

The Sunday Colonist

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY FEBRUARY 28 1898

VOLUME XLII NO. 24

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Aliens Likely to Be Forbidden to Take Up Mining Locations in the Yukon.

Brewers Want Compensation and Direct Taxation Submitted for Plebiscite.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The general impression in official circles is that the government will make regulations forbidding aliens from taking up mining locations in the Yukon.

A. M. Burgess, commissioner of Dominion lands, is lying at death's door. He had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday and today his entire body is paralyzed. He can hardly live through the night.

Messrs. Wills, Livernash and Landreville, the miners' delegation from Dawson, had a conference with Deputy Minister Smart today regarding the mining regulations.

Lieutenant Kenneth Burnett, 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, resigns his commission. John Spottiswood is appointed Second Lieutenant provisionally. Senator Templeman arrived here today, making his first appearance since his appointment, only to find that the Senate will not meet again until March 5.

The Dominion brewers had an interview with the government today. They want the question of compensation and the imposition of direct taxation to make up for loss of revenue, submitted to the people for decision.

The Governor-in-Council has been asked to approve of the plans of the E. & N. railway for a wharf at Nanaimo.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—An ultimatum has come to the government from Washington that unless facilities are afforded American gold hunters to procure miners' certificates at Tagish the outposts of Dyea and Skagway will be abolished, thus practically closing Lynn Canal to Canadian trade.

Mr. Blair is seeking to revise the agreement with the Grand Trunk and Drummond County railways in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal. Last session the opposition showed the one-sidedness of the bargain which compelled the Dominion to pay 2 1/2 per cent. on the cost of improved terminals or tracks, whereas the Grand Trunk will have to pay but one-half per cent. This provision will be abolished.

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NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

United States Consul Speaks Well of His Station—A Handy List of Prospects.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—(Special)—In the last consular report of U.S. Consul Dudley of this port, which has been sent all over the United States and has been spotted in full in New York and Chicago newspapers, Colonel Dudley speaks of the importance of Victoria and Vancouver as points of departure for Alaska, and gives the Canadian cities a very kind reference in regard to their ability to handle the rush.

In the U. S. consulate are the names of all the Americans who have outfitted here since the rush commenced. Particulars are given as to each prospector, and the book will be a very valuable reference when friends commence to enquire for those who have taken passage at Vancouver for the north.

J. T. Wilkinson, who has been very successful as a breeder and importer of pedigree live stock, is retiring from his ranch in Chilliwack, having concluded to devote his time entirely to newspaper work. He has been appointed to an important position on the prospective Daily Province of Vancouver.

Dr. Watalett M.-E., leaves for the Mackenzie river to-morrow with a son of Mr. Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner, and ten others, on a prospecting party. They take with them a year's provisions.

The steamer Tees left today for Wrangell with sixty passengers.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

A Former Victorian the Chance Victim of a Revolver in His Own Hand.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—(Special)—Sidney Whiffen, formerly of Victoria, and engaged in the office of Mr. Townley, registrar of titles, accidentally shot himself in the head this morning while examining his revolver in the rear of his residence preparatory to shooting rats. He died this afternoon from the effects of the wound.

The mother and brother of the young man reside in Victoria, where the deceased has many other friends who will be shocked at the sad news conveyed in the above despatch.

For Klondike.
MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—(Special)—Alex. Irving, president of the Montreal hockey club, will leave for Klondike on March 2, and will be accompanied by two other members of the M. A. A., Messrs. Fisher and Thompson, besides two other men from the Lower Provinces.

A Postmaster to Go.
OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—(Special)—Post Office Inspector Hardware was in town today, and has given it out unofficially that the present postmaster will be suspended in a day or two.

STILL CHEAPER TRAVELLING.

A Yet Lower Rate Across the Continent May Be Announced.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—(Special)—It does not look as if the railway conference will effect much in the way of settling the rate war. It is understood to-night that the Grand Trunk will tomorrow announce that it will meet the C.P.R. cut rate to Victoria and Vancouver, namely, \$40 for first class and \$30 for second class. If the conference results in nothing, the C.P.R. will again make one better than the Grand Trunk by making another cut.

CHEMAMINUS.

Leaving for the Klondike—Other Personal Mention—The Schools.

CHEMAMINUS, Feb. 23.—Mr. Craydon, a Nanaimo photographer, has spent a week taking views in this vicinity.

Rev. Thos. Mulligan paid a visit to Spanish last week. In his absence the pulpit was occupied by Mr. Haynes, of Victoria, on Sunday.

Constable Greaves has been transferred to the Klondike police force.

O. Gustafson and Percy Roberts were among those who left for the Klondike last week.

Quite a number of families moved from the village lately.

A masquerade ball was given in the town hall on Friday.

SEAL BRANDING.

Report on the Jordan Experiment Which He Insists is Comparatively Painless and Effective.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Electrical Review will publish to-morrow the first authentic account of the branding of fur seals by electricity to prevent the destruction of female seals. The article is written by Elmer E. Farmer, of the Leland Stanford University, who accompanied the fur seal commission to the Pribilof islands last August.

The young female seals were marked by drawing the hot platinum cautery across the back, which resulted in destroying the fur and fur cells, so that even if the seal was afterwards killed the commercial value of the fur would be destroyed. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Leland University, who was in charge of the experiment, stated that the electrical method of branding is comparatively painless and even more effective than branding by means of hot irons.

SUICIDE.

SHERBROOKE, Feb. 25.—(Special)—R. Sadgren, a Swede, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The deed was committed in the Queen's Hotel, and the body was buried in the cemetery just before dinner.

WEST BOOMING TRADE.

Outfitting for Klondike Will Steal Two Millions in Montreal and Toronto.

Chicago Supplying Steel Rails for Alaska—Travel Becoming Very Heavy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: While business of a speculative nature has been quick to reflect an increasing strain in political affairs in reduced values and withdrawals or curtailment of activity in some lines, there is little to indicate that the volume of distributive trade has been reduced and reports to Bradstreet, so far as the latter branch of trade is concerned, are among the best received this year. With few important exceptions the price situation is one of strength.

The demand for steel in the West continues large and prices continue firm. A feature of Chicago trade has been the placing of an order for 4,000 tons of steel rails for a railroad in Alaska. Almost equally good reports come from the Northwest, where trade is reported either fully equal to or ahead of last year.

The word Klondike accurately pictures the situation on the Pacific Coast. All eyes appear to be fixed on the outfitting trade, and the transportation of men and supplies to the north.

Wheat and flour and lumber exports are larger and rains in California are improving the agricultural outlook.

A very large drop in the number of business failures is indicated by reports this week, the total number being only 183, against 269 last week, and 288 in the corresponding week of 1897.

Stormy weather and Lenten observance have checked the volume of demand and distribution in the Dominion of Canada, the demand from country having been heavily reduced except where lowered railway rates made larger traffic at some towns. The rate was better between the Canadian roads is giving both all they can do to handle the business offering, and locomotives are being borrowed to help move traffic.

The Klondike trade is active both in Montreal and Toronto, and it is estimated that two million dollars will be spent this spring at these two cities in outfitting. From the Pacific Coast of the Dominion come reports of activity in the Klondike trade. Up country trade is rather slow.

Business failures in the Dominion this week number 45, against 38 last week and 50 in this week a year ago.

The bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal \$16,381,264, increase 84.2 per cent.; Toronto \$7,740,388, increase 31.2; Winnipeg \$1,306,216, increase 22.3; Halifax \$6,064,731, increase 20.7; Hamilton \$692,441, increase 5.3; St. John, N.B., \$436,424, increase, 13.8.

DIVERS MUST DECIDE.

The Court of Inquiry on the Maine Disaster Awaiting Their Report.

LONDON PAPERS WHO LOOK UPON THE SILENCE AS DECIDEDLY OMINOUS.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The court of inquiry was in session to-day but did nothing—simply waiting to see if any new developments resulted from the work of the divers in their operations, but the men and apparatus brought by the Massachusetts are now on board the tug Right Arm will be put to work as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the absence of news from Havana on any subject other than the disposition of the dead bodies, the official mind turned to-day to an analysis of the Spanish statements made with more or less degree of official sanction, respecting the total absence of submarine mines, from Havana harbor, and it was regarded by the navy department as negating the mine theory of external cause of the explosion just as recent letters put an end to the exploding boiler theory as an internal cause for the disaster.

