heir Majesties Hold Court

illiant Scene at Buckingham Palace Where King and Queen Receive.

tside Heavy Rain Fell But Inside Blazed With Light And Splendor.

ondon, March 14.—Beautiful spring ather of the past few days changed afternoon to a heavy downpour, ch continued throughout the evening, which quite spoiled, as far as the eral public was concerned, the spec- e of the King's court.

n spite of the blinding rain, which ned the roads to quagmires, and hid entrance of the palace in blurred t, the constant stream of arriving riages was watched by a large crowd, ch cheered most loyally when Their jesties, in state coach, and escorted officers of the Life Guards, clattered g the Mall, and passed into the pal- the guard of honor giving the royal te and the Grenadiers band station- n the court yard, played the National hem.

heir Majesties were bowing all along route, but in common with the oc nts of the other carriages, they could rcely be recognized through the rain. nce inside Buckingham palace, the rast was most striking. Nothing so liant has been seen since the early s of the reign of the late Queen Vic- a. The blaze of new electric lights, scene of flowers heaped along the idors, the glitter of ladies' jewels, dresses, and the court uniforms e a memorable and magnificent e.

ng Edward's private band played gallery of the ballroom, where the t was held.

eir Majesties stood simply, and out a dais at one end of the room, a few paces in front of the royal e, which included the Prince and cess of Wales, while further back ranged other royal personages.

e breast of King Edward was blaz with orders and stars, and he looked e in the best of health and spirits. en Alexandra wore a golden yellow s, embroidered with Iris. Rows pearls hung from her neck and she a dainty diamond crown. The en stood throughout the fatiguing mony, graciously smiling. The Prin- of Wales was attired in white and r, and the other princesses were ed in white.

one side of Their Majesties stood rilliant group of ambassadors and mats, and ladies displaying gor- s dresses and jewels, on the other stood the members of the royal ehold.

ng Edward received the guests ac- ing to precedence, and afterwards ed freely among the brilliant com- . An informal supper was served the reception, and the court con- d until midnight.

HAGUE TREATY.

ed States Ratifies the Agreement on Conduct of War.

ashington, D. C., March 14.—The ed States Senate spent an hour in tive session today on the conven- growing out of the Hague peace rence relating to the conduct of on land and sea and finally ratified greement without a division.

e countries party to the treaty are hany, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, the United States, Mexico, ce, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, n, Luxemberg, Montenegro, Nether- , Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Rus- Servia, Sweden and Norway, Tur- nd Bulgaria.

e provisions of the treaty are bind- nly on the contracting powers in its between two or more of them and to be binding when a non-con- ing power joins either of the belli- nts. The most important feature of treaty, the contents of which have generally known, is that prohibiting se of "Dum-dum" bullets. Among especially prohibited are: To em- person or personed arms, to kill or d treacherously individuals belong- to the hostile nation or army; to r wound an enemy, who, having rown arms or having no longer s of defence, has surrendered at tion, to declare that no quarter e given; to use arms, projectiles, or rial of a nature to cause super- injury; to make improper use of of truce, the national flag or mili- ensigns and the enemy's uniform, ell as the distinctive badges of the va convention; to destroy or seize enemy's property, unless such de- tion or seizure be imperatively de- ed by the necessities of war.

es of war and the employment of ods necessary to obtain information the enemy and the country are ered allowable. The treaty pro- as follows regarding spies: "An dual can only be considered a spy ing clandestinely, or on false pre- , he obtains or seeks to obtain nation in the zone of operations of gerent with the intention of com- nicating it to the hostile party. Thus s not in disguise who have pene- into the zone of operations of a army to obtain information, are nsidered spies. Similarly, the fol- g are not considered spies: Soldiers illians, carrying out their mission , charged with the delivery of de- es destined either for their own or for that of the enemy. To this belongs, likewise, individuals sent balloons to deliver despatches and ally to maintain communication be the various parts of an army or ry.

JAPANESE CONSUL.

uver Will Give Banquet to Mr. Shimezu.

couver, B. C., March 14.—(Special.)— nese Consul Shimezu will be dined citizens of Vancouver.

letter carriers have petitioned the aster-General for increased salar-

el Yorke, of the Y. M. C. A. La- club will be appointed permanent ry of the Brockton Point associa- position much desired by many uts. The members enrolled num- 2.

MENTZ ESCAPES.

His Way Through Blockhouse Line.

ron, Orange River Colony March mmandant Mentz, with the Hell- mmando of Boers, broke through ilbron Wolvehoek blockhouse line tenburg last night. The Boers en pursued for several days. So known, only one Boer was killed e were captured. The British s, during the course of the pur- Commandant Mentz, picked up d parties of Boers, aggregating en.

on March 14.—Field Marshal Wolseley, the former commander- of the British army, starts for n tomorrow, and although the deny that his trip is anything private visit, gossip connects it e military situation. It is point- that Lord Wolseley's knowledge Africa, gained as a fighter and rator, might be highly useful to tchener, either at the base, Cape- n at Pretoria. Lord Wolseley says his trip is entirely a private ol. Frank Rhodes and Arthur brothers of Cecil Rhodes, and Hethen will be passengers on mer which will take Lord Wol- Capetown.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY THIRD YEAR — VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY MARCH 21 1902 — VOLUME LXIII

Canada In Britain

Comments of London Press On the Debate on the Budget.

Disappointment That Premier Excludes Defence Discussion From Conference.

Pall Mall Gazette Speaks With Approval of Dominion Progress.

Montreal, March 19.—The Star's London correspondent cables:

"The complaint of Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition in the Canadian Parliament, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has seemingly excluded defence discussions from the programme of the coronation conference, finds many sympathisers, especially among ministerialists, who had hoped that the colonies themselves would propose some closer form of inter-imperial defence co-operation."

Of the budget statement by Mr. Fielding, the Pall Mall Gazette (ministerialist) says that "Our Lady of the Snows," so shabbily misnamed, had better be rechristened "Our Lady of Success." It hopes that if arguments are equal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will give Canada's view of the preferential tariff the benefit of the doubt. It adds that to give a youngster a "Leg-up" is always good advice for colonies, as well as for individuals.

St. James' Gazette (also ministerialist) asks:

"Shall we abandon free trade?" It says that English officials and traders have every desire to give fullest consideration to colonial proposals; but it frankly confesses in answer to its enquiry, that the only possible result is the maintenance of the status quo.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Ottawa, Ont., March 19.—(Special.)—The government was sustained today in their decision not to allow expenditures on the Intercolonial railway to be fully investigated. The government majority obeyed the party whip rather reluctantly, and in private there has not been lacking a strong expression as to the rather stupid obstinacy of Mr. Blair. The House has decided that for the present at least P. S. Archibald, formerly Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial, shall not be summoned before the Public Accounts committee. The evening was spent in further discussion of the budget.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives notice of Easter holidays from next Wednesday until Tuesday, April 1.

AN ONTARIO MINE ACCIDENT

Four Men Badly Injured By an Explosion of Dynamite in Shaft.

Wabigoon, Ont., March 19.—A terrible accident occurred at the Big Master mine, Gold Rock, on Monday night, when the men were cleaning up at the bottom of the shaft, which is 180 feet deep. It is supposed a pick or shovel struck an unexploded charge of dynamite, which discharged, causing terrible injuries to the miners. The men were brought to the surface in the cage, and messengers despatched to Wabigoon for Dr. White and to Drysden, for Dr. Blair, who made all speed to the mine, dressed the wounds and brought the miners to Wabigoon on mattresses, a distance of 25 miles. The men are to be taken to the general hospital, Winnipeg, tomorrow. The injured are:

John Archibald, leg broken; hands and face badly cut, will lose eyesight.

John Stamand, jaw broken, one eye endangered.

Malcolm Spears, face cut, eye endangered.

Geo. Robinson, badly bruised about the head.

All four men are more or less wounded besides, but will likely live.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Four-Year-Old Child at Extension Loses Life Playing Around Fire.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 19.—(Special.)—The four-year-old daughter of Massimi met its death as a result of a fearful accident at Extension last evening. With other children, the girl was playing about a bonfire near the Finnish hall. Getting too near to it, the child's clothes took fire. She immediately ran from the place and was very badly burned before the flames were extinguished. Death resulted last night about 9 o'clock.

The family of Geo. Thomson, government agent at Ladysmith, moved down there today, where they take up their residence.

The tug Mermaid is still on the rocks. The boilers have been raised sufficiently to enable the workmen to repair the holes on the starboard side. It is expected soon to get her off now.

MYSTERIOUS CARTRIDGES.

Report That Some Indented For Boers Exploded in Hoboken.

New York, March 19.—There was a rumor current today that a number of cases of cartridges were on the pier at the time of the fire on the docks last night, and that they were destined for the use of the Boers in South Africa.

According to the report, the cartridges were to have been shipped to Antwerp, and from there to their destination. A member of the Hoboken fire department said today that he saw the boxes of cartridges on the pier, and that he heard a number of explosions. These are said to have occurred after the fire was under control, about midnight.

Supt. Mason, of the Phoenix line, said as far as he knew there were no cartridges on the pier.

FIND OF OLD COINS.

A farm servant was ploughing on a farm near Berirle, Kincardineshire, on Tuesday when he upturned an urn containing between 400 and 500 silver coins of about the size of a sixpense. Unfortunately the plough broke the vessel. The coins, like those discovered in the same locality in 1893, belong to the reign of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III.

A CENSUS FINE.

Company Punished For Refusing to Answer Questions.

Montreal, March 19.—Judge Choquet today fined the Canada Thread company $20 and costs for refusing to answer questions in the census statistics inquiry.

SOO CANAL.

Will Be Ready For Navigation on Saturday.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 19.—(Special.)—The Canadian Soo ship canal will be in readiness for the passage of vessels next Saturday. The cold snap of the past two days has made no appreciable difference with the ice in the river, which can be easily broken up.

FAIR'S WILL.

Twenty Million Dollars Will Be Distributed to Children.

San Francisco, Cala., March 19.—The Supreme court of the state in a decision handed down today, declares the trust clause in the will of the late Senator Jas G. Fair, invalid. The property will at once be distributed amongst the children of the diseased. It is estimated that the estate is worth upwards of $20,000,000.

PERISHED IN STORM.

Two Deaths in Winnipeg From the Blizzard.

Winnipeg, March 19.—(Special.)—A laborer named Arthur D. Arkin, has been missing since Friday's storm, and is supposed to have perished.

The body of Mrs. McPherson, who wandered from her home on the night of the storm was found in a snow drift in the northern part of the city this afternoon.

Halved By a Circular Saw

Chinese Employee of Mill on Burrard Inlet Cut in Twain.

Japanese Moonlight Industry Closed by Police—Another Shingle Factory

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., March 19.—A Chinese employee at Roche's mill on Burrard Inlet, about three miles from the city, fell across a circular saw today and was cut almost in twain. The saw went through at the breast, and touched his backbone. The body was brought to the city for burial.

Kamaso, the principal offender in the Barnet illicit still case, is in custody. Kamaso had shaved off his beard and completely changed his appearance. A well known Japanese interpreter and contractor had been keeping the run out of the way, but being warned by Inspector Miller of the serious trouble he would get himself into if he did not give the man up, the contractor handed the suspect over to the city police. It was necessary to have Kamaso to make a case out, as he provided the money and brains of the moonlighting proposition. Kamaso has been manufacturing a 15 under proof intoxicant from rice, for three years. The plant, which was a very complete one, was near the railway track, several miles from the nearest white man's habitation. The liquor was sold to loggers and fishermen.

Seattle mill men have purchased a half interest in the Dundas cedar limits, and are building a five-machine shingle mill at Barnet. J. McLaughlin is at the head of the Seattle firm.

G. H. Betts is to leave shortly to complete the installation of a hydraulic plant on the Quesnel river, Cariboo. This plant will be completed in July, and will have cost $70,000.

RUSSO-FRENCH ARRANGEMENT

Pretended Pleasure at Anglo-Japanese Treaty Regarding Protection of China.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The Official Messenger tomorrow will print the text of a Russo-French conjoint declaration sent March 16 to the Austrian, Belgian, British, United States, Spanish, German, Italian, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese governments. The declaration is as follows:

"The allied Russo-French governments are wholly pleased to discern that the Anglo-Japanese convention supports the essential principles, which according to the reiterated statement of France and Russia, constituted and still constitute the foundation of their policy. Both governments believe that the support of these principles is also a guarantee of their interests in the Far East. They are compelled, however, not to lose from view the possible inimical action of other powers, or a repetition of disorders in China, possibly impairing China's integrity and free development to the detriment of their reciprocal interests. They therefore reserve to themselves the right to take measures to defend these interests."

The prefatory remarks say that Russia desires the maintenance of the status quo, and the attainment of complete tranquility in the East.

OPPOSING SALE.

Strong Feeling Against Handing Danish West Indies to States.

Copenhagen, March 19.—The Landsthing (or Upper House) in committee of the whole, and in executive session, voted today to ratify the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. After this action there will be two readings, one of which is to be in open session. The first of these readings will not take place before March 25.

The opponents of the treaty are playing for delay, but the measure is now assured, there being a majority of two votes in favor of its ratification. The treaty's opponents today held a meetiug which was largely attended, several members of the Landsthing being present. Fresh proposals were submitted to start a direct Danish West Indies line of steamers and to establish large sugar plantations. The meeting subscribed 3,500,000 crowns for these enterprises. The object of the meeting was to influence the Landsthing decision.

Mr. Curtis Repudiated

Opposition Have No Sympathy With Him and His Libellous Charges.

Government Will Ask Royal Commission to Investigate—Redistribution.

Several Motions Disposed of and Standing Committees For Session Chosen.

Legislative Chamber, March 19, 1902.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay offered prayer.

Mr. McBride asked the Hon. the Premier if any action had been taken in the matter of the by-election in North Victoria?

The Hon. the Premier answered in the negative.

Mr. McBride then moved, as a matter of privilege:

That in the opinion of this House the conduct of the government in neglecting to bring on the election in North Victoria is worthy of the severest censure.

Mr. McBride urged that when a vacancy in the House was brought to the notice of the Speaker, it was his duty to issue his warrant for a writ of election.

Mr. Speaker held that the motion could not be considered without the usual notice.

Mr. Curtis moved, seconded by Mr. Hawthornthwaite:

Whereas Smith Curtis, member of the legislative assembly for the Rossland riding of the West Kootenay electoral district, has upon the floor of this House, on the 18th day of March, 1902, charged "the Hon. James Dunsmuir, premier of the province of British Columbia, with negotiating to give an excessive subsidy—and without the proper safeguards which he himself had heretofore declared to be necessary, in the public interest—out of provincial moneys and lands to the Canadian Northern Railway company in aid of its building a line of railway from Bute Inlet to Yellowhead Pass, with a view either to the sale at a greater price than could otherwise be got of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and Comox & Cape Scott Railway companies' railways and rights, or to the bringing of a much larger traffic over the last-mentioned railway lines, such lines being intended under such negotiations to be utilized in making city the western or Pacific Coast terminus of said Canadian Northern railway, and the said Premier Dunsmuir being a large shareholder in the said Esquimalt & Nanaimo and Comox & Cape Scott Railway companies, whereby the said Premier Dunsmuir, as a shareholder in said last-mentioned railway companies, would reap a large advantage;

"And also charged the said Premier Dunsmuir and his colleagues, the Hon. D. M. Roberts, attorney-general, the Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works; and the Hon. J. D. Prentice, finance minister, members of the Executive Council of the province, with grave misconduct and gross and wilful neglect of their official duty to the province in having Mr. J. N. Greenshields appointed and continued as solicitor and accredited agent of the province in the abovementioned negotiations, and in the preparation and approving of the proposed agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway company and the province while he was at the same time acting in a similar capacity for the said Canadian Northern Railway company and its chief promoters, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, and also acting as their and said Canadian Northern Railway company's solicitor and agent in negotiating with and through the said Premier Dunsmuir for the purchase of the said Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and the said Premier Dunsmuir's charter rights in the Comox & Cape Scott Railway company;

And also charged the Hon. E. G. Prior, minister of mines, with grave misconduct and gross and wilful neglect of his official duty to the province after he became a member of the Executive Council of the province, and having a knowledge of the negotiations of said Premier Dunsmuir for the said sale of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, and of the dual capacity in which the said Greenshields had been, and was then, and is still, acting—in agreeing to said negotiations being continued with his (the said Prior's) active co-operation, and to the continuance of the employment of the said Greenshields to act in said negotiations on behalf of the province;

And also charged, lastly, that in the foregoing negotiations and matters the said Premier Dunsmuir has wilfully and grossly neglected his duty to the province, as above set forth, and for no other apparent good reason except that he would thereby reap a personal benefit through the sale of the said Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and of his charter rights in the Comox & Cape Scott railway company to, or by the user of such line of railway as the western terminus or link of, the said Canadian Northern railway, whereby great loss is likely to result to the province and grave discredit is being brought upon the legislative assembly, and the credit and good name of the province is being greatly injured";

And whereas such charges involve the honor of said Premier Dunsmuir and his colleagues in the government, and should, in the public interest, be investigated:

Therefore be it resolved, that a select committee of five members of this House, to wit; Messrs. Martin, Ellison, McPhillips, Tatlow and Hawthornthwaite, be appointed to investigate the said charges, with power to said committee to send for persons, papers, records and documents, and to examine witnesses under oath, and to report the result of such investigation to this House.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said that though there was not one word of truth in the charges, he would ask for a royal commission to investigate them, and that the House should adjourn until the investigation was made. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin scored Mr. Curtis for his disingenuousness in naming on his committee Mr. Tatlow, who had made the same charges against the Premier and had reiterated them. Could anything be more unfair than to propose an accuser as a judge. He twitted him with manufacturing ammunition for the opposition while he had declared again and again that he was not a follower of Mr. McBride.

Mr. Curtis interrupted, and a lively passage-at-arms ensued between him and Mr. Martin, who accused Mr. Curtis of playing with loaded dice.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SLAVES RELEASED.

Portuguese Troops Break Up Strongholds of Dealers.

Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, March 18.—The Portuguese troops captured 162 slave dealers, and killed 50 others at Pemba Bay recently, when the government forces attacked 20 strongholds of the slave dealers and liberated 700 slaves.

REDUCING GRADES.

C. P. R. Engineer Moved to the Mountain Division.

Winnipeg, Man., March 18.—(Special.)—A. C. Dennis, divisional engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, has been transferred to the Mountain division, where he will be employed on reducing heavy grades in the road. Engineer Sullivan from Kootenay will succeed him here.

OLD-TIMER GONE.

Edward Walker Dies at Comox.

Nanaimo, March 18.—(Special.)—Edward Walker, one of those who came from the Old Country in the same ship with the late Robt. Dunsmuir, in 1849, died at Comox last night. For years he was engaged in the mines here, in Wellington, and in Comox. He had been nearly 50 years continuously in the employ of the Dunsmuirs. He was about 81 years of age.

LUMBER BURNED.

Winnipeg, March 18.—(Special.)—A Dauphin despatch says the Northern Lumber company's mill at Fish creek, together with 40,000 feet of lumber was burned on Saturday morning last. The loss is about $10,000.

Leung Chi-Tsu Will Visit Canada

Chinese Reformer Fixes Time For His Visit to This Continent.

Vancouver Children's Memorial Fund—Barber Shop By-Law Has Passed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 18.—Another communication has been received from China's famous exile, Leung Chi Tsu, in the shape of a letter addressed to the president of the Chinese Empire Reform association in Vancouver. The letter states that the distinguished Oriental will come direct to Vancouver on the steamship leaving Chinan next after the steamship Empress of India. He will make a tour of the continent, delivering lectures on China and Reform. Leung's friends have urged him to return to Pekin, and take his place among the Emperor's advisors. Leung has answered that his mission is in the Occident, afterwards, perhaps, in Pekin. He believes he can do more good for China and reform at present on the American continent than he can in Pekin.

Henry Darling has secured a contract from the United Canneries to build a steamer 100 feet long, with 19 feet beam, for cannery work.

Mr. J. J. Banfield has the plans and the estimated cost of the proposed school children's memorial statue at his office. The statue itself will be seven feet high, and the base nine feet high. The memorial in its entirety will cost $3,000, for which $2,200 has been collected. Mr. Banfield is confident of raising the additional $800.

A by-law has been passed requiring barber shops to close at 7 except on Saturday, when they may keep open till midnight.

The Licence Improvement by-law requiring licensed liquor sellers to keep their blinds down, and not to supply police with liquor under penalty, has been quashed.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. Borden Criticises Preferential Tariff—Major Monro Gets Medal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 18.—The debate on the budget was continued today by Mr. R. L. Borden, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Osler. Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, ably enunciated the Conservative policy regarding the tariff, and showed how the preference operated as much in favor of the United States as the Mother Country.

Sir Richard Cartwright was in a reminiscent mood. His speech was regarded as his last public utterance of importance, as he is succeeding Sir Oliver Mowat as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

The Senate after three weeks adjournment, resumed business tonight.

Marconi left for Cape Breton tonight to commence construction on his wireless telegraphy station. His contract with the government was signed today.

Major Monro, Fifth regiment, has been awarded a long service medal.

The formation of the Duke of Connaught's Rifle association, at Vancouver, is authorized.

When the budget was disposed of, Mr. Northup, of Hastings, presented a resolution condemnatory of Sir Richard Cartwright's alleged connection with the offer of a senatorship to Mr. Cook for $10,000.

CALLED TO THE BAR.

Montreal Herald Editor Explains About an Item.

Quebec, Que., March 18.—James Brierley, editor of the Montreal Herald, has been summoned before the bar of the Legislature to explain how it was the Herald published an item about two weeks ago practically saying that the assembly could be bought for $30,000. Brierley explained that the item had crept into the paper without passing the scrutiny of any responsible editor. As soon as it was detected the press was stopped and the item was cut out. There was no intention of reflecting on the honor of any member of the Legislature. The explanation was accepted.

Up late nights, endless engagements, generally run down. Take "The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil." It will tone up your system and make you feel yourself again. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

By Large Majorit

Liberal Leader's Motion Against Imperial Government Is Voted Down.

Sir Henry Taken to Task For Reckless Language Makes Heated Retort.

Strength of Government Support Received With Ministerial Cheers.

London, March 18.—The debate this evening in the House of Commons, on the motion of the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, yesterday, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the whole commercial history of South African war, including the contracts for the purchase of remounts, meats, and forage, and the contracts for freight and transportation, called out several acrimonious exchanges of remarks.

Reginald McKenna, Liberal, commenting on the remount department, declared that widespread corruption in the horse purchases had been disclosed in almost every country on the globe.

Lord Stanley, financial secretary to the War office, interrupted Mr. McKenna with an angry denial of a specific charge regarding the purchase of horses in Spain. He said the statement was maliciously false, and he demanded proofs of the assertion made. Mr. McKenna said he took his facts from the reports of the comptroller and auditor general. The imputation of malice was wholly false, but, it was only part of the bogus defence in which the government was then engaged. He quoted figures and claimed that they bore out his accusation.

Mr. Lambton, Liberal Unionist, drew Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's fire by declaring that the leader of the opposition, by his reckless language, had taken from many people, the consolation of feeling that their relatives who had died in South Africa had fallen honorably in the service of their country.

To this Sir Henry replied, angrily, "I give the most complete and most circumstantial denial to every word the honorable gentleman has said."

This led to much confusion in the House, and cries of "withdraw," but Sir Henry refused to withdraw his remarks, and Mr. Lambton said his language to Sir Henry referred to methods of barbarism and similar talk about the concentration camps and other matters."

The Speaker, Sir William Court Gully, interrupting, exclaimed: "Both gentlemen are out of order."

Mr. Lambton thereupon apologized, but said that utterances, such as he had quoted, were gravely injuring the soldiers in South Africa, and the House ought to demand an authoritative declaration of the opposition's attitude on this question. Mr. Norton, Advanced Liberal, joined in the attack on the government. He declared that the losses on transport of each column in South Africa amounted to from £70,000 sterling, £100,000 sterling. When challenged regarding his authority for the statement, Mr. Norton said Mr. Broderick, War secretary, had ordered a departmental committee to investigate the matter, and had then pigeon-holed the evidence.

H. H. Asquith, Advanced Liberal, strongly supported Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion, which he contended was only a vote of censure, because the government had chosen to make it so.

A. J. Balfour, Conservative, winding up the debate, argued that the acceptance of the motion would hamper military operations and give advantage to the enemy besides creating a bad precedent. Sir Henry's motion was rejected by a vote of 346 to 191, the big majority eliciting loud ministerial cheers.

OBITUARY.

James Leggett, of Montreal, Killed—Rev. W. Burnett Dead.

Montreal, March 18.—James Leggett, a well known citizen, was killed this evening by an electric car while crossing Saint Catharines street. He was 66 years of age.

Lynn, Ont., March 18.—(Special.)—Rev. W. Burnett, a well known Methodist minister, died, aged 78.

Winnipeg, March 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Christina Archibald, one of the oldest residents in Manitoba, died suddenly last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. K. Davidson, Kildonan. Had deceased lived another five years she would have completed her century. She was born in 1807 in Nova Scotia.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Lines to Connect With Canadian Northern Railway.

Fort William, Ont., March 18.—(Special.)—It has been definitely announced that the vessels of the Northwest Transportation company, and Canadian Northern railway, will run in close connection this year, and that all package freight will be handled at Port Arthur. This will give a line of five steamers of that company plying between Sarnia, Windsor, Collingwood, Duluth, and Port Arthur, and Fort William.

Windsor, Ont., March 18.—(Special.)—The navigation in the Detroit river and Lake Erie was formally opened for the season today, when the City of Detroit cleared for Cleveland The steamer is fitted up with wireless telegraphy apparatus, which will enable it to keep in touch with the office of her owners in Detroit.

A LAND OF DOGS.

France has 75 dogs to every 1,000 inhabitants. No other country in Europe has this record. The European dog census just completed, shows that Frenchmen support 2,894,000 canine companions.

Next comes Ireland, with 73 dogs per each 1,000 of inhabitants; England with 38; Germany with 31; and Sweden with 11. Russia contains 1,500,000 dogs and Turkey 250,000. The result of the dog census in the last named country is not surprising people, which is overrun with dogs. It is understood however, that Turkish dogs are metropolitan in their tastes and shun the rural districts.

In France, where every dog is registered and taxed, the computation was easy and exact. The census officials estimate that in all the United States of America there are not more than half the number of dogs that find homes in the comparatively small country of France.

Leaves Today.—The British ship Macdiarmid, which has been discharging 1,300 tons of cargo, including heavy shipments of tin and salt, at the outer wharf, leaves for Vancouver today.

DR. PRICE'S cream BAKING POWDER

Is the Most Economical

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

When outfitting for camp always take Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for good health and good food. It makes the finest flapjacks, biscuits and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Never go into the woods away from a doctor with a cheap alum baking powder in the outfit. You want the best baking powder in the world—and it is most economical in the end.

B. C. YEAR BOOK.

Appreciative Notice in New Zealand Press.

The Hobartown, N. Z., Mercury, of February 17, has the following regarding British Columbia:

Mr. Alexander Morton, curator of the Tasmanian museum, who recently brought to Tasmania the Pacific salmon ova from British Columbia, has just received from Mr. R. E. Gosnell, private secretary to the Premier of British Columbia, some literature dealing with the state of the Canadian Dominion, which is interesting from two points of view. First, it furnishes information, conveyed in an attractive way, concerning an important and prosperous portion of the British Empire on the Pacific Coast; and, secondly, gives an example of how our own State of Tasmania might be effectively and usefully "advertised."

The books sent to Mr. Morton comprise "The Year Book of British Columbia," "British Columbia Crown Land Surveys," "Annual Report of the Vancouver Board of Trade, 1901-1901," "Annual Report of British Columbia Board of Trade, 1901," and "Cowichan, Vancouver Island, as a Home." The first-named work would probably be found to be the most generally attractive reading. The Australian books most like it are the "Year Book of Facts," founded in Victoria by Mr. Hayter, the late government statistician; and "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," a periodical by Mr. T. A. Coghlan, the government statist of that state. But Mr. Gosnell's book is much lighter and brighter in character than Hayter's or Coghlan's, while it is quite as comprehensive in information as either. It is liberally and beautifully illustrated, and deals, in an attractive and fascinating way, with all the resources of British Columbia—one of the youngest and, considering its age, most flourishing states of the Empire. This book is a splendid mode of bringing British Columbia and its natural and acquired advantages before the world. It is a magnificent "advertisement." This sort of self-adverisement is the most approved and effective everywhere at the present day. The Irish department of Agriculture and Technical Education has issued a "Handbook to the Irish Pavilion at the Glasgow International Exhibition," under the direction of the vice-president, the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, which bears a strong resemblance, in scope and appearance, to Mr. Gosnell's book; and it may be said that Ireland has not had such a big advertisement since Sir Robert Kane, over half a century ago, published his well known work on the "Industrial Resources of Ireland."

Tasmania must gain substantially by following the current examples of this sort, and advertising her varied and valuable resources by such a book as Mr. Gosnell's or Mr. Plunkett's. These books read like works of travel, and sketches of the daily lives of peoples; and Tasmania has unquestionably magnificent material for a like work, that would surprise people abroad, and acquire customers for the things we have to offer in the markets of the world. It is not enough to throw a heap of figures before the reader. In these days, when everybody is busy, and when he who reads wants to read with pleasure and profit, even works of mere utility must be made attractive, or they will assuredly go to the lumber room or the butcher's shop.

AQUATIC.

United States Regatta Timed to Suit the Henley Aspirants.

New York, March 15.—A special meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, was held here tonight, with President Walter Stimpson, of Boston, in the chair. The only application for the National regatta, came from the Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., association, which asked for July 25 and 26. The regatta was given to the association, but the dates were changed to August 8 and 9. Friday and Saturday, to give the Americans and Canadians rowing at Henley this year, a chance to enter the National regatta.

CANADIANS WIN.

Boston, Mass. March 15.—In the canoe events at the sportsmens' show last night the Toronto club won in the club fours tug of war, from the Melford club, in the finals, taking two straight heats.

TENDER MERCY OF ASCETICISM.

Many letters come to the monastery announcing the death of relatives of the monks; these are seen by the abbot only, and at chapter he may simply announce: "The mother of one of our numbers is dead; let us pray for her soul." Never a his dying day does the bereaved Trappist learn that he was praying for his own mother.—Lippincott's Magazine.

United States And the Seals

One of Effects of the Attempts to Kill the Pelagic Industry.

Seattle Paper Criticises Butchery on the Rookeries in Behring Sea.

The attempts of the United States to gain a monopoly of the sealskin trade for the company that leases the Pribyloff islands are not relished on the western coast of the United States, judged by the following article from the Seattle P.-I.:

"With all of his reckless intemperance of language, there is some sound sense in Collector Ivey's recent denunciation of the statutes which the United States has passed upon the subject of pelagic sealing. The effect of those statutes has been, as he says, to deprive the state of Washington of a profitable industry and throw it entirely in the hands of our neighbors in British Columbia. The contention that the United States had any property interest in the seal herd while in the open waters of the ocean has been exploded. The further contentions that the jurisdiction of the United States extended over the open waters of the ocean at a distance exceeding three maritime leagues off shore, and that Behring sea, outside of the three-league limit, was a mare clausum of the United States, have been abandoned, because the weight of international law was against them.

"This country has been thus forced to concede that it cannot prevent pelagic sealing by the citizens of any other country, so long as the industry is not carried on within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States, as defined by the three-league line. But an industry open to citizens of any other country is by statute closed to those of the United States, or so closely hedged about by regulations and limitations that no vessels of this country can further engage in it. As a result, it is conducted exclusively by our neighbors across the border.

Yet citizens of the state of Washington were the pioneers in the industry, which at one time was of considerable value to the ports of Puget Sound. In their schooners they followed the herd of fur seals off the coast and in little skiffs hunted the animals on the high seas. Matching their skill and daring against seals in their native element, and bringing to the task fully as great resolution, endurance and seamanship as is displayed in the deep water or in the whale fisheries, they were falsely branded as 'poachers,' while all the strength of the government was used to force the abandonment of the industry and to give protection to the butchers who, under government supervision, slaughtered the helpless animals in the rookeries to which they resorted for breeding purposes.

