

The Vancouver Times

Vol. 34.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902

No. 10.

MANY SOLDIERS ARE NOW ON DUTY

SCORES OF PERSONS INJURED IN BELGIUM

Disorders Have Been Widespread and Drastic Measures Will Be Adopted by the Authorities.

Brussels, April 11.—A semblance of order was restored among the rioters in the Rue Stevens early this morning. The police, who had borne the brunt of the fighting, were strongly reinforced by gendarmes and civic guards with loaded rifles. Orders were issued to use all the force necessary to drive the mob out of the Maison du Peuple. Just as the order was about to be executed the chiefs of the socialists offered to evacuate the building quietly. Estimates as to the number wounded during the riots vary from forty to one hundred, but scores of injured were carried off and hidden by friends.

A large number of rioters were arrested and detained. The burgomasters of Brussels and suburban municipalities have proclaimed that meetings of more than ten persons are prohibited and that anyone found carrying a revolver shall be liable to six months' imprisonment. All centers of agitation are "bristling with bayonets." Squads of cavalry are continually patrolling the streets and guarding the shops which were threatened with plundering by the rioters.

A manifesto signed by the general council of the labor party demands a revision of the constitution and universal suffrage. Telegrams from the country districts indicate a widespread character of the movement, which threatens to culminate in a grand coup next week during the reform debate in parliament.

A thousand demonstrators caused disturbance at St. Nicholas last night until granted by repeated charges of the gendarmes. At La Tourne 6,000 men ceased work, forcing the streets and the large industrial establishments at Lacroyers and Haine St. Pierre to join them. The strikers threaten to burn all factories where the workers refuse to quit. Strong detachments of cavalry are now patrolling the district in order to protect the factories.

A telegram from Brussels says work still continues in the Borinage districts, but a strike and disorders are threatened. Troops have been sent to the district to cope with possible rioting.

Another Fight. Brussels, April 11.—Sharp fighting between strikers and gendarmes occurred this morning at Braquegnies, near Charleroi. Several thousand strikers attacked and stoned a body of gendarmes, who retaliated by firing their revolvers. A sharp fusillade followed and the gendarmes were compelled to retire.

A squadron of lancers, however, galloped up and charged and dispersed the mob. Additional regiments of cavalry, infantry and engineers arrived here this morning. A battalion is held in readiness for action at each of the barracks. All the troops are supplied with two packages of ball cartridges and two packages of soap and the cartridges.

Gendarmes and civic guards are assembling at their headquarters in large numbers and rigorous lines are being sent for the urgent suppressing of outbreaks in their territory. Four regiments of cavalry and infantry arrived today at Charleroi. A detachment of 15 miles east of Brussels, and to Vilvoorden, a town six miles north of Brussels, and a detachment of Chasseurs are being distributed in the midlands.

THE BRITISH NAVY

Letter From Victoria Read at Meeting of Council of Toronto Board of Trade.

Toronto, April 11.—A letter was read from the Navy League of Victoria, B. C., at a meeting of the council of the board of trade yesterday, urging that Canada should contribute to the support of the British navy. The communication was referred to the committee, who will deal with matters to be discussed during the coronation conference in London. It was decided to call a conference of the Dominion boards of trade to discuss matters to come before the conference.

The local branch of the British Empire League met last evening and placed itself on record in favor of imposing a duty of 5 to 10 per cent on foreign goods entering British ports, to provide a fund for Imperial defence.

GENERAL RISING.

Macedonians in Bulgaria Called on to Join in Move.

Vienna, April 12.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day publishes a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, announcing that a proclamation has been issued by M. Saraf, the Macedonian leader, calling on the Macedonians in Bulgaria to join in a general rising on April 27th. Bands collecting on the Turkish frontier are to cooperate and invade Turkey at different points.

BACK FROM ENGLAND.

W. F. Bullen Returns After Having Purchased Machinery.

Vancouver, April 11.—General Superintendent Marpole returned to-day from a long holiday to the Old Country. He says Sir F. Smithness will come next month on his annual inspection tour, and important announcements regarding British Columbia affairs may then be made. Mr. Marpole says \$1,500,000 will be expended in this province this year. Great work in immigration for Canada is being done, and a constant stream of people is arriving in the East through the efforts of Lord Strathcona.

W. F. Bullen, of the Marine railway, has returned, having made large purchases of machinery in the Old Country for steel plate, iron and ship repairing. Kauffman, the alleged San Francisco murderer, arrived by to-day's train and went south from Mission.