Nothing was heard to-day from the court of inquiry and the department is still ignorant of its plans. In fact the only information coming direct to the navy department during the day was contained in a despatch from Captain Sigbee regarding the disposal of the bodies. It is believed that there are probably in the neighborhood of fifty bodies remaining to be taken from the wreck.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In spite of the stories that come from unofficial sources in Havana as to sensational developments in connection with the work of the divers in the hull, the administration remains firm in its statement that there is no credible evidence one way or the other as to the cause of the disaster, and holds to its purpose to await the conclusion of the investigation now making by the court of inquiry.

This position was emphasized at to-day's cabinet meeting. People who looked for some startling announcement were disappointed, as the members without reservation frankly admitted that the subject of the loss of the Maine had been discussed, but said that the government had received no information from Havana since yesterday and had no intention of changing its policy until there was something of substance to warrant. The Spanish legation was equally in the dark as to any of the discoveries reported from sources that are not cited, as was shown by a message from Captain General Blanco.

As so much depends on the report of the court of inquiry it may be interesting to note that so far Secretary Long himself does not know when to expect this important document, up to this time having heard nothing from any of the members on this point. He rather expected that the court, which has complete power to work on its own lines, would wind up its work at Havana before leaving so as to avoid the necessity for a return trip.

There is reason to believe that the government is prepared for the reception of a report that would show the disaster to be other than the result of an accident. Some of the officials of the administration have been looking up the subject of identities so as to lay the foundation of a case in the event that it is decided to resort to that method of settlement.

In view of the widely published report that Havana harbor contains a system of submarine mines, a statement in which has centered the chief public interest in connection with the disaster to the Maine, Senator Du Bose, Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, has made to the Associated Press the following statement which, coming from such an authority, may be considered as an official denial:

"I wish to state on my own official knowledge that no mine exists inside or outside of Havana harbor, nor is there any submarine mine of any kind. The report is so absurdly false and ridiculous that it could only have originated in the minds of those persons anxious to incite the evil passions of both nations for their own miserable ends. I consider the very suggestion of such a thing an insult to Spain."

The double turreted monitor Terror started for New York this evening from Hampton Roads under orders issued today. She will be a most powerful reinforcement to the defence of the commercial metropolises in case of need, and stationed in the narrows it would be difficult for any hostile ship to pass her.

Captain Sampson expects that the Mangrove, with the court of inquiry on board, will sail to-morrow unless new discoveries are made to delay her. Sigbee and the other officers of the Maine who are here will probably remain until the Mangrove returns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Evening World says that Senator Hanna was in conference last evening with a number of representatives of prominent financial institutions, and it is estimated that two million dollars will be spent this spring at these two cities in outfitting. From the Pacific Coast of the Dominion come reports of activity in the Klondike trade. Up country trade is rather slow.

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THE KING'S ESCAPE.

Bad Marksmanship Saves George of Greece From Assassination.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—King George was returning from Phalirum at five o'clock this evening in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Marie, when two men, who were hidden in a ditch alongside the road, opened fire with guns upon the occupants of the carriage. The first shot missed, but the second wounded a footman in the arm. The coachman whipped up his horses and the royal party dashed away at a gallop.

The men fired seven more shots after them, not one of which took effect, and King and Princess returned to the palace unhurt. The King states that one of the assassins was dressed in grey clothing, and His Majesty declares that he could easily identify him. The attempt upon the King's life has caused a great sensation.

When the second shot whizzed past the carriage, the King rose and stood in front of his daughter in order to shield her. One of the horses was slightly wounded. One of the men stood in the middle of the road and aimed straight at the King, who noticed that the man's hand was shaking. The shot missed, and the King had a clear view of the man, who His Majesty says, was barely twenty years of age. He continued to fire after the carriage until it was out of range. His companion, who was more cowardly, did not leave the ditch. As soon as the news became known all the leading politicians hastened to the palace to express their congratulations on the escape of the King and Princess, and the action of His Majesty in shielding the Princess at the risk of his own life.

THE ELKJAR PARTY.

A Trading Outfit Going North From Victoria on the Islander.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—(Special)—P. Elkjar and party for Klondike left last evening, and will sail from Victoria on the Islander on March 2. Mr. Elkjar is taking in two carloads of supplies, most of which he purchased in Victoria or Vancouver, and with the assistance of 20 mules and 40 dogs, the 17 men in the party will proceed to 30 miles below Five Finger rapids, where he will establish a post. Mr. Elkjar is a prospector with a partner of a steamer now wintering at the mouth of the Lewis river on the upper Yukon, and they will use this to carry passengers from Dawson City to Five Fingers. From Five Fingers saddle and pack trails are provided, and the trip will, it is expected, be made in remarkably short time of fifteen days.

LADY ABBOTT DEAD.

Widow of the Former Canadian Premier Dies Suddenly in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—(Special)—Lady Abbott, widow of the late Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of Canada, died suddenly this afternoon at the residence of her son here. She had been ailing for some time and worried about her son Harry Abbott, who is seriously ill in Florida.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

New Zealand Now Withdraws Her Support—Purpose and History of This Project.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Mail announces to-day that New Zealand has deserted the Imperial Institute. The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. In the main its aims were to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the preparation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade. The foundation stone was laid by the Queen on July 4th, 1887, and the formal inauguration by Her Majesty took place in May, 1893.

Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the Empire are in the galleries and the Institute, which is one of the chief sights of London, has from the first been regarded by the Imperial government as furnishing one of the strongest bonds between the mother country and the colonies, especially the Australian.

ZOLA WILL FARE WELL.

Will Lack Nothing But Personal Liberty During His Year's Imprisonment, and Is Therefore Philosophical.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, who interviewed M. Zola yesterday, says: "He appeared fatigued, but was quite frank, natural and unconcerned. He had not a word of regret or bitterness in his conversation, and he expressed great pleasure in knowing that foreign nations almost universally sympathized with him."

Mr. David Christie Murray, who interviewed M. Zola on behalf of the Daily News, says: "M. Zola has little hope of a revision of the sentence and no hope whatever of its reversal. M. Zola, however, will be even better treated than first class misdemeanants in England. He will have a suite of rooms, access to books and newspapers, many personal comforts and the privilege of receiving visits from his wife and friends."

Mr. Murray also interviewed M. Zola. The latter said he did not grieve for himself, but was out to the heart by a condition of his country that could sanction such a verdict. He declared that he would not abandon the crusade, but he said:

"Where can we make the next appeal? Our lack of means is obvious. France believes her honor assailed and therefore she is reluctant to be influenced even by foreign opinion. She would rather resent the attempt to impose foreign judgment on her own free will. For the present patience is the only wisdom."

RYAN DOES UP GREEN.

Eighteen Rounds Made the Vanquished Too Tired to Rise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, won from Geo. Green in the eighteenth round to-night. Green did not go out from a blow, but was totally exhausted from the fierce manner in which the fight had been carried on, and in the eighteenth fell on the floor twice, and was counted out the second time. Ryan also was very tired, but was able to continue if necessary.

Business Disposed Of.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—(Special)—A sale has been effected by Robt. Simpson, of the department store, of the business of E. H. Fudge & Co.

Macedonian Agitators.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Feb. 24.—A secret proclamation just issued by the Macedonian volunteering committee, directed upon the people, is in the following terms: "The Macedonian people are invited to join in an insurrection this spring."

ALBERNI FORESTERS.

The First Court Instituted and Officers Duly Elected.

ALBERNI, Feb. 24.—A first court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted here last evening by J. H. Falconer, D.S.C.R., I.O.F., when about thirty were initiated into the mysteries of Forestry. The following gentlemen were elected by ballot: Court duty, S.C.R., H. S. Law; chief ranger, D. M. Paterson; physicians, Drs. Watson and Pybbs; past chief ranger, Alan W. Neill; vice chief ranger, Geo. Forrest; recording secretary, J. Howes; financial secretary, C. T. Haslam; treasurer, Chas. Aug. Cox; chaplain, Rev. Ed. G. Taylor; S.J. court, E. L. Gill; senior woodward, Chas. Taylor; junior woodward, Daniel Clark; senior beadle, T. R. Plaut; junior beadle, Christian Soll; trustees, Thos. Fletcher and Geo. Brown. A pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of an address to Mr. J. H. Falconer, the organizer.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

A Fairy Tale of Northern Nuggets—Boats for the Sitka—Consul Dudley's Enterprise.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—(Special)—Mrs. Sarah Salisbury, mother of W. F. Salisbury, treasurer of the Pacific division, O.P.R., died to-day in her 79th year. Mrs. Salisbury was the widow of the late W. S. Salisbury, of Brighton, England.

