







ADVERTISING TAX SALES

Dr. Walkem Throws Additional Light on the Big Sum Paid Vancouver World

For Advertising the Delinquent Tax Sale in New Westminster District.

Government and the "World" Charged With Salting the Unfortunate Delinquents.

Debate on Resolution Dealing With Coast Crown Lands is Further Adjourned.

Victoria, Feb. 15. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. Solomon Cleaver.

Mr. Helmecken moved and Major Muter seconded "that owing to the depressed condition of agriculture, the question of assessment of agricultural lands calls for the immediate attention of this parliament."

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Hon. Mr. Turner held that the resolution was a very important one. In the event of the assessment being too high the injured party can appeal.

Mr. Helmecken moved, seconded by Major Muter that an order of the house be granted for a return showing all transactions of the provincial government with any person or persons, company or companies, with respect to the 'Crematorium' Act, 1896.

Mr. Helmecken moved, "that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to cause to be laid before the house copies of the case submitted to the full court in the following matters: viz: (1) The 'Small Debts Act, 1896'; (2) The 'Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1896' together with the judgments delivered therein, respectively."

Mr. Hume moved and Mr. Kennedy seconded "that an order of the house be granted for a return showing the number of land transfers in West Kootenay for the year 1896."

Mr. Turner held that this information could be obtained for the payment of a fee and he considered the resolution interfered with the revenue. (Laughter.) Mr. Kennedy wished to know if any member couldn't ask for information because an outsider would have to pay a fee for the same information.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Turner. Dr. Walkem asked that the consideration of Mr. Helmecken's resolution dealing with an increased head tax on Chinese be adjourned until Friday, as Mr. McGregor and other members absent wished to take part in the debate. The adjournment was accordingly ordered.

of railways from the coast to the Columbia river or to any part of the Kootenay district." Mr. Kellie pointed out that there had been considerable agitation respecting this matter in Kootenay and elsewhere. It would be in the interest of the people to find out the financial standing of those seeking railway charters, and it was with the view of giving the government an opportunity to make public the information that he moved the resolution. He was not opposed to the resolution, but he wanted to know the standing of any company before giving them any assistance. The resolution then passed without discussion.

Mr. Helmecken's question regarding Point Ellice bridge, Mr. Kennedy's question dealing with the log scaling act, and Mr. Graham's question asking for information regarding the British Columbia railway act, were at the request of the members of the government deferred until to-morrow.

Mr. Irving asked the provincial secretary the following: What has been promised to the people who propose to settle on the north end of Vancouver Island? Will the government send down to this house a copy of all correspondence relating to the above subject? The provincial secretary replied: "The same as to the colonists as Bella Coa, viz., a free grant of 160 acres at the end of that time, provided \$5 per acre improvements are made on the lands, and not less than thirty settlers to commence the colonization settler to have \$300 cash (or its equivalent) in his own right."

Mr. Graham asked the provincial secretary: "Is it the intention of the government to rescind or alter the conditions contained in sub-section (11), section 31, of the 'British Columbia Railway Act,' so that the government may have a greater degree of control over railway rates than they have hitherto had?" The provincial secretary replied: "The question is now under consideration."

Mr. Graham asked the chief commissioner of lands and works: "How many acres of land have been sold for coal lands in the vicinity of White Lake, near Fairview? Also, how many applications for similar lands on Rock creek, near Osoyoos? From what date are these applications made? What reason was assigned for the refusal of these applications?" The provincial secretary replied as follows: "Nine applications in the vicinity of Rock creek were made, dated May 25, 1896, and one in the vicinity of White Lake, dated May 28, 1896. The applications were received in Victoria on June 15 and July 2. They were refused on the ground that following the reasoning of the supreme court of Canada in the Farwell case the publication by the applicants of a notice of their intention to apply for the land, which notice confers upon them no immediate right, and the land in respect of which the applications are all made having been included in a railway reserve (made under special statutory authority) before the receipt by the chief commissioner of the applications for licenses are not any longer land held by the crown for the benefit of the province."

Mr. Turner presented the returns asked for by Mr. Helmecken respecting the floating of the loan, 1895. Mr. Turner stated that while he did not object to the motion, he was of the opinion that the order should have been in order of the house, and not in the order of a private member. There were one or two items of expenditure connected with the loan that were not brought down at first time as they were in the finance department. Underwriters and subscribers of the loan to making their names public. This was done in previous years and the chief commissioner, stating that such a course was never pursued in any other country.

In answer to Mr. Sward, Mr. Turner stated that the prospectuses in connection with the loan were brought down the last day of last year's session and since then they could not be found. Mr. Eberts introduced a bill intituled "an act respecting master and servant." It was read at first time and the second reading was fixed for Wednesday.

Mr. Eberts also introduced a bill intituled "an act for the incorporation and regulation of trading companies." It was read at first time and the second reading was fixed for Wednesday.

Mr. Kellie presented a petition for a private bill to incorporate water works at Trail. A message having been received from the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Eberts introduced an act to specifically correct an ambiguity in the British Columbia Southern railway act, 1894, by striking out the words "and C" in line six of section 2 and inserting the word "and" between A and B in same line.

Mr. Booth was placed on the private bills committee during the absence of Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Sward was placed on the same committee during the absence of Mr. Williams.

ferred to Dr. Walkem in a personal manner as to his connection with the press. That was a matter in which the members of the legislature were not interested, but he would take an occasion to state that his first acquaintance with the editor of the World was when he occupied the dual position of a Globe correspondent and a peddler of Bibles. (Laughter.) As the Speaker was aware, from his long acquaintance with newspaper life, the duties of a newspaperman was not compatible with those of a peddler of Bibles. (Renewed laughter.) However, in the course of the doctor's remarks upon the reply to the address he had taken occasion to criticize the large sum of money which had been paid to the World for the publishing of a delinquent tax sale in New Westminster district. The justification of the charge that the government paid \$1 per line for the advertising of that sale was by reason of information received from the speaker of the House in South Nanaimo. Those Campbell, name, had complained to the doctor that certain charges in connection with some delinquent taxes which he owed to the Vancouver City and District, were upon Dr. Walkem's writing to the treasury for an explanation on behalf of Mr. Campbell, he had received a reply from the deputy-treasurer that he regretted that the government had been able to arrange for advertising with the World newspaper at \$1 per line, and that the cost of publishing the sale in the World was a great expense, and could not be effected at a less figure than 50 cents a line. That was the doctor's justification for making the statement that the World cost \$1.

The doctor would take the statement of the World as published in last Saturday's issue to prove that the World had looked over the treasury of a larger sum than the amount of the delinquent taxes, which course was in the interests of the province with respect to the sale of lands. His amendment implied that he had not assumed this responsibility and he was therefore censuring himself. Apart from this, Mr. Forster held that the chief commissioner had not considered the interests of the province in the past. Sites suitable for fishing stations had not been granted, but only granted on short leases. Mr. Macpherson's resolution was less of a censure on the lands and works department than Hon. Mr. Martin's amendment.

Mr. Forster held that the chief commissioner had by the land act. The chief commissioner by that act could reserve lands when in his opinion such lands should not be sold. The chief commissioner was moving a vote of want of confidence in himself by the amendment. The Land Act distinctly places upon the chief commissioner of lands and works the responsibility of judging what course was in the interests of the province with respect to the sale of lands. His amendment implied that he had not assumed this responsibility and he was therefore censuring himself. Apart from this, Mr. Forster held that the chief commissioner had not considered the interests of the province in the past. Sites suitable for fishing stations had not been granted, but only granted on short leases. Mr. Macpherson's resolution was less of a censure on the lands and works department than Hon. Mr. Martin's amendment.