TRADE FIGURES FOR PAST NINE MONTHS

Show Increase of Over \$20,000,000 Compared With the Same Time Last Year.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, April 11.—The trade figures issued to-day shows that for nine months ending March 31st last the aggregate trade of Canada was \$302,495,478, an increase of over \$20,000,000 compared with the same time last year. There was thirteen millions of an increase in imports and over seven millions in exports. In duty there was an increase over last year of over two millions collected.

Bell Telephone Bill. The Bell Telephone bill for increasing the capital stock of the company from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was up before the Senate railway committee to-day. The members of Ottawa, Toronto and Westmont were present, asking in the interests of municipalities that the bill be postponed until the government bill on telephones is taken up. A resolution to postpone for a year was defeated on the casting vote of the chairman. The bill will come up on Wednesday next.

Pardoned. Arthur Brantley, a young English lad, five years ago was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a farmer in western Ontario. Brantley was pardoned and his neighboring farmer's son owned a rabbit, which Brantley said belonged to him. The farmer took up the row with Brantley and the lad shot him. The death sentence was changed to imprisonment for life, and now a pardon has been granted Brantley. There were extenuating circumstances in the first instance and a favorable report from the judge.

Brantley has got friends in England, and he will be released at Kingston penitentiary to-day and forwarded to them. The department of justice has no information to give in regard to such cases, because when a man is pardoned the idea is to say as little about it as possible.

LAD AT REST.

Remains of Cecil Rhodes Placed in Rocky Tomb.

Bulawayo, April 10.—Amid an immense throng of British officials and natives, the body of Cecil Rhodes was committed to its rocky tomb in the Matopos Hills to-day. The coffin was heaved in a Dolon truck, and the services were given by the Rev. Dr. Jameson. The coffin was laid upon it as it was lowered into the grave.

The funeral party started from Fuller's dead end, heading north. The procession was led by the Rev. Dr. Jameson, and the body of Cecil Rhodes was carried on a stretcher by the natives. The coffin was lowered into the tomb, and the services were given by the Rev. Dr. Jameson. The coffin was laid upon it as it was lowered into the grave.

When the coffin was lowered into the tomb, chibbled in the solid rock, all those present sang "Old Hundred" and "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er." The remainder of the funeral service was chanted and the band played the "Dead March in F Major." The tomb was covered with wreaths.

At the close of the ceremony, those present slowly inspected the spot where Cecil Rhodes lies buried, and three flowers were placed on his grave. Dr. Jameson, Col. Francis Rhodes and all of the other mourners left Bulawayo on a special train.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Passengers and Mails Being Landled by Tugs.

London, April 12.—The British steamer Kilmara Castle, homeward from the Cape of Good Hope with 350 passengers on board, stranded off Brighton, Isle of Wight, at 8 o'clock this morning. The sea is calm, but the vessel's position is somewhat dangerous. The passengers and mails are being landled by tugs.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Daily Times for Nine Months for \$3.

The publishers of the Times are aware that a large number of residents of the districts and other cities and towns than Victoria would like to become subscribers to the daily edition, but are unwilling to pay the regular rate of subscription, owing to the fact that the paper cannot reach them from six to seven hours, so three days after publication.

The management have decided to quote an extraordinary low rate to out-of-town subscribers, in the hope that the response will be sufficiently generous to warrant a permanent reduction. For a limited time subscriptions from date to December 31st, over nine months, will be taken for \$3.

This reduction will give residents outside the Capital an opportunity of following the proceedings of the legislature, a full report of which will appear to-day.

In addition to the full reports of the debates, the Times will continue to give the current political gossip at the seat of government, which is frequently more interesting and important than the actual proceedings in the House. Most of the noteworthy political developments of the past few years have been fore-shadowed in the Times before they were foreshadowed by any other paper.

A series of political cartoons by the Times's own artist will further increase the attractiveness of the paper.

The half-tone illustrations of public men of the province, with sketches of their careers, snapshots, views, etc., will be maintained.

The special telegraphic service from Ottawa from the Times staff representative will be continued. This service is unsurpassed by that of any other paper in Canada.

The full foreign telegraphic news, as well as that of the Dominion, will appear regularly.

Twice-a-Week Times

This Edition for the Rest of the Year for 75 Cents.

In order to still further extend the wide circulation of the twice-a-week Times, the publishers have decided to reduce the subscription price for new subscribers from now until the close of the year, nine months, to 75 cents.

