pressure to bear upon the members to vote for a measure which they honestly believed was not in the interests of the province. The premier's conduct, while characteristic of Mr. Turner, brings his important office into contempt. When the premier of British Columbia has to resort to the trick of a political mountebank in order to carry out the measures of his government, the sooner he is forced to step down and out the better it will be for the province. Even the constituency which was left unrepresented by the death of a member who was always strong in his denunciation of such conduct as the premier's, was, in Mr. Turner's opinion, not to be left unrepresented. Mr. Cawley, the defeated government candidate in Chilliwack, succeeded in getting twenty-three residents of the district to act as his supporters. When the electors of Chilliwack discovered that the premier was deliberately attempting to mislead them, they will feel grateful to Mr. Swords for his many words in their behalf.

There is another side to this telegram which is not at all flattering to Mr. Rithet or the citizens of Victoria. The telegram reads as follows:

"Opposition demands an opposing bill providing subsidy to Penticton. There is no British Pacific in it. They required \$240,000; this is only about \$80,000. Opposition action will tend to prevent Dominion subsidy. Instruct members before 3 o'clock Thursday."

If there is no British Pacific in the bill, Mr. Turner has deliberately broken the promises made to the electors of Victoria during the last provincial campaign, and he has turned traitor to Mr. Rithet, the political Atlas, who carried a discredited government into power. Mr. Rithet in justice to himself should demand a public explanation of the premier's telegram. He was given a seat in parliament by the electors of Victoria solely because he was the strongest advocate of the British Pacific railway. Now Mr. Rithet is found assisting Mr. Turner to pass a bill in which there is no British Pacific. If there is no British Pacific in the bill then Messrs. Turner and Rithet stand convicted of breaking their promises to the electors which returned them to power. If the British Pacific is in the bill then the premier is guilty of deliberately attempting to mislead the people of the Mainland. Looking at the telegram from any point of view, it must be characterized as a most contemptible piece of political sharp practice.

Mr. Smith, one of the members for Lillooet who refused to vote for the railway aid bill because the British Pacific was in it, has given notice of an amendment to transfer the aid for a road from Bute Inlet to Quesnelle to a road from Ashcroft to Quesnelle. This amendment furnishes the premier with a splendid opportunity of substantiating the truthfulness of his telegram. If he votes for Mr. Smith's amendment the Mainland people will be fully convinced that there is no British Pacific in the bill! Since there is no British Pacific in the bill, the people of Victoria will be indifferent as to whether Mr. Smith's amendment is carried or defeated.

The editor of the Rossland Mining Review, who in writing of the local government, "called a spade a spade" with

such an excess of boldness that the Colonist was horrified, would have his political fortune made in the service of the organ to punish him for consumption were carried on, "he might then become a candidate for honours and be elected by a large majority." There is nothing, or for that matter in Victoria also, quite as the possession of a liberal measure of contempt for the Turner administration. The public will excuse the too hot words of a fervent denunciator of wrong-doing much more readily than the mealy-mouthed sponges of the organs that defend charter-mongering and the promotion of stock gambling, the use of names that are of value simply for the official positions their owners occupy.

The late quarantine officer, who was dismissed by the Liberal government, still has access, through the editor, to the columns of the Colonist. Periodically, therefore, we may expect to read malevolent paragraphs about the administration of the quarantine law and regulations by Dr. Watt. Some facts in connection with the quarantine station, its efficiency and equipment, and the manner in which the regulations were enforced under the late official, have yet to be made public.

The Wellington Enterprise, discussing the revelations in connection with the Columbia & Western Railway company and certain high officials, says: "It must also be borne in mind that our Lieutenant-Governor forsook his duties during the course of last summer and spent some time in England in trying to float a loan. That he was unsuccessful was not his fault, but what we have to particularly call the attention of the public to is that many of the clauses of the Columbia & Western railway charter contain provisions which allow of certain things in connection with the company to be determined and settled upon by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This was put in the charter by the house of assembly, who in doing so expressed their confidence in the proper administration of the power given to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. To make this connection of the Lieutenant-Governor with the company as a director the more startling, it has also leaked out that Messrs. Eber & Taylor are the solicitors of the opposition, will propose an additional clause giving the government power to purchase the railways aided.