Mr. Helmecken asked the attorney-general: "Was any action taken by the government on the finding of the coroner's jury on the investigation of the Point Ellice bridge disaster, which occurred on the 20th of May last?" "If no action was taken, why were the parties responsible for such disaster not prosecuted according to law?" The attorney-general replied: "No."

The hearing and effect of the verdict was carefully considered, and after due deliberation it was decided that criminal proceedings instituted against any particular parties would be ineffective.

Mr. Graham asked the provincial secretary: "1. Have all railways subject to the provisions of the 'British Columbia Railway Act' complied with the conditions imposed by sub-sections 9 and 10 of section 31 as to the submitting tariff of tolls charged for approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in council?" "2. If not, has his attention been drawn to the omission?" The provincial secretary replied: "1. The railways subject to the provisions of the British Columbia Railway Act have not submitted a tariff of tolls." "2. 'Yes.'"

Mr. Graham asked the provincial secretary: "1. How many railways in British Columbia are subject to the provisions of the British Columbia Railway Act, also the names of such railway companies?" "2. How many of those companies have transmitted to the provincial secretary the account called for by sub-section 6 of section 44 of the British Columbia Railway Act?" "3. If any companies have not transmitted the accounts called for by the act, has the provincial secretary drawn their attention to the omission?" "4. If not, why not?" The provincial secretary replied: "1. 'Two, the Victoria & Sidney and the Kaslo & Slokan.' "2. 'Neither railway has done so. The date due for such return is 15 days after the commencement of the session.' "3. 'The companies have been so reminded.' "4. 'Replied to by answer 3.'"

Mr. Graham asked the chief commissioner of lands and works: "1. How many railway companies have transmitted to the chief commissioner of lands and works a statement of accidents, whether to life or property, as required by sections 71 and 72 of the British Columbia Railway Act?" "2. The names of such railway companies?" "3. Has the chief commissioner given directions as to the form in which returns shall be made, as directed in section 73 of said act?" "4. If not, why not?" The chief commissioner replied: "1. 'No returns have yet been made.' "2. 'Only two, the Victoria & Sidney and Kaslo & Slokan.' "3. 'Yes.'"

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price was \$1 per acre, and similar lands were at present being leased at 25 cents per acre per annum. Two fishing stations were at present leased at 1 cent per acre. The lands and works department had signified its willingness to cancel the leases and sell the land. The sites for fishing stations are not so numerous as the chief commissioner of lands and works has recently supposed, and therefore he is in the best interests of the country that his resolution should pass.

Hon. Mr. Martin maintained that the lands and works department had carried out the land act as sanctioned by the house. He would not dispute that seven crown grants for fishing stations were issued, but if issued it was in accordance with the Land Act. He didn't consider it his duty as commissioner of lands and works to ask a man what he was going to do with 160 acres of land when he applied for the same. He would not dispute the fact that Mr. Semlin for a bill to incorporate the Thompson River Hydraulic Co. Mr. Semlin for a bill to incorporate the Thompson River Hydraulic Co. Capt. Irving from Warburton Pike and others for a private bill for a railway from Stickeen river to Dease lake. The following petitions were read and received: From William Marlon Redpath and others, to incorporate a company to supply water to the town of Trail. From H. T. Brydon and others, of the town of Trail, in support of a private bill for supplying water to that town.

Mr. Booth presented a report from the private bills committee, that the standing orders in connection with the under-mentioned petitions have been complied with: Of the Okanagan Water-power Company. Of the South Kootenay Water-power Company. Of West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Ltd., in so far as the district of Kootenay is concerned. Of the Fairview Power, Water and Telephone Company, Ltd. The petition of the Cascade Water-power and Light Company, Ltd. The report was read and adopted.

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Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson, Brog, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

Mr. Rogers presented a petition from Peter Curran, D. R. Harris and others, for a charter to mine certain parts of the bed of the bottom river and to divert the course of the river for the purpose of mining, also to acquire certain rights and privileges incidental to mining. Mr. Rogers also presented a petition from the Lillooet, Fraser River

The Strong Man...

Needs to take care of his health and not wait till he gets sick. This can be done by keeping the system well nourished. A Cup of Johnston's Fluid Beef regularly, night and morning, will do this effectively.

Johnston's Fluid Beef. 16 oz. Bottle \$1.00. A Bottle will make 50 Cups of Beef Tea.



A WISE PHYSICIAN

BROAD OF OPINION, HE THROWS PREJUDICE TO THE WINDS.

Dr. J. L. Limes Endorses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Because He Has Found Them Efficacious - Believes that the First Duty of a Physician is to Cure His Patients.

From the News, St. John, Kansas. Hearing that Dr. J. L. Limes, of St. John, Kansas, had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in his practice with success, a reporter called upon and interviewed him regarding the matter. The reporter found the doctor a very pleasant and affable man of probably 50 years of age. We were much impressed with his manner, as it was kind and dignified. When we broached the subject of our call, he proceeded to give us the following for publication: "My attention had been called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by several persons of my acquaintance who had been greatly benefited or cured by their use. I determined to give them a trial in my practice and if they proved to be satisfactory I would adopt them and use them regularly. Since I began prescribing them I have never had cause to regret my determination. I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a number of cases of nervous troubles, neurasthenia, rheumatism, etc., and in every case have been exceptionally well pleased with the results, and I can honestly and conscientiously recommend Pink Pills for the above diseases. I shall continue to use them and recommend them to my patients, for I consider there is nothing better for the diseases they are recommended to cure than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you desire to use this for publication you can attach my name. I am well known in this part of Kansas. I am secretary of the U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon's Board for St. John Co., Kansas, and chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for the above named county."

"Yours faithfully, 'JESSE L. LIMES, M.D.' We also ascertained the doctor's standing in St. John by a few interviews with prominent people, which we herewith publish along with the doctor's statement regarding Pink Pills: "I am well known and straightforward man, and whatever he may say can be relied upon."

"Howard Gray, 'Superintendent' "I have known Dr. J. L. Limes for a number of years and can recommend him as a prominent physician, and a man well liked in this vicinity."

"Cashier Commercial Bank" "I have known Dr. J. L. Limes for several years, and as a physician he is very prominent, and his reputation for honor and integrity are too well known to be questioned for an instant."

"H. J. CORNWELL, 'Editor St. John News' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood building and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which Pink Pills can be had only in boxes wrapped around which bears the trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Refuse all others."

Kind Words from the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class I wish to express our gratitude to you for the box of Chase's Ointment which you supplied in aid of our charitable work at the Fred Victor Mission, Brown's 18th River street. Ten days ago the child was awfully afflicted with scald head, the face being literally one scab from forehead to chin, and that which time a complete cure was effected. Surely your gift was worth more than its weight in gold."

EDMUND YEIGH, 264 Sherbourne St., Toronto. W. B. Roy, who is to have charge of the survey of the Fraser, arrived from the east last evening. He was met at Revelstoke by F. C. Gamble, government engineer for the province.

No other oil and no other medicine has ever been discovered which can take the place of Cod-liver Oil in all conditions of wasting. New remedies come, live their little day and die, but Cod-liver Oil remains the rock on which all hope for recovery must rest. When it is scientifically prepared, as in Scott's Emulsion, it checks the progress of the disease, the congestion and inflammation subsides and the process of healing begins. There is the whole truth. Book about it free.

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THE COMPANIES ACT

Attorney-General Eberts Introduces an Act Governing Incorporation of Companies.

It Places Plenty of Restrictions on Those Anxious to Float Mining Stock.