This feature outlined in regard to the daily will be maintained in the twice-a-week Times.

The publishers have, in addition arranged with the department of agriculture at Ottawa for an original article weekly, about a column in length, prepared under the authority of the minister. The matter will consist of agricultural news, interesting to all readers, supplemented by brief accounts of the latest experiments and researches at the Government Experimental Farms, and receipts, useful to agriculturists, horticulturists, arboriculturists, horse-breeders, stock-raisers, bee-keepers, dairymen, poultrymen and others.

The market reports will be improved and will be given particular prominence.

Other features are contemplated which will further increase the attractiveness of the paper, the editing of which special attention will be devoted.

This offer is good for a limited period only. Those who wish to subscribe should do so at once. Remittances by mail should be by P. O. Order or Registered letter to THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, VICTORIA, B. C.

IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY

Sinclair Employee Wounded His Wife and Then Committed Suicide.

Anacosta, Mont., April 12.—Fred Bauer, an employee of the Washoe smelter of the Anacosta company, in a fit of jealousy shot his wife and then put a bullet through his own brain. Bauer died almost instantly, and his wife is now at the hospital with but little chance of recovery.

Bauer and his wife, who are members of the Mormon church, came to Anacosta from Idaho Falls about a year ago. Bauer claimed that his wife deserted him after he had provided well for her for several years. The wounded woman states that her husband refused to longer support her, that she then left home and that he followed her and made the effort to kill her before committing suicide.

LEFT MONEY FOR FUNERAL.

San Jose, Cal., April 12.—Arnold J. Harlan, who arrived here on Thursday from New York, committed suicide in the Oak Hill cemetery, near this place, by shooting a leg. He left a letter to the coroner stating that he had deposited \$250 at the St. James hall to defray his funeral expenses. He was about 30 years of age and bore evidences of culture and refinement.

FLOUR MILLS CLOSING.

Chicago, April 12.—On account of having to pay a premium of from one to 1/2 cents over May wheat, together with a decline in the demand for flour, and the high freight rates, the Chronicle's Minneapolis special, 50 per cent of the Minneapolis flour mills, will close down for an indefinite period of time to-morrow night.

THE PEACE STORY IS UNCONFIRMED

BOER LEADERS HAVE REACHED KLERKSDORP

Steyn, Dewet and Delarey Among Those Who Will Attend the Conference.

London, April 11.—Frederick Rutherford Harris, former secretary of the British Chartered South Africa company, was asked this morning at his residence, Langley castle, Wok. Mommouthshire, if he had received a telegram announcing that the Boer leaders had accepted the British terms. Mr. Harris replied that the rumor was entirely without foundation.

A similar report of the alleged agreement was carried by the Central News agency and published by some of the many papers, which issued extra editions.

It appears to have been originated in the town of Potchefstroom, adjacent to Langley castle. The dispatch appearing in the Standard and Bullionist is not confirmed from any other quarter. The editor of the paper says several words of the code message issued were vague, but he believes his general interpretation of the dispatch to be correct.

The conference. Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, April 9.—The approach of President Steyn and Generals Dewet and Delarey, with their staffs, who, as already cabled, arrived here at noon to-day, was signalled at 11 a.m. by the arrival of a flag of truce.

An officer with an escort was sent out and the president and the generals rode into Klerksdorp in Cape carts. The Orange State envoys were accompanied by Judge Hertzog, Commandant Olivier and six other persons. General Delarey had with him his secretary and a dozen Boers. The Free State representatives are quartered in the old town. General Delarey joined the Transvaal party in the new town.

A conference sent was pitched midway between the two towns and free communication was permitted the Boer delegates, but they were suitably guarded.

Seeking Amnesty. London, April 11.—From government sources the Associated Press ascertains that the peace negotiations are not expected to come to a conclusion so quickly as this morning's premature report indicated. The belief that there will be considerable parleying also exists in circles intimate with Boer leaders on the continent, who maintain that no peace can be arrived at unless the British grant some form of amnesty to the Cape rebels. Whether this contention will prove well-founded or otherwise is only a matter of conjecture, but it appears certain that the Boers will hold out till all expedients of negotiations are exhausted in an endeavor to gain this point.

Some of those who are in close touch with South Africa believe that 10 days may elapse before a definite conclusion is reached. In the meanwhile the presence of such representative Boers at Klerksdorp, and other factors, creates an all round hopeful feeling. This was reflected on the stock exchange to-day in the advances of consolidations and railways. Up to 11:30 the government had no official news bearing out the statements that peace had been arranged.