"Arbitrary seizures and confiscations forced the sealers to leave Puget Sound and established the industry at Victoria. From that port, secure against any molestation by the United States government, a fleet of twenty or more vessels departs after the seal herd every year and returns laden with pelts, taken in a sportsmanlike way, from open boats on the high seas. Even the Indians on the coast, who formerly made their living from the capture of fur seals during the season when they passed along the coast on their way north, have been practically forbidden to follow the pursuit. The thrifty ones among them, who had purchased schooners of their own, that they might follow the seal herd further than they could in their frail canoes, have seen their property confiscated for failure to obey the restrictive regulations which were not and which could not be enforced against the sealers who made their homes across the border.

"In every species of fishery which has ever been the subject of government regulation it has been the rule to protect during the spawning season and on the spawning grounds. With the seal herd and with it alone the United States has entered upon the impossible task of seeking to prevent the killing of the animals on the high seas and to confine all of the killing to the butchery of the animals in sanctuary—in the rookeries to which they resort for breeding, to continue the race."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The disorders of children seem to the rugged and hearty grown person to be simple and not particularly dangerous.

This point of view on the part of parents has been the cause of the loss of thousands of baby lives.

You will always find that the mothers who are successful in bringing up families of hearty, happy children with scarcely a day's sickness are always those who are careful to note the slightest evidence of illness and to check the difficulty at once.

They do not belong to the class of mothers that stupefy their children with sleeping draughts and similar medicines containing opiates.

They stick to the purely vegetable, healthful medicines which cure infantile disorders quickly and of these Baby's Own Tablets are the best of all.

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby. . . . .

FOR COLIC

simple fevers, croup, constipation, diarrhœa, irritation when teething, indigestion and sleeplessness these tablets are a quick, effective, never-failing cure.

Dissolved in water the smallest baby will take them without the slightest objection.

Do not trifle with medicines concerning which you know nothing when here is a time-tried remedy which is used constantly and with the best results in thousands of homes.

Baby's Own Tablets can be found at drug stores or will be sent prepaid direct by us upon receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

The Address Is Carried

After Four Weeks Debate Opposition Allow Motion to Go Without Division.

Hon Mr. Prentice Makes Forceful Speech on Better Terms For the Province.

Motion For Railway Contract Causes Most Heated Discussion of Session.

Legislative Chamber, March 18, 1902.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock p.m.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay offered prayer.

Mr. McBride asked the Hon. the Premier if anything had been done with regard to the by-election in North Victoria?

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said that the matter was still under consideration.

Mr. McPhillips continued the debate on the address. He deemed it his duty to explain his position on the Mongolian question. He had always taken a stand against the immigration of Asiatic laborers. He referred to the resolution passed by the House during the session of 1900, moved by himself and seconded by Mr. Murphy, to the effect that no company or individual should receive government aid unless they bound themselves not to employ Chinese or Japanese. The government had brought down a draft railway contract early in this session which did not contain that provision, which fact would go to indicate that they had abandoned the policy embodied in the resolution referred to.

With regard to the question of disallowance, the senior member for Vancouver had taken him to task as well as undertaking to instruct the House on the law in the premises. With all due deference to that gentleman, he insisted that the federal government had power to disallow acts which might interfere with paramount questions, outside the jurisdiction of the province, or which would affect some matter of Imperial policy. Wherever disallowance has been exercised he submitted that the legislation had come under the classification indicated in Todd, which he quoted in support of his argument. In no case had an act which lay within the constitutional powers of the province been disallowed.

He had voted against certain acts which contained clauses against employment of Orientals in railway work because he had felt convinced that they would be disallowed at Ottawa as being beyond the jurisdiction of the province. He suggested that the constitutionality of these acts should be submitted to the courts so that the question of the province's powers should be settled once for all.

It was not sufficient for the government to say that they had made strong representations in writing on this question; they should show their good faith by embodying inhibitive clauses in railway contracts and other measures in which the question of Oriental labor was a factor.

Mr. Green moved the adjournment of the debate, in order that the House might proceed with the regular business of the session.

Mr. Martin urged that the debate should be disposed of.

Capt. Tatlow said the government were delaying the business of the House. He urged that the orders of the day be taken up.

Mr. Oliver would like to see the business proceeded with. Last year several bills had been dropped on account of the waste of time during the early weeks of the session. The conduct of certain members this session was disgraceful.

Mr. McPhillips—Order! Order!

Mr. Oliver repeated his charge that hon. members had wasted the time of the House. He again urged that the business should be gone on with.

Mr. McBride thought the debate on the address a most important one, in which every member of the House should take part. He would like to hear from the government as to their intentions as to carrying on the business of the session. If they were not in a position to do so, they should resign.

Hon. Mr. Eberts pointed out that when a vote of want of confidence was before the House no other business could be taken up. The government was prepared to go on with the business of the session and they were prepared to test their position by a vote of the House.

The motion to adjourn the debate was then defeated by a vote of 15 to 18.

Mr. Gilmour would support Mr. Helmcken's motion, if it were not brought down in its present shape, which was only a catch to secure the defeat of the government. He would be pleased to support the question when it came before the House in the form of a bill.

The amendment to the address moved by Mr. Helmcken, seconded by Mr. Murphy, which it was proposed to add at the end of the address—"That this House regrets that in Your Honor's Speech no indication is given of the attitude of Your Honor's ministry on the question relating to Mongolian and Oriental immigration, and in the absence of any protest on the part of Your Honor's advisers against the disallowance by the Dominion government of the Labor Regulation Act, 1900, and British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900, which acts should be re-enacted during the present session"—was then negatived on the same vote, Messrs. Taylor, Hunter and Houston being absent.

Hon. Mr. Prentice, minister of finance, speaking to the main motion, congratulated the mover and seconder of the address and complimented Mr. Speaker Pooley on his election to that responsible position, which he filled with such dignity and ability.

As financial questions would be dealt with fully when the budget was brought down, he would not attempt to go into these matters now, but would confine himself to a few remarks about agriculture, and, incidentally, he thanked the hon. members for Esquimalt and Chilliwack for their kindly appreciation of the work of the Agricultural department. He could not agree with the member for Alberni, that the year had not been a prosperous one for farmers. On th southern part of Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland, in Cariboo, Lillooet, Kamloops and other districts, good progress had been made, and he gave instances of successful operations in dairying, cattle raising and fruit shipping. Improved methods in fruit packing had opened a new market for British Columbia fruits in Manitoba, while the introduction of cold storage facilities had greatly improved the dairying and fruit business. Another important innovation during the year had been the successful importation of high grade cattle and stock from Eastern Canada.

The efforts of the government to secure a reduction of the freight rates on agricultural products had also been attended with gratifying success. He read from the report of Mr. R. M. Palmer, of the Department of Agriculture, showing that the total imports of live stock into the province during the year had been:

Pure-bred stock—Cattle, 98; sheep, 98; pigs, 64; poultry, 118. Total value, $11,352.80.

Stockers—2,225 head. Value, $26,574.50.

Total value, with freight added, $46,137.30.

Number of cars, 56.

Number of cars in 1900, 1.

The work done during the year included:

A successful meeting at New Westminster in March; three auction sales of stock held at New Westminster, Ashcroft and Victoria; information collected as to the needs of the farmers and ranchers throughout the province in connection with stock; information disseminated by meetings and through the press as to stock, prices, etc., and where obtainable; orders for stock filled and distributed in various districts; general investigation into the stocker question and successful introduction into British Columbia; rates obtained from C. P. R. for stockers of $200 per car and $175 per car in 10-car lots from Ontario to British Columbia; visit of the Secretary to Ontario to inquire as to prices of all kinds of stock, management of Eastern live stock associations, departmental work, etc.; assistance given to exhibitions in prizes, proper score cards for dairy produce, judges, etc.

Mr. Green asked if there was anything in the report regarding reductions in freight on ores, explosives or mining machinery.

Hon. Mr. Prentice answered that the report covered only agricultural products.

Mr. Curtis wanted to know if the government had asked other railways than the C. P. R. for reductions in freight rates.

Mr. Neill asked if it was the intention of the government to employ Mr. Palmer in the same capacity this year. He suggested that it would not be fair to expect Mr. Palmer to do two men's work.

Hon. Mr. Prentice said that it was the intention to employ Mr. Palmer on this special work during the whole year, and that an efficient man would be engaged to attend to his former duties as inspector of fruit, etc.

With regard to stumping powder, the government had done everything in their power to make the distribution satisfactory to the farmers. They obtained large reductions in first cost and about 50 per cent. in freight rates from the C. P. R. So far these arrangements had not been taken advantage of by farmers to the extent desired or anticipated by the government.

He regretted that he had been unable to attend the conventions of the Dairymen's and Stock Raiser's associations. Both those bodies were doing good work, and through the efforts of Mr. Hadwen a new industry had been created in the province, which was bound to increase very considerably from year to year. This industry of importing young cattle to the ranches of the interior had been made possible by the favorable freight rates secured from the C. P. R.

The dairy industry had flourished wherever creameries had been established. The local demand took all the output of the Fraser valley and the Island creameries, and the product commanded higher prices than the best imported butter. The indirect benefits of the creamery system were: A demand for a better class of stock, improvements of the herds by weeding out inferior animals, cash returns for butter in place of exchanging it for goods, emulation between patrons and creameries to attain the best results, leading to greater care of stock and better feeding and economy of labor.

In fruit growing there had been a very satisfactory development of the industry, particularly in the Okanagan district and on the islands. High prices had been realized in the season of 1901 for good fruit. Okanagan fruit had a very high reputation in the Northwest markets, due to the quality of the fruit, and the way in which it had been graded and packed for market. There was a bright future for the industry, especially in the interior valleys, as markets were assured and transportation rates were favorable, and the country was free from the most injurious insect pests prevalent in the United States.

He referred to the Bulkley valley settlement as the first important movement of immigration to the fertile valleys of the Cassiar district. The government had made arrangements whereby 100 heads of families would settle in the Bulkley valley during the coming summer, and he went on to show how that settlement would add to the revenue of the province. The revenue tax would amount to $300 per year and ¾ of 1 per cent. on the value of the lands, $1,200, making a total of $1,500 a year. The capital outlay on the settlement would be: Road from Hazelton, 75 miles, say, $25,000; two schools, $5,000; public building, $1,000. A total of $31,000. And the annual outlay would amount to government agent or constable, $1,200; two teachers, $2,000, a total of $3,200. In the face of this the Dominion government, which did nothing whatever for these settlers, would profit by them to the amount of $5,000 annually, in customs duties, for each of the 100 families would spend at least $200 a year in dutiable goods. It would thus be seen that the province must make certain sacrifices in order to settle up her waste lands, but her outlay would eventually be repaid ten-fold in the increase of farming and other industries. Bulkley valley alone would have 10,000 people within the next 10 years.

Leaving the question of agriculture, Mr. Prentice said there was one subject which he considered paramount to all others—the financial relations between the Province and the Dominion, which every hon. member must agree was above all other questions of vital importance to the future of British Columbia. He did not approach the subject in any spirit of antagonism to the Dominion government; it was a clear business proposition, which should be considered calmly and without bias by the parties concerned. The pith of the question was contained in the correspondence with Ottawa, an extract from which he read as follows:

"Now then, coming to the statements of contributions to the Dominion treasury and the expenditure from the same in British Columbia, the result of computation covering a period of 30 years, is as follows:

"The total amount expended by the Dominion in the Province up to 1st July, 1901—estimating the expenditure for the present year—will have been $28,968,091; the total contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion during the same period will have been $42,475,349; leaving a balance in favor of the Province of over $13,500,000.

"The expenditures in the Province include the $750,000 paid to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company as a subsidy, and all the other railway subsidies; the debt of the Province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly or indirectly connected with the Province, which has been paid for by the Dominion.

"While the Province has a clear surplus of over $13,500,000 to its credit, apart, of course, from its legitimate share of the cost of government of Canada as a whole, on the other hand, the liabilities of the Dominion, which were $122,000,000 in 1872, have risen to $350,000,000 in 1900. The position of British Columbia, therefore, is, that it has not only practically paid its own way and recouped the Dominion for everything that it has cost, directly or indirectly, but, in addition, has become liable for its share of the debt of the Dominion, which, on a per capita basis, amounts to $9,500,000.

"The practical aspect of the case is this: A province has a certain population and contributes a certain revenue. What it pays as imposts to the treasury is, per capita, its impost or burden of government. Computations on that basis in various ways show, as a general and almost invariable result, that for a whole period of years the burden has been two and three-quarter times that of the rest of Canada, taken as a whole.

"Dominion expenditure in the Province is, of course, greater per capita than that of the rest of Canada, but not in the same ratio, inasmuch as, taken together, there is a clear and a large surplus of revenue over expenditure."

There were three ways by which it could be shown clearly that British Columbia by the terms of union is at a great disadvantage compared with other provinces. First—The extra cost of administration, owing to the geographical configuration of the province. Second—The contributions by way of customs and excise, which are as 3 to 1 per head as compared with Eastern provinces. Third—The high freight rates which the long haul from Eastern points makes in many cases very burdensome—20 times greater than in Eastern Canada. As an example, freights from terminal points in Ontario to local points are only 10 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds, while through rates to British Columbia are from $1.75 to $3.50 per 100 pounds, according to classification, and local rates are sometimes equal to these through rates. Development, as had been shown in the Bulkley valley, meant increase of revenue to the Dominion, while, try as they would, it meant a loss to the Province.

The government had been accused of extravagance in administration, but he would show by actual figures that the affairs of the province were managed as economically as any other in the Dominion. The speaker then quoted statistics from other provinces, comparing the cost of administration with that of British Columbia, and showing that the total cost per head in the province was $29.50.

It was entirely incorrect to assume that the province was in a state verging on bankruptcy, as some people would have it appear. The immense potentialities of the country would easily meet all demands of administration, and tomorow, if called upon, he could revise the assessment acts, so as to make both ends meet—the province could stand it—but that was no reason why the Dominion should treat the Province with injustice, nor was it a reason why British Columbia should content herself to stand still in the midst of resources that would supply maintenance for an empire. (Applause.)

Taking the case of Nova Scotia, Mr. Prentice went on to show that there it was not necessary to ask for an amendment to the British North America Act in order to secure better terms. Nova Scotia made a claim for better terms shortly after confederation, and her case then was almost on all fours with that of British Columbia today.

He illustrated his argument with the following extracts from the correspondence which passed between Nova Scotia and the Dominion:

The discontent in Nova Scotia which arose out of the admission of that province under the terms of union brought matters to a crisis there in the year 1868, and the people were almost unanimous for secession. After matters had reached such a stage that it seemed impossible to conciliate them, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, then prime minister, addressed a letter to Joseph Howe, who was the chief exponent of the agitation, which, however, had gone beyond the limits he had anticipated. This letter of Sir John Macdonald contained some very pregnant sentences; after pointing out the irrevocable position of the province with regard to secession, which could not be, he indicates the attitude of the Dominion government. For instance, he says:

"It will be the care and wish of that government and of the parliament of the Dominion, to relax or modify any arrangements on those subjects which may prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia and the Maritime portion of the Dominion. . . . The Canadian government is not only ready but anxious to enter upon a frank and full discussion of those points, and are prepared, in case the pressure of taxation should be shown to be unequal, or unjust to Nova Scotia, to relieve that pressure by every means in their power. . . .

"You may remember that I suggested to the committee that Mr. Annand, the finance minister of the province, or any other gentleman selected for the purpose, should visit Ottawa and sit down with the Finance Minister here, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any inequality or injustice exists, the extent of such inequality and the best remedy. And I now reiterate the assurance I then gave, that the government here will consider the question not in a rigid, but in the most liberal spirit, with a desire to do even more than justice for the sake of securing the co-operation of the people of Nova Scotia in working the new constitution. . . . .

"It is so obviously the interest of the government and parliament of the Dominion that the union should work satisfactorily, that the Nova Scotia representatives may rest well assured of every suggestion of theirs being fully considered."

In reply to this letter, Joseph Howe made a characteristic but moderate reply:

"Glancing over those papers you will perceive that, if not confederated, Nova Scotia could have met all her obligations, and, under her old tariff, have had a small surplus in the treasury. That by imposing one per cent. upon imports, we could have raised money enough to have kept up our roads and bridges, now left almost without any provision, though our tariff has been raised to 15 per cent., and sundry direct taxes have been imposed. . . . . . If there is a per contra side to the account, let it be sent down.

"Should I go to Ottawa again . . . my action would be governed by yours. If you do justice I will give you credit for it. . . . .

"If you . . . arrange the financial aspects of the question equitably, I think I may safely say that the gentlemen who may go from Nova Scotia to Ottawa, would be justified in giving a fair support to your government."

Hon. A. W. McLelan, who was a colleague of Howe's, in writing to Sir John Rose, then minister of finance, in support of Mr. Howe's letter, he made use of the following language, extracted therefrom, giving reasons for better terms:

"First. Because Nova Scotia imports more dutiable goods per head of the population than any other province named in the Act of Confederation.

"The imports into Nova Scotia for home consumption, say, in 1867, were $39.50 per head. The same year into Canada, after deducting coin and bullion, military stores, etc., not included in imports in Nova Scotia, they were only $20. Hence applying one tariff over all, the amount collected per head in Nova Scotia will greatly exceed that in Canada.

"You may safely assume, as a rule, that our people, mainly engaged in fishing, mining, and shipbuilding, will import more largely than yours, differing so much in geographical position, occupation, and habits. As Confederation gives free trade with Canada in manufactured goods, part of our wants will be supplied there, but in many cases as at a high cost to the consumer as if imported elsewhere under a 10 per cent. tariff, the only benefit being to the Canadian manufacturer.

"Secondly.—Because it increases our tariff and taxes.

"Another financial objection, and one which bears heaviest with many, is the want of a sufficient sum for local services.

"Had our local government confined their appropriations to the net sum Confederation gives, and provided by bill, as they must do eventually, for raising by taxation on the counties the balance required to sustain local services, you would in less than six months see Nova Scotia out of the Confederation, or only conciliated by British bayonets. . . . .

"That Nova Scotia did not consent to the Act of Confederation, that she struggles to be released from it, is mainly because she believes it takes away the old, long enjoyed, and valued possessions without returning an equivalent. The people feel that they are called upon to give up a large portion of the sum from which they have hitherto sustained their local services, and whilst unwilling to do this, they ask what concessions are the people of Canada making for Confederation, and when you fail to show that it is an act of mutual concessions . . . . they naturally and determinedly rebel against a surrender of at least one-third average allowance for local purposes. . . .

"Until you are able to demonstrate to our people that the surrender of so great a part of their local expenditure is the exchange given for some equally valuable concession by Canada, you must not hope to conciliate Nova Scotia. . . .

"But supposing you continue to expend more than your receipts in Nova Scotia, even under the higher tariff, our people will be slow to believe that the fault is in Nova Scotia, but rather attribute it to the more expensive system of management attendant upon Confederation. It was not the fault of Pharoah's well-favored kine that they did not improve the condition of the seven that devoured them."

"Sir John Rose in a confidential report on the financial position of Nova Scotia to Lord Monck, governor-general of Canada, divided it into a number of headings; came to several important conclusions, of which the following are two:

"3rd.—That the increase of customs presses more directly on Nova Scotia than the other provinces. . . . .

"6th.—That the local sources of revenue at present possessed by Nova Scotia are inadequate to carry on the services devolving on the Province."

"In his opening remarks Sir John Rose said:

"The primary object of the inquiry was to ascertain whether the burdens of the people of Nova Scotia are greater now, than they would have been had no union taken place, and subsidiarily to contrast the position of that province with the other sections of the Dominion, in order to see whether the financial arrangements, as settled by the Union Act, operate any relative injustice towards them."

"In dealing with the objections by Nova Scotia, he remarks:

"The hardship resulting from the nominal increase in customs, is, as is urged by Nova Scotia, further aggravated by the fact, that whereas her products chiefly consisted of ships, lumber, fish and coal, she had to dispose of these abroad, and consequently had to import nearly all her articles of consumption from foreign countries; thus causing her population to pay a higher sum per head in duties than the people of any of the other provinces; that therefore the increased duty in customs is one which peculiarly effects her exceptional position, and that the nominal percentage of increase does not represent the real addition to the burdens on her people.

"It is further urged that, notwithstanding this increase on her burdens, the total amount to be received by her from the Dominion treasury, and from the provincial sources of revenue and the assets reserved to her, fall far short of what she formerly had, and are less indeed than is necessary to carry on the government, and provide for the local services which the new constitution has

(Continued on Page Three)

STUDENTS AND TROOPS.

Ten Thousand People Take Part in Russian Riot.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—Student riots here today, in which over 10,000 people participated, kept a small army of police and cavalry busy throughout the day. Probably 100 arrests were made. While many persons were injured, no fatalities were reported.

The students placarded the city last night announcing that they intended to hold a grievance meeting, and the authorities, taking the hint, made extensive preparations. The whole police reserve was called out, and the entire military force was held ready for mobolization. At noon the officer in command of a cavalry squad in front of the Hotel Europe, begged the crowd there to disperse and go home. The demonstrators refused and the mounted troops began slowly clearing the streets. The students attempted to organize a procession in front of the hotel, singing revolutionary songs and shouting "Free Russia," "Down With Autocracy." The police and cavalry then charged, using only their Cossock whips and the flats of their sabres. Many persons were hurt, but only a few seriously. The fighting continued during the remainder of the afternoon in numerous places. One of the most severe fights of the day was concluded only a few minutes before the Czarina passed the spot where it occurred, in an open sleigh. Carriages of the nobility and members of the Imperial household were mixed up in the melees. Several times the authorities made evident efforts to prevent bloodshed, and were remarkably successful, considering the magnitude of the demonstration.

JUDGE AND PREMIER.

Halifax, March 17.—(Special.)—Prince Edward Island has a political sensation. Judge Hodgson and the Legislature are at loggerheads. At the opening of the session a report from the judge was presented, invalidating the election of Mr. McKinnon, a member of the House. The government declined to accept the report, and asked the judge to amend the same. Today Judge Hodgson sent a reply to the Legislature, refusing to make any amendment. The Premier, in referring to the reply, said the House would ignore the report of Judge Hodgson, and that an act would be passed enabling McKinnon to take his seat. The matter is likely to lead to a keen controversy.

SHIPYARD FOR HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., March 17.—Swan and Hunter, the big English ship-builders, have offered to provide half a million dollars towards the establishment of shipyards in Halifax, providing the city provides the balance. The yard will be capable of turning out ships seven hundred feet long. The offer will likely be accepted.

News of the Waterfront

Celtic Chief Placed on Berth At Liverpool For City of Victoria.

Cottage City Well Filled—New Yukon River Steamers—Sealers Reported.

There is but one vessel in the Roads at present, the bark Gwydyr Castle, which arrived a few days ago from Panama after a stormy passage. The Gwydyr Castle is still disengaged, her owners holding aloof until the freights have a more upward tendency. She is a grain carrier, but if a good offer is received her owners will probably cut bow ports in her and load lumber. The Kelverdale, which has been in Esquimalt for several weeks, since she arrived from Manila, was towed to Port Townsend en route to Port Blakeley on Sunday by the tug Albion, which encountered a heavy gale off Point Wilson. The Kelverdale will load for the United Kingdom at the Port Blakeley mills. The Cavour, which preceded her to the Sound on Saturday, is loading at Everett for Callao.

Another vessel has been added to the fleet coming from England, the British ship Celtic Chief, 1,709 tons, Jones, master, having been placed on berth at Liverpool to load general merchandise for Victoria and Vancouver merchants. She has been chartered to load wheat at Seattle or Tacoma for her return voyage. With the dozen lumber carriers en route to Chemainus, the three cargo ships en route from Liverpool and Cardiff, the three vessels bound here from Hongkong, and fleets of five en route to load at the Burrard Inlet mills, there is quite a fleet of sailing ships en route to Victoria.

The Celtic Chief, the last vessel to be placed on berth for Victoria at Liverpool, was one of four vessels which left San Francisco on October 16 for England, and a race was held. The four vessels were the Manydown, Australian, Brussels and Celtic Chief. The victory went to the Manydown, which reached Hull on March 3. The Celtic Chief arrived at Falmouth the day following, and at Liverpool, her destination, on March 10. The Australian reached Queenstown on March 8, and the Brussels two days later. As the wager was that the master of the ship last to arrive was to pay for a dinner for the three other skippers, the four masters will feed at the expense of the Brussel's skipper, Capt. Ceruiz.

ALLEGED SMUGGLERS.

Jamison and Wilkes Arrested at Port Townsend and Sloop Seized.

Jamison and Wilkes, two sloopmen of this city, are under arrest at Port Townsend charged with smuggling. Their sloop was seen running for protection behind Point Wilson during a storm on Saturday, and the Port Townsend police secured a launch and started in pursuit. Wilkes was arrested under suspicion of smuggling at Port Townsend last summer, and gave his name then as Johnson. He was released, there being no evidence against him. The police of the Sound port were looking for Jamison, who was believed to be a man who escaped from a suspicious sloop near Port Blakeley when the United States launch Scout overhauled him. On this occasion the alleged smuggler ran his sloop into the shallow water when pursued, and abandoning it, took to the woods, after swimming ashore. The officials found three Chinamen almost suffocated in the hold of the sloop. The sloop seized on Saturday will be condemned and sold.

TO BE SOLD.

Ship Star of France and Bark Himalaya to Come Under the Hammer.

The ship Star of France and the bark Himalaya, both iron vessels of good repute, owned by J. J. Moore & Co., on account of a division of ownership, are to be offered at auction in the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on the afternoon of March 26. The Star of France, for the last two years under command of Capt. Fisher, is regarded by many seafaring men as the fastest ship now in San Francisco. She is one of the well known "Star" line, and has many a smart passage recorded on her log book. She and the bark Himalaya are both under charter to carry cargoes to Bristol bay, Alaska, the ship at the rate of $1,400 a month and the bark at the rate of $800 a month. The charters go with the vessels when they are sold. Spirited bidding on the vessels is anticipated.

COTTAGE CITY SAILS.

Skagway Liner Had Large Passenger List and Good Freight.

Steamer Cottage City sailed for Skagway via ports yesterday morning, after embarking about a score of passengers and 12 tons of freight at the outer wharf. She had in all 215 passengers bound for the towns and gold fields of southeastern Alaska and the British Yukon. This is by far the largest number of passengers the steamer has taken north this season. The majority were bound for the Klondike. They included D. Burns, the well known cattle dealer; R. L. Nash, who heads a party of employees of the Northern Commercial company, principally steamboat men, who will run that company's steamers; A. M. Kilgore and F. E. Soule, who took in a be taken in with horses and sleds. Jas. M. Shoup, United States marshal, of Alaska, left for Juneau, together with Fred. D. and Wm. Newell. E. E. large produce shipment for Dawson, to Sampson, who is associated with R. W. Calderhead, owner of the river steamers Ora, Flora and Nora, formerly of the L. B. & N. Y. company, left for White Horse. Sampson took a consignment of lumber and machinery to White Horse, to be used in the construction of two new river steamers, to be named Thistle and La France. The passengers who embarked here were: H. Bowes, J. R. Pasui, J. Cochrane, T. G. Wilson, W. Pherson, H. T. Fell and wife, J. J. McLaren, J. L. V. Callbreath, G. W. Thompson, J. Ripstein, Geo. Askew, W. J. Baird, Mrs. Baird, Geo. Jones and H. West. The steamer took 600 tons of general freight.

SEALERS REPORTED.

Arietis and Penelope Among Fleet Which Put In To Monterey.

The sealing schooners Penelope and Arietis were two of the fleet of six schooners which arrived at Monterey on Friday, according to late advices, and both were damaged. The Penelope had all her fore rigging gone and was otherwise badly damaged. She has been in to Monterey four times within two weeks as a result of the heavy weather. Indians have arrived at Neah bay from Ozette bringing news that pieces of canoes and of a boat have been found on the beach near there, and a nameboard bearing the name City of San Diego. That schooner was reported safely in Bamfield creek since the find of wreckage was made.

SIGHTED WRECKAGE.

Cabin and Companion Way of Schooner Seen Off Oregon Coast.

The schooner Gem, which arrived at San Francisco on Friday night, brought news of sighting the cabin and companion way of a schooner off the Oregon coast. The San Francisco Examiner of Saturday says: "It was painted white on the sides and yellow (mast color) on the top. The companion way was also painted white, and there was no skylight. A lot of small wreckage surrounded that portion of the wreck and gave the impression to the crew of the Gem that one of the vessels in the lumber fleet had met with disaster."

The C. P. R. bulletin notes the arrival of the steamer Ionian of the Allan line at Halifax on Saturday.

Steamer Kinshiu Maru arrived at Yokohama from this port on Friday.

Steamer Victoria arrived at San Francisco on Sunday from Comox with coal.

The fleet chartered to load at Chemainus during the coming season includes the following vessels: Ostara, Sonoma, King Cyrus, Star of Bengal, Antigone, India, Antonietta, George Thompson, Ema Luisa, Lake Leman and Juan Marauo.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Houston, on Friday next—Questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Is the Kootenay Power & Light company in arrears for fees under the provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897?

2. If so, for what amount?

By Mr. Stables, on Wednesday:

That all contracts, leases and concessions of whatever kind entered into, issued or made by the government, or on behalf of the government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.

The Hon Mr. Prentice to move in committee of the whole on bill No. 2 entitled An Act to Regulate Public Aid to Hospitals, to strike out section 4, and substitute therefor the following:

"4. In case of public moneys being appropriated for the purposes of this act by the Legislative Assembly, hospitals complying with the requirements of this act, and of all orders made thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall, subject to the conditions named in sections 6, 7 and 8, of this act, receive in each financial year aid from such moneys, not exceeding the amounts following, that is to say:

"(a) Hospitals where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed three hundred and sixty-five, but not exceed five hundred, the sum of five hundred dollars.

"(b) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed five hundred, the sum of one dollar per day for each patient for the first one thousand days' treatment.

"(c) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed one thousand, the sum of seventy cents per day for each patient for the first one thousand five hundred days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in subsection (b) hereof.

"(d) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed one thousand five hundred, the sum of fifty-five cents per day for each patient for the first two thousand five hundred days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in subsections (b) and (c) hereof.

"(e) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed ten thousand, the sum of fifty cents per day for each patient for the first five thousand days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the sum mentioned in subsections (b), (c) and (d) hereof.

"(f) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed five thousand, for such excess the sum of forty-five cents per day for each patient, but the aid extended to a hospital in any year shall in no case exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, and no aid shall be extended to any hospital where the total number of days' treatment in a year is not three hundred and sixty-five at the least."

By Mr. Curtis on Wednesday next:

That the rules, orders and forms of proceeding of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia be amended by striking out rule and order No. 110 and substituting the following therefor:

"110. In all unprovided cases the rules, usages and forms of the House of Commons of Canada shall be followed."

By Mr. Curtis, on Wednesday next:

That an order of the House be granted for a return of all applications for foreshore rights on the Pacific coast of British Columbia during the past two years, giving the name of each applicant, the description of the foreshore applied for, and the purpose, if any, for which the applicant stated such rights were to be used.

Also, copies of all correspondence from the applicants, and from the government, or any member thereof, to the applicants respecting the same, and a list of all applications granted, or promised to be granted, by the government, and the terms of such grants.

Mr. McInnes will move on Wednesday: That the government take immediate steps to gather all available data relating to the legislation of other countries passed for the purpose of:

(a) Fixing the minimum wages to be paid wage earners.

(b) Settling labor disputes by arbitration and the operation of such legislation, and that such information be compiled and issued to members of this House before next session.

THE WHEAT CROP.

From Montreal Star.

Some idea of the enormous crop of wheat raised in Manitoba and the Northwest last summer may be gathered from the statements of Mr. H. D. Metcalf, expresident of the Corn Exchange, and grain broker, of this city, who has just returned from a visit to his Winnipeg office.

Mr. Metcalf says that although the Canadian Pacific railway has been making every effort to move the crop out of the country, there is every likelihood that they will barely have completed it in time to commence the new one.

"Millions and millions of bushels are still in farmers' hands, and huge quantities are still actually lying out on the prairies, owing to the shortage of cars. The farmers are trying to provide against the recurrence of this state of things in the future by building granaries at the railway stations, about 115 of them, if I mistake not, and there are more being built. The Canadian Pacific railway is doing its utmost to haul all it can itself, and arrangements have also been made with the Great Northern railway to carry grain to Duluth. There is also talk of the Soo line putting on cars to points in the Northwest Territories. But I do not think they can succeed in getting it out before next fall. It will likely run right through to the new crop, and, of course, in that case there will be an enormous quantity shipped out via the St. Lawrence during the summer. The crop of the Territories was simply immense last year—immense, there is no other word for it."

STRAIT OF CANSO.

Application to Erect a Bridge Now Before Parliament.