The Scale of Fees for Registration Graded According to Amount of Capital. In compliance with resolutions passed by the B. C. Board of Trade and kindred organizations, Attorney-General Eberts yesterday afternoon brought down a bill for the incorporation and regulation of trading companies. In the preamble to the act it is pointed out that there are now several systems whereby joint stock companies and trading corporations can be incorporated and formed, and it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law in this respect and to enact restrictive and controlling law governing the formation and incorporation of joint stock companies and trading corporations. Any company formed according to the provisions of the new act and of incorporation of joint stock companies and trading corporations. Any company formed according to the provisions of the new act and of incorporation of joint stock companies and trading corporations. Any company formed according to the provisions of the new act and of incorporation of joint stock companies and trading corporations.

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EXPORT DUTY ON ORES

Mr. Adams introduces a Resolution to Make Ores Pay an Export Duty.

His Object is to Encourage the Erection of Smelters in the Province.

The Majority of Members Held Resolutions In Favor of Mine Owners' Interests.

Mr. Macpherson's Resolution Regarding Crown Lands is Ruled Out of Order.

Victoria, Feb. 17. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. Solomon Cleaver.

PEITITIONS. The following petitions were received: By Mr. Hume, from John A. Mara and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Lardeau Railway Company.

By Mr. Semlin, from the Thompson River Hydraulic Mining Company, for a private bill to consolidate their mining leases and properties.

By Mr. Hume, from W. H. Brandon and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Brandon Water and Light Company.

By Mr. Rogers, from the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields Limited, for a private bill to amend their corporate act.

By Mr. Irving, from Warburton Pike, for a private bill to incorporate a company (re railway, Stickeen river to Dease creek).

The Speaker informed the house that the petition of P. C. Dunlevy and others could not be received, as the signatures were not in the original handwriting. Mr. Rogers, who had charge of the petition, promised to have the original to-morrow.

GOLD COMMISSIONER. Dr. Walkem asked the Speaker if the English practice of asking 100 members a question by giving two days' notice, obtained in this house.

The Speaker replied that such a practice was followed in the British house of commons, but it had never been followed here. As far as he knew, however, there was nothing to prevent such a course.

Dr. Walkem then said that if the members for Northwest Kootenay (Mr. Kelle) would waive the right to two days' notice, he would like to ask him a question. A special from Victoria to the Rossland Miner stated that Mr. Kelle was an applicant for the position of gold commissioner for the district of Kootenay. Dr. Walkem wished to know if this was true.

The Speaker told Mr. Kelle that he would not need to answer the question unless he chose to do so, but Mr. Kelle stated that he had no hesitation in answering such a question. He would tell Dr. Walkem that he was an aspirant for the position of gold commissioner. The only position he was ambitious to obtain was the premiership of this province. (Laughter.) When he became premier, Dr. Walkem could get everything he wanted—(laughter)—and all other members could get what they wanted. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Kelle was proceeding to criticize the Miner's special, when the Speaker reminded him that he had answered the question, although it was not necessary for him to do so, and any further remarks would be out of order.

"A question of privilege," suggested Mr. Kelle. "You must produce the paper," answered the Speaker.

"Well, wait until I get it," said Mr. Kelle, amid the laughter of the house, strolled into the library to get a file of the Rossland Miner. He found the offending sheet, and after hunting up the dispatch in question, he suggested that the Rossland Miner's Victoria reporter would do well to place a police on his head to draw some of his imagination therefrom. The report that he was a candidate for the position of gold commissioner was purely an invention of that reporter.

Hon. Mr. Turner wished to corroborate what Mr. Kelle had said. Mr. Kelle had never spoken to him about the position of gold commissioner, but he would also say that Mr. Kelle had never spoken to him about the other position for which he stated he was an aspirant. (Laughter.)

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Major Mutter also rose to a question of privilege, the offending sheet this time being the Times. He took exception to a leader in that paper headed "Carefully Covered Up," in which certain observations were made regarding some work done on the Cowichan river. Major Mutter's contention was that he had no responsibility in connection with the matter. All the work done was the suggestion of engineers employed by the lands and works department. He read a letter which he forwarded to the chief commissioner of lands and works, in which he stated that having been requested by Mr. Pimbury to take a look with him (Mr. Pimbury) at the state of the banks of the Cowichan river where the fork commences, he did so, and after this examination he asked the chief commissioner if it was not possible to do something to stop the serious loss to the country of valuable land.

A dam thrown across would, according to Mr. Pimbury, cost \$400. Major Mutter also read a report from Henry Fry, C.E., who examined the river at the instance of the chief commissioner of lands and works. Mr. Fry reported that something had to be done without delay to save the lands. The work was begun in response to Mr. Fry's report.

Major Mutter's only responsibility, in the matter, was writing to the chief commissioner of lands and works. As complaints were made about the work being done Major Mutter wrote another letter to the lands and works department and another engineer was sent from Victoria. This engineer recommended

that the dam be removed. Every one admitted that a mistake was made in building the dam, but the mistake was that of a duly qualified engineer and not his. As those engineers had charge of the works, he was relieved, entirely from any responsibility for the erection or the destruction of the dam. The expenditure connected with the work was not covered up, but would be found on page 105 of the public accounts.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, with Mr. Booth in the chair, to consider the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting a bill, to "specifically correct an ambiguity in the British Colonies Act, 1894, relating to the Land Act, 1894, by striking out the words 'and (c)' in line 6 of section 2 and inserting the word 'and' between (a) and (b) in the same line. The committee reported the bill as read a first time and placed on the orders of the day for to-morrow.

THE LONGEST REIGN. Hon. Mr. Turner moved and Mr. Semlin seconded "that a select committee, composed of the Hon. the Attorney-General, the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Mr. C. A. Semlin, and the mover, be appointed to draft an address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty, upon having attained to the longest reign of any sovereign in the history of the British Empire." The motion carried without discussion.

EXPORT DUTY. Mr. Adams moved and Capt. Irving seconded, "whereas there are large quantities of ore sent out of the province for the purpose of being smelted and refined; and whereas the reduction of such ore in the province would give employment to a large number of workmen, and would help business generally; therefore, be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to press upon the Dominion government the desirability of placing an export duty on all ores going out of the country, such export duty to take effect from the date of this resolution."

Mr. Adams called the attention of the house to the importance of something being done in this matter. It is possible to reduce the ores in the province and everything should be done to encourage this. He pointed out that when the United States government had placed an import duty on ores, it had such an effect on Mexico that smelters sprang up there in all directions. He considered the price of low grade ores and ores generally would be benefited by the establishment of smelters in the province. Resolutions passed by the house in former years were sent to the Dominion government, and that was all that had been heard of them. He hoped that the new government would give resolutions passed by the house greater consideration.

Col. Baker did not think Mr. Adams had examined into the matter carefully enough to see the effect his resolution would have on the mining industry of the province. An export duty would not be a good thing for provincial smelters, but would be detrimental to miners and mine owners, as it would deny them the advantages of competitive prices for smelting. At present the miners and mine owners are agreed to ores of this province.

Capt. Irving could not agree with Col. Baker. What he particularly objected to was that Mr. Corbin and his friends had put an obstacle in the way of the boundary line to smelt British Columbia ores. He believed Mr. Corbin was about to build a smelter just outside the boundary line. With an export duty on ores such smelters would be built in this province. The coke and everything necessary for smelting purposes was to be found here, and there was no reason why the erection of smelters should be discouraged.

Mr. Sword pointed out that this was one of the questions with which the Dominion government had to deal, but it was the duty of this province, it was the duty of the house to consider such a question, and pass such a resolution as the one introduced only after the most careful consideration. They should realize that the Dominion government was placing itself in a peculiar position, the Dominion government found it convenient to put an extra tax on this province by the imposition of an import duty on ore. Mr. Semlin, in his speech, was not logical. The proposition was because of an import duty levied by the United States. It would be unwise to unnecessarily hamper the mining industry. The province has not sufficiently developed for the imposition of such a tax. It would be better to give smelters a direct cash bonus, if necessary, to encourage them than to hamper the mining industry.