No Armistice. London, April 11.—The war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, informed the House of Commons to-day that the government had received no communication from the Boer leaders regarding the terms of peace, and said that no armistice would be granted during the absence of the Boer leaders from their commands.

Mr. Brodrick was asked if Lord Kitchener had been authorized to offer any terms of peace besides unconditional surrender. He replied: "I am not in a position to make any statement, nor am I able to add anything to my statement of yesterday regarding the conference between the Boers."

DR. TALMAGE.

This Afternoon's Bulletin Says His Condition is Extremely Critical.

Washington, April 11.—Rev. Dr. T. Dewit Talmage is slowly dying at his residence in this city. He has been unconscious for the past 48 hours. After the afternoon consultation the following bulletin was issued: "Dr. Talmage has grown steadily worse. His condition is extremely critical."

CASE DISMISSED.

Brookville, Ont., April 11.—The charges against R. A. McCalland, the Brookville banker, of fraudulently converting \$14,200 to his own use, came up yesterday in the police court and no evidence being forthcoming the case was dismissed.

FISH FRY.

Port Stanley, Ont., April 11.—Mr. Parker of the Sandwich fish hatchery, deposited one million white fish fry in Lake Erie at this port yesterday.

RAILWAY AGENT DEAD.

Chicago, April 12.—William M. Dodd, for twenty-one years city passenger agent for the Chicago & Northwestern railway, in a Chicago, died at the St. Augustine hospital early this morning, aged 89.

SUGAR QUESTION.

Russian Government Does Not Propose to Alter Present Legislation.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—Prior to his departure from this city for Lauranno, Switzerland, on April 8th, preliminary to his leaving for the United States, Count Lamsdorff, the United States ambassador to Russia, invited the attention of Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, to the Dornont sugar and tariff controversy between Russia and the United States, making special inquiries as to the effect of the Brussels convention on the future sugar policy of Russia. At his farewell call, Count Lamsdorff informed the ambassador that the government was considering the sugar question, but had not yet decided to change the present legislation.

WARSHIPS SENT.

To Ning-po, China, Where an Anti-Foreign Outbreak Has Occurred.

London, April 10.—A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai, published here to-day, says that allegations of cruelty against Catholic missionaries have caused an anti-foreign outbreak at Ning-po, a city in the province of Chekiang, and one of the ports open to foreign trade on the Ning-po river, where a statement was circulated that some of the missionaries gouged out a boy's eyes. Two British and two German warships have been dispatched to Ning-po.

FATAL QUARREL REGARDING LETTERS

Italian Stabbed to Death by Spaniard

Joe Jam at Portage La Prairie Causes Flood—Argument in the Rice Murder Case.

Winnipeg, April 10.—Ven. Archdeacon Joseph Lorthouse, of Fort Yale, has been elected bishop of the New See of Keewatin.

Track Flooded. The river at Portage La Prairie rose six feet last night, an ice jam being the cause. The water backed up, flooded over the already half-covered banks and flooded the C.P.R. line. The dump was completely swept away and the line rendered impassable. Through C.P.R. trains are now going East and West by the Scour's branch, with but a few hours' delay.

A Protest. The Dominion Alliance Executive made a further protest to-day to the Lieut. Governor, praying that the official consent to repeal the liquor act be withdrawn.

Accidentally Shot. Margaret, the little daughter of the Rev. J. C. White, Baptist clergyman at Lethbridge, Alta., was accidentally shot with a rifle in the arm by her brother while at play. She may recover.

Dates for Nominations. Toronto, April 10.—The Conservatives have announced the dates decided upon for nominations of candidates for Toronto ridings in the Ontario legislature as follows: North Toronto, April 14th; South Toronto, April 16th; West Toronto, April 18th; East Toronto, April 17th.

Argument in the Rice Murder Trial upon the reserve case is to be heard in the Court of Appeals at Osgood hall on Monday. Rice was convicted of the murder of County Constable Boyd and is under sentence of 19 years for burglary at Aurora.

A Tragedy. Sudbury, Ont., April 10.—On Sunday an Italian was killed by a Spaniard at Copper Cliff. The former accused the latter of having opened his love letters and came to town armed with a revolver with the intention of doing damage to his adversary. The Italian fired at the Spaniard and wounded him in the breast. In the meantime the Spaniard drew a knife and plunged it into the heart of his assailant, killing him instantly.

PURCHASED THE LAND.