A party of ten, H. T. Rogers, Winnipeg; Dr. Rogers, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; J. Everett, Ashland, Mich.; U. Pusch, J. Bone, S. Sherman, C. Oota, Sault Ste. Marie; A. Hogan, Minneapolis; A. N. Ord, St. Paul; and E. Trainer, Winnipeg, left by the Louise to-night to pick up nuggets in the north located by J. Bone in a hypnotic trance with Dr. Rogers as operator. Bone, they state, proved his power by making astounding performances to project his astral body through space. He gets \$10,000 and his share of the find already located by him. The secret was guarded till an hour before the boats started.

Consul Dudley is taking steps to notify all American subjects en route to Klondike to report at the consulate that he may trace their whereabouts on enquiry from anxious friends. Opposite such name is the destination of the writer and the name of his nearest friend or relative.

There has not been an instance where those registering could not write, so that an intelligent class are moving north. Half of those registering put their destination down as Wrangell.

Nine boats are being built on False Creek for the Sitka river route. Although three loaded steamers have left here for the north there is no diminution in the crowds on the streets.

Grand Trunk Extension.
MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—(Special)—The Grand Trunk, it is stated, will parallel the Michigan Central line from Windsor to Toledo.

SUGAR USED FOR FUEL.

The "Alagonis" Storm Stayed in the Pacific Exhausts Her Coal Supply.

For Two Days Before Arrival Here Cargo Was Fed Into the Furnaces.

One of the few steamships which will go on record for burning sugar as fuel, is the Alagonis, a big tramp vessel, which put into Esquimalt for coal early yesterday morning, on her voyage from Java to Vancouver with a cargo for the B. C. Sugar Refinery. The vessel is out 32 days from Mojil, her first coaling station after leaving Java, and her trip was a most remarkable one, full of excitement and anxiety for Capt. Davis and the men who form her crew. All the way across the Pacific the steamer buffeted storms of the severest kind, and when five days out from port encountered one in which for twenty-four hours she could not go faster than a mile an hour. During this storm one of the lifeboats was smashed and the bridge and railing about the pilot house were carried away. On another day the vessel only made 20 miles in 24 hours, and so the steamer has travelled ever since leaving Mojil. When at that port Captain Davis laid in a supply of coal that he thought would do him until he reached Vancouver with 100 tons to spare, but his calculations were considerably out. Two days out from receiving visits from his wife and friends.

Mr. Murray also interviewed M. Zola. The latter said he did not grieve for himself, but was out to the heart by a condition of his country that could sanction such a verdict. He declared that he would not abandon the crusade, but he said:

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THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST

Given to the Consideration of Mr. Kennedy's Resolution on Company Promotion.

Legislation in the Matter of Aliens—The Mortgage Tax to Be Further Discussed.

Yesterday's was a most interesting session in the local legislature, the consideration of the abstract principle of Ministers of the Crown lending their aid to the promotion of companies formed to develop provincial resources, being productive of the most interesting debate, although the resolution was ultimately shelved on the motion of the member for North Victoria.

Mr. Kennedy directed attention to an error in the votes and proceedings of Wednesday, by which he had been recorded as voting "nay," whereas he had voted "yea" on the first amendment proposed to the resolution in reply.

Mr. Semlin had also detected an error in the votes and proceedings, his amendment having been proposed to clause 3 of the reply, not to clause 7, in accordance with which such a motion would have been ridiculous.

Dr. Walkem again inquired if anything had been done in the direction of providing members of the house with a private retiring room, which had been promised by Mr. Martin in reply to a suitable room was being prepared for the use of the members.

Dr. Walkem also directed attention to a paragraph in the Colonist which referred to the extension of the press representatives from the house library and reading-room. He did not think that the reporters should be debarred from the privileges of the library, where in their duty they very often require to see it, he wanted to go home at once.

On the other side, Hon. Col. Baker argued on a parallel line to the third member for Victoria city, and a vote being taken on the question "shall the chair be sustained," a verdict in the affirmative was rendered on a straight party division of 19 to 12, the names being recorded:

Yess—Huff, Smith, Mutter, Helmecken, Baker, Turner, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Booth, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Ebert, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden, and McGregor—18.

Nays—Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, and Kellie—12.

Mr. Kennedy then moved, no objection being offered to his resolution, that "this house is of the opinion that none of the ministers of the crown should at any time lend the weight of their official titles to the floating of any scheme for the benefit of any company." He did not think, he said, that any fault could be found with the wording of the resolution, and he would read the opinion, too, that the feeling of the entire province was with him in the view he took, that ministers of the crown should keep themselves clear of all associations calculated to bring them or the country into reproach. There were many reasons why the names of public ministers as such should not be loaned in the prospectuses of companies appealing to investors for their capital. He hoped that members on both sides would see their way to vote for the resolution.

Hon. Col. Baker took the view that the resolution, if meant in the spirit indicated, was not sufficiently far-reaching. It should have provided that the government communicate to the secretary of state for Canada the feeling of the British Columbia legislature that ministers should not be associated with the promotion of private enterprises, in order that the secretary of state for Canada might communicate with the Imperial secretary of state conveying the expression of opinion—for the practice was general in all parts of the Empire, and it would be ridiculous to deal with British Columbia's government alone.

Mr. Semlin cordially supported the resolution, but he thought was sufficiently understood by everyone to demand but brief discussion.

Mr. Helmecken took exception to the ground upon which the Provincial Secretary opposed the resolution, holding that it was quite enough for the British Columbia legislature to suggest the course of action it believed its own ministers should follow, letting other parts of the Empire attend to their own affairs. It was quite competent, no doubt, to the legislature to direct the cabinet in this matter, and all his objections were based, therefore, on his professional experience, which taught him how manifestly unfair it would be thus to prejudice the matters in adjudication. He expected that the members of the defendants in the criminal libel proceedings, for the sake of these defendants, he hoped to see withdrawn.

Mr. Williams agreed that the opposition had no desire to prejudice the defence in the matters before the courts, and expressed his willingness to move the adjournment of the debate until such time as these defendants could be heard from. If they held the opinion that the consideration of this resolution would prejudice their case he would at once support the withdrawal of the resolution. The house he did not think would consent, however, to such a course as he had suggested, and the opposition to the resolution was to him much therefore a sham and a farce. The argument and loud sounding consideration for the rights of litigants were not sincere—no more so than the statements of the members of the house that they held their official position to advance company promotion in the way the British Columbia ministers had. No member of the Imperial cabinet would think for a moment of doing such a thing, in which there was the greatest danger of abuse.

In explanation Mr. Helmecken again stated his position clearly and distinctly—he had no desire to put himself on record in connection with the principle involved in the resolution, but for the reason that whatever was said would be certain to influence some mind on the subject of the incidental court proceedings.

Mr. Forster took contrary ground, and held that it was the duty of the house at the present time to set itself down as strongly opposed to the principle at stake, in antagonism to which he proceeded to read at length from the London Times.

Mr. Booth thought that in common decency, taking into consideration the proceedings pending, it would be unwise and unfair to proceed with the debate at the present time. He accordingly moved the adjournment of the debate until the next month's hoist, which motion Mr. Rogers seconded.

To the amendment Mr. Forster again addressed himself briefly, urging immediate and emphatic action.

"The question of the principle involved will receive consideration before this day six months," he said. "Four months will be quite sufficient."

Mr. Kennedy believed that the house was fully agreed to the principle that he sought to enunciate, and the government members were afraid to do their duty. An expression of opinion was both desirable and necessary, and should be given at once—not at some future date, but at once, and the house might do so. Why should the house be afraid to expose its feeling on the abstract principle?

Mr. Macpherson evaded the delay, and argued that one evil effect of official inaction was that they had been in company promotion, was to deceive investors with the belief that special concessions would be obtainable.

Mr. Semlin thought that the government would find the making of the deed a very great practical mistake. It would be policy to dispose of the question now—this is what the entire country wanted to see done.

Mr. Cotton spoke at length against the amendment for the shelving of the question, citing what he termed "suppositions cases" in which he proceeded to details, in support of the argument that evil results might follow postponement of action. His observations were in the exact parallel of the matters prescribed by ruling of the chair from debate on the ground that they were sub-judice.

Hon. Mr. Eberts three times called Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that the junior member for Vancouver was clearly out of order, his debate being wide of the amendment which he claimed to be considering. On each occasion Mr. Speaker called the offending member to order, and often he repeated the same on precisely similar occasions. Finally, Hon. Mr. Eberts inquired if a member was persistently irrelevant and failed to heed the warnings of the chair, might he not be ordered to discontinue his remarks?

Mr. Speaker admitted that there was such a rule, and as Mr. Cotton had refused to confine himself to the question, he must now rule him out.