Mr. Turner considered that the house should carefully consider before asking the Dominion government to put a tax on the industry of the province. If a resolution was passed it would reduce the competition in smelting and in this way hamper the mining industry. They would practically be cutting away their own revenue by asking the Dominion to step in and tax their property. The Dominion thought Captain Irving was mistaken about Mr. Corbin and his smelter. He suggested to Mr. Adams that he withdraw his resolution for the time being, as it was too important to be considered of land.

Mr. Forster held that if such a resolution carried it would result in closing up a number of mines whose ores are at present smelted in Tacoma and other American cities. It would restrict competition in smelting, and consequently prices would go up. It required a good many mines to produce sufficient ore for one ore smelter, and it would be impossible to build smelters convenient to all the mines. If one smelter were erected because of an export duty and a dozen mines closed down for the same reason the province would lose heavily.

It was in the best interests of the province that mine owners should be free to erect smelters wherever it could be done the cheapest. He opposed the withdrawal of the resolution, because he considered that the members should know how they ought to vote. He was prepared at any time to vote against such a resolution.

Mr. Semlin could sympathize with the mover of the resolution, as he believed he was honestly trying to protect the province. The Dominion government had benefited Allen community probably more than it did this province. He was of the opinion, however, that at present Mr. Adams' resolution, if carried, would do more

harm than good, and he suggested its withdrawal until some further date, when there would be greater assurance that an export duty would not hamper the mining industry. He would like to put out that if low grade ores cannot stand the cost of transportation smelters must be built near the mines.

Mr. Kelle believed that the province was entitled to the benefit derived from the smelting of its ores. He also objected to smelters being erected just outside the boundary line to smelt British Columbia ores. What was wanted was cheap transportation and the Crow's Nest Railway built, so that the necessary coal could be obtained. He was not in favor of the resolution at the present time as he considered the province did not want enough of it at present.

Mr. Macpherson considered that the house should deal with the question at once. Instead of helping the mining industry, the resolution would retard it. He carried. If everything necessary for smelting was to be found in this province, as was stated, that itself should be sufficient inducement for smelters without an export duty.

Mr. Hume supported the resolution, as he believed that the mining industry should be encouraged rather than retarded by such a tax. Mr. Adams, in closing the debate, said he carried. If everything necessary for smelting was to be found in this province, as was stated, that itself should be sufficient inducement for smelters without an export duty.

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THE RESOLUTION WAS THEN WITHDRAWN, although several members voted against such a course.

"BURNABY HOLDINGS." Mr. Kidd moved and Mr. Coffin seconded "that the order of the house be granted for a return showing how many of the settlers on what are known as the 'Burnaby Small Holdings' have complied with the conditions on which they were allowed to enter upon the lands; also, for any reports or correspondence relating to these settlers and their holdings which the government has in its possession." Mr. Kidd understood that the settlers were being pressed by the government for payments, and that the settlers felt that the government were pressing them unduly. He moved the resolution for the purpose of getting all information connected with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Martin said that the return asked for was a most voluminous one, and would entail a great deal of work and expense on the part of the government. He suggested that the government should not intend to dispossess settlers for non-payments. He wanted some definite information on this subject, as he had been asked by settlers regarding the same matter.

Hon. Mr. Martin replied that he did not say the government would dispossess settlers for non-payment. The government were considering this matter, but would be lenient in their judgments were possibly too lenient in the matter.

Mr. Coffin pointed out the "Burnaby Small Holdings" was an experiment and his object was to get the correspondence as to find out how the experiment worked.

Mr. Graham remarked that the people generally were like an expression of opinion from the government regarding their policy in respect to overland payments on land. He considered that the government should at least pay a cent for every acre of land, and that they should pay for the land.

Mr. Booth held that if the government said they would not enforce payments, they would never make any attempt to pay what they owed for the land.

Mr. Kennedy hoped the information asked for by the resolution would be of use. All would like to have the information that they owed for the land.

Mr. Sword remarked that as the government were evidently helpless to suggest anything themselves, he would move to strike out the words "and correspondence relating to these settlers" from the resolution.

Mr. Kidd accepted Mr. Sword's amendment and the resolution passed.

REGISTRY RETURNS. Mr. Coffin moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin, "that an order of the house be granted for a return showing (1) the number of certificates of title which have been issued in the several land registry offices since the land registry act came into force; (2) the number of certificates of title which have been issued at the same office during the same period."

Mr. Coffin stated his object in introducing the resolution was to show the stability of the land registry system of land registration in the province. As he asked for no description of titles it would entail but little work to secure the information asked for.

Dr. Walkem withdrew his resolution re mortgage tax, but stated that he would move it again in a different form. Dr. Walkem's resolutions re statute re mortgage tax were also withdrawn, but the matter will come up later.

OUT OF ORDER. When Mr. Macpherson's resolution dealing with crown lands was considered and Hon. Mr. Martin's amendment thereto came up for discussion, Hon. Col. Baker was asked for his authority for ruling the motion out of order. Col. Baker replied that the motion was practically an amendment to an act of the house and an act could not be amended by a resolution of a private member.

Mr. Semlin quoted from May to show that when parliament made an error that error could be corrected only by parliament.

Mr. Macpherson pointed out that Col. Baker was in the peculiar position of being asked an amendment to a resolution which he claimed was out of order. Mr. Speaker also held that the government were wrong in the way which they undertook to amend a resolution which they considered out of order. He then gave the following written ruling on the matter:

"The motion of the hon. member, Mr. Macpherson, to amend the government with respect to the operation of the Land Act, in so far as the provisions of the act deal with lands upon the sea coast and upon navigable rivers, etc., available for fishing stations. The motion is important and sweeping in scope and character, and if

passed by the house must be accepted by the government as an imperative instruction. Had the matter come before the house in the form of a bill it would occur to the crown both upon the power to deal with crown lands and to initiate legislation for the administration of the land besides, and I am of opinion that in its present form, being mandatory in its expression and intent, the resolution would have all the effects of a bill, since its passage would compel the government to bring down an amendment to the Land Act, or withdraw the only alternative open to them (see Speaker's decision, pp. 73, 75, 77, 120, 128 and p. 36, Journals of this house, 1897). I rule the resolution out of order in its present form."

QUESTIONS. Mr. Huff asked the chief commissioner of lands and works what steps were taken in respect to a motion of this house passed on the 27th February, 1896, respecting the protection of the banks of the Cowichan river; and what action was taken by the Dominion government with respect thereto.

Hon. Mr. Martin replied that the resolution in respect to the protection of the banks of the Cowichan river, was in due course transmitted to the government and acknowledged by the secretary of the Dominion government, but no further communication in respect of the said matter has been received by this government.

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Mr. McGreggor presented a petition from A. Haslam, Jos. H. Davidson, R. S. McKechnie, T. W. Glaholm, John Mahner, W. K. Leighton, Wm. McGregor, A. E. Platts and Thos. Kitchen for a private bill to incorporate the Nanaimo-Alberni railway, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from Geo. Wm. Alexander for a private bill to incorporate the Maslo Electric Light Co., to operate within the city of Kaslo and within a radius of 30 miles.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from Geo. Turner and others for a private bill to incorporate a company to supply electric light and power to Trail and Rossland.

The house adjourned Mr. Kennedy called attention to the fact that members were in the habit of leaving their seats before the Speaker left the chair. This was contrary to one of the rules of the house, and he suggested that members should not leave their seats until the Speaker had left the chair.

TRIP TO OTTAWA. A return was brought down yesterday giving the amount of expenses connected with the trip to Ottawa. The total cost to the province was \$204, made up as follows: Sept. 1 to 3, two days at \$5; 3 to 21, 18 days at \$10; \$180; telephone, \$10; \$190; telegrams, \$4; total, \$204.