And Injunction Proceedings Against Great Northern Railway Have Been Stopped.

Grand Forks, April 10.—As the result of a deal which was closed to-day, the injunction proceedings for the Great Northern railway from crossing the ranch of John A. Manly, 5 miles below this city, have been dropped.

The land in question is vested in the Yale Hotel Company, whose directors adopted a resolution agreeing to dispose of the tract comprising 1,000 acres, the purchaser being the railway company, and the compensation \$50,000. After the paper had been signed by the contracting parties, the purchase money was deposited in the Eastern Trust company here, to the credit of the vendor. All obstacles to the immediate extension of the road into Republic have now been removed. Two weeks will probably be required in excavating a cut on the Manly property.

ANOTHER JUDGE FOR THE YUKON

PROVISION WILL BE MADE THIS SESSION

Several Other Important Matters Will Be Settled—Sir Mackenzie Bowell on Treadgold Concessions.

Ottawa, April 12.—A bill will be introduced this session giving three judges to the Yukon Territory, instead of two, as at present. This will give a court of appeal to the Yukon without the mining judge sitting on it. At present all mining appeals have to go to the Supreme Court of British Columbia to be heard. The appointment of a new judge will not only dispense with this, but it will enable mining cases to be decided by a court thoroughly conversant with all details and circumstances surrounding them. Miners of the Yukon have been asking for this and the representations which Commissioner Ross has made to the government since coming to Ottawa have been successful in carrying out their wishes.

It has already been mentioned that a bill will be introduced giving representation in the House of Commons to the territory. In addition to this several other important matters looking to development of the Yukon will be carried out by the government before the commissioner returns to Dawson. Mr. Ross has not only the confidence of the government, but of the opposition as well.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, speaking in the Senate of the Treadgold concession, said that if the government carried out the views and advice given to them by Mr. Ross they would be doing the right thing in the interest of the country. There is no doubt the government will do this.

THE PEACE TERMS.

Edinburgh Paper Gives Conditions Which the Boers Are Ready to Accept.

Edinburgh, April 12.—The Evening News of this city, whose editor is in close touch with Mr. Kruger, declares on the highest authority that the Boers are prepared to accept the following conditions: "They will not make absolute independence a condition feature if they can come to a satisfactory agreement as to future international government; the establishment and confiscation of property proclaimed must be cancelled and confiscated property must be restored to its owners with remuneration for private stock and property destroyed, or taken by the British; full recognition of the state debts contracted before and after hostilities up to the date of annexation; recognition of the language question is to be mutually agreed upon; amnesty for the Cape rebels; the release of all political prisoners; a date to be fixed when all prisoners of war will be returned to South Africa; the offices of one or two friends powers to be accepted to superintend the carrying out of the terms outlined."

Lord's Statements. Directly Holland, April 12.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, and other Boer leaders, had a long conference yesterday evening. Dr. Leyds afterwards asserted the meeting was not connected with the conference proceeding at Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony. Hence, however, he added could not be coincidental without previous consultation with the Boer representatives in Europe.

Opinion in London. London, April 12.—"Peace is within measured distance." That probably sums up the present crop of rumors, conjectures and deductions which has Great Britain by the ears.

"Is it peace?" meets the eye in flaming pictures of afternoon newspapers, and the question is echoed throughout the United Kingdom. It is announced that the ministers at to-day's meeting, which lasted an hour, discussed a communication from Lord Kitchener. This is quite within reason, and government circles expect several similar messages from Lord Kitchener before anything definite can be announced. While Lord Kitchener's message may have been of vital importance, the Associated Press has good reason to believe that the sudden summons of the cabinet ministers was due to a desire to decide whether or not the presentation of the budget could be postponed until the Klerksdorp negotiations are settled one way or the other.

NOTES FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, April 12.—Hon. Dr. Montagu and Mr. W. P. Bull, barrister and solicitor for the Jersey Cattle club, have been invited to address the annual meeting of the Jersey Cattle club of Callaghan to be held at Los Angeles on May 1st. These gentlemen will leave the city for the coast next week.

The Clydesdale Breeders' association directors at a meeting held here yesterday decided to protest against the importation of bronchos into the country.

BROUGHT ON DANUBE

ON THE COAST
Weather.
The weather been within the last few days...

Local News

From Friday's Daily
The death occurred at the Jubilee hospital yesterday of Janet Douglas Dickson. Deceased was 43 years of age and a native of Scotland.