From Montreal Star.

Mr. Robert G. Reid, of Montreal, is among the applicants for a charter from the Dominion parliament, to erect a bridge spanning the Strait of Canso.

As proposed, the bridge will be a tremendous affair. Sounding reveal the fact that the strait has a solid rock bottom, and that there are no difficulties which modern engineering skill cannot overcome.

The bridge will probably be erected from Cape Porcupine, on the Nova Scotia side, to near McMillan's Point, Port Hastings. The plan most likely to be adopted provides for an 1,800-foot cantilever bridge, with two piers in eighty feet of water, with approaches of 1,070 and 300 feet of trestle-work on either side. The bridge is to carry two lines of railway tracks, with wide carriage roads on each side. The bottom girder of the bridge will be 300 feet above highwater mark. The bridge will cost about $4,500,000.

At present the Strait of Canso, which separates Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, is crossed by ferries. The delay to railways, in consequence is great. Owing to the growing importance of the eastern section of Nova Scotia, the need for the bridge is most imperative. It is expected that it will carry both a Dominion and a provincial subsidy.

PROROGUED.

Ontario's Legislature's Session Finished—Elections in May.

Toronto, March 17.—(Special.)—The Provincial Legislature was formally prorogued by Chief Justice Armour, administrator. Premier Ross was in his seat for the first time since the death of his wife.

It is thought that the Ontario general election will be held in May.

STANLEY CUP.

Winnipeg, March 17.—In the hockey match for the Stanley cup tonight, Montreal won the first goal in six minutes and second goal in five minutes.

ABOLITION OF THE SCHOOLBOY.

A plea has been put forward this week for instruction in riding at our public schools, and it is founded on the idea that it might form part of the scheme for rifle practice facilities which the government are supposed to have under consideration. "In this way," says the proposer, "we might show that we have taken the lessons of the war to heart." I suppose we might. Frankly, I think we are taking the lessons of the war too much to heart as it is. Conscription, if we go on at the present rate, will be welcomed as a blessing. School days should be as free as possible from the serious cares of life. He who has never been a boy will never be a man. But increasing demands on those days are crushing the young life to death. Our commercial existence is noted for its voracity, and if military supremacy can only be maintained by pushing a rifle into every boy's hand, by fitting spurs on to his boots, and weighing him down with soldier clothes, his youth is likely to be a torture indeed. I hope, therefore, the riding school suggestion will not be persisted in, and that we shall not lose our heads over the lessons of the war.

The Address Is Carried

(Continued from Page Two.)

"4th.—It is ascertained that if there had been no union, and Nova Scotia had raised her tariff to the extent since done by the Dominion Parliament, it would have produced sufficient to have met her increased liabilities, provided for her local services, and left a surplus beyond; whereas as is contended, notwithstanding that increase the revenues left at her disposal are inadequate to meet the services she has customarily provided for."

The above excerpts, of course, do not represent Rose's own opinion, but simply his statement of Nova Scotia's position. His conclusions, already referred to, show to what extent he admitted the grievances complained of. Mr. John Langton, auditor-general, to whom was submitted Mr. McLelan's letter, made a very long and detailed report on the subject, from which a few extracts are made:

"Mr. McLelan's facts are therefore borne out by taking a more extended period, and the reason which he gives for the disproportion, viz., the different habits of an agricultural population, from those of one engaged in fishing, mining, and shipbuilding, is no doubt to some extent correct. . . . .

"It is evident, that if Nova Scotia is now called upon to pay the higher rate of duty prevalent in Canada upon its own higher rate of consumption, it will be a greater sufferer than is indicated by the different proportion in which it paid duty per head of the population as above given. But it would not be safe to base any calculation upon this assumption. . . . .

"With these corrections, however, the argument may be admitted, and the financial gain to Nova Scotia from our assuming their obligations may be set down at $167,415, together with the subsidy of $333,581 per annum, to set against their increased taxation. . . .

"It is an advantage which cannot be estimated in figures, but no Nova Scotian can be blind to the fact, that it must be an immense gain to the province, and Halifax in particular, to become the Atlantic terminus of a great system of railways running far into the interior of the country. . . .

"I think, however, that Mr. McLelan is justified in saying that population alone is not a sufficient basis. As it is a question of debt to be assumed, the share which each contributes towards paying for that debt, if not made the whole basis, should at least have been taken into consideration.

"IX. The final point which is discussed in Mr. McLelan's letter is a most important one for Nova Scotia, and is indeed the basis of the whole question between us, viz.: Has Nova Scotia the means of carrying on the necessary local expenditure, without having recourse to direct taxation, or some other means of raising the requisite revenue, over and above what it will have to contribute towards the general government? . . .

"It will be evident that they are not relieved from their financial difficulty by confederation. In every year the Dominion statement shows a surplus, and in every year that of the Province shows a deficiency."

"This statement appears to me to be conclusive, as to the impossibility of Nova Scotia carrying on its ordinary expenditure under the present terms of confederation, without resorting to direct taxation, or throwing the burden of education or local works, partially, at least, upon the municipalities. It is true that this is already largely done by Canada proper, and that without the municipal taxes its local expenditure could not be kept up to its present amount; but a Nova Scotian may very well answer that their provincial revenues were enough for their wants in this respect, without having recourse to municipal taxation. It is true also that from the gradually increasing deficit of the last few years, and from the additional works and subsidies to railways, for which they had made themselves responsible, these revenues would have been no longer sufficient. They would have been compelled to raise their tariff to as high a rate as that in Canada, and even then, perhaps, some additional charges might have fallen on the municipalities; but the fact still remains that up to the date of confederation, whatever their increasing expenditure might have been preparing for them in the future, the ordinary expenditur went on as usual, and that for education was largely increased, without any additional burden falling on the people. The advent of confederation immediately caused a deficiency, equal to at least a third of their usual local expenditure, and it will be impossible to persuade them, even if it be not true to the full extent, that the post hoc is not the propter hoc."

"There has not been time during the short period since the effect of confederation has been fully felt, to enable us to show with any certainty the financial consequences to Nova Scotia, but I think that the above considerations sufficiently indicate. (1) That Nova Scotia is now unable to meet its local wants, without local taxation to the extent of from $200,000 to $250,000. (2) That if confederation had never taken place it would have been obliged to have increased its annual taxation to fully as great an extent as it is now under the Dominion. (3) But that in that case its local wants would have been provided for, at least for some years to come, whereas now there will still be a deficiency for local purposes."

"And in conclusion Mr. Langton states:

"I think it is also established that Nova Scotia does not contribute more than its share towards the general expenses, but that without some additional resource it will not have the means of paying for its accustomed local expenditure."

"In a letter from Joseph Howe to Sir John Rose, minister of finance, he concludes as follows:

"In the meantime permit me to say, that having discussed the whole subject with Mr. McLelan, we both concur in the opinion that nothing that would be unfair to the other provinces should be asked of the Dominion government. We seek only justice to our province, and are quite satisfied for any fair and equitable reconsideration of the financial arrangement made in London will prove that the exceptions taken to those arrangements by the people of Nova Scotia can be sustained."

"And in a joint letter of Joseph Howe and A. W. McLelan, they state as a final appeal:

"We have endeavored to state the claims of Nova Scotia thus fairly and succinctly. The facts on which they rest apart altogether from political considerations, challenge injury, and will, we have no doubt, induce the government to honorably redeem the pledge conveyed in the letter addressed by Sir John Macdonald to Mr. Howe on the 6th of October last."

As a result of this correspondence, which has only been briefly alluded to, the Dominion government agreed to two things:

"First. That the debt of Nova Scotia on entering the union be placed at $9,186,756 (instead of $8,000,000), and that the province be relieved from any charge of interest, unless her debt exceed that sum, and

"Secondly. That for 10 years from the 1st of July, 1867, an annual subsidy of $82,608 be paid to that province."

"There were in the list of grievances of Nova Scotia practically speaking, eight heads, which may be enumerated as follows:

The non-consent of the people to union.

An unjust proportionment of debts.

Non-allowance for cost of new provincial building taken over by the Dominion.

Non-allowance for provincial note circulation of Nova Scotia.

Non-deduction from Savings bank deposits.

Non-allowance for stores at hand at time of union.

Non-allowance for difference in currency.

Inadequate provision for local expenditure.

Of these only two were allowed, and of these the last named was the most important, and the one upon which the province of British Columbia makes a demand for increased subsidy.

"Sir John Rose, in his report on the subject, says:

"The undersigned is not insensible to the arguments which were favorably pressed, that the two smaller provinces are in some respects placed at a disadvantage as compared with the larger ones, that the cost of their local governments must necessarily be more per head; that the resources of Nova Scotia are as yet comparatively undeveloped; that the coal trade, upon which she depends for a considerable portion of her local revenue, is in a condition of unusual depression; and that the physical character of the country entails on her a larger expenditure to secure the necessary means of communication than the other provinces have to meet."

"And in his concluding remarks, "he believes that if the arrangements proposed are carried out, Nova Scotia will have a sufficient means at her disposal to meet those services which devolve upon her by the terms of the Union Act, provided they are placed on a moderate but efficient footing."

"It will thus be seen from a review of the whole correspondence and communications that the kernel of Nova Scotia's complaint was that the terms of union imposed conditions which the sources of revenue at her disposal were insufficient to meet. Even then the settlement that was effected did not give satisfaction to Nova Scotia, and as a consequence, Joseph Howe, who had been the idol of the people of Nova Scotia and enjoyed their implicit confidence, lost his popularity, and the continuely which was heaped upon him as a consequence of his agreement and the acceptance of office under Sir John Macdonald so affected him as to shorten his days.

"In fact, the dissatisfaction continued and, as will be seen later on, led to the agitation under Premier Fielding, now minister of finance, who in 1886 swept the province on a cry of "better terms" or secession.

"In connection with the settlement already referred to, another interesting point arose. The Ontario government, under the leadership of the Hon. Edward Blake, raised serious objections to the recognition of Nova Scotia's demands on a number of grounds, one of which was that the financial arrangements made by the Union Act as between Canada and the several provinces, could not be changed without the consent of the several provinces. Another objection taken was the constitutional power of the Canadian parliament to deal with the question. The latter was referred to the law officers of the crown, Great Britain, who replied that the act granting better terms to Nova Scotia was competent for the parliament of Canada to pass under the powers vested in it by the 31st section of the British North America Act of 1867. This, therefore, disposes of the question that the Dominion government would be unable to grant better terms to British Columbia without amending the British North America Act or reference to other provinces.

"We now come to the agitation in Nova Scotia in 1885, when an address was unanimously passed by the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia in which it was resolved that at the time of union the financial terms were wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the various services of the government; that after 17 years it was found that the objections first urged applied with greater force than in the first year of the union, and that if better financial terms were not made the House affirmed the advisability of taking steps to secure a severance of the political connection between the Province and the Dominion.

"Here again was affirmed the paramount principle that in Nova Scotia the sources of revenue left to the province by the Dominion were inadequate, owing to the geographical position and conditions and the nature of their resources. Sir John Macdonald was still in power at the time of this second agitation, and the result of this appeal was, as claimed by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, the present finance minister, the construction by the federal government of the government railway in Cape Breton, and the other large grants for railway aid to the province, also the acquisition of wharves and payment therefor by the Dominion government.

"Coming down still later, we find in the supply bill of 1901 further grants to Nova Scotia of $696,000 odd and to New Brunswick $200,000 odd.

"We find also an act passed granting $35,000 a year to the province of Prince Edward Island as a compensation for the alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of union with respect to the maintenance of efficient steam communication between the Island and the Mainland."

Mr. Prentice concluded a forcible address by declaring that before many years the Dominion would be forced to recognize the justice of British Columbia's claim for better terms. (Applause.)

Mr. E. C. Smith said the opening weeks of the present session would go down in history as "British Columbia's wash day." It had been a case of much ado about nothing. There was nothing much in the Speech from the Throne, which would commend itself to the average man. Outside the loyal references, in which he heartily concurred, the most important matter mentioned was the reduction in freight rates, and that was brought on, not by the government, but as result of competition. He mentioned with satisfaction the increase in population in East Kootenay, consequent upon the development of the coal mines, and the building of new railways. He complimented the C. P. R. on reducing their freight rates without having been urged to do so.

He considered the machinery of the government, so far as the licensing of hotels was concerned, as cumbersome, and pointed out how in his opinion it might be much simplified.

He concluded by hoping that the claims of free miners serving in South Africa would be protected. (Applause.)

The Address in reply to the Speech was then adopted without division, being referred to the following committee: The Hon. the President of the Council, the Hon. the Attorney-General, the Hon. the Minister of Mines, the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

FIRST READINGS.

Mr. McInnes' bill to amend the Liquor License Act, 1900, was read a first time.

Mr. Curtis' bill to amend the Railway Assessment Act was read a first time.

MOTIONS.

When motions were reached, Mr. Speaker reminded the House that members must be prepared to go on with their resolutions or drop them, unless the majority of the House consented to allow them to remain on the order paper.

Mr. Tatlow moved for a return setting forth:

1. Amount of royalties collected on timber cut within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway belt in the year 1899, 1900 and 1901?

2. From whom such royalties were collected?

3. Amount of timber cut within said limits in the year 1899, 1900 and 1901?

4. How much of same has been exported not manufactured?

5. How much timber cut within said limits in each of said years paid no royalty whatever?

6. By whom it was cut?

Mr. Tatlow said the act prohibiting the export of logs worked a discrimination against timber cut on public lands as compared with that cut in the E. & N. belt, and on private lands. The latter, so far as he could ascertain, amounted to about one-fourth or one-fifth of the total cut of the province, none of which contributed to the revenue of the province. He held that all this timber should pay royalty. He favored keeping raw materials within the province, and he believed the government should put on a large stumpage tax on all timber cut with a rebate on all manufactured within the province. With regard to piles, telegraph poles, railway ties, and props, which were all partly manufactured, it was impossible to export any of them under the act. He understood that a large order for piles for the Philippines had been refused on that account.

Hon. Mr. Wells said the statistics asked for would be furnished as soon as possible, though he did not see what good purpose would be gained. The government had no reason to regret the passing of the act of last session. The effect of that act had proved highly beneficial to the lumber industry, and had met with very general approval. He did not agree with Mr. Tatlow's suggestion of a stumpage tax.

Mr. Curtis said an injustice had been done in not bringing all timber cut in the province under the provisions of the act.

He was proceeding to attack the E. & N. railway company, when Mr. Oliver pointed out that Mr. Curtis was not speaking to the question.

Mr. Curtis insisted that he was in order.

Mr. Speaker said it would be in order to discuss the question when the papers asked for were brought down.

Mr. McPhillips held that Mr. Curtis was quite in order.

Finally Mr. Curtis proceeded to air his views on the subject of royalties on coal and timber at considerable length.

Mr. McPhillips supported Capt. Tatlow's resolution.

Mr. Neill argued that the act was calculated to destroy an important branch of the lumbering business—the exportation of piles and props, for which there was a great and growing demand in the United States. He urged an amendment to the act permitting the exportation of those articles under proper regulations.

Hon. Mr. Wells said the government had in contemplation a change in the act, which he hoped would meet the views of honorable members.

The resolution was then adopted.

On Mr. Helmcken moved:

That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to cause to be laid before this House copies of the proposed contract and all correspondence and letters and other material which have passed between the provincial government, or any member thereof, and any person or persons or corporations, touching the securing of the construction in British Columbia of a railway from Bute Inlet to Yellowhead Pass with the railway system on Vancouver Island.

Mr. Helmcken said he believed the government would have no objection to bring down the papers asked for. It had been stated that a contract had been signed between the government and the Canadian Northern, and the House was desirous of securing all the information possible on this important question. The papers had been asked for before without avail, although the government had taken outsiders into their confidence. Those gentlemen who had been entrusted with government secrets were estimable members of society, and there could be no possible objection to their being consulted, except that they were not representatives of the people. They had written a letter which had been published in the New Era. He had no doubt that letter had had an effect upon the election on March 10, but he objected to the government withholding papers from the House which they exhibited to private citizens. The House had not been favored with anything bearing on the Canadian Northern since the draft contract had been brought down, although it had been publicly stated that there were subsequent telegrams and other correspondence received by the government. He accused the government of discourtesy in not bringing down all the papers, and urged that there was no valid reason for withholding them.

Mr. McPhillips cordially supported the resolution. The members for Victoria had not been given information regarding the railway contract, and were thus placed in a false light before their constituents. The conduct of the government was discourteous to the Legislature and unfair to himself and Mr. Helmcken. He scored the government for submitting the Canadian Northern proposal to three merchants, estimable as they were in their sphere of life. Why had it not been presented to eminent counsel if it were necessary to secure an opinion as to its genuineness?

Hon. Col. Prior hoped Mr. McPhillips ardor would cool with time. He could not agree with the resolution. Negotiations were pending between the government and the foremost firm of railway contractors in Canada. It was very unfair that honorable members should ask for letters and papers while these negotiations were in progress. The government would not be justified, at the present stage of the negotiations, in bringing down the papers, but immediately that the bargain was completed the papers would be presented to the House, and he ventured to say that they would be found satisfactory to a majority of the members. (Applause.)

Capt. Tatlow said he had charged, on March 6, that the reason the papers were not brought down was because there was a secret agreement between the Premier and the Canadian Northern for the sale of the E. & N. railway.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—"I said, No."

Capt. Tatlow reiterated his charge in vehement language.

Mr. Curtis rose to read a formal charge against Premier Dunsmuir for having had the temerity to attempt to sell his interest in the E. & N. railway.

Hon. Mr. Eberts accused Mr. Curtis of taking advantage of his position as a member of the Legislature to make a libellous charge on the floor of the House, which he dared not make outside of parliament.

Mr. Curtis was finally allowed to read his charge, after considerable discussion as to his being in order in doing so. At the conclusion of his reading, Mr. Curtis said he would move for a committee of investigation into these charges.

The document read by Mr. Curtis, which was couched in exaggerated and high flown language, was received by the House with great amusement.

Mr. McBride criticized the government for not having produced the railway papers. How did they reconcile their submitting those papers to a trio of merchants while they withheld them from the House. He was inclined to believe that there was no contract at all in existence—that it was a myth created for election purposes. He accused Col. Prior of using the Canadian Northern cry to secure his election, he had secured his seat by false pretences. There was no contract in existence.

Hon. Col. Prior—"Be careful what you say."

Mr. McBride—"I repeat there is no contract. I have said so outside the House and I will say it again."

Hon. Col. Prior—"That is absolutely false."

Mr. McBride—"There was no contract signed as far as he knew. Col. Prior would have to explain his conduct to the electors of Victoria."

Hon. Col. Prior—"They have elected me seven times."

Mr. McBride again accused Col. Prior of misrepresenting facts, and deceiving the people of Victoria.

Hon. Col. Prior—"That is false."

Mr. Speaker called the honorable members to order, and pointed out that Mr. McBride had been the aggressor. Mr. McBride therefore withdrew the objectionable words, but repeated his accusation in the form of insinuation.

He continued to denounce the Minister of Mines and the government for engaging the services of Mr. Greenshields, who was, he declared, acting as solicitor for the government, and the railway contractors. There were lawyers enough and legal talent enough in British Columbia, and there was no reason why the government should go to Montreal for an advisor. Mr. Greenshields was quite justified in accepting the brief, and he did not wish to reflect upon that gentleman's professional ability, but it was an unheard of thing that a solicitor should be acting for both parties in an affair of such magnitude.

Mr. Helmcken could not accept the reason advanced by the Honorable the Minister of Mines, for not bringing down the papers, as a valid one. He held that the House was entitled to all available papers. He would, therefore, press his motion.

The motion was then negatived on the following division:

Ayes—Hon. Messrs. Dunsmuir, Eberts, Prentice, Prior, Wells; Messrs. Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Rogers, Dickie, Mounce, Hall, Kidd, Martin, McInnes, Gilmour, Stables and Oliver—19.

Nays—Messrs. Smith, E. C., Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Munro, Green, McPhillips, Helmcken, Tatlow, Hayward, Garden, Fulton, McBride, Taylor, Murphy, Curtis—16.

Messrs. Hunter and Houston were absent.

The House then adjourned till 2 p. m. today.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Friday next: Mr A. W. Smith to ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to provide for the appointment of a Water Commissioner for the town of Lillooet.

By Mr. McPhillips, on Friday next: Questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Is it the intention of the government to amend the Coal Mines Act so as to provide for the prospecting for petroleum?

2. Is it the intention of the government to remove the reserves which cover the oil lands in Southeast Kootenay?

3. Is it a fact that these oil lands are covered by reserves for railways?

4. Have any of these oil lands been crown granted to any railway company?

NOTES.

J. W. Horne, ex-M. P.P. for Vancouver, was a visitor today.

A lot of hotel men saw the government this morning with regard to window blinds in bar-rooms.

PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

A Number of Labor Questions Discussed With Deputation.

Ottawa, March 17.—A deputation representing the Dominion Trades Congress, interviewed members of the government today on various subjects.

Mr. Ralph Smith, who spoke first, said the deputation was the largest of the kind that had yet interviewed the government. He presented the first resolution asking for a $500 head tax on Chinese entering Canada. He cited the Oriental commission in support of this, and said that the British Columbia provincial legislature also favored an increase.

The resolution asking for an increase of 20 per cent. for letter-carriers was presented by Mr. Draper of Ottawa, who urged that the letter carriers were inadequately paid.

Mr. Puttee spoke in favor of government ownership of public utilities.

In his reply to the various subjects, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as regarded anti-Chinese legislation, before anything was done, the report of the commissioners should be known in Eastern Canada, where the subject was not sufficiently understood. In reference to an eight-hour day on government works, he saw no reason why it should not be adopted on government railways, provided it was done on other works in the country. As to immigration, the government desired that none but agricultural laborers should come here from Great Britain, and he would lay the matter before the Minister of the Interior. He believed in technical schools, but that was a matter that lay with the provinces. Other subjects mentioned he promised to consider.

Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, promised that a bill dealing with letter-carriers' salaries should be introduced this session. The proposed amendments regarding conciliation would also have the support of the government.

One fact is better than ten hearsays. Ask Doctor Bargess, Supt. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, where they have used it for years, for his opinion of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

The Great White Plague Largely on the Increase

How to Decrease Canada's Deathrate

"What's the use of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen?" A wise man is forehanded and locks the door first. Apply this to Consumption. What's the good of treating an incurable disease? Be beforehanded, lock the Gateway — Catarrh, and thus prevent Consumption from taking hold of your system. Every sensible person knows that Catarrh is the forerunner or starting point of Consumption, and every Catarrh sufferer is very liable—not, perhaps, right away—but perhaps next year or afterwards, to be in the deadly grip of that dread disease.

The way Catarrh develops into Consumption is very simple. During the day or waking part of one's life, the Catarrhal mucous which forms in the nose and throat is hawked up and spit out. During sleep this is beyond one's control and very frequently small particles are inhaled into the Bronchial Tubes and lungs, thus affecting these organs—RESULT Consumption.

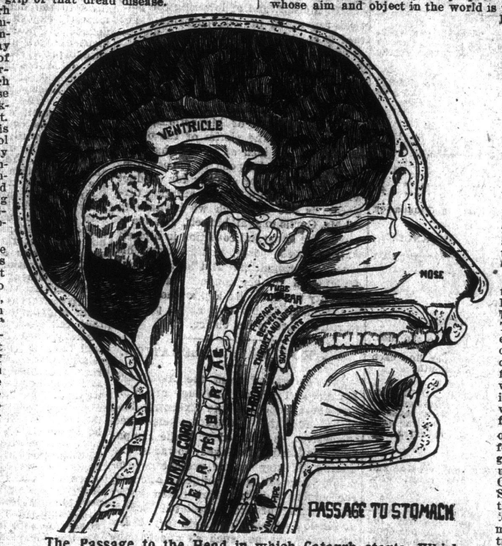
Reader, if you have Catarrh, even in its mildest form, don't wait until it gets too late, take it in time, remember "A stitch in time saves nine." Remember that Consumption—The Great White Plague of Canada—is largely on the increase in the Dominion. Take every precaution not to be numbered among its victims.

Should you be one of the lucky and escape Consumption, then what a trial and annoyance you are to your friends. How they loathe and abhor you when you are forced to hawk and clear your throat of the Catarrhal mucous; and how much greater object of disgust you are to your friends on account of that bad breath which you undoubtedly have to a greater or lesser degree. Perhaps you don't know it, because your friends are probably kindly people, and don't want to hurt your sensitive feelings, by telling you of the sickening, disgusting bad smell which comes from your nose and throat.

If you are wise, and show good judgment enough to decide to have your Catarrh attended to right away, then the next question to determine is what treatment is best to use. Avoid the numerous, inferior and worthless nostrums so freely advertised in many papers. Seek out a man of well-known reputation, whose integrity, straightforwardness and honesty of purpose can't be questioned—whose aim and object in the world is to do as much good as lies in his power to his fellow-men — whose greatest happiness is derived from benefiting his fellow human beings. Such a man Catarrh Specialist Sproule has tried to prove himself to be. His sixteen years' work in the United States and four in Canada have made his worth known to a vast number; and some of his cured patients can be found in almost every village and hamlet all over the North American Continent.

The erroneous idea that Catarrh can't be cured is believed by many Canadians. This belief is fostered by the statements of ignorant physicians, also due to the fact of people trying worthless and inferior patent medicines with no lasting benefit. If you are one of this unfortunate class, don't get discouraged. Keep up hope, just write Catarrh Specialist Sproule for proof that he can cure, after several treatments have been tried to no avail. He will only be too glad to send you absolute proof, free of all charge; how different his course of treatment is from any other, how vastly superior, how lasting and effectual are his cures.

Some people have Catarrh and don't know it. Many others don't know its symptoms, which are given below:



The Passage to the Head in which Catarrh starts, Which so often goes down on the lungs, and developes into the Great White Plague—Consumption.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

These symptoms if neglected will inevitably run into Consumption.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Are you low spirited at times?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Is your coughshort and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Is there a sticking behind the palate?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Have you a pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you cough worse at night or morning?"
"Do you sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds.

Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose seem full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

If you have some of the above symptoms and want to get cured, or wish for a lengthy, free diagnosis of your case, answer the above questions, cut them out, and write Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 7-13 Doane St., Boston.

GOLD SOAP

Soap, all soap, nothing but soap —lasts longest, washes whitest.

Do Seeds Talk?

Yes! So do the people who use them. "Steele, Briggs' Seeds" talk by their bountiful product and the planters who use them talk of their satisfaction and profitable returns.

It is the uniform good results that have made Steele, Briggs' Garden, Flower and Field Seeds so popular and in general request by successful growers.

Reliable Merchants who consider the growers' best interest, sell them. When selecting your season's supply ask for Steele, Briggs' Seeds. Should your dealer not carry them, go to the merchant who can supply them, or send your order direct. It pays to use good seeds.

Catalogue free to buyers. Send name. Mention this paper.

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"Canada's Greatest Seed House."

B. WILLAMS & CO.

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Perfect Fitting Ready to Wear.

New Spring Samples for Eastern Tailor-Made Suits Just to Hand.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
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Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

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Agate measurement: 14 lines to the inch.

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UNFAIR TACTICS.

The time of the Legislature was entirely taken up yesterday afternoon with a discussion of Mr. Smith Curtis' proposal to have a committee of the House appointed to investigate certain charges made by him as to the personal probity in office of Premier Dunsmuir, and his colleagues. These charges are to be investigated by a Royal Commission, and we do not wish to deal with the merits of questions which are now to a certain extent sub judice, which have now been placed by the very men whose honor was impugned, in hands where they can expect no favor, but need fear no injustice. We do, however, propose to deal with the merits and demerits of Mr. Smith Curtis himself in this connection. The charges in effect, are, that the members of the present government have been guilty of connivance with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, through the appointment as the agent of the government, the legal adviser of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, connivance for the purpose of robbing the purse of British Columbia, and that the Premier has made use of his position as Premier to enhance the value of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway through the adoption of a certain public policy, which public policy he adopted for that especial purpose. These are the charges, and we do not propose to enter into them at present. But the manner and method of their introduction are, now, or at any time, legitimate matters of criticism. We do not say that Mr. Curtis does not believe those charges, because no one has ever been able to discover, from his actions or his words, what Mr. Curtis in his inmost heart, does, or does not believe. But we do say, and we say it emphatically, that these charges were not introduced by Mr. Curtis because he believed them to be true, but from a sinister motive, and with an ulterior purpose. The truth of that assertion is abundantly contained in the method of his actions. He knew full well that the members of the House were against him to a man. He knew that they would take the first open opportunity of repudiating his action in formulating and presenting such charges. He knew that the government had but to ask the House to crush him and his charges together, and that the House would do so, not with the normal government majority, but by an overwhelming vote. He was careful, therefore, to bring in his motion for a committee in such a form that it could not be accepted; and his purpose was to insinuate before the country that the government feared investigation, because the ordinary forms of parliamentary procedure prevented the investigation from being granted in the form he demanded. If the form was amended, he was ready then to say that the government had insisted upon a tribunal which its members knew beforehand would whitewash their proceedings. There is his trick, his serpentine policy, as plain as black ink on white paper can make it. Imagine his surprise consternation and chagrin when the members of the government demanded an investigation, and that before the highest and most impartial judicial tribunal obtainable in the country! However, we are not concerned with the chagrin and consternation of Mr. Curtis. We are concerned with his actions and his motives. To gain a political advantage, to make political capital, a man may go far. But he may not, for that purpose, impugn the honesty of his political opponents. It is possible to conceive circumstances under which a public man might find it necessary to impeach—a fellow man of fraud, of malfeasance or of crime. But it is impossible to conceive of circumstances in which any honorable man could do so, inspired only by the purpose of making political capital for himself, and of lowering the political reputation of his opponents. Yet that is exactly the motive which his actions clearly show has inspired Mr. Smith Curtis. There is only one possible apology for his action. That is, that under the dispensation of an all-wise Providence he is not cognisant of the moral significance of his actions, that he has become the victim of the obsession of a fixed idea as to the character of anyone who happens to oppose him. This extenuation or apology for conduct which shows on its face an amazing turpitude, is one of which we hesitate to ask Mr. Curtis to avail himself, and one of which, the abnormal condition in himself which it presupposes, would prevent his conscious recognition. But between that explanation of his conduct and the necessity to stigmatize him as thoroughly unscrupulous in his methods of political warfare there is no choice.

THE KOOTENAY DELEGATION.