NOTICES OF MOTION. By Major Mutter on Friday next—For a return of all papers, correspondence and reports in connection with the construction of the branch line on the Thompson river at Kamloops.

By Dr. Walkem—That in the opinion of this house a tax upon mortgages is one which bears unduly upon different members of a community.

THAT COWICHAN DAM. The Correspondence Relating Thereto Read by Major Mutter, M.P.P.

Following are the letters relating to the abortive dam on the Cowichan river read by Major Mutter, M.P.P., in the house yesterday:

To the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C.: Sir: Having been requested by Mr. Pimbury, of Cowichan Plains, to take a look with him at the state of the banks of the Cowichan river where the fork commences, I did so, examining the new branch formed by the river during the last few years, and the damage done to the lands through which it flows, which has been extensive, and I fear that before very long time the only valuable lands will be carried away completely, and very great and irreparable damage result. Some splendid soil has already gone, much of it Indian, owned by Mr. Wm. Vernon-Harcourt and frequently being to question the latter. Pressed by Sir William as to what right he had to send troops to the Transvaal, Mr. Rhodes replied: 'I have very possibly done wrong; but there is another movement now which has much support, namely, the incursion of the Greeks. That's wrong, too, no doubt?'

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt examined Mr. Rhodes at length. The latter refused to answer questions relating to the smuggling of arms into the Transvaal.

Asked why, if he was acting within his rights in sending troops to the border of the Transvaal, he had not informed Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, of the fact, Mr. Rhodes asked: 'Do you want an answer?'

'Yes,' said the Liberal leader. 'Well,' remarked Mr. Rhodes, 'I think you must get that answer from Robinson.' (Laughter from Mr. La Bouchere.)

The examination of Mr. Rhodes lasted until the committee adjourned and developed little that was new. The committee will meet again on Friday next.

WEDDED THIS EVENING. Vice-Royal Party at Nashville to Attend the Majorbanks-Brown Nuptials. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Since their arrival here yesterday morning, the Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada, and Countess Aberdeen, have been the recipients of marked attention. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Warner at dinner yesterday and during the afternoon the party were entertained at Belle Mead of Buchanan by General W. H. Jackson. They were here to attend the marriage of the brother of Countess Aberdeen, Hon. Archibald Majorbanks, to Miss Myrtle Brown, of this city. The wedding takes place at 8 o'clock this evening in the First Presbyterian church.

Improvements desired by Major Mutter. There can be no question that unless something is done serious damage will occur to the trunk road and bridges in the vicinity at the next high water, which might entail repairs to the extent of \$1,000 or \$1,500, whereas by expending the sum of \$400 on this work may be prevented, but to ensure safety and keep the cost at that work must be undertaken without any delay whatever, as should the water in the river rise it will be impossible to complete it by a satisfactory manner. It is all this winter the trouble caused by the main channel of the river filling up with gravel, thus forcing the water at flood time into a second channel. At the mouth (?) of about five miles, be placed a cross of brush and gravel, to confine the water in the main channel and prevent damage to both road and lands. The channel required to be blocked runs almost entirely through Indian lands, which are at present being washed away very rapidly, and unless something is done at once they will lose a large tract of their best agricultural land. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY FRY, C.E.

DEAR PAIR. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Defies the Most Intense Pains—No Matter How Long Standing the Trouble, it Masters Disease in Half an Hour, and in the Case of John Crow Five Bottles Cured His Disease of Ten Years' Standing—Here is His Testimony Unsolicted.

John Crow, son of Mr. George Crow, farmer near the village of Tara, Ont., writes: 'I was alarmingly afflicted with palpitation and enlargement of the heart for nearly ten years. I doctored with the best physicians and tried numerous remedies with very little benefit. In our local papers I noticed Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, and I determined to give it a trial. I have taken about five bottles, and feel to-day that I am as well as ever I was. I am completely cured.'

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

RHODES STATEMENT. He Says Dr. Jameson Acted Without His Orders in Raiding the Transvaal.

Mr. Rhodes Makes a Very Significant Reference to Sir Hercules Robinson.

London, Feb. 18.—When the committee appointed by parliament to inquire into the Transvaal raid met many prominent members were present.

Cecil Rhodes read a long statement, which he said covered the whole ground and rested the grievances of the foreigners against the Transvaal government.

"After long efforts," the statement continues, "the people, despairing of redress by constitutional means, resolved to seek an extra-constitutional means such as a change of government as would give them, a majority of the population possessing more than half of the land, nine-tenths of the wealth, and paying nineteenth-twentieths of the taxes, a due share in the administration. 'I sympathized with them and as a land owner was largely interested. As a citizen of Cape Colony, I suffered under the persistently unfriendly attitude of the Transvaal towards Cape Colony. I assisted in the movement with purse and influence, and acting within my rights placed troops under Jameson's orders on the border of the Transvaal, prepared to act under certain circumstances. I did not tell the Chartered Company in London anything in regard to the raid. Dr. Jameson went in without my authority. All my actions were greatly influenced by my belief that the policy of the present Transvaal government was to introduce the influence of the 'Kaffirs' (the natives), and thereby complicate the situation."

Mr. Rhodes' manner in his cross-examination was very abrupt and defiant. He looked around the room as he answered Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt and frequently began to question the latter. Pressed by Sir William as to what right he had to send troops to the Transvaal, Mr. Rhodes replied: 'I have very possibly done wrong; but there is another movement now which has much support, namely, the incursion of the Greeks. That's wrong, too, no doubt?'

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MILLIONAIRE HANGED

Arthur Duestrow Pays the Extreme Penalty for the Murder of His Wife and Child.

Every Means Known to Legal Science and Skill Exhausted to Save Him.

Union, Mo., Feb. 18.—Not until he arose after a fearful night's rest and saw did Arthur Duestrow, the condemned Missouri murderer, show any signs of realization of his fate. For the first time since the crime was committed, three years ago, he shed tears. He put away all semblance of insanity and groaned "I know I have got to die. I have killed my wife and child, but it was not my fault. Something within me made me do it. I repeated again and again, tears rolling fast and sobbing occasionally checking his utterances.

The condemned man had called himself General Brandenburg, of the United States army, and this morning he wrote the following message to his attorney, Gov. Charles P. Johnson, of St. Louis: "I am in a predicament. I have been with Governor Stephens for five months. I now need your advice. I have no money left but the hope of forgiveness. He signed it 'A. W. E. Brandenburg,' and the sheriff took the message, but did not forward it.

In a short time the condemned man composed and talked with visitors and smiled. A small dose of whiskey was given him from time to time to keep his courage up, and he was much gratified. Duestrow has been visited by a spiritual advisor, having announced he would die without such consolation.

At 12:30 Sheriff Puchta entered the jail to read the death warrant to Duestrow. The crowd all about was so dense it was almost impossible to get near the place. About 1,000 people gathered about twenty feet wide and six feet high, and here twenty-five deputies patrolled keeping back the crowd.

When the newspaper men attempted to enter the jail they were denied admission. The sheriff had promised the might be present at the reading of the death warrant, but changed his mind at the last moment. The reporters were even denied admission within the jail walls without a tremor or shade of fear passing over his face. He went to death quietly and bravely, bidding a last farewell to the man who had fought to save his life.