From Monday's Daily
The death occurred at Spanish on Saturday of Margaret McDonald. Deceased was a native of North Saanich, where her mother, Joan McDonald, resides.

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SITTINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

W. CHRISTIE DESTROYS CERTAIN DOCUMENTS
To Protect the Government—Ordered to Produce Telegrams—McBride's Evidence.

Wm. Christie, manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph company's office in Victoria, made a startling admission at the sitting of the royal commission this morning.

At the sitting of the inquiry the commission said that he wished to withdraw all statement that Mr. Curtis had acted more like an insane man. He did so with pleasure, because he did not wish to do anything that would injure Mr. Curtis or reflect on him.

D. A. Upper, manager of the Great North Western Telegraph company in Victoria, was the first witness. He said he had looked for the telegrams wanted by Mr. Curtis. The subpoena in his opinion was not regular, since it did not specify the telegrams required.

Mr. Curtis called for a specific telegram, but he had no right to break into the secret of the telegraph office. The commission ordered Mr. Curtis to produce the telegrams.

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THE MINERAL WEALTH OF QUATSINO SOUND

Shipments of Six Hundred Tons Will Be Made From Property on the Southeast Arm.

A. F. Gwin, N. S. Clarke and R. E. East, after a trip of about twelve or fourteen days by steamer Danube to Hardy Bay, thence across the northern end of Vancouver Island to Quatsino sound and back again, arrived in the city yesterday.

The object of the trip was to inspect the properties which have recently been purchased by Messrs. Clarke and Gwin, situated on the southeast arm of the island.

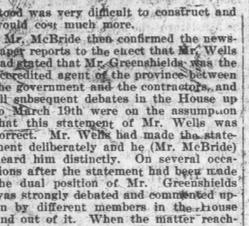
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New Summer Suits and Pants

High-Class Ready-to-Wear "20th Century Brand" and "Royal Brand," in tweeds, Flannels and Worsted, \$5.75, \$6.75, \$7.75, \$8.75, \$10.00 Upwards. B. Williams & Co. Clothiers and Hatters, 68-70 Yates Street.



APPLICATION IN ELECTION PROTEST
Charges as Alleged by the Petitioners
Chief Justice Declined to Hear Application—City Wins More Sewer Rentals Cases.

The Full Court sits in Vancouver tomorrow, and it is understood that all the judges will attend, except Mr. Justice Drake, who is prevented by ill-health.

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RAILWAY QUESTION TO BE VENTILATED

Leader of Opposition Will Impose Government on Their Prodigal Bargain With Mackenzie & Mann.

Mr. E. C. Smith will ask to-day: 1. How many acres of land is the B. C. Southern Railway Company entitled to under the B.C. Southern Subsidy Act?

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ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Marrin Applewhite, a Lineman, Fell From a Pole Saturday Afternoon.

Marrin Applewhite, a lineman in the employ of the B. C. Electric Railway company, was killed on Saturday afternoon by falling from an electric light pole on Toronto street, James Bay.

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CAUSED A SMASH-UP

Intoxicated Driver Does Lots of Damage on Saturday—Child's Arm Broken.

An individual named George Spike was directly the cause of a smash-up on the Colwood road last Saturday afternoon, plainly demonstrating that a fool with a horse as big as a fool with a gun, and should be placed where he can no longer become a menace to the community.

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GOLDS, HEADACHE, CATARRH.

RELIEVED IN 10 MINUTES BY DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emmanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It has cured many kinds of remedies without avail.

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Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emmanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It has cured many kinds of remedies without avail.

THE COMMISSION.

The Colonist cannot find words in the English language to fittingly express its opinion of Smith Curtis, M.P.P. Our contemporary threatens to drop into Gaelic or Spanish, either of which it has heard is rich in vituperative epithets, in order to smother the man who has had the audacity to raise his unhalloved voice against the revered name of a much-loved minister. If we might be permitted to offer a suggestion, our contemporary should try the device by which Daniel O'Connell cast into petrified silence the old Irish woman who had been endowed by nature with all the eloquence of the Milesian people. That is, provided our contemporary thinks the classical appellation, "crazy loon" is too mild for its purpose. The whole opposition has been set down as brainless and witless. Of course these are merely relative terms. Compared with the brilliant, burning, intellectual lights who sit on the government side of the House, it must be confessed the members of the opposition are mere pebbles. This might easily be demonstrated by taking up the members individually and dissecting their brainy parts; but to what purpose? Is not the proposition demonstrated every day in the House?