An interesting discussion is anticipated, and it is not unlikely that the patched-up policy will be so amended that even the premier may feel inclined to disown his offspring. Public opinion, as expressed at public meetings is, fortunately, a potent influence in shaping, transforming and reversing the "policy" of the government, evidence of which was supplied by the abandonment of the cities' commissioners' bill a few years ago, and, in the present case by the radical change of front in respect to the Coast-Kootenay line. A crowd in the galleries, or a hot opposition meeting at the city hall, are powerful influences when a weak and unstable hand is guiding the destinies of the province.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Mr. Smith's amendment to the railway aid bill has forced the Colonist to consider the almost irretrievable position in which the province will be placed under the Turner government's railway policy. The Colonist says:

"If Mr. Smith's amendment should carry the bill should become law in that shape, the development of the whole interior would be placed in the control of the Canadian Pacific. That company will get the Crow's Nest Pass railway. If it can get a government subsidy for a line into Cariboo, it only needs to secure in some way the Penticton-Boundary subsidy to have a monopoly of transportation in British Columbia. The Colonist is in no sense hostile to the Canadian Pacific, which it recognizes as a great and valuable institution; but it could not view with equanimity the continuance of an arrangement which would make it the sole arbiter of the future of British Columbia. This question rises above party politics or sectional prejudice. We do not anticipate that Mr. Smith will succeed in his motion, but think it advisable not to allow the question to come before the house without pointing out plainly what is involved in it."

We fully endorse every word of the above, except from the Colonist, but we cannot agree that the evil suggested can be prevented by a policy of voting the people's money to anyone who is in a position to build a railway. To prevent the C.P.R. becoming the arbiter of the future of British Columbia, a strong railway policy must be inaugurated—such a policy as was outlined by the Opposition in the debate on the second reading of the railway aid bill. Whether the policy of state ownership of railroads is a proper one under all

circumstances need not be discussed here, but we hold that the past acts of a designing government and a pliable legislature have placed the province in such a position that the one only hope for relief from the maw of the C.P.R. is to strike out for ourselves and either build our own railways, or until that may be done safely, retain an interest in and control of every railway subsidized by the province.

Some years ago, through the influence of a member of parliament, a company secured a charter to build a railway through Crow's Nest Pass. That charter was afterwards extended so that the company could build a railway from Crow's Nest Pass to the Coast. An enormous land grant carrying valuable coal deposits was also given to the company. The member of parliament, who had become the provincial secretary of the province, went East at the expense of the province, and sold to the C.P.R. company the charter and the company's right in the land grant. The same government gave to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, another enormous land grant, and the manager of this company is, according to reports, ready to sell to the C.P.R. for a consideration. The Turner administration is now seeking to secure the necessary authority to borrow \$920,000 for 220 miles of railway from the Coast to Penticton, and \$400,000 for 100 miles from Penticton to Boundary. This money is to be given to any company who will build the railway. What is to prevent the C.P.R. from building the road? It has control of the B.C. Southern land grant; it has, or can secure, the Columbia & Western land grant. It can secure \$1,320,000 of provincial money whenever it builds the road. Is there any other company in a better position than the C.P.R. to build the Coast-Kootenay road? If the government's railway policy becomes effective, then will the C.P.R. be in a position to become the sole arbiter of the future of southern British Columbia.

The situation is one that should not be discussed from a party standpoint, nor should the policy of the government be influenced by the importunities of private companies. The situation is so critical that it would require the earnest attention of a strong government, such as, unfortunately, the province does not now possess. If public opinion were aroused, however, to a due appreciation of the probable result of the passage of the railway aid bill, the weak government could be forced to change its policy so that the prosperity of the province would not be subject to the interests of a railway monopoly.

This question must also be looked at from a national standpoint. The members of the government have clearly outlined an important part of their railway policy that a raid will be made on the Dominion treasury to the extent of \$8,000 a mile. It is almost useless appealing to the present provincial government. It has always considered the interests of private companies paramount to those of the people, but we have greater confidence in the federal government. It is composed of men who will not consent to give the C.P.R. or any other railway company the monopoly that has been fitted from the pockets of the people of British Columbia through the agency of an unrighteous tariff until such conditions are imposed as will prevent the establishment of another oppressive railway monopoly in the province.