Mr. Cotton then took his seat with an angry observation to the attorney general, the full tenor of which was not apparent to the house, but which several members interpreted in the nature of a challenge to the secretary of state for Canada. He remarks the junior member for Vancouver had dwelt at some length on the flotation of Klondike companies to interest the British investor, arguing that the London promoter when he had the opportunity should at first of all field for his operations, and also that men of commercial prominence in this country were neither numerous nor well known to the world at large, and that it was essential to utilize the public money to promote their schemes for the making of fortunes. It might be that the investors took into consideration, he said, when these projects for railways, were discussed, that members of the government being on the public side, they would be in the advantage of inside information as to the government policy—or that it would be so fixed that when towrites were to be opened up they would be "in on the ground floor."

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These and similar observations were made by Mr. Williams, Mr. Semlin and Mr. Forster concurring, to be quite relevant to the issue involved by the amendment—Mr. Williams holding that these were all arguments why six months delay in the legislature to suggest the course of action it believed its own ministers should follow, letting other parts of the Empire attend to their own affairs. It was quite competent, no doubt, to the legislature to direct the cabinet in this matter, and all his objections were based, therefore, on his professional experience, which taught him how manifestly unfair it would be thus to prejudice the matters in adjudication. He expected that the members of the defendants in the criminal libel proceedings, for the sake of these defendants, he hoped to see withdrawn.

Mr. Williams agreed that the opposition had no desire to prejudice the defence in the matters before the courts, and expressed his willingness to move the adjournment of the debate until such time as these defendants could be heard from. If they held the opinion that the consideration of this resolution would prejudice their case he would at once support the withdrawal of the resolution. The house he did not think would consent, however, to such a course as he had suggested, and the opposition to the resolution was to him much therefore a sham and a farce. The argument and loud sounding consideration for the rights of litigants were not sincere—no more so than the statements of the members of the house that they held their official position to advance company promotion in the way the British Columbia ministers had. No member of the Imperial cabinet would think for a moment of doing such a thing, in which there was the greatest danger of abuse.

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potable, have made a mistake—would it not be well to postpone consideration of the resolution for at least nine months? If the business of the country were further delayed as it is now, the house was likely to be in session six months from now. (Laughter).

No other speakers expressing a desire to debate the amendment, it was read and passed on the following division: The original resolution falling to the ground:

Yess—Huff, Smith, Mutter, Baker, Turner, Martin, Rithet, Adams, Booth, Stoddart, Walkem, Pooley, Ebert, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Braden and McGregor—18.

Nays—Sword, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Williams, Semlin, Cotton and Graham—11.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.

On the motion of Messrs. Forster and Kidd, and in explanation of all documents in connection with the death of Wm. Thomson and the inquest following; while on Mr. Semlin's motion, seconded by Mr. Williams, all information in connection with the death of Rev. George Macpherson by the encroachments of the Columbia river was ordered to be laid before the house.

Speaking to a question of privilege, Mr. Kidd objected to the answer that had been given him by the Attorney-General to a question asked the previous day, claiming that a straight answer had been withheld.

He then entered very minutely into the technical difficulties in the way of securing the information sought by the member from Richmond. The latter promised to bring the matter before the house at the next sitting.

Hon. Mr. Eberts having asked: Has the question of the ownership of lots in old Granville townsite, as between the Dominion and the Province, been settled? Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that no such question has arisen between the two governments.

Mr. Helmecken was informed by the Premier that no communication has been forwarded to the Dominion government requesting a transfer of foreshore rights in the Columbia river.

Mr. Vedder was informed by Hon. Mr. Martin that the government has rented the dredge now at work on the Matequi Prairie dyking scheme, at \$250 per month, upon the terms of the Matequi dyking scheme, and returning plant in as good order as taken over. It has been on pay since 26th January last, from which date it has been in actual use. The government paid the cost of repairing the dredge.

Mr. Tyler is paid a salary of \$200 per month, in addition to each dyking district according to time occupied. The total amount expended on the Matequi dyking scheme since the government took over the work up to 1st February, 1898, has been \$12,477.85.

Mr. Macpherson asked—1. Did G. Cassidy & Co. receive a commission of 10 per cent. on sale of lumber sold by government at Leamy & Kyle's, Vancouver? 2. Did the same firm receive a commission of 10 per cent. on sale of lumber so made by G. Cassidy & Co., as per G. Cassidy & Co.'s statement returned to the government? 3. What amount did the government receive for the lumber sold by Leamy & Kyle to the Government of Canada, and use to further continue the sale of lumber at a commission of 10 per cent? If so, give date and amount of lumber still unsold at that date.

Hon. Mr. Martin—1. Yes. 2. Statement were rendered by Cassidy & Co. to the assignee of the estate of Leamy & Kyle, not to the government. 3. \$2,347.22. 4. Yes; but the date on which they so refused, and the amount of lumber sold, is not known to the government.

Mr. Graham asked—Has the position of the boundary line between North and East Yale, near Grand Prairie, been definitely decided upon, so as to allow the making of Electrostatics and Elections Act, 1894? If not, has any reason to suppose that this line has been surveyed.

Mr. Kidd asked—Does our government intend to take steps to induce the Japanese to undertake the work of assisting in taking care of the Chinese suffering from leprosy or other incurable diseases imported by them?

Hon. Mr. Turner—Steps have already been taken to induce the Japanese to undertake to undertake or assist in this matter.

ALIEN LABOR LEGISLATION.

Mr. Helmecken in moving the second reading of his bill to prevent the employment of Chinese or Japanese on works assisted by provincial legislation, did not consider that the principle involved in the bill was sound, but he wished to maintain the principle of advocacy before the British Columbia legislature. It was a principle with which the house had last session shown itself heartily in accord, although the remarks of Mr. Forster had been made in a manner which was altogether unjustly inoperative—the assent of the crown having been withheld pending consideration of the measure at Ottawa. He did not think that the minister of justice regarding Japanese had any bearing in the legislation suggested—in any event the house did not yet know positively the nature or the scope of the bill proposed to be introduced.

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied affirmatively, and the debate was adjourned by consent.

Hon. Mr. Pooley briefly referred to the precedent for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in the course adopted by the then lieutenant-governor, Hon. A. N. Richardson, in withholding assent from a bill until such time as the pleasure of the governor-general might be learned. The debate was then adjourned.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

On the order for a continuation of the debate on Mr. Cotton's resolution re the Mortgage Tax, and Major Mutter's amendment thereto, Mr. Speaker presented the following ruling:

"On the 23rd instant it was moved by Mr. Cotton and seconded by Mr. Semlin

been refused assent by Her Majesty, the cabinet would have been prompt to resign. The same course seemed to him to have been the only proper one open to the members of the provincial parliament.

Mr. Adams, who had fathered the similar legislation of last year, was also glad to give Mr. Helmecken's bill his support, although it went he said some distance further than the bill he had proposed and which had come to grief. The too-drastring features could, however, be eliminated in committee, and with the principle of the measure all would agree.

Mr. Bryden opposed the bill for the same reason that he had recorded his vote against the measure of last session—it was, he held, impossible to exclude Chinese and Japanese without legislating against other aliens.

Mr. Kennedy gave the bill his support, and in explanation of some things that had been said, remarked that it was not unreasonable for the opposition to have assented to the bill, because the crown was withheld that the cabinet had had something to do with advising his honor, particularly when it was remembered that all members of the cabinet were eliminated in committee, and with the principle of the measure all would agree.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the suggestion of collusion between the Lieutenant-Governor and the ministry on this matter, the former having acted entirely on his own responsibility.

Mr. Kennedy made haste to explain that he had not intended to suggest collusion, but to show how the opposition had been misled into thinking the government had something to do with the bill, which was the real object of his speech.

Mr. Braden would give the bill his support, but he held that it did not go far enough. He would have liked, he said, to see the measure include all aliens and more particularly Americans. It was a well-known fact that a Canadian miner could not go into the United States and enjoy privileges such as were accorded to American miners under the Canadian flag. The Canadian miner could not take up claims on the same conditions as the American miner at home, while here in Canada there was no distinction. He instanced a case in point in the rich north land creek at the boundary on an American where a notice was conspicuously displayed, warning prospectors that none but American citizens were to explore this creek. At the same time these American miners who had put up the notice are being accorded every right that Canadians enjoy, and are reaping their share of gold from the Canadian mines.

Mr. Williams, a member for Victoria, stated that he would bring in a bill with the intention of giving American miners a little of the same medicine they were so fond of prescribing for Canadians.

Mr. Turner expressed surprise at the contention of the leader of the opposition that the government should have resigned on the Lieutenant-Governor reserving the Alien Labor bill of last session to the Governor-General in council. He should like, he said, to see any precedent cited for such action being taken by an Imperial government under similar circumstances. The proposition was ridiculous on its face, and he was glad to see the measure was not a government measure. Then it must be remembered that all legislation by the local legislatures must pass under the review at Ottawa.