On the scaffold Duestrow said he was Gen. Brandenburg, not Duestrow, and that he did not kill Mrs. Duestrow and was dying illegally. He died of strangulation twenty minutes after he had dropped.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—The crime for which Arthur Duestrow met death on the scaffold to-day was committed on the afternoon of Feb. 18, 1894, at his residence, 1704 Campton avenue, this city. On that day he had been drinking heavily. During the forenoon he had called at a livery stable, and ordered a sleigh for the afternoon, stating that he intended taking his wife and two-year-old son Louis sleigh riding.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Duestrow arrived home and found the sleigh awaiting him in his barn, and surrounded by the crew of the sleigh. The sleigh was given by Katie Hahn, a domestic in the Duestrow household. She said she and Duestrow at the door and asked him if he was going to take his wife riding. This question angered Duestrow and he ran up stairs to his wife's room, and after some words slipped her face, and Mrs. Duestrow upbraided him for his conduct, which seems to have worked about the same as a rope of sand. He could no longer restrain his domestic passion. The Hahn girl says she heard Mrs. Duestrow cry, "Don't shoot, Arthur; don't shoot." Three shots rattled by, and she found Duestrow standing over his wife's body, revolver in hand, crying: "Good-by, my dear, you die!" At this point the sleigh seemed to be diverted to the left. Grabbing it with his arms he hurried against the wall and emptied the other two chambers of the revolver into his head. It died instantly. Duestrow then went to the police station, with the revolver in his hand, and surrounded by a crowd of people. He was sobbing hysterically, "I have killed my wife," he cried, "but it was an accident. I suppose they will hang me. I'm a murderer; but I am not a murderer. Grabbing it with his arms he hurried against the wall and emptied the other two chambers of the revolver into his head. It died instantly. Duestrow then went to the police station, with the revolver in his hand, and surrounded by a crowd of people. He was sobbing hysterically, "I have killed my wife," he cried, "but it was an accident. I suppose they will hang me. I'm a murderer; but I am not a murderer."

On February 14 the doctors pronounced the two bullets from Mrs. Duestrow's head, and it was thought she might recover, but on February 17 she died. Her name never regained consciousness. Duestrow, by the terms of his father's will, would draw \$6,666.66 a year, as long as he lived. Duestrow's father, Louis Duestrow, died a few years prior to the murder, leaving an estate of \$200,000.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. But This Time it was a God-Sent to Mr. John Brown, a G. A. R. Veteran of 3448 Marshall St., Philadelphia. Dog did what he pleased in the interest of His Country, only to be Assailed by the Fatal Disease of Canine Rabies. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Gave and Permanently Took His Life. What He Says:

"By a mere accident came across Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I was a great sufferer from that dread malady—catarrh. To-day it gives me unbounded pleasure to state for the benefit of my fellow sufferers, that I have

MILLIONAIRE HANGED

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A short time the condemned man lined composure and talked with ease and smile. A small dose of opium was given him from time to time to keep his courage up, and he was gratified. Duestrow has not been by any spiritual adviser, having been told he would die without such consolation.

At 12:30 Sheriff Puchta entered the room to read the death warrant to Duestrow. The crowd all about was so dense it was almost impossible to get to the place. A rope fenced off a space about twenty feet wide, and a line of men, and here, twenty-five deputies kept back the crowd. Then the newspaper men attempted to enter the jail they were denied admission. The sheriff had promised that he would be present at the reading of the warrant, but changed his mind at the last moment. The reporters were denied admission within the ropes, the condemned man marched to the scaffold without a word, or shade of regret passing over his face. He went death quietly and bravely, bidding farewell to the man who had fought to save his life.

In the scaffold Duestrow said he was Arthur Duestrow, not Arthur Duestrow, and he did not kill Mrs. Duestrow and her child. He died of strangulation twenty minutes after he had been hanged.

Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—The crime which Arthur Duestrow met death for was committed on the afternoon of Feb. 13, 1894, at his home, 1704 Campton avenue, this city. On that day he had been drinking. "Duffing" Duestrow, a man of about 40 years of age, and a native of Ohio, for the afternoon, stating that he had taken his wife and two-year-old son Louis to his room.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock Duestrow arrived home, and found the child lying in bed. The generally accepted version of the crime is the evidence given by Katie Halin, a domestic in the Duestrow household. She said she saw Duestrow at the time he was going to take his wife riding, a question answered Duestrow and he went up stairs to his wife's room, and some words slipped her face. Mrs. Duestrow upbraided him for his conduct, which seems to have worked murder on to the point at which he could no longer restrain his demoniac passion. The Halin girl says she saw Mrs. Duestrow cry, "Don't shoot, don't shoot. These shots followed in rapid succession. The servant went up stairs and found Duestrow lying over his wife's body, revolver in hand, crying: "Good-by, Tinny. Are you dead?" At this point the child seemed to be recovered to his child, being lit up in his arms, he held it to the wall and emptied the other chambers of the revolver into his wife. It died instantly. Duestrow went to the police station with the child, which seems to have worked sobbing hysterically. "I have killed my wife," he cried, "but it was accident. I suppose they will say I am a murderer; but I am not. It was accident." He was discharged while he was handling the weapon.

On February 14 the doctors removed two bullets from Mrs. Duestrow's body, and it was thought she might never regain consciousness. Mrs. Duestrow, by the terms of his father's will would draw \$6,000.00 a year, as he lived. Duestrow's father, Mrs. Duestrow, died a few years prior to the murder, leaving an estate of \$2,000.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN This Time it Was Good-Seed to Mr. John Brown, a G. A. R. Veteran, of 446 Marshall St., Philadelphia. Dode & Shot and Shell in the Tower of His Country. Only 100 lbs. of Powder. But Dr. A. W. Brown, a powder C. I. and a member of the Tower, is What He Says.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

YANCOUVER.

John Sunday morning Eugene Fischer, collector for the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, was arrested on a telegraphic warrant from the Chief of Police of Seattle, on a charge of Police. Fischer, and Detective Hayswood, were taken to the police station, and were held for the purpose of being taken to the city jail and locked up. He had on him \$106 in cash and \$139.50 in checks.

Calender, late court house librarian, died at his residence, 830 Broadway street, Mr. Calender was about 37 years of age, and his relatives Kirkcubright, Scotland, and his wife and two young children, one of whom is very ill with brain fever. Chilean Consul Morris has imported tons of nitrate of soda from Chile, with the idea of introducing it to British Columbia farmers as a useful fertilizer.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Officer McNish, of the fisheries department, made an important discovery of illegal fishing gear on Saturday. For some time it has been known that large numbers of sturgeon were being caught in the upper part of the river, notwithstanding the fact that the sturgeon season had closed. They had been used in the vicinity of Sumas.

It was the intention of the Chinese at the time they put up their present building to increase the size of the building, and they are now making preparations to do so. Pile driving has been commenced, and an addition will be made which will be equal in size to the one already in use. It is also reported that the Western Fishes Company are planning to build a new cannery on Lulu island within a week or so. The city council will make a cut of a few hundred dollars in civic salaries.

NANAIMO. A very serious accident occurred at the cottage of R. Zelle, a fisherman living near the Departure Bay road, just north of the jail. About two o'clock Monday afternoon the high wind blew down the chimney a large growing tree about 20 inches in diameter at the base. In falling the tree struck the roof of Zelle's house, cutting it in two and seriously injuring some of the inmates. This time eleven lines of cable were used, and they are now making preparations to do so. Pile driving has been commenced, and an addition will be made which will be equal in size to the one already in use. It is also reported that the Western Fishes Company are planning to build a new cannery on Lulu island within a week or so. The city council will make a cut of a few hundred dollars in civic salaries.

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a profit of \$50,000 before the bond falls due. The Miner is pleased to be able to announce that the Great Western company has made arrangements to resume work on a large scale. This property, which adjoins the townsite, is one in which we have always had great confidence, and it is most gratifying to find that its owners share our views. All but a small portion of the debt held by four men—J. B. Jones and C. E. Barr, of Spokane, and General Charles S. Warren and John M. Burke, of Roseland. Although the treasury of the company was long since exhausted, and work had consequently to be suspended, they have now, from their own resources, raised a new fund for development and the mine will be opened on a scale commensurate with its importance.