This reminds us that a branch or camp of the above is being actively organized in our city, the first meeting in the grand camp of the order of Sons of Scotland is, while I write, in session at Toronto; being the 19th gathering, such meetings now held biennially. Scotsmen should watch proceedings, read the report, and so learn for themselves of the rapid and still increasing advances made all over the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Incorporated under Dominion acts as a benevolent organization, it is doing a great amount of good, but possibly the greatest claim this society has upon Scotsmen lies in the fact of the grand secretary, (Captain D. M. Robertson, office, Canada Life Building, King street West) being almost a bureau for supplying all information possible as to the missing relatives and friends.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH FOOD FOR BRAIN, BLOOD, BONE AND MUSCLE, is now obtainable in Canada, and whether taken as a beverage for luncheon, supper or at odd times, it will relieve the mental or bodily overstrain so common to this high-pressure age. Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

Canadian Branch:
BOVRIL, (Limited), 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

hard times is self-evident. The saving secured by the use of electric power is so considerable that ordinary production has, in many cases, demands an investment sufficient to secure an advantage that covered, under such conditions as have recently prevailed, the difference between profit and loss. This has been especially the case in regard to mining plants situated where coal is very expensive and water power plenty.

I have heard that the Colonists stated that the Turner government were more firmly established than ever. Just let them trot out their man in Cowichan, the government stronghold, and perhaps the editor will change his mind.

I have already trespassed upon your valuable space, but let us have the convention whenever it suits the leader of the opposition.

AN OLD SETTLER.
Duncans, April 19.

TO SCOTSMEN.

To the Editor: The executive of the grand camp of the order of Sons of Scotland is, while I write, in session at Toronto; being the 19th gathering, such meetings now held biennially. Scotsmen should watch proceedings, ready to add something to the distance that can be successfully overcome in power transmission. California led the way in power transmission, the longest distance lighting plants from the generating station in San Antonio canyon to Pomona and San Bernardino being the most important of the attempted up to 1893. Two years later came the Folsom-Sacramento three-phase plant went into operation, furnishing the power and light used in Sacramento twenty-three miles away and making the longest commercial transmission that had yet been installed. Still later came the transmission of electrical power over a distance of thirty-five miles into Fresno, bears the record so far as the longest electrical transmission yet accomplished, the line from Niagara to Buffalo being eight miles shorter. Of course with every new

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER

The Greeks Capture Many Important Turkish Positions and Destroy Forts.

Germany and Russian Officers Said To Be Coaching the Turkish Army.

Prayers for the Success of the Greeks Offered in the Cathedral at Athens.

London, April 19.—The news of the outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier caused little sensation here. Prominent officials at the Turkish embassy have received no information beyond the fact that war had been declared.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that the Greek

Press understands that the Greek

idea of territorial conquest, because she

is aware that the powers will not

sacrifice an advance on Athens. The

Turks declare that war has been

declared.

A correspondent of the Associated

Press counted one hundred Greek

corpses in the hill opposite the Turkish

position. The Turks lost all the de-

fenses. The Turkish losses are re-

ported to be 30 killed and 50 wounded.

A correspondent of the Associated

Press counted one hundred Greek

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GOSSIP OF LONDON

The Preparations for the Celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

Londoners Delighted at the Prospect of War With the Transvaal.

London, April 17.—The Prince of Wales returned from the Riviera and spent Thursday morning overlooking the arrangements for the celebration of the Queen's diamond jubilee. He went to Sandringham on Thursday afternoon, and it is reported that he was disgusted at finding the whole of the route in the hands of syndicates of speculators, and the Queen's Jubilee practically sold up for audience. There are indications that the speculators will overreach themselves, and there will be a decided slump in prices before the day of the procession, and the big syndicates will lose heavily.

The Daily Chronicle expresses itself as being very despondent regarding the whole show. It says that the arrangements are not up to the occasion, and that there is a rush of millionaires Americans to distinguish themselves by paying fabulous prices, and we think the whole celebration savors of a carnival of millionaires and a triumph of funkeism rather than a proper tribute. Continuing, the Chronicle says that in the procession all representation of republican causes will be excluded, and it will consist of evidence of the progress of Europe, soldiers and sailors and colonial premiers, instead of being representative of English life and the progress of English institutions. The statement upon which the occasion of her jubilee the Queen will add to her title those of Queen of Canada, Australia, Asia and West Africa, Rhodesia and West India, and the other considerable ridicule in the liberal press, particularly the suggestion that Her Majesty assume the title of Queen of Rhodesia.

The drift towards war with the Transvaal is heartily welcomed by most classes, and even the Liberals and the west and east ends are alike anxious for an outbreak of hostilities in South Africa.