Mr. Helmecken moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, and that the assent of the crown be withheld until such time as the pleasure of the Governor-General in council be learned.

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that in the opinion of this house the double taxation involved in the present system of taxing mortgages is an injustice. It was moved by Mr. Helmecken and seconded by Mr. Helmecken to amend the resolution by striking out all the words after 'house' and inserting in place thereof the following: 'The personal property tax on mortgages included in the mortgage and assessed to the mortgagee is not double taxation.' A doubt having been expressed as to the admissibility of the amendment, I have been asked to rule thereon. May, tenth edition, page 270.

The general practice in regard to amendments is explained on page 275; but here such amendments only will be mentioned as are intended to evade an expression of opinion upon the main question, by entirely altering its meaning and object. This is effected by moving the omission of all the words of the question after the word 'that' at the beginning, and by the substitution of other words of a different import. It is not amending to strike out the house, it is clear that no opinion is expressed directly upon the main question, because it is determined that the original words "shall not stand part of the question," and the sense of the house is afterwards taken directly upon the question as amended, and a new question. There are many precedents of this mode of dealing with a question; but the best known in parliamentary history are those relating to the administration in the peace of Amiens, in 1802. On the 7th May, 1802, a motion was made in the House of Commons, that the thanks of this house to His Majesty for having been pleased to remove the Right Hon. W. Pitt from his councils; which was carried, and the words "and carried," which left out all the words after the first and substituted others in direct opposition to them, being the whole of Mr. Pitt's address commended. Immediately afterwards an address was moved in both houses of parliament, condemning the treaty of Amiens, and in each house an amendment was substituted whereby an address was resolved upon which was in the following terms: "This practice has often been objected to as unfair, but the objection is unfounded, as the weaker party must always anticipate defeat in one way or another."

"The authorities quoted seem to be conclusive, and I rule that the amendment is in order."

The ruling, as well as the amendment, was debated at some length by Messrs. Forster, Kennedy, Bryden, Smith and Major Mutter, the latter continuing the debate proper on his amendment, and maintaining that the mortgage tax was not in reality double taxation.

Mr. Kennedy asked—"Did you ever know of a mortgagee paying the tax?" Major Mutter—"I certainly have."

Mr. Williams moved the adjournment of the debate. Agreed to.

FURTHER QUESTIONS.

Mr. Kennedy was informed by Hon. G. B. Martin that the cost of lands acquired for the new parliament buildings had been \$56,200; total payments on account new building to 31st January, 1898, \$28,111.79; on account furniture and fixtures, \$34,043.90; cost of removing old buildings and levelling grounds to date, \$4,038.80.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a return of the names of all persons at present employed in the different departments of the government at Victoria, and in the care of the parliament buildings, when employed, and rate of wages.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Helmecken from John Morris Catton and others, to incorporate the Teatin Lake Electric Lighting Company, and the "Fort Simpson, Glenora and Klondike Railway Company," and the "Teatin Lake and Victoria Telegraph and Cable Company."

By Mr. Bryden from H. Maitland, Kerey and others, offering petition (No. 237) of Wm. McKenzie, Donald D. Mann and John Herbert Hoar, for a private bill.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of Those at the Victoria Post Office on the Evening of February 22.

A—Mrs. A. Abbott, H. Aaale, Mrs. W. D. Alleyby, Chas. Anderson, A. Angel, W. E. Armstrong, W. B. Beckins, Otto Bahlmann, Ole Backe, T. Arthur Ball, Wm. Banfield, Otto Barton, Ora Barton, Wm. B. Beaton, Dr. J. G. Bradley, J. Blackwood,

RAILWAY.

the Dominion extend it to st.

Application for Diverting Province.

of the council held yesterday... Mr. G. A. the purpose of interested in the... and to discuss... on that river... the members of... were Messrs. W. D. R. Ker, A. J. Joshua Davies... shipping repre... Hon. Edgar... M.P., and P... who has had... steamboating... out the necessity... safeguard vessels... and after... the committee on... was requested to... as soon as... men had with... important report... railways taken... the first place... lically expressed... desirability of the... of a railway from... of British Colum... a railway to the... line to the Yukon... in Canadian terr... accordingly in... this decision to... of railways, at... the building of... cost be taken up... information given... avies from his... the Kootenay... way committee... that the provin... asked not to grant... for railways... Kootenay, unless... Kootenay lake, so... bria merchants... compete for the... trade would all go... and British Colum... by it. This was... railway charter... presented at Ott... bin, to run a rail... the Sheppard into... y, the committee... reminded them... as acquired the... from the Colum... Okanagan lake... ated on the navi... province and ac... ceptation compa... bin's application... the Kootenay... and extension of... whose terminus... the United States... tional facilities for... y country, it is... the Red Moun... Rossland area... Boundary could... a very large... low grade, over... and which would... number of men... legitimate effort... in this business... committee be... to monitor the... bin to run a rail... vey country from... id, by diverting... the boundary, be... the interests of... this should also... the notice of... allyway committee... the report of the... iter of railways... s of British Col... telegraphed... ment have been... the board urging... Columbia lumber... the United States... an equivalent duty... DO RIVER.

From THE DAILY COLONIST February 27. GOODS IN TRANSIT.

Regulations for Their Bonding and Passage Through the American Strip.

Customs Officers in Sufficient Number to Effectually Carry Out the Law.

The following letter from Collector Milne to the secretary of the board of trade, with memoranda attached and referred to, will be of great interest to all concerned in the Northern trade. They are sufficiently explained in themselves:

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 26. F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th inst. relative to enquiries regarding the new regulations for bonding and passing goods from Lynn Canal to the Northwest Territory via the Dyea and White passes. I am glad to hear that the customs officers have already gone north to the ports of Dyea and Skagway with full directions to carry out the instructions of the department, and to assist and facilitate transactions with the United States customs officers at the ports of Dyea and Skagway. I herewith hand you a copy of the instructions re entry of goods into the Yukon district and Stikine issued for the information of collectors of customs and others concerned. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. MILNE, Collector.

MEMORANDUM CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 9th February, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs: RE. ENTRY OF GOODS INTO YUKON DISTRICT AND STIKINE.

The following instructions are issued for the information of collectors of customs and other persons concerned: 1. Goods purchased in Canada, duty paid on the produce of Canada, may be admitted into the Yukon district or Stikine free of duty, when the transportation of such goods by water, from any port in British Columbia does not involve a foreign port, is wholly in vessels entitled to participate in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada: Provided, however, that the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the customs officer at the port of entry in the Yukon or Stikine, and that the regulations and conditions prescribed for the transportation of the goods from ports in British Columbia are duly observed.

2. Except as above provided, all goods arriving in the Yukon district or Stikine, from or through Alaska or via the Yukon or Stikine rivers, will be treated as liable to duty as ordinary importations. 3. Goods imported into the Klondike region, Yukon district or Stikine, are subject to the same duties and exemptions as if imported into any other part of Canada, and duties are to be levied under the provisions of sections 88 and 89 of the Customs Act as to market values of goods at the time and place whence exported directly to Canada.

4. Wearing apparel, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada may be passed free without entry at customs as travellers' baggage, under the provisions of the customs tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale. 5. Goods purchased in Canada, duty paid on the produce of Canada, admitted free of duty into the Yukon district or Stikine shall be subject to the following regulations and conditions for the transportation thereof, from ports in British Columbia: (a.) A manifest or invoice containing a description of the goods and their value, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the customs officer at the Canadian frontier port in the Yukon district or Stikine.

(b.) The certificate of a Canadian customs officer is required to be endorsed on the manifest or invoice to the effect that the goods described therein have been shipped duty free from a port in British Columbia. (c.) Customs officers shall not grant the certificate above mentioned when the shipment from a port in British Columbia is not made by a vessel entitled to engage in the Canadian coasting trade. (d.) The said certificate may be signed by special officers of the Canadian customs when stationed at Dyea, Skagway or Wrangell, but in all such cases the transfer from the importing vessel must be made in the presence of such officer, who must satisfy himself by an inspection of the vessel's manifest and clearance that the goods have not been exported from British Columbia in bond. (e.) The certificate of a Canadian customs officer (if any) stationed at Wrangell, may be accepted as to the origin and exemption from duty of goods shipped from ports in British Columbia in transit via Wrangell to the Stikine when

transferred at Wrangell to a river steamer in the presence of a Canadian customs officer.

6. The following regulations issued by the United States treasury department are appended hereto, viz.:

Circular 23, being—Regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and north-west territory of British Columbia, via United States sub-ports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or other customs port in Alaska.