The delegation from the Associated Boards of Trade of Kootenay and Yale met the members of the Executive last night, and the delegates expressed themselves as satisfied with the sympathetic attitude displayed towards the mining industry by the present government. A great many subjects affecting the mining industry were taken up at the meeting of the Associated Boards at Kaslo on the 26th of February. Many of these were not such as affected the general policy of the government, but were more in the nature of suggestions and recommendations as to how the regulation of details of administration would benefit the interests of the section of country represented by the delegation. In all such matters the government doubtless welcomes suggestion and advice, and is only too glad to come in contact with men who by reason of their local influence and representative positions are likely to correctly represent the needs and requirements of the districts from which they hail. This is particularly the case where such representations are in harmony with the exertions of the members of the Legislature who represent these districts. After all is said and done, the member who is elected by the ballots of the people of a constituency represents in a special manner the needs of his riding to the government. He must take full responsibility for what he says and does, and will be judged accordingly. Therefore, so far as the special needs of any constituency are concerned, and without prejudice to matters of policy in which the government of the day may be at variance with its representative, that government is bound, under any representative system, to recognize only the authority of which he is the mouthpiece. But that should not, and does not prevent suggestions of various kinds to which such a member is not antagonistic, with which in fact he may be actively in sympathy, from being highly useful to the government in the administration of the country. The main question which the delegation from the Associated Boards of Trade of Kootenay and Yale have advanced is the present tax upon the product of ore from the active mines. It is not held that under this tax the productive mines pay a larger sum to the provincial revenue than they should reasonably be called upon to pay. It is held, however, and with some color of reason, that this tax bears heavily upon such mines as contribute only a small net profit per ton to their owners, whether the smallness of that profit be due to excessive cost of production, or to an excessively low grade of ore. At the same time, is it not only fair to ask for some specific instances where a mine has paid more to the provincial revenue under this system of taxation, than the same mine would have done, under any more presumably equitable system? It is evident that until a very clear case is established, and until a system of mine taxation is devised which will remedy individual discrimination without injury to the gross revenue, the government would be decidedly ill-advised if it gave way to any merely indefinite criticism of the tax. Another recommendation of the board in reference to mine taxation will undoubtedly meet with sympathetic approval and prompt action on the part of the government. We refer to the proposal to levy a higher rate of taxation upon unworked Crown grants, and to promptly dispossess by sale for taxes those who neither work their property nor pay taxes upon it. We do not think that the advantage to the mining industry of British Columbia from action along this line can well be overestimated. In the first place, it will increase the provincial revenue, and enable reductions of taxation in other directions to be contemplated; in the second place, it will enable co-owners who refuse to work, to pay taxes, or to do anything, to be dispossessed by their more active and willing associates; and, in the third place, it will induce a selling disposition on the part of many now holding mineral land at a high speculative price with no expense to themselves. This last consideration will have an important influence upon outside capitalists who have made it a matter of complaint that the property holders of British Columbia would neither work their mineral ground themselves, nor sell out to those who would do so. Of itself, such action on the part of the government will have a tendency to stimulate the investment of outside capital in the province, and we venture to hope that its obvious advantages will not be overlooked, and that legislation will be introduced in accordance with this most practical and valuable suggestion.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The members of the legislature must have breathed a heartfelt sigh of relief when the debate on the Address was finally concluded yesterday. A more weary, profitless and futile discussion never occupied the time of any representative assembly. There was no attempt on the part of the members of the opposition to legitimately criticize the acts, policy, or programme of the government. They confined themselves to talking politics, and a very cheap variety of politics at that. They showed neither coherence, lucidity, nor common sense. Mr. Richard McBride should either abdicate his leadership of such political nondescripts, or insist upon some sort of discipline, upon some sort of adherence to a generally understood and consistent line of political action. No body knows what this so-called opposition is aiming at, least of all we should think their leader, who appears to have been elected to this unenviable position in order that he might be made to father all the wild vagaries of their individual caprice. The only substantial contributions to the debate, if we except the masterly exposition in which Mr. Martin defined his position toward the government and his attitude on the disallowance of provincial legislation on the question of Mongolian immigration, were the speeches of three ministers, the Hon. D. M. Eberts, the Hon. E. G. Prior and the Hon. J. D. Prentice. These speeches dealt with matters of real moment to the country, the policy of the province towards Mongolian immigration, the prosperity and progress of the mining industry, the advance of agriculture and the question of better terms between the Province and the Dominion. In their speeches the ministers showed, and showed conclusively, that they had a grip upon the questions that concern the peace and prosperity of British Columbia, and that the government is in full sympathy with the real needs and legitimate aspirations of the people. We cannot comment upon all that these ministers had to say. We have endeavored to give every one an opportunity to form a judgment upon their words as they fell from their own lips. But we cannot forbear from commenting on the fact that the case of the province in its relations with the Dominion has never been presented in a more clear, logical and convincing way, or with such a wealth of pertinent illustration, as by Mr. Prentice yesterday. There is no man who listened to what he had to say, be he friend or foe, but must have felt that the case for better terms was absolutely proven beyond dispute, and we hope that the country will not be backward to reflect what an immense debt it owes to the present government in this regard. Subjected to great pressure at the hands of those who made private advantage and individual ambition serve for the motive of their political actions, that government absolutely refused to deflect the policy of British Columbia from these matters of practical moment and real importance upon which its future progress and prosperity depend.

UNEXPECTEDLY HUMOROUS.

Humorous matters continually crop up in the most unexpected places for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear; but one of the last places most people would ever dream of looking for them is in an Auditor-General's Report. Yet we can assure our readers that the Report of the Auditor-General for 1901 is brimful of the most exquisite humor, not certainly in its endless columns of statistics, but in the tone of the correspondence which enlivens its pages. Mr. J. L. McDougall, A.-G., is an official who is responsible to no one, so long as he performs the duties of his office according to the dictates of his conscience. His conscience appears to be exacting. It leads him into hauling the various Departments over the coals in a particularly lively fashion. And, while he is no doubt actuated by a high sense of duty, there may be detected in his letters a very keen relish of his position, and a determination that every one shall fully realize what and who Mr. J. L. McDougall is, and with what authority he is clothed. There is one series of correspondence which is covered by the headline, "Agent overdraws his bank account," a caption sufficiently startling in itself. It begins as follows: "I beg to ask for an explanation of a charge of $1.54 in the July, 1900, Contingent Account of the Agent Marine at Halifax, for protest fees on a cheque for $33.60 issued by him in favor of F. Lawson on June 30, 1900," and so forth. An explanation was furnished Mr. McDougall by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He promptly replied that in his opinion the explanation was "not at all satisfactory." This drew a letter from the Acting Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which says, among other things of a deprecatory nature, "I have the honor to inform you that the Department considers that the agent should have watched his bank account as you suggest, and that I have communicated with him in that sense." There are probably about four millions of people in Canada who would like to be able to talk to the Departments of State like that, and to receive in reply the same humble and apologetic answers. But there is only one man who is actually able to do it, Mr. J. L. McDougall, the Auditor-General. He has them all under wholesome discipline. He must be desperately unpopular with the Departments themselves. But his relations with them as depicted in his occasional correspondence reveal a drama which is highly amusing to the uninterested spectator.

THE VALUE OF A MINE.

The letter from Mr. A. C. Galt, of Rossland, which we publish this morning, presents in a very clear and succint fashion the great value which even one large productive mine is to the community at large. We are all more or less impressed with this is a general way, but not through the impact of such figures as are quoted by Mr. Galt. There is no one, we imagine, who will quarrel with Mr. Galt's conclusion—"Is it not time that our government and legislature should cease wrangling over side issues, and devote their attention to the encouragement of an industry which is so fruitful of profit to the whole Province?" Perhaps in Rossland people are under the impression that the government is wrangling over side issues. The government at present is watching the opposition abuse the forms of procedure to obstruct the business of the country. We should think that would be fully apparent to anyone who contrasts the statesmanlike speeches of the Minister of Mines and the Attorney-General on Monday with the extraordinary trivialities and technicalities upon which the opposition are accustomed to waste hours of debate. With Mr. Galt's assertion that the mining industry is at present in a general condition of discouragement, and that there is a general cessation of dividends, we are unable altogether to agree. It is fair to ask the question, "In what particular mines is this cessation?" The amount of money distributed in dividends during 1901 was larger than the sum in any previous year. We know besides that very large sums, which were taken out of profits, were sunk in capital expenditure in the Le Roi, the Granby Consolidation, in the Ymir and in many other properties. The dividends declared during the first three months of the present year have been fairly satisfactory, if the adverse condition of the markets and the financial embarrassment of some large companies through gross mismanagement be considered. The gross return to the provincial revenue from the mining industry is no greater in proportion to the return from other industries in the province, than the production of wealth from the mines is greater than the production of wealth from other industries. British Columbia does not extract as much revenue from her mines as most other countries. Are the mines of British Columbia less rich than those of other countries, that they cannot afford to contribute as much to the treasury? We

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain, and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

CHINESE REBELS.

Defeat General Ma After Two Days' Fight.

Hongkong, March 18.—Gen. Ma has been defeated by the Kwang Si rebels, who have taken possession of Fang Cheng. They have killed or captured all the mandarins and have looted the town. Gen. Ma attacked the rebels' strongholds, but after an engagement lasting two days was forced to retreat. The rebels then established their headquarters at Fang Cheng. The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the provinces of Kwang Si, Kwang Tung and Yun Nan. A letter received here from Tien Pai, 50 miles from Kwang Chou, says all business is suspended there owing to fear of the rebels.

Marshal Su is at Tien Chou and Gen. Ma is at Kao Chou. Both of these commanders are awaiting reinforcements. They wish to join their forces, but the rebels are holding all the intervening passes and prevent a junction of the government troops. Many of the imperial soldiers are joining the rebels, owing to the superior pay offered them and the opportunity for looting. The rebel leader is Hung Min, a relative of the celebrated Hung Sou Chuen, leader of the Tai Ping rebellion.

Soldier's Funeral.—The funeral of the late Sergeant Daley, of company 21, R. G. A., was held from the Work Point barracks on Sunday afternoon. The coffin reposed on a gun carriage, draped with the Union Jack, with limber in front and drawn by two horses. A firing party of 12 gunners marched along side with carbines reversed, and the full strength of the regiment paraded behind the gun carriage, which bore the remains of their late comrade, and marched to the naval and military cemetery at Esquimalt where the dead soldier was laid in the grave. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Ensor Sharpe. The late Sergeant Daley was 26 years of age, unmarried and a native of Cork.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

BORN.

DUNLOP—At Lillooet, B. C., on March 8th, the wife of Mr. J. Dunlop, of a daughter

BARRETT—At Golden, B. C., on March 13th, the wife of F. M. Barrett, of a son.

CARTER—At Nelson, B. C., on March 10th, the wife of J. S. Carter, of a son.

FAIRWEATHER—At Nelson, B. C., on March 13th, the wife of G. W. Fairweather, of a son.

FLETCHER—At the Athabasca mine, B. C., on March 12th, the wife of George Fletcher, of a son.

Lavery—At Kamloops, B. C., on March 13th, Mrs. J. A. Lavery, of a son.

ROBINSON—In this city, on February 8th, the wife of Spencer Robinson, of a son.

WICKS—In West Slocan, on March 8th, the wife of Jos. Wicks, mate of the steamer Slocan, of a son.

MARRIED.

STUDEBAKER—GRAY—In this city, on March 6th, by Rev. Percival Jenns, Albert Studebaker, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Annie Gray, formerly of New York.

BREMMEY—BASTMAN—In this city, on February 12th, Peter Bremmey, formerly of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Miss Nena Bastman, formerly of Lyon county, Minnesota.

STRATFORD—MANSON—In this city, on December 30th, 1901, Frank Campbell Stratford, formerly of Auckland, New Zealand, and Miss Helen Manson, formerly of the Shetland Isles.

HEMMINGS—LUSCOMB—In this city, on January 1st, William Henry Luscomb, formerly of Birmingham, England, and Miss Isobel Ann Luscomb, formerly of Montreal, Quebec.

WILSON—LEE—At Fernie, B. C., on March 5th, Dr. W. H. Wilson, surgeon of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., and Miss Ida Lee, daughter of the late John Lee, Carberry, Man.

DIED.

NICHOLL—At Foul Bay, on March 16th Thomas A. Nicholl, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, aged 26 years and 5 months.

BEEGAN—At St. Joseph's hospital, Victoria, on March 17th, after a lingering illness, Francis Joseph, eldest son of the late Mr. Frank Beegan, aged 36 years, a native of Victoria.

WAIN—At Cumberland, B. C., on March 12th, Alex. Clinton, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wain.

HARRIS—In this city, on March 10th, Emma Harris, relict of the late John M. Harris, aged 76 years.

MUNROE—In this city, on February 8th, the wife of Thomas Munroe, of a daughter.

DODDS—At his residence, Admiral road, Esquimalt, on the 16th instant, Thomas Dodds, a native of Lawrence Law, Scotland, aged 65 years.

FRASER—At Kaslo, B. C., on March 13th, Mrs. May F. Fraser, wife of Captain Fraser, of the Kokanee.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen enjoy your evenings at home by making twelve dollars per week. Send your address and two cent stamp to Box 265, London, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE—From pure bred stock of White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks and Pekin Ducks, $1.00 per 13. Also Buff Orpingtons at North Dairy Farm. Arthur Stewart, Mt. Tolmie Post Office. Inspection invited.

FOR SALE—One two-seated Democrat wagon, with pole and shafts, and nickel mounted double harness. Both nearly new. Apply to H. W. Cardew, Oak Lodge, Oak Bay avenue. m20

NOTICE.

STAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Malahat District, and located on Mount Malahat.

Take notice that I, Mary Palmer, Free Miners' Certificate number B53621, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1902.

MARY PALMER.

By P. J. Pearson, Agent for Applicant.

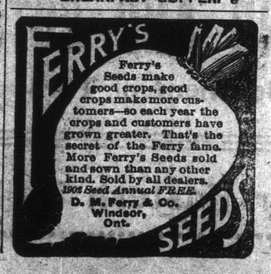
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

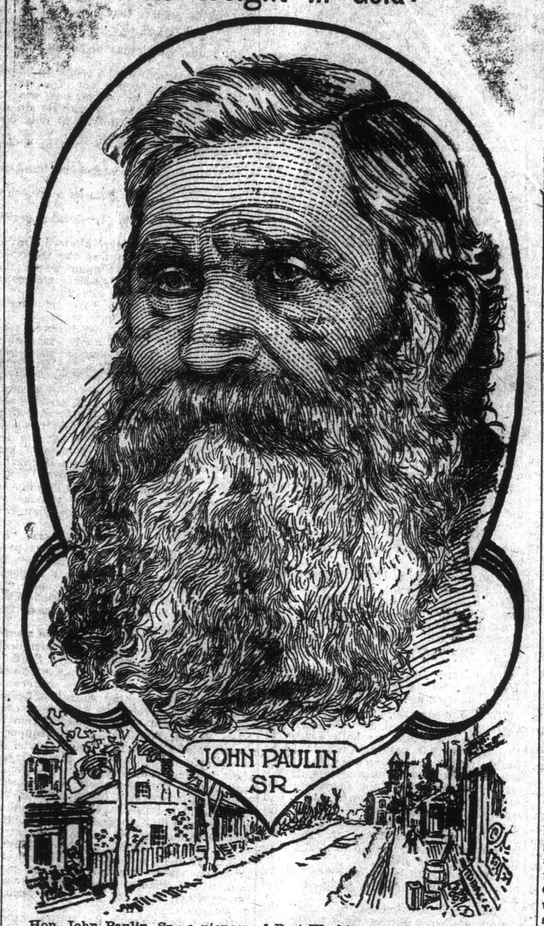
EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.



A WISCONSIN PIONEER

Recommends Pe-ru-na as Being Worth its Weight in Gold.



Hon. John Paulin, Sr., a pioneer of Port Washington, Wis., is held in high esteem by the residents of that place. He is one of the oldest citizens. In a recent letter he says:

"I have used Peruna with gobd results for coughs and colds. It has also cured my catarrh which always became worse when affected with but a slight cold. I am recommending Peruna because it is worth its weight in gold."—JOHN PAULIN, SR.

Peruna can be obtained for $1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mr. A. Howell, Marietta, Ga., writes: "I have been troubled with catarrh in head, throat and stomach for several years, and from accounts that I have read in several newspapers of the good effects that many had received from Peruna, and whose veracity could not be doubted, caused me to give it a trial, and I bless the day that I did make a trial. It has made a new man of me.

"I was all my life up to about five years ago a very healthy man, and about that time I was troubled with catarrh. I tried a number of prescriptions from different doctors but none seemed to relieve me until I commenced the use of Peruna, and from its use I can truly say that I have been greatly benefited.

"I am now in my eighty-seventh year and can walk and get about as well as many much younger than myself and attribute it greatly to the use of Peruna. I keep some on hand all the time, and consider it the cheapest medicine in the world."—Mr. A. Howell.

J. R. Prince, East Leon, N. Y., writes: "Peruna has saved my life, and made a strong, healthy, jolly old man of me. Peruna is just what every family should not be without. I have taken very few colds since I have used Peruna, but when I do catch cold, Peruna is my medicine.

J. R. Prince.

"A minister came to me last summer and said that he had seen my testimonial in the paper, and began taking Peruna. He said that it straightened him right up—(he was troubled with kidney trouble) and Peruna cured him. I cannot express my thanks for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—J. R. Prince.

Abraham Ziegler, Piedmont, Wayne County, Mo., writes:

"My wife who is now eighty-seven years old, suffered for about sixteen years from severe catarrh of the head, which affected her sight and hearing. I saw Pe-ru-na advertised in your almanac, and testimonials similar to her case attracted my attention. I got one bottle and it helped her so much that she is now using the second bottle and she thinks it is something wonderful. Her hearing and sight are both in part restored."—Abraham Ziegler.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function. This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances. Pe-ru-na corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body. One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Pe-ru-na becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College

We teach thorough office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

P. O. Box 347, Vancouver B. C.

SWEET PEAS FREE.

Seventy varieties in stock. Collections of thirteen named varieties in separate packets given away to customers to the extent of $1.

For further particulars inquire at

Johnston's Seed Store,

City Market.
Four doors down from entrance.

Henry's Nurseries and Greenhouses

Now ready for planting out, 13 acres of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL trees, small fruits, etc., at less than eastern prices; no San Jose scale or borers to contend with; clean certificate from the inspector.

Thousands of BULBS, ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, Azaleas, shade trees, etc. SEEDS, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc., new catalogue tell you all about it. Call and examine our stock and get our list or send for it; it will save you money. Address

M. J. HENRY

3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

By Using

Jay's Blend

Splendid results are obtained renewing old or laying down new lawns, grass plots, etc, etc.

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS, at

13 Broad St.

Strawberry Plants,

30 Choice English and American Varieties
Write for free descriptive and illustrated catalogue.

TANNER BROS.

YOUNG P. O., SOUTH SAANICH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, will expire on the first day of March, 1902.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 18th day of March, 1902.

Reports from committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of March, 1902.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

ANOTHER POINT.

It costs no more to finish a good skirt with "Cortecelli Skirt Protector," that will outwear the skirt, than to "rebind" the garment several times with cheap "bindings."

"Cortecelli Protector" is always in place, easily put on, looks well, can be got to match any shade, will not chafe fine shoes, will not shrink, sheds dust and dries quickly when wet.

Sewed on flat, not turned over edge.

Sold everywhere.

Cortecelli

GARDEN TOOLS

Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ld.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

California New Grass Butter

55c Large Squares

Fresh Island Eggs

20c a Dozen

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers, Where Cash Talks.

Advertise in the Colonist

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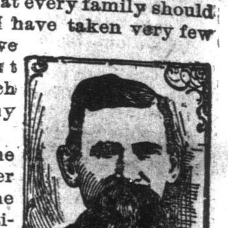

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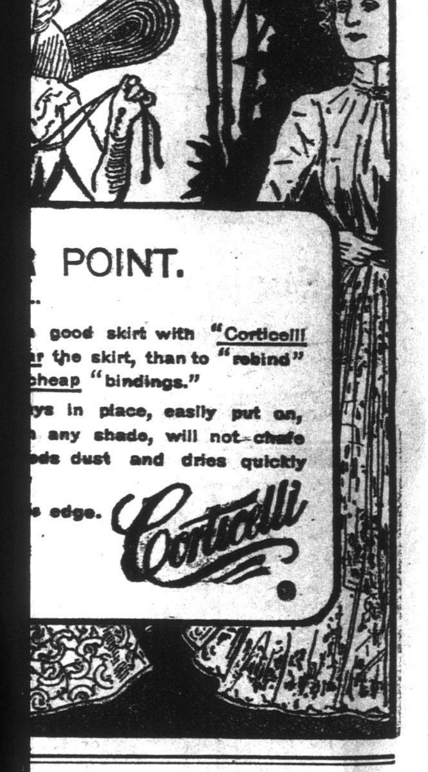

TOOLS
Mowers and
Netting
BY
Hardware Co., Ld.
VICTORIA, B.C.
P. O. DRAWER 613.

Grass Butter
Squares
and Eggs
Dozen
OSS & CO.
Cash Talks.

The Colonist

In Dominion Parliament

Complaints That Government Supporters Are Not Allowed to Talk Enough.

Alaskan Boundary Question—Ontario's Next Governor—The Intercolonial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 8.—The House this week was treated to a rather unusual exhibition of impoliteness on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Generally the Premier poses as nature's ripest gentleman, and his sunny smile has become famous. This time, however, he was caught suddenly by the rule of the House which requires that any documents referred to by a minister of the crown must be laid on the table so that all the members may have an opportunity to examine them. The Premier held in his hand a letter from Sir Louis Davies, of which he stated the contents, and which he said he would lay on the table another day. He was immediately confronted with a demand to lay the letter on the table at once, and he flatly refused. Mr. Speaker thereupon found himself in rather a tight place. The Premier was obviously breaking the rules and relying on his majority to support him. What was a Speaker to do under such circumstances? Mr. Brodeur got out of it as well as possible by deciding in substance that the Premier could do as he liked, and everybody else would just have to stand it. The older members of the House, who remember the days gone by, were longing then for one hour of Sir Charles Tupper. Had Sir Charles been there the House would surely have witnessed a row that would be fit to go down into history.

Younger members of parliament, who have the misfortune to be supporters of the government of the day, find their oratorical aspirations handicapped by the fact that their leaders do not want them to talk. There is talking enough done on the front benches, and the man who sits dutifully behind is expected to keep his conscience clear by cheering in the right place and voting when called upon. Occasionally the backbencher gets a chance to show what is in him, as did, for instance, the other day, Mr. Guthrie, of South Wellington, who introduced a bill with reference to railway employees. His statement of the scope of the measure was a model of conciseness and clearness, which made an immediate impression upon his hearers; but it may be a long, long time before he gets another chance. He can console himself, perhaps, with the reflection that there are many others who have not had even so much of an opportunity. The position of a man in the opposition is in this respect much better. He is at liberty to speak when he likes, and to advocate pretty much what he wishes. The result is that the opposition benches are a school of oratory, and, rightly or wrongly, the impression is created that the standard of ability is higher among those who sit to the left of the Speaker.

Mr. John Charlton has tried in vain to induce the government to make a reasonable reform in the method of printing and distributing the Auditor-General's report. As matters stand now, this report is placed in the hands of members sometimes when the session opens, and sometimes when it is half over. Mr. Charlton wished that the various parts of the report should be printed when ready, and sent to members during the recess in order that an opportunity might be afforded to study the public accounts at leisure. Mr. Fielding declined to agree to such an arrangement. What the government gained by having things as they are is difficult to see. The secret of it must be simply that Mr. Fielding does not like Mr. Charlton, and therefore anything which the former proposes must not be considered. The majority, after having paid no attention to the discussion, voted, of course, to uphold the position taken by the Finance Minister.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Alaskan boundary question is always with us. This week it cropped up in connection with a demand for papers relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The Conservatives desired to know what steps the government had taken to induce the Imperial authorities to have the question of the canal and the boundary considered together, and what effort had been made to secure concessions regarding the Alaskan frontier in return for concessions regarding the canal. The government declined to produce the papers, taking refuge in the contention that the boundary matter was still pending, and that the two subjects were so intermingled that papers connected with the one could not be brought down without revealing what was being done as to the other. The excuse probably had the merit of being the best available. But, as Sir Hibbert Tupper very pertinently inquired, "How long is this Alaskan boundary question going to remain pending?" Is it to last forever and a day, and to serve perpetually for a refuge when ministers desire to hide documents to which the representatives of the people are fairly entitled?" The plain truth in this matter is that the government did nothing at all to protect Canadian interests when the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was being discussed between Great Britain and the United States. The correspondence which took place on this subject between the Canadian government and the Home authorities cannot be produced for the good and sufficient reason that there is not any. Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues woke up too late and discovered that they had neglected an opportunity to advance Canadian interests. It is good party tactics to hide the facts as long as possible, and that is what they are now doing.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

One phase of the methods of public administration in this country has been set forth with cynical humor by the irrepressible Mr. Tarte. He is in many ways a courageous man, and often says what he thinks when it would be better for him to keep quiet. His latest break was in regard to the construction of public buildings. Being asked upon what principles new public buildings were erected in some places and not in others, he replied plainly that constituencies which did not elect supporters of the government could not reasonably expect to share in the distribution of the spoils. Everybody knows well enough that this principle is frequently acted upon, but to have it proclaimed in parliament by a minister of the crown is something new and not exactly refreshing to those who do not agree, politically, with the administration.

Should work which is to be done at the cost of the Dominion of Canada, such as the construction of post offices and light houses, be let out by contract or done by day labor, under the direct supervision of officials of the government? The present method is a compromise between these two systems. Some works are done by contract, and some by day labor, just as the head of the department may happen to take a notion. The difficulty lies in the fact that if the work be let out by contract, cheapness is sometimes secured at the expense of the laborer. On the other hand, if it be done by day labor, there is always a tendency to give preference to political friends, and in such case the employee is apt to think that he is hired to look after matters political, instead of to attend to the job immediately in hand. The day labor system is favored by the leaders of organized labor all over the continent, and is probably the best, if the political end of it can be eliminated. But that is just what will not be done so long as gentlemen like Mr. Tarte have anything to say about it.

SIR OLIVER'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Richard Cartwright is to be the next lieutenant-governor of Ontario. He will take office in the fall, when Sir Oliver Mowat's term expires. Sir Richard has been of late years a greatly disappointed man. He expected that as a matter of course when his party attained power he would become finance minister. This was found impossible, and he had to content himself with the Department of Trade and Commerce, in which he has nothing to do except draw his salary. Severe as the disappointment must have been, it is greatly to his credit that no man has ever heard him say a harsh word of the rival who supplanted him, and always on public occasions he has continued to give to that rival a firm support. Sir Richard is beginning to show the effects of time, and he is, physically, by no means as strong a man as he used to be, though he shows no signs of any intellectual retrogression. The position of lieutenant-governor will enable him to bow himself out gracefully.

There is liable to be a warm discussion when the House of Commons gets hold of the accounts in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess last summer. The total expenditure to be defrayed from the treasury of Canada amounts to $478,000. Pretty much everybody who was in any way connected with the position seems to have received generous treatment in the matter of expenses. If to the amount expended by the Dominion there be added the sums paid by the various municipalities which were honored by the presence of royalty, it will be found that the visit cost the people of Canada well over $1,000,000.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The financial statement of the Intercolonial railway for the past year shows on its face a deficit of about half a million dollars. This is bad enough, but it is by no means the whole story. All the resources of book-keeping are employed year by year to prevent the people of Canada from realizing what a costly asset they have in this road. In addition to the half million of deficit, which is admitted, there is a further sum of $213,000 owing for materials purchased and to be paid for out of the appropriation for the following year. There is also a little sum of two millions of dollars, or thereabouts, charged to capital account. It is difficult to understand why such items as wages and board and tobacco for employees should be reckoned as an expenditure chargeable to capital; but so it is. The country's experience with the Intercolonial is hardly calculated to make the taxpayer favor the idea of government ownership of railways. If the country were the unfortunate possessor of a few more such roads, national bankruptcy would be in plain sight.

The latest census bulletin reveals the sufficiently curious fact that in the Dominion of Canada there are something like a hundred thousand more men than women. One would not gather any such impression from residing in any city or town of the eastern part of the Dominion. Under the circumstances the chances for the girls to find husbands ought to be better than they seem to be. The trouble, both in the United States and Canada is that the girls stay at home and the men go West. The bulletin also states that the Dominion contains several hundred more married men than married women. The census commissioner has, reasonably enough, thought this discrepancy worthy of a paragraph of explanation. He says it arises from the fact that in the lumbering and mining regions there are many married men whose families are elsewhere.

LUMBERMEN TO VISIT VICTORIA

Big Excursion Planned to Arrive Here in June.

On June 3 not less than 150 lumbermen representing practically all the large mills and lumbering interests of the Central West, will leave Minneapolis, for a tour of the Pacific coast with Victoria as one of its principal objective points. The rapid extension of trade with this section and the beauty, grandeur and magnitude depicted by such a tour has proven irresistable to the heads of these interests, and the retail dealers of the Central West have decided to pay, for the third time since 1892, a visit to the coast for pleasure and business combined.

The excursionists will start from Chicago and Minneapolis via the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads, returning home by way of the Canadian Pacific. The itinerary will embrace a visit to the grand gorge of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, with side trips to other points of interest, before departing on the Canadian Pacific homeward. It is proposed that the trip shall occupy twenty-one days, and the lumbermen will travel in Pullman cars attached to a special train subject to the orders of the excursionists. Lumbermen are privileged to bring their wives, and the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman," through whose efforts the excursion is being promoted, predicts that fully 300 persons will board the train when it pulls out of Minneapolis during the first week in June. The lumbermen on the coast have already heard rumors of the contemplated trip, and are enthusiastic in extending a cordial invitation to the dealers of the Central West.

It is expected that the train bearing the excursionists will arrive in Seattle on the morning of June 14, and will leave on June 16 for side trips to Snohomish, Everett, Sumas and Whatcom. From the latter city they will proceed to Vancouver and thence by boat to Victoria, arriving here on June 18th, and leaving next day. Returning to Vancouver, the party will take the Canadian Pacific for a visit to Banff Hot Springs and other points of interest in the Northern Rockies.

TEES SAILS.

C. P. N. Steamer Had Good Cargo and Many Passengers.

Steamer Tees sailed for Skidegate, Naas and way ports last night, taking a fair cargo, including the first shipments of tin for this season's work at the canneries, and a number of passengers, including a large number of Chinese in her 'tween decks for Skeena river canneries. Among her saloon passengers were: E. Currie, J. H. Richdale, H. A. Rudge, G. W. Dunnell, H. H. Welch, J. E. Gilmour Mrs. H. H. Spurnier, G. N. S. Fraser, J. Turnbull, A. Johnston and R. Drainey.

More colds are cured by Pyny-Balsam than any other one remedy. It cures quickly and certainly. Bronchial affections give way readily to it. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

WIRELESS MESSAGES.

H. M. S. Revenge Intercepts Marconigrams from Steamers.

London, March 18.—The Globe's naval correspondent reports that on her recent cruise along the Irish coast the British battleship Revenge was fitted with a wireless telegraph apparatus and received a number of private Marconigrams passing between mail steamers and the shore. The correspondent understands that the admiralty proposes to make an attempt to intercept Marconigrams from an experimental station across the Atlantic, with the view of determining whether Signor Marconi has perfected his syntonic system.

Catalogues.—The catalogues for the sale of furniture at the residence of Mr. G. A. Kirk are now ready and can be obtained at the residence, No. 12, Scoresby street.

Writs Are For Large Amounts

The Suits Entered By Private Individuals Against Various Companies.

Claim That Sections of Companies Act Are Not Complied With.

For the protection of the public and for the benefit of the government and the shareholders, it is required of railway and other stock companies to make regular returns to the various departments of a good deal of their business, and in case of neglect in making these returns, a penalty is attached which is collectable by suit at the instance of a common informer or of the crown. If the former undertakes the work he becomes entitled to one-half of the fine. Private individuals have entered a number of actions throughout the province from Nanaimo to Kaslo. Some 18 companies have been selected, and if the amounts claimed on the Mainland are at all proportionate with those demanded by the writs issued in the courts here the whole must total up three or four millions. The actions entered are:

Neil v. Lenora-Mount Sicker Copper Mining Co., Ltd., non-personal liability, for $80,000.

Atkinson v. The British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., for $25,000.

Atkinson and Berkeley v. The British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., for $106,500.

Neil and Berkeley v. Nelson Electric Tramway Co., Ltd., for $94,900.

Neil and Berkeley v. New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd., for $94,900; making in all a total of $1,359,800.

Although these companies are not all in the transportation business, they are said to maintain tramways at their works, and the actions are said to have been brought under certain sections of the Railway Act of Canada, 1888, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 299, Sub-sec. 1.—Every company shall annually prepare returns in accordance with the forms contained in schedule one to this act of its capital, traffic and working exenditure, and of all information required as indicated in the said form to be furnished to the minister, and such returns shall be dated and signed by and attested upon the oath of the secretary or some other chief officer of the company, and of the president, or in his absence, of the vice-president or manager of the company.

"Sub-sec. 5.—Every company which makes default in forwarding such returns in accordance with the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding $10 for every day during which such default continues.

"Sec. 300.—Every company shall weekly prepare returns of its traffic for the next preceding seven days in accordance with the form, etc., etc.

Sub-section 2 provides for a penalty similar to that under the preceding section, viz., No. 299.

"302.—Every company shall within one month after the first day of January and July in each and every year, make under oath of the president, secretary or other chief officer, a true and particular return of all accidents and casualties whether to life or property, which have occurred on the railway of the company during the half year next preceding each of the said periods, respectively setting forth:

"a. The causes and natures of such accidents and casualties.

"b. The point at which they occurred and whether by night or by day.

"c. The full extent thereof and all the particulars of the same.

Sec. 304.—If the returns required under the two sections next preceding so verified are not delivered within the respective times in the said sections prescribed or within 14 days after the same have been so required by the minister, every company which makes default in so doing shall forfeit to His Majesty the sum of $100 for every day during which the company neglects to deliver the same.