Now, as our contemporary would say, "what are the facts" in regard to the evidence given before the royal commission which was appointed for the purpose of vindicating the government, and which will no doubt fulfil the purpose for which it was called into existence as far as a formal report is concerned? It has been proved by documentary and oral evidence that Mr. Greenshield acted for both the government and the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific railway in the negotiations which are alleged to have secured a terminus for a transcontinental railway in Victoria. It has been proved that the ministers were economical of the truth, either during the campaign or when they were in the witness box under oath. The public can form its own opinion on the point from the testimony given and from the endorsement on the paper which avouches that Mr. Greenshield was retained by the government for various purposes, including negotiations in regard to railway extension. It is true that there has lately been a further modification of the position said to have been occupied by the ministers in this "unifurc" connection. It is again admitted that Mr. Greenshield conducted the railway negotiations on behalf of the government up to a certain point. He brought the government and the promoters of the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific railway together. He assured these latter gentlemen that the government had decided to reverse the policy originally designed to obstruct railway construction, and was now prepared to consider a project which, while benefiting a certain section of British Columbia, would leave the old preserve of a particular company intact. When he had thus brought the high contracting parties up to the fence, the able promoter leaped over the dividing line and informed his principals from the East that there was a chance, as they had the government in a hole and could refuse to pull out until all their demands had been acceded to. Then the Attorney-General and Mr. Greenshield drew their daggers and went at each other. The result of the great duel is fully set forth in the option, called a contract in deference to the delicate position of the government.

It has also been proved out of the Premier's own mouth that he expects if the necessary legislation be put through the House and the option be taken up by the railway men, that the railway line of which he is one of the principal owners will be converted from a losing concern of a large amount every year into a paying one. He even admits that he may yet dispose of his road to the company. Mr. Dumasart possibly believes there is nothing wrong in the position in which he has placed himself. No doubt he reasons that while he may be a gambler to some extent under the arrangement, a large section of the country will be benefited to a greater extent. But such a conclusion is no justification whatever for his position. There are men in the House also supporting him who know better. They know that such a deal would drive a Premier out of public life in the Dominion or in any of the provinces in which members of Parliament have a proper regard for their oath of office. All these things the evidence given before the royal commission has proved, and it does not matter a button what the findings of the presiding officer of the court may be as far as the opinion of the country is concerned.

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS.

It is not always safe to accept conclusions of the Associated Press as final upon any matter relating to Great Britain. Gentlemen of the American press, or at least a large number of them, cannot be convinced that the one thing necessary to secure the unquestioned supremacy of the United States, commercially and industrially, is proof of the decadence of Great Britain morally, physically, politically and in every other way. Canadian papers have been furnished with absolute proof of British decadence all along the line many times within the last year, but all this data has been gathered for the American press. We have not been told that dur-

ing the last fiscal year there was a considerable reduction in the foreign trade of the United States, notwithstanding the stimulating effects of the vast quantities of supplies, materials and horses purchased by Great Britain for the use of the armies in South Africa. But there was. When we get the facts from a source which is unimpeachable we find that the decadence of Britain is a tremendous work of the imagination. The Scientific American, always fair in its opinions and logical in its deductions, has called the attention of its wretched and sensational contemporaries to some facts gathered from official reports. From these it concludes that the wave of pessimism which is passing over Great Britain as the result of her feeling the first phases of that stress of competition which was bound ultimately to come upon her does not seem to be warranted by the statistical facts of the last year of trade returns, according to which the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom during 1901 amounted to the enormous total of \$4,338,585,000. The foreign trade of Great Britain is \$750,000,000 greater than it was six years ago, and is now equal to \$105 per head of population. These figures suggest that the "antiquated" British methods, of which we have heard so much recently in the public press, cannot be so altogether futile, especially when we consider that her foreign trade last year was more than double that of the United States. The total foreign commerce is made up as follows: Imports, \$2,611,105,000; exports, \$1,462,405,000; and re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, \$338,238,000. If to these figures be added a vast sum of \$7,500,000,000, representing the total over-sea trade of the British Empire, we cannot but feel that the long-deferred decadence is at least a healthy and vigorous one.

AN OUTRAGEOUS DECISION.