(Roseland Miner) The Nickel Plate is down down 218 feet and has three shifts working in it today and night. In a few days work on the shaft will be stopped and a drift wood property has been commenced 80 feet, and the claims owned by the Welsh brothers have a good showing of gold quartz. Several claims on Perry creek are showing up fine bodies of ore. The Elwood property has a management of 80 feet, and the claims owned by the Welsh brothers have a good showing of gold quartz.

Work on the new standard gauge railway from Trail to Robson is now well under way. The contractors have started at convenient points all along the line and upwards of 200 men are employed. It is not believed now that the road will be ready for operation before July, although efforts will be made to operate the line through some time during June. The city of Roseland now has a board of trade. A general meeting of those interested in the movement was held last night at the offices of Moran and Campbell, and the board was organized by the election of J. F. McLaughlin as president and D. B. Bogle as vice-president. The question of a permanent paid secretary was discussed, and it was decided at a meeting called for Thursday evening. Meantime W. S. Weeks was chosen acting secretary.

The shipments of the Le Roi show a slight falling off for the past week owing to the mine having been shut down for 36 hours to make necessary repairs. At present all the ore shipped from the mine is moved by teams, but the roadway from the mine to the Le Roi rail road spur will be completed and put in operation the latter part of this week. Senator Turner is expected at the mine during the next few days, but his stay will be brief, as he leaves Spokane next week for Washington, D. C. (Roseland Record.)

A two-foot vein was struck on Saturday at the mine of the Deer Park mountain at a depth of 40 feet. While blasting a cross-cut tunnel in the Alf vein, a vein of solid ore was encountered at a depth of 53 feet. The vein is six inches wide. It is a typical vein, and is reported to be rich in pyrites. Another strike is reported from the Royal Canadian in the Salmon River country. The tunnel is now in 35 feet and the face of it is a fine body of high grade ore showing 803. There are two feet of ore in sight. Two shifts of men are at work.

The preliminary meeting of those interested in the formation of a miners' and prospectors' exchange in Roseland was held today, at which it was decided to organize. Thos. J. Corrigan assures us that the exchange is a sure go. There is now a membership of thirty-eight. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when organization will be completed.

GOLDEN. The Anglo-Canadian Mining Co. have been doing extensive development work on their claims on Jubilee mountain and in the Ottertail district. The Toronto syndicate who purchased the International last fall for \$10,000 cash from the McMurdo estate will begin operations in the early spring. Messrs. Moodie and Debnard have concluded arrangements with a Vancouver syndicate for the development of the Sunday mineral claim near Ottertail. Mr. W. R. Lindsay, representing a large syndicate of London, Ont., capitalists, has been in the city for the past few days, and has secured options on five claims on Toby creek, among which is the famous "Mineral King."

The Golden Lumber Co. are still rushing in the ties to the C.P.R. with the rate of 1,200 a day. It is expected that they will this year furnish the C.P.R. with not less than 250,000 ties besides immense quantities of lumber and bridge timbers. The Toronto syndicate who purchased the International last fall for \$10,000 cash from the McMurdo estate will begin operations in the early spring. Messrs. Moodie and Debnard have concluded arrangements with a Vancouver syndicate for the development of the Sunday mineral claim near Ottertail. Mr. W. R. Lindsay, representing a large syndicate of London, Ont., capitalists, has been in the city for the past few days, and has secured options on five claims on Toby creek, among which is the famous "Mineral King."

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Slocan Lake district's population is not large enough to warrant the employment of a provincial policeman. What a curse such a government is to a long suffering class of people? It is almost necessary to carry a passport, and your life will always be safe in the Slocan, and yet the government cannot afford police for us.

FORT STEELE. Fort Steele Prospector. Not a single letter was recovered from the clutches of the mail robber. The road to the North Star mine is in good condition for hauling and the teams are busy delivering ore all the while. The lower tunnel at the North Star is in 300 feet, and the company are now sinking their No. 4 shaft, to tap a large body of carbonate.

The owners of the Estrella mineral claim have been working all winter, and have two tunnels in about 70 feet each, with a good showing of ore. Several claims on Perry creek are showing up fine bodies of ore. The Elwood property has a management of 80 feet, and the claims owned by the Welsh brothers have a good showing of gold quartz.

Messrs. Robinson & Tracey have a mineral claim situated about a mile west of Mark creek, which has a six foot lead, with a good showing of mineral. An incline tunnel is in 50 feet. From reliable private advices to hand it is learned that it is the intention of the Molson and Wake last week to open a branch in Revelstoke shortly. Mr. T. E. Marshall, of Illecillewaet, one of the proprietors of the Waverly claim on the north branch of the Illecillewaet, called at the Herald office on Thursday. The ledge in this claim is 27 feet in width and a tunnel has been sunk into it 170 feet. The work has shown the property to be one of very considerable value. The ore carries silver and gold assays from specimens taken from the surface have been made, the average of which prove the claim to be a high grade proposition of the very first rank.

REVELSTOKE. Revelstoke Herald. Four leases have been granted for placer mining up the river about a mile from town. From reliable private advices to hand it is learned that it is the intention of the Molson and Wake last week to open a branch in Revelstoke shortly. Mr. T. E. Marshall, of Illecillewaet, one of the proprietors of the Waverly claim on the north branch of the Illecillewaet, called at the Herald office on Thursday. The ledge in this claim is 27 feet in width and a tunnel has been sunk into it 170 feet. The work has shown the property to be one of very considerable value. The ore carries silver and gold assays from specimens taken from the surface have been made, the average of which prove the claim to be a high grade proposition of the very first rank.

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Victoria claim at Camp McKinley is 13 feet wide, the ore being quartz, galena and iron pyrites, assaying well. A deal of considerable importance in connection with the Grand Forks townsite is in progress this week, the particulars of which the principal party kept out of the papers for the present. A flock of between fifty and sixty white swans made Vaseux lake their headquarters until last month, when they departed to small bunches of some 100, frequent the rifles and open reaches of the Okanagan river.

A shaft is being sunk on the Adirondack, in Kimberley camp, and is now down 25 feet. In solid pyrites ore, showing also considerable lead. Jim Clark, owner of the Lone Pine, Eureka camp, on the reservation, has a force of thirty men at work developing the claim. Two hundred thousand dollars has been offered on a bond for this property and refused.

As a result of a two days' canvass by Mr. Black and others the names of nearly sixty applicants were sent this week to the registrar at Vernon to be placed on the roll of provincial voters, from Greenwood alone. Those who imagine that Boundary creek towns are populated exclusively by Americans will be somewhat disillusioned.

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REMOVAL OF INDIANS

A Return Brought Down Yesterday Containing Correspondence Between Governments.

With Respect to the Removal of the Indians from the Songhees Reserve. Provincial Government Make Concessions in order to secure a Settlement.

Yesterday an interesting return was brought down by the provincial secretary in response to questions asked by Mr. Helmecke, the return includes the correspondence between the Dominion and provincial governments in reference to the Songhees Indian reserve. The first portion of the return is a copy of the report of the committee of the executive council, in which the executive submitted for the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the resolution dealing with the matter passed by the legislature last year. The executive advised that the Lieutenant-Governor forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for Canada.

In answer to this resolution, John McGee, clerk of the Privy Council, forwarded the following: Extract from a report of the committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 1st of April, 1896.

The committee of the Privy Council has had under consideration a dispatch hereto attached dated 31st January, 1896, from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report of the committee of his executive council, embodying a resolution passed by the legislative assembly of that province, asking that the question of the removal of the Songhees Indians from their reserve to a more suitable locality be referred to a special commission.