Regarding the collection of these penalties, it is provided in the Criminal Code as follows:

Sec. 929.—Whenever any pecuniary penalty or any forfeiture is imposed for any violation of any act, and no other mode is prescribed for the recovery thereof, such penalty or forfeiture shall be recoverable or enforceable with costs in the discretion of the court by civil action or proceeding at the suit of His Majesty only, or of any private party suing as well for His Majesty as for himself—in any form allowed in such a case by the law of that province in which it is brought—before any court having jurisdiction to the amount of the penalty in cases of simple contract—upon the evidence of any one credible witness other than the plaintiff or party interested; and if no other provision is made for the appropriation of any penalty or forfeiture so recovered or enforced, one moity shall belong to His Majesty and the other moity shall belong to the private party suing for the same, if any, and if there is none, the whole shall belong to His Majesty.

These suits, which were entered early in February, have for their plaintiffs three Victoria men—Neill, Atkinson and Berkeley, by name.

Charles William A. Neill, of Victoria, the first of the three, told a Colonist reporter that he is suing not only for himself and His Majesty, but also for some one else, and this some one prefers to remain in the background. The man himself is a runner for the Dawson hotel and all he knows of the action is that he signed some papers at the request of a man whose name he declares he did not at that time know.

C. D. T. Atkinson, of Cormorant street, was the next to appear as plaintiff in the series. He has lived in this city for a year or so. He came from Vancouver, where he had, it is said, been in the employ of the British Columbia Cement Works company, and came over here to take a position in the huge cements works that Keith Fisher proposed to erect out near Sydney.

Morris Berkeley is a law student here.

About the time of the issuing of the writs in this city similar suits were entered in the Supreme court at Vancouver, in which, as the endorsement on the writ reads, the plaintiff sues "as well for His Majesty the King as for himself for penalties under the statute." These writs are issued according to the account appearing in the Vancouver Province by Lawyer W. C. Brown on behalf of Charles Dore Tristram Atkinson, whose address is given as 197 Cormorant street, in the city of Victoria. The Province adds that there is no Mr. Brown practising law in that city with offices in the Flack block. Mr. W. C. Brown has not lived in Vancouver for some time and is said now to be in Spokane, Wash. He was at one time a partner of D. G. Macdonell, and is the son of S. H. Brown, of the Dominion grocery on Water street, of that city, who is a prominent leader in church, temperance, political and social circles up there. Mr. Macdonell's offices are in the Flack block in that city, but the Province reporter does not seem to have learnt that that gentleman had any knowledge of the suits at all.

Eleven actions are there brought, all of them being against companies doing business outside of Vancouver and most of them in Kootenay.

They are as follows: The Byron N. White company, limited, of Sandon; Brady Bros. and E. J. Mathew, constituting the Lucky Jim Mines, of Kaslo; The Nelson and Fort Shepherd Railway company, with head office in British Columbia at Nelson; The Jackson Mines, limited, with head office at Kaslo; The Great Northern Railway company, having its head office in the province in the city of New Westminster; The Washington Mining company, limited, of Kaslo; The Payne Mining company, limited, of Sandon; The Whitewater Mines, limited, of Kaslo; The Idaho Mines, limited, of Rossland; The Old National Bank, of Rossland; and the Red Mountain Railway company, with head offices at Rossland.

In Vancouver the actions are said to have been brought under sections 37, 38 and 89 of the Provincial Companies Act, which run as follows:

"S. 37.—Every company under this act and having a capital divided into shares shall make once at least in every year a list of all persons who on the 14th day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary general meeting in each year the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are members of the company; and such list shall state the names and so far as may be possible the addresses and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:

"(1) The amount of the capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided;

"(2) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the company;

"(3) The amount of calls made on each share;

"(4) The total amount of calls received;

"(5) The total amount of calls unpaid;

"(6) The total amount of shares forfeited;

"(7) The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares formerly held by each of them.

"The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register, and shall be completed within seven days after such 14th day, as is mentioned in this section, and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the registrar.

"S. 38.—If any company under this act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this act, with respect to forwarding such lists of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the registrar;

"Such company shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding $25 for every day during which such default continues, and every director, manager, secretary, and officer of the company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall upon summary conviction be liable to the like penalty."

CADET CORPS.

Arguments by Trustee Boggs in Favor of One Here.

Public School Trustee Beaumont Boggs, who reported at the board meeting upon that subject the other night, is devoting a good deal of attention to the resuscitation of the scheme for establishing a cadet corps in the schools here, and has strong hopes that the success attained in so many of the cities of Eastern Canada can also be repeated here.

He has addressed the pupils on the subject and outlined the plan to them. They appeared to be favorably impressed with the idea, and the principal mover in the matter is certain that with the cooperation of the lads quite a large corps could be formed. There is, he believes, a sufficient number of boys of the required age to form a company over 40 strong. In London, Ontario, and many other Eastern cities cadet corps have been organized, and they have been found to be most successful. The specific object is the introduction of drill training into the curriculum of the school, under a competent instructor.

The regulations and orders for the militia of Canada, under the head of military instruction in universities, colleges and schools, enumerates the conditions upon which the arms and accoutrement will be furnished. They are in part as follows:

That the authorities of each university, college and school make themselves responsible, by a written undertaking, for the value of the arms and accoutrements entrusted to them, and for their return in good order to the department of militia and defence whenever required to do so.

That they will provide a suitable room fitted up with lock-up racks, to be used as an armory, and satisfy the department of militia and defence that the arms and accoutrements will receive proper attention and care.

That they will cause a company, composed of young men, all being British subjects over fourteen years of age, attending such university, college or school, to be maintained and drilled regularly.

That they will supply a roll, signed by such of the students as are to form the company at its organization, and thereafter annually a similar roll, signed by the then members of the company.

That they will recommend a suitable person to act as captain and two suitable persons to act as lieutenants to the company, and that they will recommend suitable persons to fill such vacancies as they occur.

In regard to uniforms, the regulations say: If the university, college or school has adopted a special uniform to be worn by all its students, such uniform, if approved by the minister of militia and defence, will be accepted as the uniform of the company. In other cases the uniform must be the same in all the schools, but each member must wear that adopted for the company to which he belongs. This may be composed of a scarlet, blue, rifle green or grey tunic, or Norfolk jacket, with blue, black, rifle green or grey trousers and head dress.

The company must be drilled according to the regulations in force in the militia, and the military drill and training and gymnastics will be made part of the educational course of the university, college or school, and to this end suitable days and hours will be devoted to such training.

District officers commanding will make formal military inspection of the cadet companies in their districts, and send to the adjutant-general reports in detail of such inspection.

QUARANTINE.

From Rossland Miner.

"If the Dominion quarantine regulations were effective on the frontier we would have smallpox thoroughly under control," is the conclusion which Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, arrives at after a tour of the Kootenays as far east as Fernie. Discussing the situation in the territory covered, Dr. Fagan states that the epidemic in Fernie has been checked and that smallpox there is well in hand. Five cases are being cared for in the hospital, and it is believed that the disease is no more to be feared for the present. At Morrissey one case exists, but the regulations have been rigidly enforced, and it is not believed that further cases will be found at that point. Throughout the district in which the Crow's Nest Southern railway construction camps are located no smallpox exists. Rossland still has one case. Referring to the quarantine on the frontier, Dr. Fagan says: "I do not know of any means by which better service can be secured at the ports of entry into British Columbia. The administration of the quarantine at these points rests entirely with the Federal government, and I may say that I have exhausted every manner of representation to induce the Federal authorities to remedy the present defects in their system, but it seems of little avail to take the matter up at Ottawa."

It may be stated that the stamping out of the almost annual outbreaks of smallpox in the Kootenays is largely due to the prompt and effective measures adopted by the provincial board of health. Dr. Fagan is an exceptionally zealous official, and to the vigor which he injects into his work may be credited the prompt handling of smallpox wherever it occurs within the jurisdiction of the provincial board. Were it not for the excellent system adopted and the vigorous manner of putting the regulations into effect, the cities and towns of the district would rarely be rid of the scourge.

Vessels Bound To This Port

Celtic Is the Latest Addition to the Fleet for City of Victoria.

Local Shipyards are Busy—The Aorangi Expected Today From Australia.

The Celtic, the latest addition to the Victoria-bound fleet, is a sister vessel of one of the missing ships lost en route to this coast, the Celtic Bard, which, together with the Carradoc, sailed from Oriental ports for the Royal Roads under charter to load salmon five years ago, and were never heard of after sailing. Both vessels are believed to have been lost in the winter gales off this coast, for wreckage believed to have come from the missing Celtic Bard was found on the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands by the Indians. The lost Celtic Bard was a vessel of the same stamp and almost identical tonnage with the Celtic Chief, which is to bring a cargo of general merchandise from Liverpool consigned to Victoria and Vancouver merchants.

Another ship en route to Victoria with cargo is the bark Yola, 1,470 tons, which sailed from Liverpool on January 1, and from Milford Haven on the 11th, en route to Victoria via Honolulu, with general cargo for British Columbia merchants. The first of the laden fleet expected to reach port is the bark Holywood, bringing general merchandise, including heavy consignments of tin for the canneries from Liverpool. The bark is now 112 days out, and is expected to arrive about two weeks hence. The British ship Kate Thomas is expected to arrive about a month later with general cargo.

But one salmon ship has been chartered to date, the German bark Artemis, which has been fixed by Robt. Ward & Co. to load salmon on the Fraser river for London. The Artemis is now en route to Santa Rosalia from Hamburg with general cargo.

The iron bark Senator, Capt. Sutherland, which left the Royal Roads the day preceding the wooden Senator, now posted as overdue, is about due at Seattle from Glasgow. It is now 132 days since she left the Scotch port. The iron Senator made a good run home with her wheat cargo, and is due to load another, while the wooden Senator, with her lumber cargo loaded at Chemainus some time before the iron Senator loaded her wheat, is 113 days out from Victoria for Liverpool, and because of her bad record, she is reinsured at 20 per cent.

Since leaving together with the iron Senator, the wooden Senator put into Hilo leaking and in a waterlogged condition, her crew exhausted after a run for life to the Hawaiian port, and after being repaired, began leaking again and ran to Victoria, arriving here on August 23. She was partially discharged and some repairs were made at Esquimalt, and the voyage was resumed on November 25.

CONDUCTED A REVIVAL.

Capt. Startin of the Arethusa Preaches to Sailors at Nanking.

Capt. James Startin and his ship, the Arethusa, were formerly of Esquimalt, and the following extract from the correspondence of the Shanghai Mercury from Nanking, China, may be of interest to those who knew the Arethusa's commander in Victoria: "Capt. James Startin, of H. M.'s ship Arethusa, belongs to the class of Christians called "out and out." He is a great believer in the power of prayer, like Miller of Bristol, Moody and Hudson Taylor. On Sunday he conducted the regular afternoon services at our "Union church." This is at present the chapel of the Nanking university (Methodist). The service he conducted was like that of Moody, Mott or Hudson Taylor, and would be called 'revival.' It is refreshing to see a man like this who cares so little for empty conventionalities and devotes himself, that is, in his spare time, to the good of his fellows. He is most conscientious in his acts and very considerate of his men. A number of the crew are enthusiastic Christians."

LOCAL SHIPBUILDING.

Two New Sternwheelers to Be Shipped North Tomorrow.

It is expected that the C. P. N. company will before long call for tenders for the construction of a wooden, screw steamer to be built at a British Columbia port, presumably Victoria, for service between this port, Vancouver and Northern ports of the province. The plans for the new steamer, which is specially designed to fit the requirements of the British Columbia coast trade with the canneries, settlements, logging camps, missions, and way ports of the British Columbia coast, have been completed and approved by the head office of the company in Montreal, and the work authorized. Tenders will no doubt be called for ere long.

As reported a few dags ago, there is much work going on in the Victoria shipyards. The steamer Venture, and the new Hudson's Bay river steamer, are being built in the upper harbor, two steel steam launches of good size have been contracted for by the Imperial government, and the building of a tug and wrecker is contemplated.

Work has been about completed at Lemon and Gonnason's on the hulls of two new river steamers designed by Capt. E. J. Smyth, who built the river steamer Prospector, one of the pioneer steamers on the Stewart river in this city, and the Albion Iron Works are completing the construction of the engines for these vessels. The hulls are being knocked down and the machinery will be shipped in sections to White Horse, where the two steamers will be put together and completed.

The steamer Alki is expected to call at the outer wharf on Thursday to load the knocked down hulls and machinery. The two vessels will be used in connection with the sternwheelers Ora, Flora and Nora, which were the first steamers operated on the upper Yukon after the rush to the Klondike began. Capt. E. J. Smyth, who last year ran the river steamers Quick and Prospector on the Stewart river and the lower Yukon, is now associated with Mr. Calderhead, who has acquired the three steamers formerly operated by the L. B. & K. N. company.

METHUEN'S DEFEAT.

Official Account of Delarey's Successful Attack.

London, March 16.—The War office has received the following from Lord Kitchener at Pretoria:

"Lord Methuen has sent me a staff officer with a dictated despatch, from which it appears that certain particulars previously given are inaccurate.

"The rear screen of mounted troops was rushed and overwhelmed at dawn. There was a gap of a mile between the ox and the mule convoys. The mounted supports to the rear of the screen, with General Methuen, immediately reinforced by all available mounted troops and section of 38th battery, maintained themselves for an hour, during which the convoys were closing up without disorder.

"In the meanwhile 200 infantrymen were being disposed by Lord Methuen to resist the Boer attack, which was outflanking the left rear guards. The Boers pressed the attack hard, and the mounted troops attempted to fall back on the infantry. They got completely out of hand, carrying with them in the rout the bulk of the mounted troops. Two guns of the 38th battery were left unprotected, but continued to fire until every man, with the exception of Lieut. Nesham, was hit. Lieut. Nesham was called on to surrender, and upon refusing to do so was killed.

"Lord Methuen, with 200 Northumberland Fusiliers and two guns, found themselves isolated, but held on for three hours, and 100 Lancashires, with 40 mounted Cape Police, held out against repeated attacks of Boers near the wagons. By this time Lord Methuen was wounded and the casualties were exceedingly heavy among his men. Their ammunition was expended and surrender was made about 9:30 in the morning.

"The party near the wagons still held out and did not give in until two guns and a pom-pom were brought to bear upon them about 10 o'clock, making their position untenable.

"It is confirmed that most of the Boers wore our khaki uniforms. Many also wore our bandoliers, and even at close quarters they could not be distinguished from our own men.

"It is clear that the infantry fought well and that the artillery kept up the traditions of their regiment.

"In addition to the 40 members of Cape Police already mentioned, a few parties of Imperial Yeomanry and Cape Police continued to hold their ground after panic had swept the bulk of the mounted troops off the field."

From other despatches it appears that General Methuen was shot while riding to bring up the mounted troops, and his horse was killed. After the surrender General Delarey rode up and treated General Methuen with the greatest courtesy and consideration. He ordered his return to Klerksdorp under care of his own nephew and a medical officer.

According to the Klerksdorp correspondent of the Daily Mail the burghers were so angry at this that a party of them went out and brought General Methuen back. Delarey, however, overruled the objections of the burghers.

Describing the disaster to General Methuen, the Pretoria correspondent of the Standard repeats the details already given in Lord Kitchener's despatches, and adds that General Methuen identified the Boer advance when it was three miles distant.

The correspondent praises the gallantry of the Boers, who, he says, charged heedless of the hot fire poured into them. He also contrasts the cool steadiness of the British infantry supporting the guns, who not even the Boer charge when almost up to the muzzles of their rifles, could shake, with the blind panic which unnerved and stampeded the mounted rear guards.

After placing the convoys in the kraal, in charge of Major Paris, continues the correspondent, General Methuen galloped back to the guns on the right. He encouraged his men by voice and gesture, and became a conspicuous target for the Boer marksmen, who concentrated their fire on him as he rode from point to point. When Commandant Colliers, unmasked a couple of 15-pounders, and began shelling the kraal, that position became hopeless, and under the circumstances it would have been nothing short of madness to look for any favorable issue. The only means of preventing unavailing loss of life was to surrender.

THE LITTLE OLD LOG CABIN.

When a man gits on his uppers in a
hard-pan sort of town,
An' he ain't got nuthin' comin' an he
can't afford ter eat,
An' he's in a fix fer lodgin', an, he
wanders up an' down,
An' you'd fancy he'd been boozin',
he's so loosed 'bout the feet;
When he's feelin' sneakin' sorry, an'
his belt is hangin' slack,
An' his face is peaked an' grey-like,
an' his heart gits down an'
whines,
Then he's apt ter git a-thinkin' an'
a-wishin' he was back,
In the little ol' log cabin in the shadder of the pines.

When he's on the blazin' desert, an'
his canteen's sprung a leak,
An' he's all alone an' crazy, an' he's
crawlin' like a snail,
An' his tongue's so black an' swollen
that it hurts him fer to speak,
An' he gouges down fer water, an'
the raven's on his trail;
When he's done with care an' cursin'
an' he feels more like to cry,
An' he sees ol' Death a-grinnin' an'
he thinks upon his crimes,
Then he's like ter hev' a vision as he
settles down ter die,
Of the little ol' log cabin, and' the
roses an' the vines.

O, the little ol' log cabin, it's a
solemn shinin' mark,
When a feller gits ter sinnin', and'
a-goin' ter the wall,
An' folks don't understand him, an'
he's gropin' in the dark,
An' he's sick of bein' cursed at, an'
he's longin' fer his call;
When the sun of life's a-sinkin' you
can see it 'way above,
On the hill from out the shadder in
a glory 'gin the sky,
An' your mother's voice is callin' an'
her arms are stretched in love,
An' somehow you're glad you're
goin', an' you ain't a-scared to
die;
When you'll be like a kid again, an'
nestle to her breast,
An' never leave its shelter, an' forget, an' love, an' rest.

—Robert Service,
Cowichan, B. C.

If you are scrofulous, dyspeptic, rheumatic, troubled with kidney complaint, general debility, lacking strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SLOCAN CENSUS.

From Slocan Drill.

Chief of Police Armstrong completed his census of the city last week and found the inhabitants within the corporate limits to number 445. These figures are understood to be larger than the Dominion census for the same area taken last year. The total of 950 given in the Dominion figures include the suburbs of Slocan.

KASLO DRILL HALL.

From Kootenaian.

The result of yesterday's poll on the question of purchasing land upon which to erect a drill hall, was 45 unanimous votes for the by-law. The property will be immediately purchased and placed at the disposal of the Dominion government for the purpose of erecting a drill hall. It is expected that the Ottawa authorities will award the contract within the next few weeks, and work on the construction of the hall will be commenced.

NEW RANCH DISTRICT.

From Kootenay Mail.

Last spring G. B. Nagle went to Canoe river on behalf of J. D. Sibbald, R. R. Green and others, to locate a block of land for ranching purposes. Mr. Nagle selected land on Cranberry lake, and staked $3,500 acres. Mr. Sibbald enlisted the co-operation of gentlemen at Kamloops and Calgary. The first payment on the land has been made, and a syndicate formed to start a cattle ranch there. Stock will be purchased at an early date, and a man sent up to build a homestead and look after the stock, the increase in which should make a valuable herd within a few years. As the ranch will be within a short distance of the line of the Canadian Northern railway, the scheme bids fair to be a great success.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

Boers Accounted for During the Week.

London, March 18.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report shows that during the week ended today 11 more Boers were killed, 7 were wounded, 158 were made prisoners and 126 surrendered.

Pretoria, March 18.—Gen. Bruce Hamilton has captured a small Boer laager eastward of Vryheid, southeastern Transvaal. Four Boers were killed, six wounded and 17 were made prisoners. Gen. Botha's brother-in-law, Gen. Emmett, was among the Boers captured.

Good Programme.—A programme of first class merit is being prepared by the Ladies' aid of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, for their annual spring concert, in Semple's hall, on the evening of Tuesday, April 1.

Applications In Chambers

Mr. Justice Drake Decides Penalties Sued For Are Assignable,

Mr. Justice Drake presided in chambers yesterday morning and disposed of the following Supreme court applications:

Re John Sayyea, deceased.—The application for probate of will made by H. G. Lawson was granted.

Re Elizabeth Brydon, deceased.—Application on behalf of the administrator of the estate for an order to cancel his bond on file in the registry, was ordered to stand over until the administrator had been appointed guardian of the beneficiary. Mr. Griffen pro.

Atkinson and Berkeley v. British Columbia Railway Co.—Judgment was delivered on the summons to strike out C. M. Berkeley, whose name had been added as plaintiff, dismissing the same, Mr. Justice Drake holding that a penalty sued for became a chose in action, and as such, was assignable. The assignment to Mr. Berkeley was also held not to be champertous. Mr. Bond appeared for the plaintiffs, and G. H. Barnard for the defendant company.

Re Sing—On the rule nisi entered on Tuesday for a writ of certiorari against the conviction of this Chinaman for selling whiskey to Indians at Clayoquot in January last, the argument was continued for a rule absolute. His Lordship reserved his decision. H. B. Robertson for the prisoner and the Deputy Attorney-General for the crown.

MOTIONS.

Foster v. Gabriel.—A motion for a foreclosure decree nisi was granted. H. G. Lawson for the plaintiff.

British Columbia Corporation Ltd., v. Seabrook et al.—On motion on behalf of the plaintiff for judgment on admissions in the pleadings a degree nisi for foreclosure was granted. A. P. Luxton for plaintiffs, and J. P. Walls for defendants.

COUNTY COURT.

Shawnigan Lake Hotel Co. v. Price.—In this action, which was tried at the last sitting of the County court here, His Lordship delivered judgment yesterday morning, holding that the defence was good and dismissing the action with costs. A. D. Crease for the plaintiff company, and H. B. Robertson for the defence.

This being a test case to establish the liability of several applicants for shares who had signed the prospectus sheet but had not made application for shares, signed the memorandum of association, or paid any calls on the stock, these other cases were all likewise dismissed.

FULL COURT.

A sitting of this court is arranged for this morning, when the V. V. & E. injunction matters and other urgent business will be heard.

Meeting of Trades Council

Resolution Passed Endorsing Acts Now Before the Legislature,

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor council last night, little other than routine business was transacted excepting the passing of resolutions endorsing two acts now before the Legislature. One is that introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, providing compensation for injuries sustained by workmen. The act is patterned after the British act. The other measure is one introduced by Mr. Curtis. On account of the recent decision of the House of Lords making unions responsible for unauthorized acts of members, and making it illegal for members of unions to do what is known as "picketing," trade unions and their funds are jeopardized. This act is also along the lines of an act before the British parliament. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Whereas, there is now before the Provincial Legislature two Acts, cited as the "Workman's Compensation Act," introduced by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P.; and "Trade Unions Protection Act, 1902," introduced by Smith Curtis, M. P. P.;

And whereas, these Acts are designed to benefit and protect the working people of this province, the first by providing for compensation for injuries sustained by workmen, the result of negligence on the part of employers; and the second providing against the attachment of the funds of trades unions by the courts for unauthorized unlawful acts of agents or members of trade unions:

Be is resolved, that the Trades and Labor council of Victoria deem it of vital importance to the working people and trade-unionists of this province that said acts shall become law:

And be it further resolved, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Curtis, also the four members for Victoria city—Messrs. Helmcken, Hall, McPhillips and Hon. Col. Prior, minister of mines.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

Important Sales of Herefords by the O. R. & N. Co.

Regarding the sale of thoroughbred Hereford cattle by the O. R. & N. company, of which mention was made a few days ago, Col. R. C. Judson writes further to Mr. Anderson, as follows:

"The sale will commence at Baker City, Oregon, April 18 and 19; La Grande, 21 and 22; Pendleton, 23 and 24; Heppner, 25 and 26. Now I will forward you a dodger giving information, and if you will kindly forward me the names of those that you wish them sent to, I will be very glad indeed to despatch them at once. It certainly is going to be an opportunity for all breeders to get as fine Hereford bulls as there are in America, at low prices, as I do not anticipate the sales will bring fancy prices like they do when the breeders are buyers. Of course this is quite an undertaking for a railroad company to go into, to induce an association of the standing of the Hereford Breeders to make sales along the line, and we are very desirous now that they are decided to come West, that all of the breeders may have an opportunity to purchase the genuine blue blood; besides, the secretary of the association will be there, and has charge of the sale, and will give certificates of register and extended pedigrees. All the stock is guaranteed by the association. If these sales should prove satisfactory, it will be a yearly event."

A SUMPTUOUS REVIVAL.

Theatre-goers will no doubt appreciate the action of Manager Jamieson in securing for Saturday, March 29, the sumptuous revival of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew," with Charles B. Hanford as "Petruchio." Although Mr. Hanford has appeared successfully in a number of Shakespeare's characters, he is conceded to be at his best in this famous part. The James B. Delcher Company, who are directing the tour of "The Taming of the Shrew," have secured an exceptional company to support Mr. Hanford. Prominent among whom are Helen Grantly, who will be seen as "Katherine," Marie Drofnah, Emma Hayner, William J. Shea, Irving Knight, P. A. Nannary, Harold Fiske, Paul Anderson, R. O. Meech, L. W. Browning and John C. Davis.

Debate On The Address

Hon. Col. Prior Addresses House on Progress of Mining Industry.

Splendid Showing Made in 1901—Total Output $20,000,000.

Attorney General Eberts' Magnificent Presentation of the Anti-Mongolian Policy.

Legislative Chamber, March 17, 1902.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:10 p. m.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay offered prayer.

Mr. McBride asked the Honorable, the Premier, if any decision had been arrived at regarding the by-election in North Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said the matter was still under consideration.

Mr. Curtis rose to a question of privilege. He desired to prefer a formal charge against the Honorable the Premier, respecting his connection with the Canadian Northern railway contract.

Mr. Speaker ruled Mr. Curtis out of order, on the ground that he had no right to bring the matter up as a question of privilege.

Mr. Martin pointed out that a question of privilege was founded on something which affected the individual member, and did not include questions of general public interest.

Mr. Curtis insisted that his motion fell within the scope of a question of privilege, but finally deferred to the ruling of the Speaker.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS.

The Hon. Col. Prior, minister of mines, resumed the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and was greeted with cheers when he rose to speak. As he had only taken office so recently, he did not propose to deal with the matters contained in the Speech from the Throne, but he considered it his duty to make a few remarks regarding the mining industry. He understood that the increase in the size of placer claims from 100 feet square to 250 feet square had given universal satisfaction. Another reform which had met with popular favor was the law for the prevention of frauds, under which persons were debarred from taking up large numbers of claims through agents—the law providing now that no more than two claims should be filed through an agent in any particular district, and that on powers of attorney duly executed and recorded.

The signal code, which had been introduced, was also an important reform, which had secured the approval of a majority of the Miners' unions in the province, although certain mine owners had objected to its introduction.

The system of having monthly returns from the different working mines of the province had been opposed by many mine owners and managers, but he hoped that the matter would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the department would be able to publish returns from each district, if not from each particular mine. This would afford very valuable information to investors and capitalists, and serve to bring the province into prominence in the money centres.

The amendments to the Coal Mines Regulations' Act, providing additional protection to the miners, seemed so far to have been very satisfactory. Miners and mine owners had been consulted, and with the very best results, as to the examination and election of miners as members of the board of examiners. It was his intention to introduce some slight amendments to the act which would make it as perfect as possible. He was gratified to say that already six boards of examiners had been formed, three in East Kootenay and three on Vancouver Island.

The provincial mineralogist had published early in January, an estimate of the mineral production of the province which the almost complete returns now available show to have been very close. The approximate errors in the estimate were:

	Per Cent.
Placer gold was under estimated	9
Lode gold was over-estimated	9
Total gold was over-estimated	5.9
Silver was under-estimated	7
Lead was under-estimated	2
Copper was over-estimated, Boundary..	12
Coal was over-estimated	6
Coke was over-estimated	6
Total over-estimated	5

The tonnage of metalliferous mines proves to have increased 66 per cent instead of 57 per cent, owing to a mine sending in tonnage of concentrates, instead of ore. The estimate is therefore near enough for practical purposes Approximately the statistics will show:

Tonnage increased 66 per cent over 1900.

	Per Cent.
Placer gold decreased	27 4-5
Lode gold increased	25
Total gold increased	11.6
Silver increased	22 1-5
Lead decreased	25
Copper increased	174
Coal increased	1 1-2
Coke increased	49
Total increased	22 4-5

It was very gratifying to him, as it must be to every British Columbian, to realize that while the world was looking to Yukon as the great gold producing district of Canada, the total production of Yukon (or Klondike as it had come to be called) was last year $18,000,000, while British Columbia's total mineral production was $20,000,000. (Cheers.) British Columbia is the true "Klondike," and her output is increasing year by year. (Applause.)

The coal output of the province showed a slight increase, while the production of coke had increased 49 per cent. during 1901. The Vancouver Island collieries had about held their own, the demand limiting their output, but the Crow's Nest mines had increased 90 per cent. in their coal output, and had quadrupled their coke production, and still their market was reported short of fuel. (Applause.) The great coal measures of Nicola, Similkameen, the Queen Charlotte islands, and Cassiar were as yet undeveloped, but they were acknowledged to be as extensive and permanent as any that had been worked.

Petroleum was known to exist in portions of the province. Several claims had been staked in Kootenay from which good samples of oil had been taken. There was no reason to doubt that when further explorations were made the oil industry of British Columbia would become as important as that of California.

The old placer mining camps were in course of being gradually worked out, giving place to cheaper and more effective methods. In Cassiar and Cariboo large hydraulicing works were being carried on, and in spite of the great drawbacks of want of transportation these enterprises were gratifyingly successful. In Atlin there was a falling off in production during the past year, but the gold commissioner assured him that the present year would show a revival of the mining industry there.

Cariboo had produced millions from placer mining in the past, and hydraulic mines were now in operation there. The immense amount of capital going into plants there proves the faith in old Cariboo. The output in 1901 was an increase in most properties, except the Cariboo Consolidated, which could only work part of the season. The snow went off suddenly in the spring. Snow is looked for to provide reservoirs, but is very uncertain, and is giving place to artificial reservoirs. The artificial conservation of water is a necessity to this class of mining.

The trouble in the district is the excessive cost of everything, owing to lack of transportation facilities. It is 240 miles by stage to Barkerville, a relic of pioneer days, which should be remedied. All that was required to make Cariboo one of the foremost gold producing countries in the world was the construction of railways and the road which the government now proposed to assist would give access to the heart of that great and wealthy district.

With regard to the labor question, he was happy to say that the troubles which had existed in the metalliferous mines in some parts of the province, especially at Rossland, were now adjusted, and he did not anticipate a revival of them, as mine owners and miners had arrived at an amicable settlement of their difficulties. The real cause of the labor trouble, so called, might perhaps be explained by a consideration of the demand for skilled mine labor, as indicated by the constantly increasing tonnage output of the mines as already noted. These great and continued increases in tonnage meant increases in the number of miners employed, and it was scarcely to be wondered at that there should be difficulty in getting competent miners.

The result was that incompetent men were employed of necessity and the mine owners were dissatisfied with the average of work. It was cheaper to pay a good miner $4 a day than a poor one $2, but it was impossible to classify, or to make a selection of the fittest, when there was such a demand.

Reverting back to the progress of mining in 1901, Col. Prior quoted the following figures, which, he argued, went to disprove the outcry of pessimists who had tried to make the public believe that the mining industry of British Columbia was in a languishing condition. The figures proved, he sumbitted, that the mining industry of British Columbia was developing rapidly and that before many years the province would lead the world in the value of its mineral production. (Applause.)

LODE MINING.

In 1894 the output of lode mining was valued at $781,342, in 1901 at nearly $14,000,000, or nearly 20 times as great as eight years ago. The increase in values over 1900 was about 40 per cent.

TONNAGE OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.

In 1897 the tonnage was 169,362.

In 1898 the tonnage was 215,944, an increase over the previous year of 27½ per cent.

In 1899 the tonnage was 287,343, an increase over the previous year of 33 per cent.

In 1900 the tonnage was 554,746, an increase over the previous year of 93 per cent.

In 1901 the tonnage was about 916,000, an increase over the previous year of 66 per cent.

The total value of output (estimated)—$20,713,501 in 1901, compared with $16,344,751 in 1900; an increase of 25 per cent.

Increases by metals—Copper, 206 per cent; lode gold, 36 per cent; silver, 14 per cent.

Tonnage of ore mined—1900, 554,796; 1901, 871,832; increase 57 per cent. The statistics, so far, show that the increase will be much larger.

British Columbia's percentage of ore production of Canada was

	Canada	B. C.	B. C. P.C.
Gold .... (outside Yukon	$6,462,222	$5,596,700	86⅝
Copper, lbs	40,951,196	30,736,798	75
Silver, ozs.	5,078,318	4,685,718	92¼
Lead, lbs.	50,756,440	50,529,260	99.8
Coal, tons 2000 lb.	6,186,286	1,712,715	28
Coke, tons 2000 lb.	373,625	150,931	40

There is an appreciable drop in placer gold, which was caused by the sudden melting of the snow last spring, causing freshets and leaving a shortage of water during the latter part of the season. This was, however, only temporary, and it was expected a large increase would be made in 1902.