The statements made by First Lord of the Admiralty Goshen on Saturday last, when he informed Great Britain being determined to have his high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, with the power of the British empire, etc., have been received with delight, and the angriest comments in music halls against the Boers meet with the heartiest reception. All the songs are hostile to President Kruger, Germany and Holland.

Jerome K. Jerome's "To-Day" frankly voices one side of this feeling. It says, "Br all means let us fight and win the Transvaal. We are going to fight for the gold mines and territory, if they cannot get without fighting. Every nation has to play the pirate at times, and let us play boldly when we do, and trust Mr. Chamberlain to see that the flags of truce are kept out of the soldier's baggage. Thrice the Boers have seen the flag of England hoisted on a stick and always white. The time to prove we have a colored flag."

It is stated that Lord Wolseley's doctors have informed him that he must retire from the onerous duties of commander-in-chief, and he will probably be appointed commander of the British troops in Gibraltar, where the climate is suitable.

Speculation is rife as to his successor. Lord Roberts, commander of the force in Ireland, would be the most popular selection, but Sir Redvers Buller, adjutant-general, is Lord Wolseley's choice.

Interest in the coming Cabot celebration was aroused on Wednesday, when Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, read an account of Cabot's voyages to the North American continent in 1547. He also described the tablet which was erected at Halifax in honor of the memory.

Prince Monaco has written to French line steamships offering a reward for the discovery of the identity of the captain of a vessel who is said to have disregarded the distress signals of the French steamer St. Nazaire, which recently founded in a gale off Cape Hatteras.

The prince adds that he is striving to effect a national agreement to punish similar crimes.

There were great verdicts in Westminster Abbey on Thursday last to witness the distribution of the Queen's maundy bounty. Before the recipients of the church they began trafficking in the sale of the silver coins, constituting the bounty, which are especially coveted as souvenirs of the Queen's diamond jubilee. The number of the recipients of the bounty correspond with the years of Her Majesty's age. The persons selected, among other things, received presents of silver plate, and were given in silver plates two pence, three pence and four pence, all specially coined for the occasion. In addition there were gold coins representing allowances for clothing and provisions.

Dorothy Baird (Mrs. Irving Jr.) has been safely delivered of a daughter.

ONTARIO MINING LAWS.

Some of the Important Provisions of the New Mining Act.

The new mining act introduced by the commissioner of crown lands of Ontario makes a number of changes of more or less importance. The most notable of these is perhaps the clause which makes provision against blanket claims. It reads as follows:

"No application shall be entertained in any one calendar year from any person for more than 320 acres, nor from any firm, partnership, syndicate or incorporated company for more than 640 acres, within a radius of 25 miles, in any one district or county of the province, and such areas may be composed of separate locations of not less than 40 acres each; and in the event of an application lapsing or becoming abandoned, the applicant thereof may apply for other mining land in the same district or county in place thereof, but so as not to exceed the limit herein provided; but where a locality or territory is shown to be rich in ores or min-

erals, the commissioner of crown lands may still further limit applicants to one or more locations of 40 acres at his discretion."

Another amendment makes minerals subject to the payment of a royalty, the amount to be at the option of the government, but not to exceed 3 per cent.

Sub-section 3 of section 4 provides that prospectors who are the original discoverers of valuable metals, ore or minerals, shall be entitled, subject to royalty, to a free grant of 40 acres on condition that within 15 months of the date of the nearest known mine vein, lode or deposit of the same metal, affidavit is to be made to the commissioner of crown lands to the effect that he is the first discoverer of the metal.

The original act allowed exploration on all unoccupied and unstaked crown lands. A rider is added to this as follows:

"Except such lands as may be by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be withdrawn from sale, location or exploration as being valuable for timber or for any other reason."

The following enactments are made regarding the laying out of claims:

"(2) A person having discovered a vein, lode or deposit of ore or mineral within the division mentioned in his license, shall have the right to mark or stake out theron a mining claim, providing that it is on crown lands not withdrawn from location or exploration, and is not included in a claim occupied by another licensee, or on lands the mines, minerals and mining rights whereof have been reserved by the crown, and shall have the right to work the same or to transfer his interest thereto to another person."