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, to whom the dispatch was referred, reports that the Songhees Indians were settled upon the land now occupied by them at the time of the occupation of Vancouver Island, by the Hudson's Bay Company, and that the land now occupied by them is a portion of the land reserved for their use, and which was reserved by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the year 1850, of other territory, they reserved for their own use, and for the use of their children, the land at present comprised in the Songhees reserve.

The Minister further states that under the order-in-council of the 10th May, 1871, admitting British Columbia into the Dominion, the Songhees reserve and other lands reserved for the use and benefit of the Indians came under the trusteeship and management of the Dominion government. An agreement was subsequently come to with the government of British Columbia respecting the allotting of reserves to Indians in that province, and under that agreement a commission was appointed for that purpose. The decision of that commission, dated the 4th May, 1878, as to the Songhees reserve reads as follows:

"The land reserve of these Indians in the harbor of Victoria appears to be the private property of the tribe by a written agreement made in the month of April, 1850, between the chiefs and people and the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, acting on behalf of the Crown, and by the land having been formally set apart for their perpetual use and benefit, but the commissioners, so far as they have authority in the matter, confirm this reserve as surveyed to the Songhees Indians."

The Minister observes that the legislation of British Columbia has on several occasions, passed resolutions urging upon the government that province the desirability of having the Indians removed, and the question has formed the subject of several communications between the Dominion government and the government of the Dominion, but as the whole question of the title to Indian reserves in British Columbia was in an unsettled condition, and as the British Columbia government set up a reservation of the province of the Dominion, government did not feel warranted in admitting, it was not thought desirable to treat of the removal of the Songhees Indians until something definite had been done as to the latter question.

The Minister further observes that the matter of the title of the Dominion government in reserves in British Columbia has been made,

FARMERS' ALLIANCE

An Organization Formed at the Farmers' Meeting in New Westminster.

Many Speeches on Matters Which Affect the Agricultural Interest.

The adjourned meeting of the "Cheap Money for Farmers" Convention was held in New Westminster city hall on Friday.

Besides the chairman and secretary and Messrs. E. Hutcherson, W. H. Hayward, Metehosin, A. S. Vadder, Chilliwick, R. G. Clarke, Dewdney, John Ridley, Langley, Geo. Alexander, Vancouver, E. W. Wells, Chilliwick, Jas. Wise and Thomas Robinson, city; J. W. Stein and G. A. Boothroyd, Surrey; J. A. Skinner, Mission; A. Heath, Eburne.

A communication was received from Premier Turner, acknowledging receipt of a letter from the chairman of the meeting, in reference to the work and objects of the convention, and promising that the matter would have the earnest consideration of the government.

The chairman read briefly the provisional steps that had been taken at the previous meeting, and suggested that the convention should proceed to permanent organization of an association to be called the B. C. Farmers' Alliance.

Mr. W. H. Hayward, of Metehosin, asked leave to say a few words at this juncture.

He had seen and had come over to represent the farmers of the Island, who he assured the meeting, took a warm interest in the movement that had been started among the farmers of the province.

Mr. Hayward pointed out that they did not begin to make butter enough to supply the provincial market, yet, because at a certain season of the year there was a temporary surplus of butter, the various creameries and butter makers of the province cut each other's throats in a ruinous competition.

The chairman said he could heartily endorse Mr. Hayward's remarks, and that it was just the object of the Farmers' Alliance to be a thoroughly provincial organization.

On motion of Mr. Hutcherson, seconded by Mr. Hayward, the name of the association was called the Farmers' Alliance of British Columbia.

The following officers and executive committee were then duly nominated and elected by acclamation: President, H. T. Thrift, Surrey; Secretary, Robert McBride, Eburne; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Hayward, Metehosin; E. Hutcherson, Ladner; A. Postill, Okanagan, and A. Uehardt, Comox. Committee, G. H. Hadwin, Duncan; John Ridley, Langley; A. G. Wells, Chilliwick; J. A. Skinner, Silverdale, and D. Stevenson, Victoria.

The same committee, with the officers (constituting the executive) committee, was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws.

In speaking of the question of sending membership, Mr. Hutcherson said the best way was for each to get 10 cents and sign a card.

The chairman then introduced Mr. E. A. Hagen, gentleman who had recently come from New Zealand, and one who had taken an active part in the agitation for similar reforms to those which the farmers here were now seeking to inaugurate.

In commencing, Mr. Hagen expressed his pleasure at being present and doing what he could for the cause of the farmers. There were many very important questions to be considered and clarified upon.

Mr. Hagen then referred briefly to the Chinese labor question, and advised Canada to do as New Zealand had done.

Another point to remember was that no land was placed on the market until roads leading to it were built. These roads were substantially built macadam roads, and cost about three times as much as the roads of British Columbia.

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referred to British Columbia entering upon a period of mining development. This was a critical stage of affairs. Other countries and colonies had likewise had their season of mining booms, but experience showed that wherever rapid development of the mines was not accompanied or closely followed by the establishment of some permanent industry such as agriculture, a fatal reaction was sure to result.

In New Zealand the mines were worked out and two million pounds sterling—but that colony had passed through the trouble. The Australian colonies had likewise suffered, but at least some of the mining population had turned to agriculture as the basis of all prosperity.

Mr. Hagen said he was sorry to see the way taxes were imposed in this province, and characterized the mortgage tax as most idiotic—taxing a man, in fact, for what he had not.

Mr. Hagen then referred to what is known as the Franklin system, similar to that in operation in New Zealand.

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regretted he had to hurry away from the meeting, but he would do anything he could to assist the farmers in securing those reforms for which they were now striving.

Mr. Hagen was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion he was given a hearty vote of thanks.

A general discussion then took place on various matters, during which Mr. Hagen dwelt upon the necessity of leaving the affairs of the Alliance to the separate groups of farmers.

Mr. R. G. Clarke, of Dewdney, said he had been flooded out three years now, and must move to higher ground.

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LISTENED TO REASON

Sealing Captains Made Advantageous Terms With the Indian Hunters.

Schooner Geneva's Cruise Off the California Coast a Total Failure.

Sealing men are happier today than they have been since the Hudson Bay Co.'s sales.

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opened with an engineer in charge. Local surveyors will also take charge of the different parties.

It is expected that the survey will occupy upwards of twelve months, and the report will be submitted to conservancy experts, who will endeavor to devise a scheme for the protection of the river valley.

Mr. Roy, although still a young man, is one of Canada's leading engineers, and the government has been commended upon his selection.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 14.

THE CROW'S NEST RAILWAY

Government Considering the Matter—Strong Opposition Against the C. P. R.

The Corlies Bill—Uncle Sam Likely Get a Dose of His Own Medicine.

The Toronto Telegram Roasts Winnipeg Nor-Wester for Supporting Mr. Lauson.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The government not yet considered in council how the Crow's Nest Pass railway is to be built, but the general opinion here is that the government ought to build it.

Mr. McGreggor, M.P., Windsor, here sending the government about alien labor law.

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MULISH MR. MORGAN

The Tall-Twisting Senator from Alabama "Can't be Trifled With, Sah, No, Sah."

Senator's Presiding Officer, Mr. Stevenson, Engages in a Lively Tilt With Mr. Morgan.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate was in executive session most of the day, but the open session afforded sufficient time for a sharp controversy.

When Morgan, of Alabama, called up his resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the senator started during the three weeks previous.

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THE BUBONIC PLAGUE

An Official Report as to the Number of Deaths Occurring.

London, Feb. 17.—An official dispatch from Bombay says that 1835 deaths occurred there during the week ending Friday, Feb. 12, of which 815 were due to bubonic plague.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

SURVEY OF THE FRASER

YOU WANT SEEDS THAT GROW

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.

CURED WASH-BACK FOR 25 CENTS