There was also a drop in the lead production, from well known causes, but the institution of a lead refinery would make this industry also revive, especially in view of the opening markets in the Far East. The lead production for 1901, although showing a decrease as compared with 1900, shows an increase over '98 of 87 per cent, and over '99 of 129 per cent, and is still 25 per cent. higher than the highest production of any year prior to 1900.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that there was no law on the statute books providing for the development of the petroleum industry.

Hon. Col. Prior thanked Mr. McPhillips for calling his attention to the matter. He then introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act.

Mr. Curtis rose to speak, but was called to order as he had already spoken on the whole question of the address.

Mr. Curtis had three distinct amendments and he claimed the right to move any one of them at any time during the debate. (Laughter.) He had abandoned two of them, but he insisted that he should be allowed to move the remaining one.

Mr. Speaker, after a careful and good-natured explanation, convinced Mr. Curtis that his motion was not permissible in the manner in which he had brought it forward.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to speak to Mr. Helmcken's anti-Mongolian motion. He regretted that the Hon. the Minister of Mines had not a better knowledge of the cause of the strike at Rossland.

Hon. Col. Prior said he had not attempted to state the cause of the strike. He had merely given his personal opinion on the matter.

Mr. Curtis said the strike was fomented by the mine managers, who drove the miners to strike and the government did nothing to allay the trouble or bring about a settlement. The government intervened on behalf of the mine owners by furnishing counsel to prosecute certain miners for the Le Roi company, while they had refused to assist the miners when that company broke the law. He accused the government of neglecting the mining industry and said they should remove the two per cent. tax for two or three years.

Mr. Oliver asked if Mr. Curtis was speaking to the motion. The house was now in the fourth week of the session, and no business had been done.

Continuing, Mr. Curtis acknowledged that there had been a large increase in tonnage, but he claimed that it was produced by old established mines, and that the government should be given no credit. He quoted from the mine owners' memorial of last year to show that the industry was overtaxed.

He had been surprised to hear Mr. Martin denounce Mongolian immigration while he had declined to vote against the government on Mr. Helmcken's motion.

Mr. Martin said the government were prepared to take up that and other matters if Mr. Curtis and other hon. members who had been talking for nearly four weeks, telling what they would and would not allow the government to do, would give them a chance.

Mr. Curtis went on to accuse the government of insincerity and of "working in" with the C. P. R. He called upon the government to re-enact the anti-Mongolian legislation of last session. British Columbia should receive the same consideration on this question from the Imperial government as Australia.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, attorney-general, assured the House that the government were firmly resolved to uphold the interests and the rights of the province in dealing with the question of Asiatic immigration. They had been sincere in their desire to secure justice for the province in this respect, and no reasonable man could deny that they had acted consistently and in good faith in the premises since they had taken office. In proof he read the following extract from Premier Dunsmuir's letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in October, 1900, and which formed part of the case of the province submitted by the delegates to Ottawa:

"In the first place, you will have observed by the various expressions of opinion, and, particularly from the attitude of the legislative assembly, that there is a strong and growing feeling regarding the immigration of Mongolians. In the opinion of the government the time has fully arrived when some decisive steps should be taken by the authorities, having complete and effective jurisdiction to permanently end the state of affairs complained of.

"The question is not without its difficulties, I admit; but the continued unrestricted immigration of Chinese and Japanese cannot but result in the agitation now on foot being persisted in and growing into undesirable prominence. From the representations made by the Japanese consul to this government it would appear that His Imperial Majesty's government has decided to prohibit the emigration of Japanese, or rather to greatly restrict it. It depends, of course, on how far the proposed restriction goes, as to whether it will be satisfactory or not. It may appear to you unreasonable that the people of British Columbia should desire to limit the privileges of a nation which has friendly treaty relations with Great Britain; but there are local considerations as well as Imperial interests which must be taken into account. Owing to the geographical relation of Great Britain to the continent of Asia, this province is the landing place for Oriental immigration to the Pacific Coast, and consequently the competition to which the laboring classes here are exposed is keenly felt, in a way that cannot be appreciated in other parts of Canada. This applies to Japanese and Chinese alike.

"I am not at all clear as to whether the powers of the province can constitutionally be applied to effect a remedy, but during the recent session of the legislature several earnest efforts were made to encompass the ends in view—with what success it will appear when the legislation comes before your government for review. What I feel particularly is this, that an unquestionable remedy lies with the Dominion authorities, and having promised the House that we would use our utmost influence with your government, and through the Dominion government with the Imperial authorities, to bring about a settlement, I cannot too strongly urge upon your attention the great desirability of dealing effectively with our representations. The theory upon which the rights of other nations are based is undoubtedly a strong argument against enacting the restrictive measures which we are so desirous of seeing enforced; but it is a condition, not a theory, with which we have to contend. Other things being equal, we could not complain. If the people against whom we desire a measure of protection were, in their standard of living, on a par with our own, the competition of Japanese and Chinese would be a legitimate one; but I need not point out to you what has been contended so often and with so much force against an indiscriminate and unrestricted immigration of Mongolians, that, without lowering the general standard of living necessary to meet the decrease in wages, it is not possible for white labor to exist in the face of a system that has grown up under conditions entirely foreign to Anglo-Saxon communities, wholly inapplicable in this country, and out of harmony with our institutions. I am not prepared to say that there is not at the present time, and that probably for a little time to come there will not be, some avocations in which Chinese and Japanese may be employed with actual benefit to the whole community. I believe there are. These, however, are limited, and even respecting these it is desirable to change the conditions as soon as possible. The introduction of machinery will, in time, in all probability, afford very largely a substitute for such labor, and, in any event, if the employment of Mongolians in a limited way may be justified, it certainly is very undesirable that any increase in the demand for their services should take place, or that their employment should not be reduced to an absolute minimum.

"A good deal has been said about public sentiment being educated to discourage the employment of Mongolian labor wherever possible, and while that may be commendable in itself, it will fail in practice to meet the case; because in large industries, more particularly, the temptation to obtain the cheapest form of labor, and to utilize it whenever and wherever available, will undoubtedly exist.

"In my opinion, the only satisfactory way to deal with the whole subject is by the increase of the per capita tax in such a measure as to surely limit the number of immigrants, and by enactment of legislation, similar to the Natal Act, to regulate their employment while in the country. It is true that the Dominion government has increased the per capita tax from $50 to $100 per head, but, as you will have already ascertained, the concensus of opinion, so far as this province is concerned, is that it fails to meet the requirements. Sentiment throughout British Columbia is absolutely opposed to any temporizing with the question. The opposition of the Imperial authorities must not be allowed to stand in the way of the interests of this, an integral and most loyal part of the Empire, and if sufficient remedies have been permitted to be exercised in other colonies, they cannot consistently be refusd to Canada, our case being all the stronger from the fact that by our direct geographical relation as a highway of traffic to the Orient we are particularly exposed to the evils of such immigration.

"We look to the Dominion to afford us relief, and while I am absolutely opposed to an unconstitutional exercise of remedies by the province, by the very nature of things, if they are denied to us by the proper authorities, we shall have a continuance of undesirable and hasty and ill-advised legislation. It will, furthermore, create an irritation prejudicial to the harmony which hitherto has always characterized our relations with the Dominion, and which is so necessary to giving full effect to the objects of confederation.

"I am sending as an appendix to this letter copies of the resolutions which have been passed during the recent session of the legislature, together with copies of the acts relating to immigration and the regulation of labor. I also append a list of the resolutions and references which appear in our journals and sessional papers since confederation, from which you will see that it has always been a live question in the minds of the people, and that as time has gone on the expressions of public sentiment have become more pronounced and frequent. This government desires to see the question finally and satisfactorily disposed of, and I can see no reason why it should not be taken hold of now as well as at some future time.

"If the government of Japan intends to adhere to the policy it has announced, it will possibly dispose of the matter as far as Japanese are concerned, but we want some definite assurance on that point. I am aware that the difficulties with respect to the Japanese are greater than with respect to the Chinese, on account of the difference in the status of the two nations; but the conditions of competition being identical, the problem, so far as we are concerned, is the same in both cases.

"While on this subject I wish to call your attention to the frauds which have been perpetrated in connection with the naturalization of Japanese. This would seem to suggest some necessary amendments to the Naturalization Act in order to prevent the recurrence of such abuses in the future. The evasions of the act which have taken place are of the most scandalous nature, and I have no doubt that, after the subject has been thoroughly investigated, you will have further representations from the Hon. the Attorney-General

"In this connection, also, I desire, on behalf of the government, to bring again to the attention of your government the apportionment of the revenues arising out of the operation of the Chinese Immigration Act. While only one-quarter of the revenue so derived is returned to the provincial treasury, practically this province has to suffer the whole of the evils arising from such immigration. What we beg to propose, and believe to be our right, is that the moneys remaining over after the expenses of administering the act are met should be paid to this government. The right of the province to the present apportionment is, I understand, based upon the material effects of Chinese immigration in the province, and is regarded as a compensation for resultant local evils. If the principle of any apportionment at all is a right and just one, then the claims of the province to the whole of the revenue is equally obvious. I think that is so clear as not to admit of argument. The numbers of Chinese who find their way to Eastern Canada are small, and the effect on the labor market, in consideration of the largeness of the total population, is, in the aggregate, so insignificant as not to be appreciable. On the other hand, our population is so comparatively limited that any influx of Chinese is felt in a correspondingly increased ratio."

The policy outlined in that letter had been carried out by the passage of restrictive and exclusive acts, which had since been disallowed at Ottawa. He asked if a stronger case could possibly be made out than that outlined in that letter. He traced the various attempts of this and former provincial governments to secure the exclusion of Mongolians, which had, after years of struggle, resulted in the Dominion placing a $100 head tax on Chinese. He hoped that tax would be increased to $500, which, he thought, would prove effectual. Immediately that the restriction acts applying to Japanese were passed, the Japanese consul at Vancouver entered into correspondence with his home government, the Imperial and Dominion governments, protesting against the legislation. The report of the Attorney-General in answer to the correspondence which passed between the three governments was as follows:

"To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

"The undersigned, to whom has been referred a despatch from the office of the Secretary of State to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing copies of four despatches from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul at Vancouver, respecting certain acts passed by the legislature of the province of British Columbia at its last session, has the honor to make the following report upon the said legislation:

"In the despatch bearing date, the 15th day of February, 1900, from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul to His Excellency the Governor-General, exception is taken to the provisions of certain bills which were submitted to the Legislature of British Columbia at the session held in January and February of this year. As none of these bills became law, it is unnecessary for the undersigned to deal with the subject-matter of this despatch.

"In his despatch of the 1st day of September, 1900, to His Excellency the Governor-General, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul complains of the provisions of the following four acts passed at the session of the Legislature of British Columbia held in July and August of this year:

"1. "An act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by Private Acts."

"This Act, of which the short title is the 'Labor Regulation Act, 1900,' is now chapter 14 of the Statutes of 1900. It provides that employers of labor who are carrying on works under franchises granted by the legislature of British Columbia shall be liable to a penalty for employment on said works of workmen who are unable to read the act in a language of Europe.

"The undersigned submits that this legislation is quite as much within the competence of a provincial legislature as an act which provides that pupils shall not be admitted to any High school until they have attained a certain proficiency in Latin or in some of the living languages of Europe.

"Complaint is made that the operation of this act may be to exclude Japanese from certain employment. Even should it have this effect, it is submitted that the legislature of this province has a right to attach any conditions, of the kind specified in this act, it deems proper to the grant of a franchise, and that its will should not be overridden by the Dominion government. His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul urges that this regulation is not intended as an educational test on account of the provisions of section 3 of the act, which is as follows:

"'3. This act shall not apply to any person possessed of a certificate in the form set out in schedule A of this act annexed, and signed by the Provincial Secretary or any officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor -in-Council for the purposes of this act.

"'SCHEDLUE A.

"'Province of British Columbia.

"'This is to certify that , of

"'This is to certify that , of , aged , by trade or calling a , is a fit and proper person to be employed as a workman under the provisions of the Labor Regulation Act, 1900.

"'Dated at this day of , 19 .

Signature————.'

"This section may be construed to mean that a person who has been examined by the Provincial Secretary, or some other officer appointed for the purposes of the act, who has satisfied the educational test provided by the act, and who has obtained the certificate set out in the schedule A, shall not thereafter be subject to any further examination, and his employment will not expose his employer to the penalties mentioned in the act.

"Another view of the section is that it authorizes the issue of certificates to persons who may not be able to satisfy the test, in order to obviate the hardship that might under certain circumstances, be entailed upon employers by a strict enforcement of it.

"If, for example, a contractor were unable to secure the services of workmen who could read the act in a language of Europe, on this being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Provincial Secretary, he might, under the section in question, issue certificates to workmen unable to satisfy the test. Whatever view is taken of section 3, it is submitted that it affords no ground for attacking either the legality or the propriety of the act.

"2. An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia

"This act, of which the short title is the 'British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900,' is now chapter 11 of the statutes of 1900. It prohibits the immigration into British Columbia of persons who are unable to satisfy a prescribed educational test. Ample discretionary power is conferred upon the Provincial Secretary to issue certificates exempting certain persons from the operation of the act. There is, therefore, no danger of the movements of Japanese merchants and travelers being interfered with, as is feared by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul. It should be assumed that the power conferred will be intelligently exercised. The framer of the act was very careful not to trespass upon the Dominion domain, as sub-section (f.) of section 2 provides that this legislation shall not apply to any persons, the terms of whose entry into Canada have been fixed, or whose exclusion from Canada has been ordered, by any act of the parliament of Canada.

"The act, therefore, seems clearly within the powers conferred upon the provinces relative to immigration by section 95 of the British North America Act. The legislature of this province, it is submitted, is the best judge of the policy of such legislation. The members of the legislature have an intimate knowledge of the conditions obtaining in this province, and their views, which have found expression in this act, should not lightly be disregarded.

"3. An Act to Revise and Consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act.

"This act, which is chapter 54 of the statutes of 1900, constitutes the charter under which the municipal affairs of the city of Vancouver are now carried on. The objection of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul to this act is, that section 7 provides that no Chinaman, Japanese or Indian shall be entitled to vote at any municipal election for the election of mayor or alderman.

"Hitherto the privilege of voting at provincial or municipal elections has been given to, or withheld from, individuals and classes according to the views that have, from time to time, prevailed in the legislature. The undersigned is unable to think of any species of legislation, interference with which, by the Dominion authorities, will be more deeply resented than legislation conferring this franchise. At the present time the legislature withholds from women the privilege of voting at provincial elections.

"There is no doubt that this large class of British subjects can be legally treated in this way, and yet it is held in some quarters that, because some Chinaman and Japanese have become British subjects by naturalization, a provincial legislature cannot withhold from them the voting franchise. In other words, it is contended that the legislature of British Columbia is powerless, legally, to prevent Asiatics who are British subjects or British citizens in no true sense of those terms, from exercising the electoral franchise, although the legislature may legally refuse to confer this right upon British women, or any other class of British subjects, except persons who have been naturalized.

"The undersigned has no doubt that such a proposition is not law, and that the legislature of this province has the right to confer or withhhold the electoral franchise in any way it deems fit.

"4. An Act respecting Liquor Licenses.

"This act, the short title of which is the "Liquor License Act, 1900," is now chapter 18 of the statutes of 1900. Section 22 of this act provides that no license to sell intoxicating liquor shall be granted in any locality unless a petition in favor of the granting of a license, signed by at least two-thirds of the householders of the locality, be presented to the proper board of license commissioners. Sub-section (g) of section 2 enacts that the term 'householder' does not include Mongolians or Indians; and subsection (h) of the same section has a similar provision with respect to the word 'inhabitants.'

"The effect of this legislation is, that Mongolians and Indians are not consulted about the granting of licenses, and they are not counted as inhabitants in determining, under section 44 of the act, the amount of the fee to be paid by the applicant. There is nothing in the act to prevent Japanese from obtaining licenses.

"His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul appears to think that some wrong will be done to his race should the word 'Mongolian,' in the above section, be held to include Japanese. The undersigned observes that the interpretation to be placed upon the term 'Mongolian' should be left to the courts, and that even in the event of the courts holding that the term includes Japanese, there is, in this case, no necessity for the exercise of the power to disallow legislation of this province.

"Dated this 14th day of December, 1900.

"D. M. EBERTS,
"Attorney-General."

That was the reply of the government to the Dominion, and he would ask if anything stronger could be imagined. (Applause.)

It had been held by the Supreme court that naturalized Japanese had the right to vote. The government were carrying the case to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and he hoped the province would secure a favorable decision. If it did not, it would not be the fault of the government, who had engaged Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., to plead its case. The Attorney-General's department had furnished the following memorandum of the case to Mr. Robinson:

"Victoria, B.C., 29th June, 1901.

"Christopher Robinson, Esq., K. C.,

"Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch

"Lane, London, England:

"IN RE TOMEY HOMMA."

"Sir: I was much pleased to be advised by your telegram of the 27th instant that the province has secured your services upon the argument of this appeal. I telegraphed you yesterday that you will be able to get your brief from Messsr. Gard, Rook & Winterbotham, of 2 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall street, London, who are acting as solicitors herein for the government of British Columbia. As soon as you have perused your brief you will see that the proper determination of the question involved in this appeal is a matter of grave importance for all the provinces of the Dominion, and in an especial degree for the province of British Columbia.

"Between 1881 and 1891 the average population of this province was 75,000, made up of—

Whites	45,000
Indians	24,000
Chinese	6,000

"Between 1891 and 1901 the estimated average population was 125,000, made up of—

Whites	90,000
Indians	23,000
Chinese and Japanese	12,000

"The Chinese and Japanese population consists almost exclusively of adult males, who are repidly becoming naturalized British subjects. During last year 1,083 Japanese and 83 Chinese were naturalized. These men become British subjects in name only. They are largely of the coolie class, and come here to work for a few years. As soon as they have accumulated a small sum of money they return to their native land, and others take their place. To confer the franchise upon such men would be an act of extreme folly. Having no real interest in the country, and no knowledge of its political institutions, their votes would become an article of merchandise. The offence of personation would flourish unchecked, as it is about as difficult for a Canadian to distinguish one Jap or Chinaman from another as it is to distinguish one pea from another. Even if they exercised the franchise properly, it is intolerable that these foreign races which can never be assimilated with our population, should in many constituencies determine who shall represent the people in the legislature.

"Doubtless it was considerations such as the above which induced the legislature of this province to pass statute No. 2 of the year 1875, assented to on the 22nd of April of that year, sections 2 and 3 of which are as follows:

"'1. No Chinaman or Indian shall have his name placed on the register of voters for any electoral district, or be entitled to vote at any election of a member to serve in the legislative assembly of this province. Any collector of any electoral district, or polling division thereof, who shall insert the name of any Chinaman or Indian in any such register, shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

"'2. In every electoral district or polling division thereof, the collector therefor shall, on or before the first day of June, 1875, strike off the name of every Chinaman now on the list of voters for his district or polling division thereof; and any collector who shall neglect or refuse to strike off any such name, or shall insert the name of any Chinaman or Indian in any such register, shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.'

"In the Consolidated Act of 1888 the above provisions appear as section 3 of chapter 38 of the Provincial Voters Act. It was after 1888 that the Japanese began to come to this province in large numbers, so it is not until 1895 that express provision was made for their exclusion from the registers of voters. This was done by section 2 of chapter 20 of the year 1895, which re-enacts section 3 of the Provincial Voters Act, as follows:

"'3. No Chinaman, Japanese, or Indian shall have his name placed on the register of voters for any electoral district, or be entitled to vote at any election of a member to serve in the Legislative assembly of this province. Any collector of any electoral district, or polling division thereof, who shall insert the name of any Chinaman, Japanese, or Indian in any such register, shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding $50, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.'

"This last amendment is now section 8 of chapter 67 of the revised statutes of British Columbia, 1897, being the Provincial Election Act, and is the enactment in question in this matter. By section 3 of said chapter 67 the expressions 'Chinaman,' 'Japanese' and 'Indian' are defined as follows:

"'The expression 'Chinaman' shall mean any native of the Chinese Empire or its dependencies not born of British parents, and shall include any person of the Chinese race, naturalized or not:

"'The expression 'Japanese' shall mean any native of the Japanese Empire or its dependencies not born of British parents, and shall include any person of the Japanese race, naturalized or not:

"'The expression 'Indian' shall mean any person of pure Indian blood.'

"It is provided by article IV. of the constitution of the United States that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. In discussing this provision, Von Holst, in his work on the constitutional law of the United States, at page 249, says:

"'Political rights, such as the franchise, the right to hold office, etc., are never an unconditional result of citizenship. This is evident from the fact that they are always withheld from minors, and almost without exception from women. The fourth article speaks only of privileges and immunities which are conditioned upon the right of citizenship. Political rights are, consequently, excluded. These are always and in all places inseparably bound up with the legal domicile.'

"Our judges have considered section 15 of the Naturalization Act a stumbling block in the way of the provincial contention in this matter, as it confers upon an alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted 'all political and other rights, powers and privileges to which a natural-born British subject is entitled within Canada.' The only title a natural-born British subject has to the exercise of the provincial franchise is contained in some provincial act. The provincial legislation may not confer any title because the British subject in question cannot read or write, or because he comes from some portion of the Empire in which the people are deemed to have so little knowledge of our institutions that the Legislature has not considered it safe to give any of them who take up their residence here the franchise. What is there to prevent the Legislature from enacting that British subjects born in China and Japan shall not have the franchise if they become residents of this province?

"If, then, the Legislature says that Chinese, Japanese and Indians shall not vote, whence comes their title to vote? It may be said on behalf of naturalized Chinese and Japanese that they have the right to vote, as natural-born British subjects have the right to vote. But natural-born British subjects have not the right or privilege of voting. It is only a comparatively small class of British subjects in any province that has the right to vote, and that class may be formed in any way the Legislature deems proper, and according to our laws it does not include the native races of China and Japan, even though they be naturalized British subjects.

"The members of the Full court of this province have felt themselves constrained by the decision of the Lords of the Privy council in Union Colliery company vs. Bryden, 1899, A. C. 580, to hold that the said enactment as to a naturalized Japanese is ultra vires of this Legislature, as it trenches upon the Dominion power to legislate as to naturalization. If the Privy council had contemplated that such a consequence would logically follow from their decision, I doubt very much whether it would have been given against the province. If the Dominion has practically the right to confer the franchise upon 12,000 adults of the 125,000 people of this province, then the sovereign powers conferred upon this province by the B. N. A. Act become largely a delusion and a snare. I am convinced that the people of this province never would have consented to enter into Confederation had it been suggested that the Dominion would have any, even the slightest imaginable, control over the provincial franchise. Everything is based upon and controlled by the right to vote. Up to the present time the Provincial Legislature has granted or withheld this privilege from classes and individuals, in any way it has deemed best in the public interest; but if the decision appealed from is good law, it cannot avoid conferring this most important right upon a large and ignorant class, which it deems utterly unfit for its exercise, although there is no provision in our constitution similar to the fifteenth amendment to that of the United States, which forbids denying to citizens the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. No more important question arising out of the B. N. A. Act could come up for determination, and I must ask for it your very best attention.

"Should the decision appealed from be upheld, a curious state of affairs would result. I think there is no doubt that the Legislature was quite within its powers in enacting that the names of Indians should not be placed on any register of voters. In Gibb vs. White, 5 Ont. Practice Reports, p. 315, Mr. Dalton held that 'there is a marked difference between the position of Indians in the United States and in this province, Ontario. There the Indian is an alien, not a citizen. In this province Indians are subjects.' In that case it was held that an Indian who had never been enfranchised, and who, from time to time, received his portion of the annual payments from the property of his tribe, was qualified to be reeve of a township. This decision as to the status of Indians was approved by Rose, J., in Johnson vs. Jones (26 O. R., 109). It would be very anomalous if this province could legally withhold the franchise from the Indian race, born British subjects, but could not deny this privilege to Japanese and Chinese, British subjects merely by naturalization.

"Chief Justice McColl, apart from considerations binding upon him, thought 'that the authority of the Dominion Parliament becomes exhausted with the naturalization, and that the person naturalized passes under the control of the Provincial Legislature to the same extent as if born a British subject.' If the line between the Provincial and Federal jurisdictions suggested by the Chief Justice be once passed, I know of no other place where it can be drawn.

"To show you some of the ramifications of this Mongolian question as regards the legislation of this province, I send you herewith a copy of a report I recently made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon certain acts to which exception was taken by the consul at Vancouver of His Imperial Japanese Majesty. I also send you an extract from the speech of Mr. Martin, the leader of the opposition in our House, delivered after the Full court had given judgment in this case, and copies of the reports made to me by Mr. Wilson, K. C., in which he outlines the arguments he made use of before our Full court in support of the impugned provincial legislation.

"My London agents inform me that this case will probably not be heard until November. You will, therefore, have ample time to prepare your argument. I shall be most happy to supply you with any information you may require in the preparation of your brief.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"D. M. EBERTS,
"Attorney-General."

Mr. Robinson had expressed the opinion that the province had a very strong case. The government had done everything in their power to keep out the Mongolian horde, they had dissuaded the Dominion government in every way possible from disallowing the provincial acts, but in vain. The government agreed heartily with honorable gentlemen opposite on this important question, and would gladly strike hands with the opposition to secure so desirable an end as the exclusion of Mongolian labor. The eastern provinces might wish for this objectionable class, but British Columbia would never consent to have her fair domain overrun by Mongols to the injury of her white workingmen. (Applause.)

The passage of other acts prohibiting that immigration would serve to show the Dominion that British Columbia was in earnest and determined to assert her rights. (Applause.)

With regard to the Rossland strike and Mr. Curtis' accusation that the provincial government should have taken action in the matter, Hon. Mr. Eberts pointed out that the Alien Labor Act was a Dominion measure, and he read from the act to show that the province could not interfere. Some persons at Rossland wished the province to furnish counsel to the informer in a number of cases against alleged importers of alien labor. He had referred them, under the act, to the county judge. The act provided that if a penalty was recovered it should go to the Receiver General of Canada, not to the province. The province had no jurisdiction in the matter, and it was unfair to impute neglect or wrong motives as has been attempted by the honorable. the member for Rossland.

Mr. Curtis interrupted to ask why the government had provided counsel in another case, where some person connected with the Le Roi mine was concerned.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said the case referred to was a criminal one, covered by the Criminal Code of Canada. Certain persons at Rossland had committed a serious offence by mobbing a young man, and he had prosecuted the ringleaders, as he would any man who broke the law of the land. An attempt had been made to make political capital against him out of the incident, but he could stand that. As long as he was Attorney-General he would see that offenders were punished, be they rich or poor—he would do his duty fearlessly and abide the consequences, despite the outcries of political opponents. (Applause.) In that case he was happy to say that the ringleaders were convicted and sentenced, and although they had appealed against the decision of the police magistrate, the convictions were allowed to stand, and they were obliged to serve out their sentences. Thus the law was vindicated, and he challenged criticism of his conduct in the case in which he was guided by a sense of duty to the public. (Applause.)

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. McBride asked Mr. Speaker when a motion to adjourn, in order to discuss the Canadian Northern contract, would be in order. He asked permission to move for the papers before the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker said such a motion would be in order when the regular motions on the paper were disposed of.

Mr. McPhillips brought up the question of the vacancy in North Victoria, comparing the delay in issuing the writ with the promptitude exercised in similar cases in Great Britain.

The House then adjourned till 2 p. m. today.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, March 17.—The following were the closing prices of futures on the Exchange today: Wheat, March, 73⅛ and 74⅛, and 74⅜; July, 75¼; Sept., 74⅛. Corn, March, 60½; May, 61⅞ and 62; July, 61⅝; Sept., 59¾; Dec., 49⅜. Oats, March, 43⅞; May, 44⅞; July, 36; Sept., 30⅛.

Well, said the girl's father, sternly, after the timid suitor had finally stated his case, do you think you could support a family, young man?

Gee whizz! exclaimed the young man, have you lost your job?—Philadelphia Press.

Nell—I wouldn't be in your shoes for anything.

Belle (sweetly)—You couldn't get into them, my dear.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12. 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT. 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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A Liberal Onslaught

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Demands Enquiry Into War Purchases.

Mr. Brodrick Says Investigation Will Take Place at Proper Time.

Premier Defends Putting Martial Law in Force in Cape Colony.

London, March 17.—In the House of Commons today, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, moved the appointment of a select committee to investigate the whole commercial history of the South African war, including the contracts for the purchase of remounts, meat, and forage, and the contracts for freight and transportation.

The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, replied that the government did not fear an investigation. It was true, that in operations of the magnitude of those in South Africa there have been shortcomings, but the War office had a right to demand an investigation at the proper time. But British operations in all parts of the world would be paralyzed if an inquiry were forced now.

Had the War office been in the condition in which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman left it, the war could not have been carried on for two months, owing to the shortage of guns, ammunition, and all the supplies requisite for a campaign.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, was called on to defend the government in the House of Lords, owing to a motion by Earl Spencer, Liberal, demanding detailed information regarding martial law, court martial, and executions in Cape Colony.

Lord Coleridge, Liberal, who followed, declared that martial law was imposed over a vast area of South Africa, where not a shot had been fired, and where there was no resistance to government authority.

Lord Salisbury said martial law was a mere fashion of speech. What every one admitted was that it was necessary to defeat the designs of the King's enemies in South Africa. This the government was determined to do, and he added, there was plenty of armed resistance in Cape Colony to fully justify the application of martial law.

MAY RESULT IN MURDER

Man Dangerously Shot in a Drunken Row at a Calgary Hotel.

Calgary, N. W. T., March 17.—What will probably be murder, was committed at the Atlantic hotel last night. Three men, Joe McDonald, George Scouting, and a man named Muller, partners in a livery business, had some liquor and were quarreling in the stable of the hotel when Roy McKenzie, the proprietor of the hotel, came home. He told McDonald and Scouting to leave Muller with him. McDonald and Scouting then went into the house, but afterwards learning that Muller was in the dining room, they looked in, and again had some words McKenzie again requested them to leave, and they started out. They had reached the door, when an Englishman named Arthur Simpson, who had also been drinking, interfered, and ordered them out.

Scouting turned on Simpson, and after a few words they clinched and fell to the floor. Immediately afterwards two shots were fired from a 38 calibre revolver. One bullet passed through Simpson's coat harmlessly, but the other entered the right side, passing through the stomach, and emerged at the right hip. Simpson will probably die, and in the ante mortem statement, which has been taken, he accuses McDonald of doing the shooting. McDonald has been arrested. Scouting immediately jumped on a horse, and fled to the country, and the police have not yet captured him.

TO VOTE NAY.

Circular Being Circulated in Manitoba on Referendum.

Winnipeg, Man., March 17.—(Special.)—A circular letter has been published throughout the French settlements by the executive of the French-speaking Liberal association of Manitoba, which embodies a resolution passed by the French-speaking Liberals at a meeting held on the 15th of March, advising all French-speaking residents of the province to vote "Nay" on the Manitoba Liquor Act referendum.

The school board of Strathcona, Alberta, has received a pleasing surprise last week in the shape of a check for $1,500 from Lord Strathcona, to be used for school purposes in the town named in honor of Canada's high commissioner.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

Two Chinamen With Stolen Chickens in Possession—One Sentenced.

Twice since the beginning of the year has Young Quin, a Chinaman, allowed his fondness for chicken to get him into trouble. Not many weeks ago he was sentenced to a month with hard labor for stealing chickens from Mrs. Nuttall, and now he is back with Warden Johns, this time to spend three months. His downfall came on Sunday morning, when Constable Carlow espied two Chinamen proceeding towards Chinatown each with a sack of chickens on his back. The Chinks also saw the officer, and as he started towards them they took to their heels, dropping the sacks and chickens. Young Quin was not fast enough for the officer and he and the chickens were gathered in. Yesterday morning the chickens were identified by a resident of the Indian reserve as her property, and Young Quin, although he pleaded his innocence, was sentenced to three months with hard labor. His companion has not yet been caught.

But there is another Chinaman in the lockup on suspicion of stealing chickens, and in the jail yard are a dozen plump birds, which were found in his possession, and for which the police are looking for an owner. This Chinaman's name is Quock Sing, and was arrested by Constable Carson yesterday while crossing Rock Bay bridge with the chickens. His case was called yesterday morning and remanded until tomorrow to give the police time in which to locate the owner of the chickens.