Circular 24, being—Regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries.

7. It may be advisable for parties purchasing goods in Canada for the Yukon district to provide themselves with invoices in duplicate—their attention being directed to the following requirements of the United States customs regulations in regard to goods passing in transit to the Yukon district through Alaska via Dyea and Skagway: "Sec. 3. A manifest and duplicate copy of the entry containing a description of the merchandise, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the collector at the sub-port at which entry is made, and said manifest and entry, after being duly certified, shall accompany the merchandise on its route through United States territory, and shall be delivered with the duplicate copy of the entry, to the deputy-collector at the frontier for verification by comparison with the merchandise covered thereby."

8. The following regulations issued by the customs department of Canada are also appended, viz.:

"Regulations for carrying goods of the United States and other foreign goods in transit through Canada, from Juneau, Alaska, to Circle City or other points in Alaska, United States, via Chilkoot or White Pass.

JOHN McDUGGALL, Commissioner of Customs.

Regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and north-west territory of British Columbia via the United States sub-ports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or other customs port in Alaska.

1898. Department Circular No.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Navigation.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The attention of collectors of customs and others is directed to the following regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries:

TRANSFER OF CARGOES AND PASSENGERS AT ST. MICHAEL'S.

(a) The transfer of cargo or passengers from a sea-going vessel from any port in the United States (except another port or place in Alaska) to any foreign port, to a vessel destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon river to any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, and

(b) The transfer of cargo or passengers from a river vessel, destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon river from any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries to any American port or place (except to another port or place in Alaska) to any foreign port.

Such transfers shall be permitted only at the port of St. Michael's under the supervision of the officers of the customs.

(2) Officers of the customs at St. Michael's, when they deem it necessary, shall board any vessel bound to the United States within four leagues of the coast of the United States, for the purpose of demanding its manifest and enforcing the laws and regulations of the United States.

(3) Vessels, entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, may proceed from one port or place in Alaska to another port or place in Alaska, or to any foreign port for the entry and clearance of vessels within the same customs district.

Entry and Clearance at St. Michael's.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

1. Any vessel, entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, in ballast, or with passengers or cargo or both, that are destined from a port or place in the United States (elsewhere than in Alaska) or from a foreign port for any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall enter at St. Michael's in the manner prescribed by law.

Such vessels may then— (a) Proceed to her place of destination, or

(b) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in Alaska, to another American vessel which may proceed according to laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs district; or

(c) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in British Columbia, to an American or British vessel, which shall clear from St. Michael's in the manner prescribed by law.

FOREIGN VESSELS.

2. Any vessel, in ballast, or with passengers or cargo or both, that are destined from a foreign port or place to a port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall enter at St. Michael's in the manner prescribed by law.

A British vessel may then— (a) Proceed to her place of destination; or

(b) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in Alaska, to an American vessel, which may proceed according to the laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs district; or

(c) Transfer her cargo or passengers, if destined to a port or place in Alaska, to another vessel, which may proceed according to the laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs district.

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he shall pay over such duties, or no much of the same as shall have been found due, to the owner of the goods or the person duly designated by the endorsement of the owner.

8. The customs officers at the port affected by these regulations are hereby authorized to require, whenever they shall deem it expedient to do so, the landing under customs supervision of all imported goods at such wharf or warehouse as shall be duly designated by them, there to be held in customs custody until the issuance of permit for their removal.

10. All articles carried by passengers on the above routes, which are in use and which consist of wearing apparel and personal effects necessary for the present comfort and convenience of such passengers, are exempt from duty.

11. Any person engaged in an attempt to evade the United States revenue laws under these regulations will be arrested, and on conviction will be subject to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases.

XXVI of the treaty of 1817 between the United States and Great Britain, so far as applicable to the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine rivers, provides that the navigation of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purpose of commerce to the subjects of the United States, and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

This article creates a reserve privilege for a reciprocal and equal and the general favored nation clause of treaties, which covers only gratuitous favors, does not therefore apply. The navigation privileges reserved by Articles XXVI of the treaty to American citizens and British subjects, are not extended to the citizens and vessels of other nations.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT CIRCLE CITY FROM PORTS OR PLACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. A vessel descending the Yukon or Porcupine rivers from ports or places in British Columbia, in ballast or with cargo or passengers or both, shall come to Circle City or such other port near the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia as may hereafter be designated, and shall there report in compliance with the provisions of section 2,772 of the revised statutes.

2. A vessel entitled (3) A British vessel by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States and there transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in Alaska, to another vessel, which may proceed according to the laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs district.

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the goods entered in transit and not duly exported.

5. The articles usually classed on travellers' baggage are to be passed free, without entry.

JOHN McDUGGALL, Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, December 17, 1897.

N.B.—The foregoing regulations apply to goods in transit via Chilkoot and White passes, as above, and also via Stikine river and Dalton trail, when duly reported inwards at the Canadian frontier port on the Stikine or on the Dalton trail or on the Chilkoot or White pass.

The things that people see are inside of them and not outside. No two people see the same thing exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandness that there is in it. Another woman may look out at the same scene and see nothing. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. There isn't anything miraculous about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver or the bowels, in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a store of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot, and the disease will not stay. A man dies on rich, pure blood, the disease dies on it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people rich blood. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

A PECULIAR LAW POINT

Mr. Justice Walkem Gives a Very Interesting Decision in a Mining Case.

The Initial Post Was Outside Canada and the Location is Thereby Invalid.

A judgment was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Walkem that is of particular interest to mining men, the difficulties between plaintiff and defendant

The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

Yesterday's despatches make the outlook between Spain and the United States appear more ominous than ever. Things seem to be drifting to a crisis. Modern history shows that wars, as a rule, result more from an intense feeling of hostility between the people of two countries than from any single act.

The attitude of Canada would of course be governed entirely by the position taken by the British government. The sentiment of the people would be very largely in favor of the United States, even among those who think that the course taken by the Washington government has not been justifiable.

In the two Americas there are about thirty millions of people of Spanish descent and probably half as many more who are of mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry. We think it altogether likely that in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain the whole sympathy of these people would be with the latter.

The attempt made at Washington to enlist the Hispano-American republics in an alliance with the United States was one of the most conspicuous failures of modern diplomacy. James G. Blaine, unquestionably a greater statesman than any man in the United States who has succeeded him, and in fact almost the only statesman which that country has produced since Seward, planned to amalgamate all the independent nations on the continent in a grand commercial alliance, to be followed later by one for offence and defence.

Following this movement came another, which has not as yet received any very great degree of attention by English-speaking people, but may be of much more importance than is generally imagined. It is nothing else than an exceedingly attractive suggestion that a reunion should take place among the Spanish-speaking people. A few years ago there was a good deal said about this in some of the South American papers and there was much enthusiasm over it.

The discussion showed that the American press and the later school of American politicians have totally misconceived the feeling of Central and South America towards their country. There is no feeling of affinity between them because they are all called republics. As a Chilean paper said, the people of the United States are essentially different to those of South America in sentiment and policy.

It has also been claimed by some of the South American papers that one of the ways in which a union of the kind mentioned would most certainly be brought about would be a war between Spain and the United States. It would then be seen, said one writer, that Spanish blood is thicker than water, and such a union would be inevitable.

THE BELLA COOLA COLONY.

Mr. C. Carlson, of the Bella Coola colony, reports that the conditions existing in that part of the province are very satisfactory, and that the colonists are very well pleased with their prospects. This is one part of the province where the Klondike fever has not yet got hold of any victims, which renders it very noteworthy.

We are very glad to hear this, and can only express regret that certain of our contemporaries seize every possible occasion to belittle the success which has attended any attempt at colonization. There is no object in keeping back the truth; but it is very unfair to British Columbia, and to the people of any particular locality, that misleading statements on such a subject should be published.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STIKINE.

As a general proposition the Stikine may be said to be an easily navigable stream. Last fall the United States papers printed some astonishing pictures and letterpress exhibiting the river as just a grade better than Niagara in its worst part. The most exaggerated stories were told about it. Some of the papers, notably the Post-Intelligencer, went so far as to say that it cannot be navigated at all.

It is understood that parliament will be asked to make the necessary appropriation, and the action of the council of the Board of Trade yesterday in asking the committee on navigation to take the matter up with a view to collecting all available information as to the places in which and the time when work can be done with the greatest advantage, and to communicate with the proper department, was timely.

It will be necessary for some regulation to be adopted in regard to the passing of certain points by steamers. Thus no up-bound steamer ought to be allowed to enter the canyon when it would be likely to meet a down-bound vessel. As the canyon is only three-quarters of a mile long, and a perfectly safe and straight run, if some such arrangement is made, the danger of collision at this point will be completely removed.