"(2A) A mining claim shall be deemed to be marked or staked out when a discoverer posts of wood or iron, and a license is granted or stamped the name of the licensee, is planted upon an outcropping or other indication of ore or mineral within the boundaries of the said claim, and a post of wood or iron is planted at each of the four corners in the order following, viz., No. 1 at the northeast corner, No. 2 at the southeast corner, No. 3 at the southwest corner, and No. 4 at the northwest corner, the number in each case to be on the side of the post turned towards the post which follows in the order in which they are planted."

"(3) No more than one claim shall be made out by an individual licensee upon the same vein, lode or deposit of ore or mineral, unless such claim is distant at least three miles from the nearest known mine or discovery on the same vein or lode."

"(4) A valuable water power lying within the limits of a claim shall not be deemed as part of it for the uses of the licensee."

"(32)—A mining claim shall be a square of 15 chains, or 900 feet, containing 224 acres."

"(33)—Each mining claim shall be laid out with boundary lines running north and south, east and west, astronomically, and the measurements of each claim shall be horizontal, and the ground included in each claim shall be deemed to be bounded under the surface by lines vertical to the horizon."

Regarding development work required the new act provides that an expenditure of \$200 shall be required during the first year, \$200 during each remaining year of the seven years, and the labor of grown men is to be compensated at the rate of \$2 per man per day. In default of such expenditure during the first two years or during any subsequent years of the seven, all rights revert to the crown.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an English minister, a small quantity of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, bronchitis, consumption of the heart and lungs, affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, and a number of well-known purgative powers in thousands of cases, told it his duty to make it known to his subjects, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

"(34)—A valuable water power lying within the limits of a claim shall not be deemed as part of it for the uses of the licensee."

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Sub-section 3

D WIND

Stitched Air Collars

TIC COLLAR CO., GRANT, P.Q.
largest, most durable, lightest,
Horse Collars on earth,
exertion than with any other
and shoulders. The stitched
affected by moisture, and will
be leather, and tested by a
will be guaranteed.

STRAW COLLARS

Bangle all others for durability
Pneumatic Collars excepted.)

PANY, OF MONTREAL, LTD.
nada, with full stocks at
nipeg, Victoria & Vancouver, B.C.

REDUCED MAJORITY

Government Disserted by Supporters
on Second Reading of Rail-
way Aid Bill.

Mr. Turner Tries to Change Opposi-
tion Through Agency of Mis-
leading Telegrams.

Some Strong Speeches Delivered in
Favor of State Ownership
of Railways.

Thursday, April 15, 1897
The Speaker took the chair at 2
o'clock prayers by Rev. J. F. Betts.
REPORTS.

Mr. Elberts presented the annual
report of the registration of births,

deaths and marriages.

Mr. Booth presented a report from the
private bills committee to the effect that

the preamble had been proved in the
case of the South Kootenay Power Com-

pany's bill. The report was received.

LOAN RAILWAY AID BILLS

Mr. Sword, rising to a question of

privilege, said that he had been misre-

ported in the Colonist.

He had not said that he would be forced to consult his

constituents before voting for the aid

to Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern

Railway.

What he had stated was that

he was in accord with his constituents

on the British Pacific at the last elec-

tion and he would have to consult his

constituents before voting for a bill to

aid the British Pacific.

MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams said the bill could very

easily have been called the Hez-
elton Aid Bill.

Mr. Rutherford had been pleased to

lecture other members on their

selfish views of his (Mr. Rutherford)

in this matter and very narrow in his

ideas.

Mr. Rutherford had stated that he would

recommend the road to Kootenay

as the best route.

Mr. Williams said that he was

in accord with his constituents

on the British Pacific scheme.

MR. POOLEY.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed government

construction of railways and said that if

the government were to undertake the

construction of the line mentioned in

the bill it would have to borrow over

\$16,000,000 to do so.

MR. ROGERS.

Mr. Rogers would support the second

reading, and resented Mr. Kennedy's asser-

tion that the British Pacific was going

to run from nowhere to nowhere.

MR. MACPHERSON.

Mr. Macpherson strongly opposed the

bill. He took Mr. Booth to task for his

position on this subject.

He characterized him (Booth) as a speechless

individual who could inter-

vene with words but was always

found voting for the government against

principle and right.

Mr. Macpherson showed the advantages of government

ownership of railways. The present govern-

ment had already decided away to

build one or two short railways.

It was therefore

necessary that some definite railway poli-

cies should be adopted.

The opposition wanted to give companies cash

subsidies of \$4,000.

It would be sup-

posed that roads receiving such assis-

tance would give cheap rates, but this

was not the case.