An assault case which was to have been ventilated in court yesterday was settled by the defendant paying the costs.

A drunk, who for some time has had his case repeatedly remanded, failed to appear when it was called yesterday, and his bail of $10 was estreated.

The hearing of the charge against John James of impersonating an elector at the recent election will be proceeded with today.

PRINCE HENRY.

Reaches Cherbourg on His Way Home.

Cherbourg, France, March 17.—The Hamburg-American liner deutschland, having on board Admiral Prince Henry, of Prussia, and his suite, arrived here at 6:35 p. m. from Plymouth, England.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Farmer Accidentally Killed—Woman Takes Poison—Drops Dead.

Wellington, Ont., March 17.—Charles Pearson, a farmer, is dead, as the result of the accidental discharge of a gun which he was loading in his wagon.

Mrs. Sarah Pettifer, of Effingham, took a dose of carbolic acid while temporarily insane, on Saturday. She leaves five children and a husband.

Winnipeg, March 17.—(Special.)—Edward Stoddart, aged 61 years, a city milkman, dropped dead this morning.

MACKENZIE & MANN.

Big Firm Incorporated as a Joint Stock Company.

Toronto, March 17.—This week's Ontario Gazette contains the announcement that W. Mackenzie, Donald D. Mann, Contractors Z. A. Lash, K. C., and Ernest W. McNeill, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, and Roderick J. Mackenzie, Winnipeg, have been incorporated as Mackenzie, Mann & Co., with a capital of $5,000,000, divided into 50,000,000 shares of $100 each. The head office is Toronto.

Dominion Parliament

Hon. W. S. Fielding Delivers His Budget Speech Mr. Borden Replies.

No Special Features Nor Are There Any Tariff Changes Promised.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., March 17.—The latest census bulletins give the origin of the Canadian people as follows: English, 263,587; Irish, 989,558; Manx, 286; Scotch, 798,986; Welsh, 12,094; French, 1,649,352.

The Conservative policy on the tariff issue is set forth in an amendment which Mr. R. L. Borden will move to-morrow. It reads as follows:

"This House, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures, and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians, and while thus firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

Mr. Fielding, in delivering his Budget speech, spoke today for an hour and forty minutes. There were no special features in the speech. The government has decided to mark time for another year, and there are no tariff changes. There will be no assistance to the beet sugar industry, further than extending for another year the free admission of machinery. There is no promise of aid to steel ship building.

Mr. Fielding estimated a surplus this year of $5,800,000.

He estimated the revenue for the year would be $56,800,000, and expenditure at $51,000,000.

Hope was expressed of broadening the treaty with France, and an excuse was offered for Germany's conduct in levying the maximum tariff on Canadian products.

The minister announced the government would have to get authority to borrow $1,250,000 to retire the temporary loans.

Mr. Borden commenced a slashing reply, in which he severely criticized the government for their extravagance. He will continue his speech tomorrow. The House rose at 6 o'clock in honor of St. Patrick.

MINERS UNIONS CALL CONVENTION

Officers of Western Federation Want One Held Next Month.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, B. C., March 17.—I. Wilks, president, Nelson; Rugus Bulmer, vice-president, Rossland, and Alfred Parr, secretary-treasurer, of Ymir, of District association No. Six, Western Federation of Miners, have issued a call for a convention to be held in Kamloops on Monday, April 14. The call is issued to all labor and reform organizations in the province. The call in part says:

"The question of political action being taken on the part of organized labor with the view to securing a more substantial and satisfactory representation of labor interests, in the legislative assembly of the province, and in the parliament of Canada, is a principle that has received careful consideration, and thorough discussion at the hands of the labor unions affiliated with our district assembly.

"The decision has been arrived at that before any such steps so important in its nature and so far reaching in its effect can be taken with any degree of confidence and propriety, it is absolutely essential that the various labor unions and reform associations throughout the province should by some means be brought together in the closest possible touch, both in sentiment and action."

BLOCKADE CLEARED.

Train Service Resumed After the Heavy Snow.

Winnipeg, Man., March 17.—The train service, which has been practically suspended for two days owing to the storm, was resumed today. It was snowbound at Sewell for a period of 32 hours. During this time by order of local C. P. R. officials, the passengers were given most generous treatment, the company bearing the expense of boarding all on the train. The experience on the whole of the passengers was more pleasant than otherwise. Before leaving the train the passengers on board passed a resolution thanking the C. P. R. and the employees engaged on the train for their kindness and general courtesy. Other delayed trains from the west followed at shorter intervals today.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Rossland, B. C., March 17.—John L. McVicar, electrician at the War Eagle mine for some years, left today for Liverpool, whence he sails immediately for West Africa. He has entered the employ of an English syndicate, who are prospecting extensively with electrically operated diamond drills. A banquet was tendered Mr. McVicar yesterday

Should Aliens Have A Vote

City Council Discusses the Question of Property Owners Franchise.

Board Approves of Whipping Bad Boys Instead of Fining Parents.

The City Council met last evening with His Worship Mayor Hayward in the chair and with Alderman Kinsman, Williams, Cameron, Yates, McCandless, Grahame, Worthington, Vincent and Barnard present.

The following communications were read:

From H. Dallas Helmcken, enclosing several copies of a bill prohibiting aliens from voting in the municipal elections, and including the attestation of that matter in the election oath. He asked their opinion on the subject.

His Worship thought that as there were many aliens owning in some instances quite large amounts of property in the city, and paying large sums of taxes into its treasury, the matter demanded caution and care.

Ald. Grahame thought the bill was a good thing. No alien could hold property in the United States, and a little reciprocity of this kind would be beneficial occasionally.

Ald. McCandless contradicted this, saying that in many states the alien could hold property, but could not vote on it. He moved that it be referred to the Legislative committee, Mr. Vincent seconding the motion.

Ald. Cameron thought that the matter should be looked up. In Montreal aliens could not vote, and he thought that would be the case if any of the council went to live across the line. It would be well to know what was done in other cities in Canada before they passed upon the matter.

Ald. Kinsman thought that if an alien owned property here, he should have a voice in municipal affairs. It looked like forcing a man to become a British subject, but it might not be a bad thing in the long run to force men into that. He knew aliens who had lived here for 30 years, and were aliens still.

Ald. Yates advised that the council should not move hastily in this matter. Numbers of aliens had property here, and had enjoyed the franchise, and it might be a mistake to take it away from them. He moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the City Solicitor for information.

Ald. Worthington, said that he had been an alien in coming here, but had become naturalized as a matter of course and everyone coming to make their home here should take the oath too, and become citizens.

The amendment was then carried.

From Dr. Fagan, regarding tuberculosis. Referred to the Board of Health.

From Thos. C. Sorby regarding steel structures, which read as follows:

Gentlemen,—With reference to my letter of 3rd March, and your ultimate decision on the material for the construction of the bridge at Point Ellice. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement made by General William S. Smith, at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a few days ago, as reported in the Times of Saturday:

"The steel framework in many of the big buildings in the business districts of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these building will fall to the ground. The owners of these structures have the steel painted with oils. This oil will withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your skyscrapers will fall."

The speaker said that the elevated road structure would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years they will be dangerous, and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth of the thickness of the steel structures he said, will render them incapable of bearing their own weight.

This is an expert opinion which corroborates my contention in favor of the adoption of indigenous materials and home labor in the erection of a structure that would thus be permanent. I commend it to your careful consideration and have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

Referred to the Streets, Bridges and Sewers committee.

From J. O'Connor, complaining of the flooding of his field through a defective drain on Cobourg street, and demanding $125 as damages.

The City Solicitor told the council that this was an old trouble. It had been in the County court a couple of years ago, when Mr. Justice Drake held that as the land was lower than the roadbed the claim should be dismissed.

Ald. Kinsman thought that this was not the old claim.

Solicitor Bradburn explained that it was a new claim arising from the same old cause.

Ald. Yates told of a committee that had been appointed to look into the matter some time ago. This committee had gone over the ground, and had not reported, because if they had it would have been against O'Connor.

Ald. Barnard said that Miss O'Connor had seen him lately about it, and he thought that the committee should have given her the satisfaction of a report.

Ald. Williams held that out of regard alone for their loss, the matter should be looked into by the City Engineer, and a motion to that effect was carried.

From Messrs. Fell & Gregory, complaining of an encroachment by T. E. Redding on the disputed part of the Craigflower road.

Ald. Kinsman explained that when the by-law was carried, and the ground measured, a part of a store and house was on the road, and since then a further addition had been built out on to the right-of-way.

The matter was referred to the City Engineer for report, and for a tracing of the premises and streets.

From Miss R. Donald, 11 Avenue road complaining that she had been obliged to build down to meet a city sewer that had since been extended past her place, and asking for a refund of the $50 thus unnecessarily expended. Referred to the City Engineer.

From H. L. Salmon, presenting a bill for $6 for cigars supplied to Mr. Beaumont Boggs for the B. C. Agricultural association. It was decided to forward the bill to Mr. Beaumont Boggs for payment, and inform Mr. Salmon that the city had not assumed the liabilities of the Agricultural society.

From George Jay, reminding the council of their promise to put a light on Elford street. Filed.

From F. B. Kitto, enclosing sundry suggestions of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as amendments to the city by-law. Filed.

From T. H. Mathew, complaining of a rock which divests the water on the street to the detriment of his property, and asking that it be removed at a probable cost of $25. Referred to the City Engineer.

From David Parsel, complaining of the condition of Jessie street between Mary and Russell streets. Referred to the City Engineer.

From A. R. Wolfenden, complaining of the drainage on Edmonton road to the right of Cedar Hill road. Referred to the City Engineer.

From W. J. Winsbey, asking for a $60 basis for his salary as tax collector. Laid on table pending the consideration of the estimates.

REPORTS.

The report of the City Engineer was then read and the following recommendations accepted:

The renewal of a short section of plank walk on Johnson street in front of the new Prior building.

The construction of a small box drain on Chambers street between Alfred and Pandora streets at an estimated cost of $75.

The grading and laying of a sidewalk on Elford streets as the engineer should direct.

That the City Engineer furnish estimates of the cost of a new boiler and other improvements for the rock crusher.

That a ditch and culvert be put in on Wallace street between Heywood and Cook streets, and some grading done when the dry weather comes.

That the E. & N. railway be requested to put in a proper plank crossing for their track at Mary street.

That those to be benefited by the 330-foot drain extension along George street be seen by the City Engineer, with intent to find how much they will contribute towards the work.

That similar steps be taken regarding a 530-foot pipe extension on Pemberton road.

That a sidewalk be erected on Earle street near Foul Bay road, at a cost of $30.

The report of W. W. Northcott, building inspector, stated that an old building complained against by Mrs. Hood and others on Alfred street, was not in a sanitary condition. It was assessed to R. Porter. Referred to the Sanitary officer.

The report of the Electric Light committee recommended that the contract for carbons be awarded to the Canadian General Electric company, their tender of $1,475 being the lowest, and that for globes to J. L. Beckwith, at $503. Adopted.

Also that washed nut coal at $3.12½ a ton at the station or washed nut Comox coal at $3.50 on wharf be had from Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Co., for the electric light and pumping stations. Adopted.

The Legislative committee reported in favor of the following amendments, which were adopted:

(1). To confer power upon magistrates to have bad boys caned or whipped, instead of fining parents for their offences.

(2). To enable the imposition of a business tax on life insurance companies doing business in the city.

(3). To compel the registration of board and lodging houses, for the purpose of assisting in the collection of the municipal revenue.

The usual long discussion took place over the section amendment, viz.: that of the business tax.

The report of the Finance committee was then read, and payment of the sundry items contained therein authorized.

A long communication from the British Columbia Mining Record, which had been on the table for a fortnight or more, was then referred to the Finance committee.

The petition of H. McDowall and others, regarding the salaries of the call men, and urging that an increase be granted, was referred to the Fire Wardens.

BY-LAWS.

The amendment to the streets by-law was then taken up to be read the third time. This covered the matter of the wood sawing machines on the streets.

Ald. Williams thought that this would work a great hardship upon many poor people who had not an acre of land around their homes in which to pile up wood and have it sawn.

Ald. McCandless then moved that it be recommitted. This was carried.

Ald. Williams then moved that the exclusion of the wood sawing machines from the streets be confined to the boundaries of the fire limits.

To this several of the aldermen objected.

Ald. Kinsman thought that it was a great injustice to pass this section. Many people had complained to him about it, and he thought they were right too.

Ald. Yates said that it was the only trade that was allowed to be carried on on the streets, and he thought that it was a disgrace.

Ald. McCandless moved that the machines be excluded from the area enclosed by Wharf, Johnson, Douglas, and Humboldt streets.

This was put, and lost on a tie vote.

The committee then rose and was given leave to sit again.

The council then adjourned until tonight at 8 o'clock.

SOME WANTS OF ROSSLAND

Mayor Clute Here to Press Them on Members of the Government.

Mayor J. S. Clute, the newly elected chief magistrate of Rossland, and one of the delegates of the associated boards of trade of Kootenay, arrived in the city on Sunday evening. He says prospects in his section of the province were never better, the effects of the strike having practically disappeared. The payroll of the camp is steadily increasing and new properties are joining the shipping list. The new strike made in the Le Roi No. 2 is of the greatest importance, demonstrating the continuity and extent of ore bodies hitherto unknown. Confidence has been restored and there is little likelihood of any repetition of the labor troubles. The shipments are steadily mounting up and the Trail smelter is preparing to blow in the furnaces to treat the ore sent there, and the company is also about to erect a refinery. The Centre Star has recommenced shipping, and although at present this only amounts to 100 tons a day it is confidently expected that it will be increased. Many other properties in the vicinity are under development and several look most promising.

The Dominion government has just about completed a Federal building at a cost of $65,000, and in the business and residential sections there will be considerable building during the spring. Real estate values continue to hold their own, a recent sale of a business lot on Columbia avenue, with a two-story frame building, having netted $12,000.

Rossland has a business municipal administration, and the new council is working most harmoniously together. They were elected on a policy of economy and retrenchment, which is being adhered to without impairing the efficiency of any of the departments.

Besides accompanying the Board of Trade delegates to wait on the government, Mr. Clute will lay before the government some of the more local wants of Rossland. The Dominion government has voted a sum sufficient to erect a Drill hall and armiory in the city, and the citizens feel that the provincial government should assist them in the matter of a site. They are also asking for a grant to complete the schools, which were taken over by the city in an unfinished condition, and the grading of the grounds. The government still holds the deeds for the school buildings and property, and the council are asking that these be handed over to the city. Hospital and school grants and other matters of importance to the city will be pressed on the government by the energetic mayor of the mining centre.

TAKUM REMANDED.

Suspected Murderer to Have Preliminary Hearing on Monday.

Vancouver, B. C., March 17.—(Special.)—The coat with the bullet holes through it found at Toba Inlet, has been identified as belonging to the missing man Hussey, supposed to have been murdered by Takum Johnnie.

Takum was brought before Magistrate Alexander today and remanded till Monday.

Two thieves giving the names of Grey and Ferguson, have been arrested for a petty theft. Strong evidence is forthcoming that they robbed Straute's gun store recently of $200 worth of stock.

ALL HOPE GONE.

London, March 17.—The Admiralty officially announced tonight that all hope of finding the British sloop of war Condor had been given up and ordered that her books be closed, and that the money due her officers and crew to March 17 be paid.

The Treadgold Concession

J. F. Sugrue Here En Route to Ottawa to Make Protest.

Says the Grant Will Do Irreparable Damage to Klondike District.

J. F. (Barney) Sugrue arrived yesterday morning from Dawson via Seattle, at which port he arrived on the steamer Dolphin, and he left this morning for Ottawa, carrying a memorial from the miners and others of the Klondike, asking for a revocation, or at least a modification of the Treadgold grant, which has created such a clamor at Dawson. Arthur D. Wilson came to Seattle from Dawson with Mr. Sugrue. Both were appointed at a mass meeting of the people of Dawson and the Klondike mining district, held on February 26th. A. D. Williams and F. T. Congdon were also appointed, but they have not left Dawson, and it is not known whether they will go to Ottawa.

Mr. Sugrue is a former Victorian, and since he has been in the Klondike he has been very successful. Yesterday was taken up with renewing acquaintance with old time Victoria friends, and the time was all too short to allow of all his calls being made. He left Dawson on March 1st, and although four days were spent in Skagway waiting the sailing of the steamer Dolphin, he and his partner made the trip out in fifteen days to Seattle.

Mr. Sugrue said, in commenting on the concession to protest against which he is journeying to Ottawa: "The Treadgold concession is too far reaching. If it is not revoked it should be materially modified. By the terms of the grant all the reverted claims and those that may revert to the crown, go to the Treadgold corporation. For all of this the Treadgold corporation give nothing but water, and they do not intend to furnish enough of that. They agree to supply 2,500 miners' inches of water, about forty sluice heads, and this is not nearly enough. They purpose charging 25 cents an inch, a rate in itself almost prohibitive. No second use of the water is permitted. For instance, the hillside miner is not allowed to sell the water he buys from the Treadgolds to some fellows mining in the creek or at a lower elevation. If he could do this he could better afford to pay the 25-cent rate. He could reduce the cost of his own water to the minimum.

"The Treadgolds, by the terms of their concession, are not required to do assessment work. They may develop the claims or permit them to lie idle, just as they see fit. The individual miner would not be granted such privileges. He loses his claim any time he fails to do assessment work.

"Again, the Treadgold grant has a tendency not only to keep out the individual miner, but it tends to drive out those now there. How is the mine laborer to get a stake? With the Treadgolds in possession of all the reverted ground, there is nothing for the poor miner to locate.

"The privileges granted Treadgold, if put in force, would almost depopulate the Yukon Territory, for the reason that there are but few mines there that could afford the charge which the Treadgold charter imposes. Under the water concessions granted him, he proposed to operate forty sluice heads only, and but twenty of these would be for the public benefit, therefore but a score of claims could be worked at a time. For the water service he proposes to furnish he is allowed to charge twenty-five cents an hour for a miner's inch. That would mean a revenue to him of $10 an hour for the water service, and yet a great majority of the mines would not be working for lack of water, as the claim owners would not be allowed to impound an inch of water without paying him the rate demanded.

"Another cause of complaint is that another clause in the charter prevents an owner of a claim or claims, which may lie between claims Treadgold has acquired, from allowing any dirt or other debris to accumulate so that it would interfere with Treadgold's ground, but there is nothing in the charter to prevent Treadgold from swamping another man's claim with debris, thus freezing him out.

"Treadgold's mining grants now embrace ten square miles of gold-bearing ground, and under the provisions of his charter, would soon embrace forty square miles, as claims are abandoned. In this way the Yukon mining district would soon become depopulated and result in irreparable injury to the whole territory.

"There are many more reasons why the grant should not have been made, but it is hardly necessary to cite more of them at this time. We believe the Ottawa government will give us relief. Certainly we need it. And I think when the situation is presented to the authorities in its proper light the concession will be modified in the interests of the people of the Klondike.

"In addition to asking that the Treadgold grant be annulled, we shall recommend a few other changes in the government of the Yukon Territory, as follows: An export tax to take the place of royalty on gold; to have the claims extended from 250 feet to 500 feet, and to have roads built into the Big Salmon district. We know that Governor Ross is with us in all of these reforms, and we will not be surprised on our arrival in Ottawa to learn that he has already secured the most of these concessions."

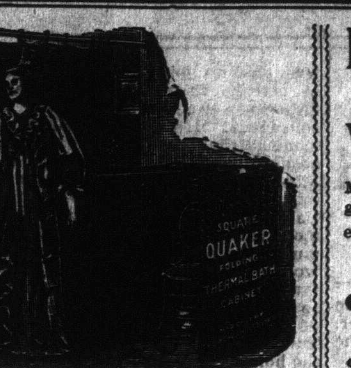
IRON WORKERS TO COMBINE

Preliminary Arrangements Made at Meeting Held at the Victoria Hotel.

A meeting was held at the Victoria hotel yesterday, attended by representatives of the foundries, iron-working firms, and shipbuilders of the province, for the purpose of forming a merger of all the shipbuilding and iron-working interests of the province. It was proposed to form a large joint stock company, and all the provincial firms are to throw in their industries and take stock to the value of the concern placed in the combine, the total stock of which will be valued at five or six million dollars. The proposal is on the same lines as the combination formed by the Victoria Sealing company, the smaller interests being merged with the larger, and the owners given stock equal to the value of their contribution to the joint stock company. The owners of the various businesses merged into the combination are to be directors at a salary to be hereafter arranged, and other arrangements are proposed, one among others to keep up the price of work, and for the performance of all work by day labor. Yesterday's meeting, which was but a preliminary gathering, was well attended. Among the firms represented were the Albion Iron Works, by B. R. Seabrooke; Victoria Machinery Depot, by A. J. Bechtel; the Marine Iron Works, by Andrew Gray; W. Turpel's shipyard, by W. Turpel; the Vancouver Engineering Works, by Geo. A. Walkem; Letson & Burbie, Vancouver, by K. Letson; J. Moore, of Vancouver; The Shaake Machine Works, by Henry Shaake; J. Morrison, of Wharf street; F. Robinson & Son, of Victoria, by F. Robinson; and J. Cottsford, of Victoria, in fact all the Victoria interests were represented except the B. C. Marine railway company, of Esquimalt, and repeated efforts were made by those present at the meeting to locate Mr. Bullen, by telephone, to ascertain his views regarding the merger. The representatives held an informal talk over the matter, and the consensus of opinion was most favorable. The meeting appointed Mr. B. R. Seabrooke, of the Albion Iron Works, to visit the managers of the various firms on the island, at Victoria, Ladysmith, Nanaimo and elsewhere, and Geo. A. Walkem, of the Vancouver Engineering Works to visit the managers of the Vancouver firms, and when the arrangements have been completed as far as they can accomplish, another meeting will be called to complete the formation of the big combine.

Mrs. Muggins—Is your husband interested in the race question?

Mrs. Buggins—I should say he is. That's the way he loses all his money. He bets on them every day.



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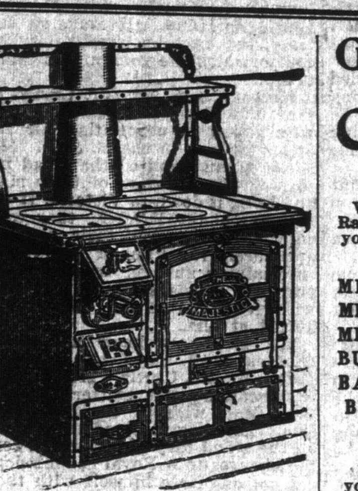

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

War Lion, Majestic, Conqueror, Lake View Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: Head of China Creek.

Take notice that I, S. H. Toy, as agent for General Godman, F. M. C. B63568, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action under 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1902.

No. 190.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "International Mining and Development Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Tacoma, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Duncans, Vancouver Island, and T. J. Rhinehart, mine manager, whose address is Duncans aforesaid, is the attorney for the company (not empowered to issue or transfer stock).

The Company is limited.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been registered:

To do a general mining business in the State of Washington and in the Province of British Columbia; for the purpose of doing business in said Province of British Columbia the said corporation shall be properly registered in the said province as an Extra-Provincial Company, in accordance with legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia; and in addition to the general mining business, it shall be empowered to purchase, acquire, hold, sell, ease, convey, mortgage, bond and otherwise dispose of gold, silver, copper and lead and other mineral lands, including quartz, placer miner lands and claims in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia:

To develop gold, silver, copper and lead and other mineral lands: to use, equip and operate the same and the whole thereof, either separately or in conjunction with any other gold, silver, copper, lead or other mineral lands, or with any other enterprise authorized by these articles of incorporation, in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia:

To construct, acquire, hold, lease, and convey and dispose of, maintain and operate railways, motor lines, wagon roads, tramways, wharves and approaches, and to build furnaces, reduction works; to concentrate, reduce, smelt and refine any and all kinds of ores; to use, equip and operate the same separately or in conjunction with any other railway, motor line or wagon roads, furnaces or reduction works, and to merge or consolidate the same with any other company authorized to do a like business enumerated in either one or all of the above powers:

To lease to another company or corporation authorized and empowered to do any or all of the things therein enumerated; to enter into any operating or traffic contracts in the nature of a lease with such other companies or corporations, and to transfer to such companies or corporations the operating of the gold, silver, copper, lead or other mines, railways, motor lines, wagon roads and tramways, or any portion or portions thereof, or all furnaces, reduction and refining works; to use, equip and operate said railways and motor lines with steam, electrical or other motive power:

To apply to the proper authorities of any town, city or county, in the State of Washington, or in the Province of British Columbia, in which the said corporation may extend its business, or may hereafter intend to extend it, for a grant or any rights, power, privilege and franchise for the maintenance and operation thereof; to accept, receive, own, hold, lease and sell and dispose of all and singular the same; to acquire by purchase, lease, contract or otherwise, and to accept, hold and own any rights, privileges or franchises heretofore poration, or which may be hereafter so granted by the proper authorities of any incorporated town, city, or any county of the State of Washington, and to sell, convey, mortgage or otherwise dispose of or granted to any person, persons, firm or corincumber all and singular the same:

To survey and plat into lots and blocks any and all real estate that this corporation may acquire, and to dedicate the streets and alleys of such lands and plats to the public; to sell, dispose of and convey any and all such lots and blocks as the board of directors may direct and determine: and to buy, own, sell, convey and mortgage any real estate in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia:

To locate or file on or acquire by purchase or otherwise any water rights, flumes or ditches, and to use the same for the operating of any power plant, or for the purpose of furnishing such power to other companies or individuals, in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

I hereby certify that "The Yreka Copper Company" has this day been registered as as Extra Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at Tacoma, Pierce County, State of Washing, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $1.00 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Duncans, Vancouver Island, and N. S. Clark, Mine Superintendent, whose address is Duncans aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue or transfer stock.) The company is limited.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 20th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

For the purpose of engaging in the business of the mining and reduction of ores in the United States and British Columbia; such business to include the acquisition of mining claims, locations and properties, either by original location or by purchase or lease, the working and operation of such claims and properties, the building and operation of roads, railroads, and any other means of transportation reasonably necessary to the accomplishment of said business, the construction and operation of reduction works, the borrowing of money, the sale or mortgage of real or personal property, and the doing of any and all things necessary or fairly conducive to the prosecution of said principal business.

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PLEASE SEE YOU GET IT WITH
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BUFF, ORPINGTON, $3.00.
PEKIN DUCK, $1.00 per dozen.
(All Eggs Guaranteed Fertile.)
My birds won ALL THE FIRST AND SPECIAL PRIZES for best Buff Orpington Victoria Poultry Show, in a class of over thirty entries.
H. Octavius Allen, Victoria, B. C., the introducer and first importer of Orpingtons to B. C. Write for descriptive price list.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on the east side of the Kishpiax River, in Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar district, that is to say: Commencing at a post marked John Heritage, southwest corner, adjoining W. Queen's southeast corner, thence eighty chains east, thence eighty chains north, thence eighty chains west, thence eighty chains south, to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1902.

JOHN HERITAGE.

Mr. Curtis Repudiated

(Continued From Page One.)

Mr. Curtis vehemently objected to the expression, and at the suggestion of Mr. Speaker, Mr. Martin withdrew the words, but he again aroused Mr. Curtis' ire by declaring that that gentleman held himself above all mankind and the angels in his standard of political morality. (Laughter.) He insisted that Mr. Tatlow, by his own declaration, was utterly unfit to act on such a committee.

Messrs. McPhillips and Tatlow called Mr. Martin to order, the latter declaring that it was monstrous that he should be accused of being capable of forgetting his obligation as a member of the House in acting on the proposed committee.

Mr. Martin repeated his opinion, that Mr. Tatlow had by his own statements in the House admitted that he had formed opinions which unfitted him to be a member of the committee.

Mr. Tatlow declared that he had no desire to be a member of the committee, but he objected to the accusation of not being fair-minded.

Mr. Martin had not charged Mr. Tatlow with seeking a position on the committee, but his evident willingness to serve was in itself an indication that he would be willing to investigate a case in which he had already expressed strong opinions adverse to the gentlemen whose conduct it was proposed to investigate.

Mr. Clifford moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ellison;

That all the words after "Resolved" be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:

"That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the truth or falsity of the above accusation and report."

Mr. McPhillips explained that he had no personal feeling and had no part in connection with the charges. He believed the Hon. the Premier was above such conduct as imputed to him. He felt aggrieved that Mr. Martin should insinuate that any hon. member was capable of so far forgetting his solemn obligation as to allow personal feeling to bias his conduct in investigating the charges. He could not agree with the proposal to adjourn the House pending the investigation by a royal commission. He again declared that he had no part in the charges.

Mr. Curtis had no objection to a royal commission, but he had to the adjournment of the House. He urged that the royal commission be appointed forthwith and begin its sittings within 24 hours. Mr. Curtis continued at length to ring the changes on the Canadian Northern proposal, and incidentally lauded himself for the high standard of political morality which he was endeavoring to introduce in the public life of the province.

Hon. Mr. Wells informed the hon. member for Rossland and the House that Mr. Greenshields was not acting for the government, but solely for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. On his trip to the East last winter he had consulted Mr. Greenshields and that gentleman had assisted him in getting into touch with and entering into negotiations with MacKenzie & Mann. He had been obliged to seek such assistance from the fact that certain parties inimical to the government had hampered him in approaching Mackenzie & Mann. He then outlined the history of the negotiations in which Mr. Greenshields took part, showing that he had acted for the government only in the preliminary stages, and had never acted in the dual capacity of solicitor for both parties, as unwarrantably alleged by Mr. Curtis.

Mr. McBride said Mr. Wells' explanation was not at all satisfactory, and he did not think the House would accept it. He held that the government had no right to engage the services of Mr. Greenshields while that gentleman was acting as the solicitor for Mackenzie & Mann.

Referring to the charges against the Premier, Mr. McBride declared that he had no part and no sympathy in them. He did not and could not believe any of the members of the government guilty of a deliberate, dishonest or dishonorable act. He assured the government on behalf of himself and the opposition that they had no connection with the charges. He thought the charges might be investigated by a committee of the House; there was no need of a royal commission and no necessity for an adjournment.

Mr. Martin was glad to see two members of the opposition repudiate Mr. Curtis and his charges.

Mr. Curtis interrupted, claiming a right to speak.

Mr. Martin commiserated with Mr. Curtis, who had talked almost continuously since the opening of the session, on his misfortune in not being given a chance to speak. (Laughter.)

He was heartily in accord with the leader of the opposition and the hon. the second member for Victoria in their repudiation of Mr. Curtis' charges. He was glad to join with those gentlemen in utterly discrediting the charges of dishonesty against the Premier and his colleagues. He did not believe for one moment that the Premier had used his position to attempt to secure a larger price for the E. & N. railway by promising a larger land grant or bonus to the Canadian Northern, and it was just as monstrous to suppose that Mr. Dunsmuir's colleagues in the government would aid him in making such a nefarious bargain. That opinion was held, so far as he could see, by two members of the House (Messrs. Curtis and Tatlow); the rest of the House believed in the honesty and honor of the government. He could see nothing irregular in the retaining of Mr. Greenshields in the preliminary negotiations with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. It was, on the contrary, the most businesslike and natural course which the government could have taken.

He could not, like Mr. Curtis, assume that the Premier had been guilty of wrongdoing in negotiating for the sale of his interest in the E. & N. Mackenzie & Mann required that road in order to make it a portion of their main line and bring it down to Victoria. If they did not control the E. & N. they could not enter Victoria over their own system, and surely the Premier was justified in entertaining an offer from them for the purchase of his stock in the E. & N. without a charge of corruption being hurled at him.

Mr. Helmcken knew nothing of the charges until they were read in the House by Mr. Curtis. He saw no profit in discussing the matter until it had been dealt with by the Royal commission. He congratulated the government on the stand they had taken in referring the charges to a Royal commission. He did not associate himself with the charges, Mr. Curtis alone, was responsible. It was unfair to ask the government to attempt to continue the work of the session while the Royal commission was sitting. The commission would sit daily, and members of the government would have to be in almost constant attendance—it would, therefore, be manifestly unfair to ask them to carry on the business of the House during its continuance. He would support the Royal commission, and the proposed adjournment.