THE WAY TO GET THE TRADE.

The Toronto Board of Trade has adopted a resolution calling upon the Dominion government to open a wagon road from Edmonton to the Yukon. We do not feel called upon to say anything against such a project, and in point of fact are disposed to commend it. We have some objections to raise to the argument made in favor of such a course. It is said that in no other way can the trade of the Yukon be secured to Canada.

We try to retain our fisheries. We make efforts to keep our lumber, or at least to keep our forests from being stripped for the benefit of foreigners; but we let the precious metals go to any one who chooses to come and get them. We are going now, it appears, to take off even the small royalty which foreigners were to be asked to pay in common with our own citizens.

But it is not necessary to do this to keep the very much larger part of the trade of the Yukon for Canada. There is a much better way, namely to build at once, and at once does not mean next year, but this year, a railway from some point on the British Columbia coast to Teelin Lake, and when that is done to close the Tagish Lake route to traffic altogether, except for persons going in without merchandise. If this is done the whole trade of the country will come to Canada.

We concede that Canada as a whole should do very much more than this province, for the reason that the addition to the revenue to result from the increased trade of the country and the out gold mines themselves will go into the dominion treasury; but we do not see how anyone can justify the claim that the province ought to do nothing at all.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

No question, not even taking purely local matters into account, can be of greater interest to the people of Canada at this moment than the probabilities of an armed collision between the United States and Spain. Hence the desire of the COLONIST to keep its readers as fully informed upon what is being said and done in regard to the disaster to the Maine as it possibly can, taking care to distinguish between what is clearly sensationalism and what is genuine news value, or may serve to aid readers in arriving at a just estimate of the chances.

I do not propose to do anything at all to accelerate war with Spain. Up to the present I do not think that war is either necessary or inevitable. I would be lax in my duty, however, if I did not prepare for the future. The situation is grave, and the policy of the administration will be determined almost entirely by the course of events from time to time.

A statement like this coming from the responsible head of any other government than that of the United States would be regarded as an almost certain precursor of war. When the head of a nation talks of not doing anything to accelerate a war, the inference is that he sees war approaching, and if it were not for the uncertainty that even President McKinley has acquired a habit of weighing his words, we would conclude that the crisis cannot be long deferred.

A dangerous element in the case is found in the fact that a great many people in the United States really want war. The construction of a navy of considerable power has inflamed the already exuberant fancy of the people that they are invincible on sea, and they are, that is a very large proportion of them are, impatient of a chance to demonstrate their prowess. To such people it is idle to talk of the country being unprepared for active hostilities in spite of the fact that she has some very fine looking ships.

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER ON DISCRIMINATION.

The Post-Intelligencer once more talks about discrimination against United States citizens in the Yukon. Will it state what those acts of discrimination are? If an American citizen wants to mine in the Yukon he must take out a license; so must a Canadian. He must take it out at one or the other of the places specified in the regulations; so must a Canadian. He must pay a royalty on what gold he takes out; so must a Canadian. He must pay duties on any goods which he imports from foreign countries; so must a Canadian.

that evidence has been found to prove that the explosion came from without the ship, and it is asserted that proof will be given in due time to prove that a torpedo raft was seen to approach the Maine. There is not much doubt about evidence of the latter kind being forthcoming if it will lead to war, for there is a very strong combination exceedingly desirous to bring such a climax about at the earliest possible day.

It is alleged that the opinion of the officials of the navy department at Washington is that the explosion was caused by a submarine mine, and that the Spanish authorities purposely permitted the ship to be moored over a mine. In this event the responsibility of the Spanish government for the accident would be inevitable. We may feel very sure that under no circumstances will Spain admit such a responsibility.

The method of bringing the consolidated statutes into force did not commend itself to Mr. Williams. The matter is one upon which there is room for difference of opinion. We incline to the view that the plan adopted is, taking all things into consideration, the best. The consolidation has been before the public for a year and some of it for two years. The presumption is that those persons who are competent to pass upon its quality have already examined it.

To which the New York Commercial Advertiser adds: "Europe had better face the Yellow Spectre than a hungry England." But England is not hungry yet and not likely to be so. Nor is she likely to have the doors of the world's commerce shut in her face. That was tried lately in China, but the game did not work.

There is likely to be a discussion in the provincial legislature over the question of closing the Yukon to aliens and a resolution to that effect may be carried. There has been a great revolution in public opinion on this subject during the last year and all because of the hog-ghishness evinced by the Puget Sound cities.

THE Toronto Globe says the East is already feeling the benefit of the Klondike trade. And yet the business has hardly begun. Before the season has passed the seven thousand people, who have gone north since the season opened, will be multiplied by twenty. We do not believe the East realizes the magnitude of the movement now in progress.

WHAT do our Seattle friends expect to gain by renewing their agitation for the closing of the sub-ports of Dyea and Skagway? Do they suppose that Canada would not forth with close the customs house at Tagish Lake and declare that not an ounce of goods should go in by that route?

THE Canadian Gazette takes Mr. De Windt to task very severely for telling the people of London in a lecture that Klondike is in Alaska. Mr. De Windt has said many things on this subject which read as though he were making his imagination supply deficiencies in his knowledge.

WE are sorry to see the Seattle Times refer to the incident in connection with the Pakhan in Departure bay as a wreck, and rather in a triumphant tone.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Well," said one statesman to another, "I see you're a member of the committee that was appointed to investigate the Finger Nail File Trust."
"Yes, and we'll bring 'em to time, too, you bet."
"Just my darned luck! I haven't been able to get on an investigating committee this winter, and my place is mortgaged for \$7,000."
"Cleveland Leader."
"Yes, Stubbs was going into a decline and the doctor said the best thing for him was to get an easy government job and lie around doing nothing."
"A sinecure, eh?"
"Don't you know what kind of cure you call it, but anyway he's cured."
"Cleveland Plain Dealer."
"Johnny—How old was Methuselah, again?"
"Aunt—Nine hundred years old."
"And how old are you, auntie?"
"Thirty, my child."
"Then you're reckoned wrong by 870 years. He said you were as old as Methuselah."
"Tit-Bits."
"Lady (to dog fancier)—What kinds of dogs have you for sale?"
"D. F.—Scottish terriers, Chinese pugs, French poodles, and English setters."
"Lady—Have you any of those ocean greyhounds that I have read about.—Detroit Free Press."
"There certainly ought not to be any lack of movement in Dufferin's new play."
"Why?"
"It's leading figure is a young spendthrift and he's engaged his lodgings in every act."
"North American."

The Nelson Economist falls into a not unmarred error in attributing to Sir John Macdonald the credit of securing for Canadians the right to the free navigation of the Stikine. Sir John really gained nothing by the treaty of Washington in this respect, for that document simply confirms the right which the British government reserved under the Russian treaty of 1825. It is important to bear this in mind, because to concede that our rights in the premises are derived from the treaty of Washington is to admit that the United States can take them away at any time by giving notice of the denunciation of that treaty.

The railway war now on bids fair to be the liveliest on record. We hope it will not have the effect of flooding the West with a lot of people in search of work. Just at present labor is in good demand here, but it would be very easy to oversupply the market. We think it well to warn Eastern people against coming to the Coast in great numbers with the expectation of being able to secure work.

An article in the Nineteenth Century speaks of the combination that is being formed in Europe to cripple British trade, which leads the Spectator to say: "Forty millions of Anglo-Saxons with too little to eat would be the most formidable foe that Europe has ever encountered. The Continent is always asking us to set up a conscription, but it will shrink back in horror if we ever do it. France was conquered by the Plantagenets because there was not room enough in this island for us, and so it would be again. The world does not know what it gains by the full feeding and consequent good humor of the British people."

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

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R. P. RITHET & CO. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C. Groceries, Wines and Liquors. KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

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LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

TELL THE SAME Americans Find Out Cheaper Outfitting Are in Victoria Not Only Do They Save Get the Right Kind Supplies. Klondikers continue to prey on all parts of the province arrived from the South were are busily engaged in outfitting considerable number went to Danube. Among those who the Dominion last night were hailing from Oakland, San Jose, San Francisco and California.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1898.

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Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 609 Hastings Street, A. GOODMAN, Agent.

THE NORTHERN TRADE REGULATIONS.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Elworthy of the Board of Trade we are enabled to present to the public this morning the regulations governing the carriage of goods into the Yukon country and Alaska.

It will be observed that the only goods admitted free of duty into the Yukon are personal baggage and what is needed for immediate personal comfort.