Even other colonies under the crown

of Great Britain had the stamina to

build their own railways and these rail-

ways were paying concerns.

He went on to say that those govern-

ment roads gave cheaper rates than

roads in this country and still pay a

profit. This province should emulate

the example set by the other colonies

and take a bold stand to rid the people

of the incubus of private railways.

MR. BOOTH.

Mr. Booth said it would be a good

idea to get a road into Cariboo for

the exploration of England

Gladstone Mining Company, \$1,000,000;

Kaslo Gold & Milling Com-

pany, \$1,000,000; Keystone Gold Min-

ing & Development Company,

Col. Wash., \$1,000,000; Cod-

ding Mining Company, \$1,000,000;

Dunlop Mining & Invest-

ment, Rossland, \$1,000,000;

Mc Mining Company, Spokane,

Frederick Arm Mining Com-

pany, \$500,000; Hastings

Exploration Syndicate, Eng-

land, \$1,000,000; Gladstone

Mining Company, \$1,000,000;

Golden & Fort Develop-

ment Company, \$1,000,000;

Good Hope Mining & Milling

Company, Rossland, \$1,000,000;

Kaslo Gold & Milling Com-

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A CROP OF GOLD

A Field on the Farm of Mr. W. Rowlands That Yields Gold Nuggets

Extraordinary Discovery That May Rival the Wealth of Cocos Island.

In these days of gold—of rich diggings on the upper Yukon, where hundred dollar pans are not infrequent, of fabulous finds in Kootenay, and of expeditions to discover buried treasure in lonely islands in the South Pacific—there is no story about extraordinary discoveries of the yellow metal too incredible for belief. Truth is stranger than fiction in gold mining as in anything else. No El Dorado or the novelists has ever been pictured as rich as the precious metal as the "garners." Old dyke is now known to be, and never in the history of the world, perhaps, has there been known a region of the same area containing as many rich silver mines as are now being developed in the Sloane district. These are certainly the days of gold discoveries in British Columbia—the days of gold proper, when every man will have all he wants, will come by and bye, and we may not have to wait very long either if the auriferous crop which is now being harvested on W. Rowlands' farm on Burnside Road can be accepted as an indication of the productiveness of what has hitherto been considered purely agricultural soil.

The farm of Mr. Wm. Rowlands, on the Burnside Road, is close to the city. It was owned years ago by a Dr. Kennedy, but for the last twenty-five or thirty years has been in the possession of the Rowlands family. Upon it's a small two-acre field, where once stood an old barn which long since disappeared. This field has been frequently ploughed and cropped and occasionally during the last twenty years men engaged in tilling the soil have turned up with the plough large gold nuggets, valued one at five dollars, one at ten dollars, and several at twenty dollars. These finds have not made public, and in the later part of time have almost been forgotten. Diligent "prospecting" failed to uncover the lead, and it was thought the nuggets were lost by a man in the early days, or perhaps hidden underground by a former occupant of the farm. Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands found a couple of round, flat nuggets, valued at five and ten dollars respectively, and on Thursday of last week a man on the farm picked up one worth \$20. Mr. Wm. Rowlands, the owner of the farm, with a few friends from the city—Messrs. Cooper and Stevenson—arrived at the farm yesterday to prospect the claim and were rewarded after a few hours' work by finding three pieces valued at \$20 each. Naturally they were greatly excited, and they will now work the ground systematically, go down to bedrock, and if necessary, procure a mule and wash the whole farm away if it will pay to do so.

It rather adds to the value of the discovery that the nuggets are already coined, all bearing the great American eagle and stamped \$5, \$10 or \$20. The three found yesterday were \$20 pieces, and the latest date on any of the coins is the year 1890. The finds were all made within a distance of forty or fifty feet, and all close to the spot where the old barn once stood. The treasure may have been buried there for years, and having since been scattered by the plough and brought to the surface. But all is conjecture, for no person knows when the gold coins were buried, who buried them or how much wealth still remains underground. It is not improbable that the coins found were scraped from the top of a pile hidden away in a bag or box, which long ago rotted away, and that there may be somewhere under the surface of the two acres lost in the time when the Indians crossed Cossack Island and buried by Capt. Kidd on the Nova Scotia coast. At present Mr. Rowlands thinks one mining claim will cover the ground he has, he would not advise miners to take up claims. It would be unpleasent and unprofitable to have his splendid farm overruled unless there was some assurance that the auriferous area extended beyond the confines of the two acre field, which is at least doubtful.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleavings of City and Provincial News in a Contended Ford.