Hon. Col. Prior said the charges made by Mr. Curtis were the gravest ever made in the British Columbia legislature. They charged the Premier and the members of the government, himself included, with wrongdoing in connection with the Canadian Northern proposal. He could see no reason why the Premier should not have the right to dispose of his stock in the E. & N. to the Canadian Northern, which found it necessary to secure that line in order to bring the main line down to Victoria. The electors of Victoria had expressed their approval of Mr. Dunsmuir's course. Did Mr. Curtis mean to say that because Mr. Dunsmuir was Premier he was debarred from doing what he pleased with his own property? There was not a tittle of truth in the charge that Mackenzie & Mann had been promised a larger land grant or subsidy for their main line in consideration of their buying the E. & N. He was surprised to see Mr. Tatlow acquiesce in a proposal to act on a committee to investigate charges which he himself had made on the floor of the House. He had rather expected to see that gentleman rise in his place and decline to be named as a member of that committee. He complimented honorable members of the opposition on the manly, straightforward stand which they had taken in repudiating the charges and their author. So far as he was personally concerned, and he could speak for his colleagues also, he courted the fullest investigation.

Hon. Mr. Eberts declared the charges cruel, cowardly, and untrue.

Mr. Curtis—"Order."

Mr. Speaker said Hon. Mr. Eberts expressions were not parliamentary.

Hon. Mr. Eberts withdrew the objectionable expression. He looked upon Mr. Curtis as not all himself—

Mr. Curtis—"Order—I object"—

Hon. Mr. Eberts did not mean to say that Mr. Curtis was a physical coward. Mr. Curtis was a noble-minded, pure-minded man, the highest and purest-minded in the province. He looked in the mirror and recognizing in himself a concentration of virtue and honor, and then looked about for some one who was not as gifted as himself. He cast his eyes upon the government, and being pure-minded and above suspicion himself perceived that the Premier and his colleagues were plunged in the mire of dishonesty. Hence these charges, the most groundless and monstrous ever made against public men. If Mr. Curtis had any sense or honor or decency he would rise in his place and humbly apologize for his vile and cowardly charges—

Mr. Curtis appealed to the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker called upon Hon. Mr. Eberts to withdraw the words vile and cowardly.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—"When he made those base and cowardly charges he lied."

Mr. Curtis—"Order."

Hon. Mr. Eberes would bow to the ruling of the chair, but he declared he could not find words strong enough to express his indignation of the conduct of Mr. Curtis, who had struggled with the truth when he made the charges.

Mr. Curtis—"Order."

Hon. Mr. Eberts—He would not say that Mr. Curtis was a liar, as that was unparliamentary, but he would use an expression made use of by Lord Salisbury in the Imperial parliament the other day, and say that Mr. Curtis' charges were a tissue of falsehoods.

Hon. Mr. Eberts continued to score Mr. Curtis in the most scathing terms under which the member for Rossland winced visibly, much to the delight of the House, and the galleries.

He held that a Royal Commission was necessary to investigate the charges, as in the case of a committee of the House, no matter what decision might be arrived at, Mr. Curtis would declare that the finding had been influenced by political motives.

He referred in terms of reproach to Mr. Tatlow's seeming willingness to act upon Mr. Curtis' proposed committee of investigation, after he had made similar charges against the government. What would be thought of a barrister retained in a case and elevated to the bench while it was pending, sitting in judgment upon it. Yet that was exactly the position assumed by Mr. Tatlow.

The House had been listening to the vagaries of Mr. Curtis for four weeks, during which he had wasted time and obstructed the business of the country by his interminable speeches, and now he asked his fellow-members to endorse him in making charges that were as foundationless as they were discreditable to their author. He complimented the hon. members of the opposition who had repudiated Mr. Curtis and left him severely alone to pursue his campaign of slander. He had no desire to see the House adjourn for any considerable time. Many of the members were anxious to return to their homes and their business, and it was imperative that the business of the session should be proceeded with. He would endeavor to have the royal commission appointed and the investigation take place at the earliest possible moment.

Hon. Mr. Eberts concluded a telling speech in which he literally flayed Mr. Curtis by calling upon that gentleman, if he had any manly instinct, to apologize to the Premier and the government for his unwarrantable charges.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite regretted that the matter had come up and that it had led to so much recrimination. He credited Mr. Curtis with sincerity in bringing the charges, as he did not deem it right that the Premier should in any way profit by his position. It would be a good thing for the province to have the charges investigated, as it would put at rest the suspicion of members of the government trading upon their positions. He resented certain remarks of Mr. Martin who, he alleged, had insinuated that he was an improper person to sit on the proposed committee of investigation.

The amendment, providing for the appointment of a royal commission, was then carried on the following division:

Yeas: Hawthornthwaite, Curtis—2.

Nays: McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Neill, Gifford, Hayward, Garden, Fulton, Martin, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, Helmcken, Prentice, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Kidd, Houston, Wells, Prior, Hall, Rogers, Dickie, Mounce—33.

FIRST READING.

On motion of Mr. Gilmour—An Act to amend the Master and Servant Amendment Act, 1899, was introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Curtis moved, seconded by Mr. Hawthornthwaite:

That an order of the House be granted for a return of the correspondence between any members of the government and other persons which led to the appointment of Frank Walker as a police commissioner for the city of Rossland.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said there was no objection to bringing down the correspondence. He did not know Mr. Frank Walker, but he did know that he was one of three police commissioners, and his powers were limited. Perhaps he was not a political friend of Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Martin looked upon the appointment of Mr. Walker as police commissioner at Rossland as a mistake, as he had made himself unpopular to a great many of the people.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Curtis moved:

That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the agreements entered into with several companies, and referred to in the Speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, for the manufacture of pulp and paper, and also the areas of timber set aside for the respective companies.

Hon. Mr. Wells said there was no objection to bringing down the information asked for and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. E. C. Smith moved for a return showing all orders in council, and all correspondence, between the government, or any member thereof, and any other person or company, relating to the reservation of lots 4,593 and 4,594, South East Kootenay district, and to the granting of such lots, or any portion thereof, to the Columbia & Western Railway company, or Canadian Pacific Railway company.

Mr. Smith said the lots in question were hundreds of miles away from the railways, and he wanted to know how they were included in the railway reserves. He claimed that lot 4,593 was known to be rich in petroleum.

Hon. Mr. Wells said the hon. member was under a misapprehension. These lots were held by the government for railway purposes, but they had not been disposed of and there was no intention of disposing of them at present. The information asked for would be brought down.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Oliver moved for a return of all papers, documents, reports and correspondence in any way relating to the survey made by the Hon. Edgar Dewdney over the route of the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway.

Mr. Oliver thought the government had acted wisely in having the surveys made so as to secure all available information about the route. He looked upon the Coast-Kootenay railway as of much more importance than the Canadian Northern. He hoped the government would take up the question seriously and introduce a measure for the construction of the road during the session.

Mr. Murphy warmly supported the resolution and promised his support to the government if they would bring in legislation which would secure the building of the road.

Hon. Mr. Wells was pleased to hear the remarks of hon. members. He assured them that the government had undertaken the survey of the route in order to secure definite and reliable information upon which proposals for the construction of the line could be intelligently based. The report of the surveyors would be presented to the House shortly, and it contained all the information which the resolution called for, but the papers asked for by Mr. Oliver would be brought down as soon as possible.

Mr. Curtis moved for a return of all the correspondence between the government or any member thereof, and any other persons, with regard to the appointment of the Hon. T. Mayne Daly as King's counsel in the prosecution of one Collistro and one Beamish at Rossland last summer for intimidation.

Hon. Mr. Eberts submitted that he did not consider this a proper case in which to bring down papers. The correspondence was confidential between the crown and its representative. The men named were convicted on appeal. He did not deem it advisable in the public interest to bring down these papers, as it would be a bad principle to establish.

Mr. Murphy held that the Attorney-General took a wrong position. He thought the House was entitled to all the facts.

Mr. Green also urged the Attorney-General to reconsider his decision. The people were entitled to know what had been done.

Mr. McPhillips also supported the resolution.

Mr. McBride said all Mr. Curtis asked for was the correspondence leading up to Mr. Daly's appointment. A good deal of feeling had been created by the proceedings against Collistro, and the public should be given the facts.

Mr. Gilmour wanted to see the papers, so as to learn if the Attorney-General was aware when he appointed Mr. Daly that that gentleman was solicitor for the Le Roi company, which was interested in the case.

Hon. Mr. Prentice was an eye-witness to the mobbing of the young man at Rossland, and he certainly thought it a case in which it was the duty of the crown to interfere, and the government had been justified in prosecuting the case. As hon. members seemed so anxious to learn all the facts, the government would accede to the resolution.

Mr. Gilmour moved:

Whereas the royal commissioners recently appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the Asiatic question in this province have reported strongly against the immigration of Chinese and Japanese into Canada:

Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate with the Dominion government urging upon that government the necessity which exists for passing legislation at this session of the federal parliament giving immediate and full effect to the recommendations of the majority report of the said commissioners.

The Hon. the Attorney-General presented a return of copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, and any person, and of all reports with regard to the employment of provincial constables on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway during the trackmen's strike in the months of June and July, 1901, and for a statement of the sums of money paid by the province for the services of such special constables.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Private Bills—Messrs. Hunter, Kidd, McPhillips, McInnes, Tatlow, Dickie, Helmcken.

Public Accounts—Messrs. Hall, Stables, Mounce, Green and Curtis.

Mining—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Clifford, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Stables, Mounce, Ellison, Houston, Neill, Taylor, Green, Smith Curtis, Murphy, Hawthornthwaite.

Railway—Messrs. Martin, Clifford, Hall, Smith, Rogers, McInnes, Ellison, Mounce, Gilmour, Houston, McPhillips, Murphy, Fulton, Garden, E. C. Smith, Munro, Gifford, Taylor.

Printing—Messrs. Houston, Gilmour, Mounce, Tatlow, Murphy.

Agriculture—Messrs. Ellison, Kidd, A. W. Smith, Munro, Hayward, Neill.

Municipal—Messrs. McInnes Houston, Oliver, Kidd, Munro, Helmcken, Garden.

The House then adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Friday next the Hon. Mr. Prentice will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to incorporate the Vancouver General Hospital.

On Friday next Mr. Stables will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Medical Act, 1898.

On Friday next Mr. Neill will ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Does the government still maintain the reserve of all Crown Lands on Grahame Island placed thereon by Order in Council of 30th January, 1901?

2. If not, is it the intention of the government to cancel this reserve?

3. If not, when?

Mr. Martin will move, in committee of the whole, on bill No. 2, intituled An Ate to Regulate Public Aid to Hospitals, to strike out clause 3 and substitute therefor the following:

"3. No aid shall be paid to any hospital unless such hospital has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In places where more than one hospital is approved, the number of days' treatment of both or all shall be added together and the amount available divided among them in proportion to the days' treatment of each. In approving of a hospital, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall not exclude any hospital on account of being under denominational control, if in other respects such hospital is satisfactory, and shall not approve of any hospital unless all persons are admitted thereto without regard to religion and without charge where they are not able to pay."

NOTES.

During the debate Mr. Martin rose to a question of privilege, calling attention to an incorrect report of his remarks in the Victoria Times. The paper's report was just the opposite of what actually occurred.

The Redistribution Bill will be brought down today. The bill was ready for distribution yesterday afternoon, but His Honor's message transmitting it to the House was not received in time. Members of the opposition were, however, allowed to peruse the bill.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

STANLEY CUP.

Victorias of Winnipeg Will Try For it Next Winter.

Winnipeg, March 18.—(Special.)—At a banquet to the Montreal hockey team, who won the Stanley cup last night by a score of two goals to one, W. MacFarlane, the referee, was presented with a gold watch by the Victorias, the Montreals, and the rink company. The Victorias have announced their intention of again going after the cup next winter. The Montreal team go home tomorrow.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone.

The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.

Thousands take it for spring loss of appetite and every body says there's nothing else so good as Hood's.

Now is a good time to begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that cleanses the blood and clears the complex-

SPANISH CABINET.

Composition of Senor Sagasta's New Ministry.

Madrid, March 18.—The composition of the new cabinet is announced to be as follows: Premier, Senor Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, the Duke of Almodovar; minister of justice, Senor Montilla; minister of finance, Senor Rodrigamez; minister of interior, Senor Moret; minister of war, Gen. Weyler; minister of marine, the Duke of Veraqua; minister of public instruction, Count Romanones; minister of agriculture, Senor Canalejas. The new ministers are Senors Montilla, Rodrigamez and Canalejas.

Chilled to the Bone? A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

SOLDIERS RIOT.

One Man Killed and Several Wounded in Fight in Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., March 18.—A report was received from Fort Morgan, Ala., today, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, that a riot between soldiers and civilians occurred there Sunday night. One man is reported to have been killed and 10 or 15 wounded. There has been no communication between the barracks and this city since Sunday afternoon. The news was not learned until a private boat came in today. About 40 or 50 soldiers were drinking at a saloon here called the "Blue Goose," on the outside of the reservation, when the fight started between the boys in uniform and a crowd of civilians, who are making repairs at the barracks. Pistols and knives are said to have been used. Michael Keoughan, who was discharged last Saturday from the army, was shot to death, and 10 or 15 more wounded in the shooting and cutting, which was general for a time.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

DANGEROUS BARE-LEG FAD.

Bare limbs of children gratify the vanity of mothers, but they send multitudes of beautiful children to premature graves. It would be safer to have the arms, feet, hands and legs warmly incased in double thicknesses of woolen flannel, with nothing whatever upon the body but an ordinary nightgown, in the autumn. It is especially important to keep the extremities of children and infants warm for every second of their existence. Whether a child is ill or well when the hands and feet begin to get cold it is nearing the grave, because the blood retreats to the inner organs, oppresses them, causing painful and dangerous congestion and inflammation, which often induce death in a few hours, as in croup, diphtheria, quinsy and the like. A young mother should never go to bed until she has noticed that the feet of her sleeping little ones are perfectly warm. To be assured of that is to know that croup before morning is impossible.—From the Family Doctor.

ACCIDENT AT NELSON.

Nelson, March 15.—(Special)—As Chas. Love was assisting to fit up a steam shovel in the C. P. R. yard today the arm of the shovel falling caused the chain to switch over a pulley suddenly. It struck Love on the head, breaking the skull and forcing pieces of bone into the brain, making a very ghastly accident. Love is expected to die during the night. Love came from Brandon, Manitoba, six months ago. He was unmarried and 35 years of age.

Chosen From A Multitude

The Preference Shown by Thinking People for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine—Record Sales Last Month.

Considering the large number of remedies for coughs and colds that are now offered to the public, and in view of the fact that nearly every druggist has a preparation of his own which he makes an effort to substitute for the medicine asked for, it seems truly remarkable that the demand for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should increase by such leaps and bounds.

During October the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine exceeded by several hundred bottles the record of any previous month in its history. When it is remembered that this preparation receives very little newspaper advertising the evidence seems to be conclusive that it makes its way by sheer force of merit.

Thinking people recognize the harmfulness and danger of using strong drugs which are said to cure a cold in a few hours. They prefer to cling to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which they know beyond a doubt to be a thorough and effective treatment for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, throat irritation, asthma and even consumption itself.

The combination of linseed and turpentine, with half a dozen other ingredients of equal value for treating colds in such proportions as they are found in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven to be a perfect protection against such developments as pneumonia, consumption and serious lung troubles. You can with certainty rely on this preparation to afford prompt relief and perfect cure.

Do you suppose that the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine would be more than three times that of any similar preparation if it was not the most effective remedy that money can buy? It has stood the test and proven itself worthy of the confidence that is placed in it. People recommend it one to another, and so the good news spreads. Be sure you get the genuine, with Dr. Chase's portrait and signature on the wrapper; 25 cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try
Shiloh's Consumption Cure
and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.
Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

It Will Be Steel Structure

City Council Devotes Meeting to Point Ellice Bridge and Reaches Decision.

New York Engineer to Prepare Plans, City to Build Foundation.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last night, His Worship Mayor Hayward presiding and the following aldermen being present: Messrs. Kinsman, Williams, Cameron, Vincent, Grahame, McCandless, Worthington, Yates and Barnard.

The meeting went into committee at once to consider the Point Ellice bridge question. His Worship began by giving a resume of the position and progress already made on the project.

A steel bridge had at first been decided on at a cost of about $100,000, of which $75,000 was already provided for by the by-law of last year. This amount was supplemented through an agreement with the Tramway company, by a contribution from that body of 25 per cent of the initial cost up to the sum of $20,000, and after that an undertaking to meet a quarter of the cost of maintenance. The government had also intimated that $30,000 would be contributed out of the provincial treasury. Then a proposal had been made to erect a stone bridge, and another for a composite structure of steel and concrete. These would cost about $210,000, and $160,000 respectively. There was not much doubt, he thought, about which was the best. That was the stone one. But the matter of cost was against it, for were this sort of bridge decided on, another $100,000 would have to be raised. On that point, however, a committee had been appointed.

Ald. Grahame thought that the city would have to be contented with a $95,000 bridge, and that meant that they could not have a stone one.

His Worship then read the report of the committee of the 24th February regarding the choice of stone or steel. This had been referred back for further information on the matter of cost.

Ald. Williams thought that the best bridge was the one that was wanted. With the contributions of $30,000 from the government and $20,000 from the Tramway company, and the $80,000 accruing through the by-law and its subsequent interest, it would give the city $130,000 to go on with and the concrete and steel structure suggested by Mr. Mohun was estimated to cost but $122,000.

Ald. Cameron claimed that the report had been made simply to enable the public to express opinions, and to all intents and purposes it had met with no response. The people wanted a bridge as quickly as possible, and the length of time required for building a stone bridge and the amount of money involved seemed to be fatal to the stone project.

Ald. Vincent suggested that the Council proceed to instruct Theodore Cooper of New York, to prepare plans for the bridge forthwith.

Ald. Williams reminded the council that distant fields looked green. He would prefer to spend the $3,000 odd that this would cost amongst our own people.

Engineer Topp, who had been sent for, here reported that a bridge such as suggested by Mr. Sorby, would cost about $210,000, or stripped as bare as possible, $190,000 at least. A concrete-steel bridge would, on a rough estimate, cost $160,000. This would entail more money being spent in the city for labor than the stone bridge. The steel would cost about $16,000. In case of a stone bridge, the cutting of the blocks would be done at the quarry and thus this item of the cost would not be all spent in the city itself.

The Mayor then produced and read Mr. Mohun's letter regarding a concrete-steel structure. From this it appeared that the whole would cost $122,000, of which the cost of the steel was $30,000, leaving to be spent in the city on ordinary labor, about $90,000. Mr. Mohun further stated that the life of a steel truss had been estimated at 50 years, but that was very uncertain, and would entail regular and careful cleaning off of rust and repainting every three years.

Ald. Williams suggested a conference with Messrs Rattenbury, Mohun and Sorby and others, at which a lot of the questions at issue might be well threshed out.

Ald. McCandless thought that the public wanted a steel bridge and they wanted it at once. With this, Ald. Worthington quite concurred.

Ald. Cameron reviewed the position by showing that any change from a steel to a stone structure would now entail a great deal of delay through having to go back again to the public works department at Ottawa. It would also mean a fresh arrangement to be made with the Tramway company, who were already growing impatient under the delay. Again, with the promised acquisition of the Songhees reserve there was no doubt but that a new bridge would soon be wanted at the foot of Johnson street. This would cost, say $60,000, and so even if at Point Ellice a steel bridge were built for $95,000, there was clearly not enough money to go around.

It was then moved by Ald. Barnard that it be decided to erect a steel bridge, and that some architect be instructed to prepare the plans at once, the cost not to exceed $95,000.

Ald. Yates inquired whether the substructure should be composed of stone or concrete?

Ald. Williams moved in amendment that the matter be laid over until tonight so that a conference be held then with Messrs. Mohun, Rattenbury and Sorby, and the manager of the Albion Iron Works.

The amendment was lost on a vote of five to four, the division being as follows:

Ayes—Yates, McCandless, Worthington, Williams.

Nays—Barnard, Grahame, Vincent, Kinsman and Cameron.

Ald. Yates then moved in further amendment that the committee report to the council on the corporation costs and merits of the different styles of bridge.

This was voted down on the same division.

The motion for a steel bridge was then carried on a vote of seven to three, Ald. Williams, Yates, Worthington dissenting.

Ald. Grahame then moved that the bridge have a concrete substructure.

At this point Mr. Topp explained that this would be of concrete entirely placed upon piles cut off at the mud line. He thought, however, that it might be well to see what the superstructure would cost before deciding on the substructure. If the steel work cost more than was expected they would then be able to fall back on 7-foot cylinders for the foundation, which would cost much less than a big solid pier of concrete.

In consideration of this the motion was altered to read, and it was carried, that the city build the substructure under this direction.

It was then decided that the bridge have 24 feet of roadway, with two 5-foot sidewalks, and that the tram tracks be on one side.

Regarding the plans, Ald. Williams thought there was no need to go outside the city for an engineer. He would advocate that a Canadian engineer be employed. He did not want to see the money spent out of the country.

Several of the aldermen thought that the best man possible should be had, and the names of Messrs. Theodore Cooper of New York, and J. A. S. Waddel of Kansas City, and Mr. Jennings were suggested, those men having been communicated with last year upon the subject.

Ald. Vincent then moved that Mr. Cooper be employed.

Ald. Williams moved in amendment that Mr. Jennings be retained. He was a Canadian and had done good work, he understood, for the C. P. R.

Ald. Worthington thought that the Council should consider the recommendation of their own engineer, who had said that Mr. Cooper was the best man.

On vote being taken, it was decided that Mr. Cooper be employed, his terms being $1500 for the plans, and $1,000 as consulting engineer on the tenders, etc.

The city clerk was then instructed to communicate with Mr. Cooper, engaging his services, while His Worship was authorized to telegraph Senator Templeman regarding the consent of the government to the erection of the bridge.

Sundry questions, such as the obstruction of traffic during the progress of the work, the hanging on of gas and water mains, were then referred to the engineer, and the committee adjourned, to meet again this evening, when the estimates will be again considered.

FROM DAKOTA.

From Columbian.

Still the settlers are finding their way to this district from far away Dakota. Yesterday Wm. Annas, who has been preceded by his wife and family, arrived over the C. P. R. with a carload of settlers' effects. Mr. Annas left his former home in a blinding snow storm four days ago. He went on to Chilliwack on the steamer Beaver yesterday, and will be followed next week by a former neighbor, Mr. Woodrith.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a large majority of people.

Probably 75 per cent. of these are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take this great Spring Medicine.

It will sharpen your appetite, cure all stomach troubles, relieve that tired feeling.

Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula — Salt Rheum
Scald Head — Boils, Pimples
All Kinds of Humor — Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning — Rheumatism
Catarrh — Malaria, Etc.

All of which are prevalent now.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Will do you a wonderful amount of good. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOBOKEN DOCK FIRE.

Piers Burned and One Steamship Destroyed.

New York, March 18.—The pier of the Phoenix line in Hoboken, was destroyed by fire tonight. The steamship British Queen, was totally destroyed, several lighters were burned, the fire threatened the Campbell store, and for a time looked as if the flames would reach the Holland-American line docks. The Mann, of the latter line, was towed safely into the stream.

Men who were on the docks and on the British Queen when the fire started, assert that the chief engineer of the British Queen is unaccounted for.

The fire started at 8:35, near the end of the Phoenix pier, nearest the North river, among cotton bales, with which the pier was covered. The flames ran in all directions until the whole structure, which was a wooden one, surmounted by a frame shed was enveloped.

The steamer British Queen, owned by the Phoenix people, was tied to the south side of the pier, and the flames leaped to her upper decks. These decks were covered with cattle pens, which being built of light timber, were the means of at once spreading the fire over the steamer. There was no chance to cut her loose from her berth until about 11 o'clock, when tugs laid hold of her and got her into midstream. Her crew had a narrow escape.

At midnight rumors were revived that there had been loss of life by the fire. The stories came from the mouths of 'longshoremen, who claimed to have seen from 12 to 15 men struggling in the water alongside the piers when the fire started. Whether they got out safely or not, they could not learn. The quartermaster of the Queen said some of the crew of that vessel were asleep in the forecastle when the fire began, and if this was so, might not have escaped as he did.

BASKETBALL.

Fernwoods Defeat Victoria West—Brigade Takes Junior Game.

After a very hard and exciting struggle, the Fernwoods defeated Victoria West in the Intermediate league basketball match last night, the score being 19 points to 16. The game was played in Victoria West hall, and in the first half, the Fernwoods, who were unaccustomed to the hall, fell behind. At half time the score was 9-4, in favor of Victoria West. But when play was resumed, the Fernwoods gradually gained the upper hand and finally won, with one goal to spare. In the first half Victoria West outplayed their opponents, but the steadiness of the Fernwoods made them the better team in the long run. Thrall and Noot put up a fine defensive game for the Fernwoods, while Peden, Hancock and Neelands did some good shooting. T. Crocker, T. Cessford and A. Stephens were in fine form for Victoria West. Charlie Fairall gave every satisfaction as referee. The umpires were Messrs. Jones and Hutchinson.

JUNIOR GAME.

The third game of the Junior Fernwoods and Boys' Brigade was won by the Brigade by the narrow margin of two points, the score being 14 to 12. In the first half the score was 10 to 9, after a keen struggle. In the second half, however, the Fernwoods picked up, but within three minutes of time the Brigade took the goal that won the game.

IN THIS LOCALITY.

The medicine dealers in this place say that there is no preparation on the market today that has anything like such an enormous sale as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Would this extraordinary demand for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills continue and gradually increase if people were not being benefitted and cured by their use? Certainly not. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVES.

Association Organizes Club Full of Life and Energy.

Vancouver, March 18.—(Special)—The Conservative association met tonight and decided that the interests of the party demanded the formation of a Conservative club and the disbandment of the Young Men's Conservative club. The new club will have attractive rooms, weekly speeches, musical and literary entertainments and games for recreation being opened regularly. Nearly half the necessary funds for the next three years have already been furnished before a canvass has been made. The club will organize all campaigns and generally spred the spirit of Conservatism in the electoral district of Burrard.

MANITOBA FAIR.

Nothing Will Be Done Till Referendum Decided.

Winnipeg, March 18.—(Special)—The Winnipeg exhibition board met today to consider arrangements for the next Winnipeg industrial show. After discussion the following motion was carried: "That in the opinion of the board it is considered advisable to adjourn until after the Liquor Act referendum has been submitted to the people, as upon the result of the vote will largely depend the plans to be adopted for this year's fair."

EXPENSIVE CHAIR.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars For Seat on Stock Exchange.

Montreal, March 18.—W. E. Bourinot, son of Sir John Bourinot, today paid $15,000 for a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

WONDERS OF THE HEART.

All the blood in the human body passes through the heart in about three minutes. The heart beats 70 times a second, 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, throwing out 2½ ounces of blood a second, 656 lbs. an hour, 7¾ tons a day. It is only when supplied with pure, rich blood that the heart, an organ 6 inches long by 4 inches wide, can accomplish this enormous amount of work and rebuild its own wasted tissues. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effective treatment available for heart affections because it forms new, red corpuscles in the blood and gives to it that life sustaining quality which is necessary to the health of every organ.

To Copyright Nurse's Uniform

Hospital Directors Take Steps to That End at Last Night's Meeting.

Discussion of the Hospital Bill Other Business of the Institution.

A meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital was held last night at the Board of Trade rooms, with President Holland in the chair, and directors Joshua Davies, I. Braverman, W. Wilson, J. R. Forman, R. S. Day, R. L. Drury, F. B. Pemberton, H. D. Helmcken and R. Brett present. The business ranged from copyrighted hospital nurses uniforms, to building chicken fences, from drainage schemes to the placing of portraits of the presidents in the hospital office, and the hospital bill before the House. The House committee in their report ordered payment for the building of the lavatory, which was approved. Regarding the admission of the wives and families of the soldiers of H. M. garrison, the committee recommended that they be admitted to the public ward at $7 per week. This was adopted. The committee also reported that:

"As nursing institutions in other parts of Canada have protected the uniform of their nurses, and as nurses who have not graduated from the Jubilee are wearing our uniform, we consider the time has come when we should, if possible, protect our nurses and ourselves, and we suggest that the necessary steps be taken to find out what can be done in this matter, and if successful, for the preparation of a suitably designed material for their use."

The House committee was instructed to wait upon the government to ask that steps be taken to this end, and have the nurses uniforms copyrighted.

The Grounds committee reported, recommending the building of a fence around the chicken ranch to safeguard the 150 chickens at a cost of $100. The committee also recommended that steps be taken to remedy the bad drainage from the vegetable garden of the hospital, and adjoining isolation hospital, and a committee consisting of the President and Messrs. Wilson and Pemberton were appointed to interview the City Council to see what can be done to improve the drainage, and report at a special meeting.

After some discussion regarding the hospital bill, a committee consisting of Messrs Helmcken, Davies and Day were appointed to wait on the government in this regard. Mr. Davies pointed out that as the maximum grant given to a hospital was $10,000, and as the hospital was now receiving that amount, and if it increased in size there would be no addition, and as according to the terms of the act, the amount that would have been paid the hospital last year for 15,327 days stay of patients was $8,597.15, the hospital would not be the gainer by the new act.

Mr. E. A. Lewis proposed that the portraits of the presidents, present and past, ten in all, be secured, framed, and placed in the hospital office alongside those of her Late Majesty and the Prince and Princess.

Mrs. Hasell wrote on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary, that the ladies had a sum in hand to provide sterilizing apparatus at the hospital, and appealing for the establishment of a maternity ward and children's ward. The ladies were thanked for the money provided for sterilizing apparatus, which the House committee will install. On motion of Mr. Lewis, the secretary was instructed to notify the ladies that the work could not be carried out now, but the board would bring the work forward as soon as possible. The Ladies' Auxiliary has now $2,600 in hand towards the project.

Miss Heaney, head nurse, tendered her resignation, which was regretfully accepted. A motion was carried instructing the matron to choose a successor. Miss May McDonald will be tendered the position.

Dr. Hasell, resident medical superintendent, reported that the number of patients admitted during the month was 60, number treated, 103; total days' stay, 1,380; and daily average number of patients, 45.11. Received and filed.

The matron acknowledged the following donations: Papers and magazines from Mrs. Richard Hall; boots and clothing from Mr. Bolton; magazines from Mrs. Earle; old linen from Mrs. Potts and Mrs. Bullen. Received and filed, and donors thanked. The steward acknowledged the following donations: Trees from F. Pemberton, and the Experimental Farm, per J. R. Anderson, and seeds from J. R. Anderson, and bulbs by Mrs. P. T. Johnston. Received and filed, and donors thanked.

The report of the Finance committee, presenting accounts for February, amounting to $1,690.29, was approved for payment, and the salaries for the same month, amounting to $775.50, were paid on due date. The total days stay for February was 1,380, and the salaries paid and accounts payable give an average per diem cost per patient of $1.86. The report was adopted.

THESE NEW GAMES.

The fashionable physician had told his patient what he thought was necessary to restore her to complete health after the wear and tear of a hard social season. She was to take a brief Southern trip, give up all social pleasures for a while and diet with moderate prudence.

She looked thoughtful and took in all his advice. After he had told her what to eat and what to avoid she spoke for the first time.

"And how about squash, doctor?" she asked.

"Squash?" he repeated with a tone of surprise in his voice. "Of course you may eat it if you want to. I didn't suppose you cared for it."

"Eat it?" she repeated in disgust. "I don't want to eat it, but I want to play it."

The physician flushed slightly, remarked that he had so little time for sport that he could not keep up with all the new games and told her to play it if she wanted to.—New York Sun.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Interesting and Well Attended Meeting Held Yesterday Evening.

One of the largest meetings yet held by the Natural History society took place in their rooms last evening. The matter of special interest was the illustrated lecture by H. Carmichael, entitled, "Some Notes on British Columbia." It described a two months' trip taken by Mr. Carmichael last summer up the coast via Comox, Texada Island, the adjacent coasts of Vancouver Island and the Mainland as far as Port Essington, then up the Skeena to Kitsalas Canon and back again to Queen Charlotte islands. The lecturer dealt with the geographical features of the many points visited, and incidentally dealt with a number of matters of rather rare interest, altogether giving the members present an hour of unalloyed pleasure. The lantern slides, operated by Mr. Fleming, of Fleming Bros., were specially good, and the views, many of them never before thrown on canvas. Needless to say, both Messrs. Carmichael and Fleming received a very hearty vote of thanks at the close.

Among other matters discussed, were the annual conversazione, the distribution of phrenological circulars among the teachers of the province, the purchase of a microscope, the importation of song birds, and the holding of the annual meeting.