The regulations issued by the United States Treasury department will be seen to apply to Wrangell as well as to Skagway and Dyea.

There is an apparent inconsistency between section 6 and section 10 of the United States regulations, because the former appears to be intended to require a traveller to pay duty on what portion of his supplies he may consume on the way over the passes, while section 10 may be construed as permitting a man to carry with him what food he requires and use it on the journey without having to account for it.

The provisions relating to the navigation of the Yukon appear to be reasonable. In fact, as matters are provided for by both countries, there is not very much to be desired.

A CHANGE OF TONE. We copy a portion of an article printed in Friday's Post-Intelligencer and congratulate our contemporary upon the improvement in its tone.

Once again the better sense of the Dominion government has asserted itself, and there is a prospect that a much more intelligent policy will be pursued. Both this country and Canada have been

to blame. Each has sought to steal a march upon the other, which has brought about a state of affairs which the unfortunate prospectors have been made the victims of a commercial warfare.

Americans are now seeking to take up claims on the Canadian side, but it is just as likely that in a few months the Canadians will be flocking into some of those creeks on the United States side which are known to be very rich.

Our contemporary desires reciprocal concessions. That is a fair proposition, and as when reciprocity is talked about there must be a starting point, we propose as an initiative that the United States shall grant to Canadians precisely the same concessions as are now granted by Canada to American citizens.

It is not wise to act on the assumption that people who lived a long time ago were necessarily wiser than we are today. No one thinks this in regard to science, social economy, philosophy or anything else in fact that matters relating to church teaching.

How would this proposition strike our contemporary? Let the Dominion government and the United States government agree that, for the purpose of mining, the whole region north of the 60th parallel, west of the Mackenzie river and east of the Pacific ocean and Behring sea, that is the whole Yukon territory and all Alaska, except what they call the Panhandle, shall be made common territory to all British subjects and all American citizens; and that we shall all enter the field on equal terms, striving in a fair field with no favor, each country guaranteeing to the people of the other equal privileges as to right of ingress.

It is not necessary to say that the word "immediate" in that connection means directly connected with the journey, rather than a definition having a significance in point of time. Special attention is directed to section 7 of the Canadian memorandum.

The regulations issued by the United States Treasury department will be seen to apply to Wrangell as well as to Skagway and Dyea. In the earlier despatches the contrary was implied, and we do not know that there has heretofore been any authoritative announcement on the point. The regulations are reasonable except as to the terms upon which duties advanced are to be refunded. These will be found in section 5, but the action of the Canadian government in stationing an officer at the frontier to cash certificates will remove any hardship which these provisions might otherwise entail.

THE WRITERS OF THE BIBLE. We print a letter to-day from an esteemed correspondent, who takes exception to a statement in last Sunday's Colonist that the idea of Moses being the author of the Pentateuch is now exploded. We do not see that any good will come of a controversy over this matter, which is interesting only to antiquarians, for it can make no possible difference in our welfare here or hereafter who wrote the books embraced under that title.

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IN TERROR OF DEATH.

Passengers on the "Oregon" Urge Her Officers to Take to the Boats.

When the Danger is Past They Praise Where Before They Freely Censured.

Mishaps to shipping consequent upon the exceptionally rough weather, continue to be of almost daily occurrence, according to the report of the City of Topeka, which steamer completed a tempestuous voyage from the North shortly before noon yesterday. Her officers had heard nothing of the reported wreck of a coasting steamer twelve miles off Juneau, nor yet were they able to give particulars of the recent mishap to the lumber-laden schooner Port Admiral. They told, however, of a very trying experience had by the Portland steamer Oregon battling with the gale on Tuesday morning last while on the upward voyage with four hundred passengers and their stock and belongings.

In the climax of the hurricane the steamer dragged her anchors and drifted to sea side and at rare horse speed until held by the not unfriendly mud of the tide flats. The perils of the situation were greatly intensified by the passengers losing their wits in their terror and at one time threatening to take possession of the ship on the refusal of the officers to lower the boats and desert the ship. The Oregon was at this time listed over at a 45 degree angle, every sea washing over her from bow to stern, and the cries of the frightened horses, four of which were killed by being dashed against the side of the ship, adding to the excitement of the hour.

Fortunately there was no organization among the passengers, or serious consequences might have resulted from the lack of confidence in the ship's officers. As it was, the latter were able to maintain comparative discipline, while for two days and a night the Oregon was rocked on the flats so roughly that even the galley fires were extinguished as soon as lighted, and with the thermometer all the time between 6 and 8 below zero, with a fierce snowstorm falling from a leaden sky.

With the cessation of the gale the steamer was floated without difficulty and a roll-call showed but one serious mishap among the human beings on board—the carpenter having broken his leg—while four horses were dead and eight had broken limbs. As soon as they were safely landed in Juneau, with a reversal of feeling not uncommon under similar circumstances, the passengers had a meeting and unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks to and confidence in the officers whom a few hours before they had even threatened to throw overboard if they stood firm in their refusal to take to the boats.

Nor was the Oregon the only northern steamer to feel the fury of the gale. It gave the Topeka herself a very lively ride indeed, held the U. S. gunboat Wheeling prisoner at Killisnoo, and so delayed the Wolcott that she had not yet arrived from Dyea and Skagway when the Topeka sailed from Juneau. Of the Clara Nevada, Captain Watson and his officers bring no important news. The Rustler had paid a second visit to the wreck, but the weather had been so rough that a diver could not have descended had it been possible to secure one from the gunboat at Sitka.

Good progress was being made in the saving of the Corona, the wreckers here employed under Captain Goodall's direction having made so much progress that it was hoped with favorable wind to bring the wreck off in floating condition to-day, in which event the unlucky steamer may be looked for in Esquimaux at the end of the present week. The Topeka on her just-completed and last trip North for some time passed no fewer than 31 steams and sail craft engaged in the northern trade.

She brought no Dawsonians among her passengers, the majority of whom were business men received on board at the now booming city of Wrangell, which, since the C.P.R. has taken hold of it, has become one of the most promising towns of the North country.

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to be rid of, because bad blood is the breeding place of disfiguring and dangerous diseases. Is your blood bad? It is if you are plagued by pimples or blotched by eruptions or your body eaten by sores and ulcers. You can have good blood, which is pure blood, if you want it. You can be rid of pimples, boils, blotches, sores and ulcers. How? By the use of

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THE RAILWAY RIVALRY

A Grand Trunk Letter Advising Klondike Party Outfit in Seattle

What the British Public Developments—Proposed a Truce.

MONTREAL, March 1.—It was a Montreal paper that the Grand Trunk Railway Company were not for the precise wording of a letter to the United States commissioner at Washington, put in to the advantage of arrangements for a struggle with the C.P.R. The prominent official of the G.T.R. to the Herald:

"Unfortunately, considering which the Grand Trunk want the petition of the Grand Trunk only the truth when it stated settlers stopped off in Minnesota been an open secret among Western men for some time past could use the Grand Trunk line felt disposed to injure the C.P.R. way. Now it appears that the States lines have authority to 'Grand Trunk's name to document out the officials of that line about seeing them.'"

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GRAND TRUNK VERSUS CANADIAN SYMPATHY. Asked Efforts to Build Up Ontario Quebec.

MONTREAL, March 1.—(Special) Grand Trunk has issued a statement the effect that their company has more towards building up Ontario Quebec than the C.P.R., and C.P.R. had built up the Northwest at the expense of provinces by inducing immigrants there, thus reducing the population values of Ontario and Quebec. When shown to a Canadian official he pointed out the utter of this contention by quoting Grand Trunk folder which attending Klondikers that "sup to be best purchased at Pacific Coast Seattle, Victoria, etc., where charts are accustomed to purchase what is required." "That is up Eastern Canada with a view to the C.P.R. has been ten years or two earlier than

YESTERDAY'S MOVEMENT

United States Roads Promise a Grand Trunk Action Now A New York, March 1.—At line passenger committee today, general passenger agent of the N. Y. C., and Roberts, submitted their report of the held last week with the Carleton in Montreal, with a view of settling the settlement transcontinental fares. The statement shows the efforts of the committee to secure an agreement suspension of hostilities pending arbitration, and that the part of the C.P.R. lines have so far failed the proposition pending initiation of the G. T. R. A similar report to the board of managers of traffic association.

Chancellor of Queen's Kingston, March 2.—(Special) Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., unanimously elected Chancellor of Queen's University.

Fatally Burned. Cobourg, March 2.—(Special) Dorris, employed in Moore's store, was fatally burned in a fire that broke out in the stable. Trains will be a meeting of the Toronto Home Nursing Society to-day in room 40, Market St.