From Monday's Daily.

Rathbone Sisters of Behusen Temple, No. 3, have postponed their social until further notice.

A few of the merchants observed Easter Monday by granting their employees a half holiday.

All the children who are taking part in the operetta "Lily Bell" are especially requested to be at the A.O.U.W. Hall at 2 o'clock next Wednesday for a stage rehearsal.

This evening an Elton tea and entertainment will be held at the Agricultural Hall, Duncans, when Thackeray's fairy drama, "The Rose and the Ring," will be presented.

This evening the companions of the Forest will hold a primrose ball and supper in Philharmonic Hall. Among the features of the evening will be a guessing contest and the Princess Lancers.

Superintendent Hussey has offered a reward of \$200 for evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons or persons who last Thursday night killed a colt, the property of the Kimberley estate.

D. M. Carley, who established the Victoria Home Journal and Columbian Journal of this city, arrived yesterday from California, where he has been engaged in newspaper work for a couple of years. He is the same "Old Dave" striking out as he always did for the place where there is the most excitement. At present he is undecided be-

tween Kootenay and Alaska. Mr. Carley is accompanied by his brother.

The death occurred on Saturday evening at his residence on Crescent street of William E. Hadnett, a native of Gloucester, Mass., New Bedford, aged 73 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from Hanna's undertaking parlors.

The local lodges of the I.O.O.F. tendered a reception to Grand Master Gilmore of Vancouver, who is visiting this city on Saturday. The reception was concluded with a banquet in Odehalls' Hall at which W.D.G.M. Hanna acted as master of ceremonies.

The ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church will hold a sale of work to-morrow afternoon in Philharmonic Hall, after which a concert will be held. The concert, which will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening, is under the patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney.

At to-morrow evening's meeting of the city council a numerously signed petition will be presented, praying that Charles Harris, the corporation workman who was discharged because of his fraticas with another city employee, be again given employment, as he has a large family dependent upon him for support.

Next Wednesday evening a concert will be given in St. James Hall, which, if the programme arranged for the occasion is any criterion, will be a first class entertainment. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental selections, club swinging and a musical tableau "The Bridal Wreath."

The city churches were all very prettily decorated yesterday, the pulpits and other parts being covered with flowers. Special services were held and the various choirs rendered special music with anthems appropriate to the occasion. The congregations at the different churches were unusually large both morning and evening.

George Brown, who was shot some weeks ago by his son-in-law, John Aiken, at Beechy Bay, is not doing as well as he was, and the wound may yet prove fatal. Brown takes very little nourishment, and at times his mind wanders. Aiken, it will be remembered, according to the accepted account of the shooting, died at Brown in self-defense.

Miss Penberton met with a very painful accident at the Oak Bay golf links on Saturday, being struck in the right eye by a wild golf ball played from behind a boulder some 150 yards distant. Her eye was badly cut by pieces of glass from her glasses, which were broken by the ball. She will not lose the use of the eye, although it is seriously injured.

A large audience attended the promenade concert at the drill hall on Saturday evening. The feature of the evening was the duet by Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands, "Our Cup of Bliss," from Dr. Fairy's opera "White Rose." The concert at the Y.M.C.A. also drew a large audience, the programme as already published being satisfactorily given.

Next Saturday evening an entertainment will be given in the A.O.U.W. hall in aid of the high school fund. The entertainment is under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. A number on the programme for the evening which is attracting a great deal of attention is the exhibition of Greek games directed by Mr. St. Clair, gymnastic instructor of the public schools.

A large crowd visited Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon and passed a most pleasant time listening to the strains of the Fifth Regiment band. This, the first open air concert given by the band this year, was a complimentarily one. The park committee of the city council, however, have the matter under consideration, and it is understood that it is their wish that these concerts shall be continued.

Moyer, the agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, arrested at Dunsmuir's last week by Constable Hutchinson, was taken back to Nanaimo yesterday. To Mr. F. W. Churchouse, inspector of agencies of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Moyer confessed a shortage of \$100. On Thursday Mr. Churchouse, in response to the pleadings of Moyer, allowed him three hours in which to make good the shortage, but he made himself scarce. A further inspection of the account shows the shortage will reach \$300 and probably \$500.

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