The government has finally made up its mind to disfranchise North Victoria for an indefinite period. If the path cannot be made straight for a supporter of the administration to take his seat in the House, the constituency may be kept without a representative until the present Legislature dies a natural death by the grace of some members who claim to be Liberals, who tolerate, condone and defend one of the grossest outrages that was ever contemplated in a community which is said to be possessed of constitutional principles. No defence of this extraordinary piece of political infamy is attempted. The ridiculous plea has been set up that an election at the present time would create an agitation, disturb the House and distract its attention from the important measures it has under consideration. That argument is worth of the source from which it proceeded and of the able Minister of Mines who made the most of it. Why was the election in Victoria not brought about at the proper time, before the Holmes act? Simply because the government decided to place its case before the people and ask for judgment, and for months could not find a man with so little regard for his reputation or his future as to attempt to uphold its cause. If it had been permitted it would have continued to conduct the business of the country with a Ministry two-thirds of the legal number, instead of one-third as at present, and with a House but partially representative of the people. In attempted extension of this offence has been urged that there are precedents for such a course. It is said the Liberal government of the Dominion kept Winnipeg vacant for a whole session and that West Hastings was unrepresented for a year and a half. It is perfectly well known that no Liberal government could be guilty of such an act of wanton injustice as to deliberately disfranchise any constituency for any length of time, and if an attempt were made to perpetrate such an outrage in such circumstances as prevail here there would be an agitation which would swiftly bring matters to a crisis. In the case of Victoria the very existence of the government was at stake. In the case of North Victoria it would be in peril if it brought the election on. Its majority now is so uncertain that no one knows the day it may be voted out of power. The elements behind it are very capricious. In the case of Winnipeg the government had such a majority as placed its standing beyond question. There was no voters' list on which the election could be held. The Conservative party understood the circumstances or it would have made the most of the strong case it would have had against the government. Neither was there a protest raised in the case of West Hastings, because Mr. Corby, the member who resigned, was responsible for the vacancy during a portion of a session. But all these matters have nothing to do with the case. North Victoria has as much right to representation as any other constituency in the province. If it has a right to representation it is wrong to deprive it of representation. Precedents might be cited by the ream, and still the fact would remain that a great injustice is contemplated and a grievous sin against the constitution has been committed. There is as substantial a reason for the Lieutenant-Governor exceeding his prerogative as there was in the case of the Victoria vacancy.

The residence of S. H. Ford, in Upper Comox valley, was totally destroyed by fire with all the contents on Wednesday. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The loss is \$8,000; no insurance. The family were all saved.

IMPERIAL PROBLEMS.

Imperial Federation is near enough at hand to bring within the line of vision some of the obstacles which must be levelled before it can be accomplished. The correspondence between Hon. Wm. Mulock and the Premier of Australia laid bare some of these barriers. The Colonies are too jealous of their autonomy and independence to rush into a population which may produce some unexpected results. Life is not easy. We throw off entanglements of an Imperial, national or international character, therefore, it is judicious to treat such topics cautiously. Australia hesitates about entering into more intimate commercial relations with Canada because her statements desire time to inquire into the probable effects of such an arrangement upon the industries of the Commonwealth. South Africa is scarcely in a position just now to have an opinion upon any subject bearing upon the future of the Empire. When the war is over no doubt the microbes of the fashionable national epidemic will find a field for its operations there, too. In Canada we have our Imperialists, stimulated and genuine. A preference has been accorded to British goods. Assistance has been rendered for the defence of the Empire involving the loss of some of the best and boldest of our sons, and an expenditure of more than three millions of dollars. It is claimed in some quarters that we have not done enough. Possibly that is true. The government has expressed its willingness to do more. Even now arrangements are under way for the dispatch of another contingent of upwards of two thousand men. In all things the world moves very rapidly these days. A very few years ago such a course upon the part of a colony would have been thought of. Possibly the remaining links necessary to complete the great Imperial chain will be formed just as rapidly. But we must look the facts in the face and open our eyes candidly to the truth. It is extremely probable that any responsible political party in Canada will ever advocate the collection of a revenue in the expenditure of which the people would have no vote. That would be for them like yielding up the fruits of a struggle which has lasted hundreds of years, and which, as a matter of fact, not at an end yet. If an arrangement is ever arrived at that Canada should contribute to the maintenance of an Imperial army and navy, it may be taken for granted that it will be stipulated at the same time that we shall have something to say about the expenditure of that money. This is a point the over-zealous Imperialists have overlooked in pleading for the cause they have so much at heart. In its initial stages the volume of our contributions might be so insignificant as to be of little consequence, but the development of a great Imperial fabric might produce startling changes and results in our own country. There is no objection that the Mother Country should be permitted to make any contribution, either in representative or in trade advantages, in order to lend force to the movement known as Imperial Federation. She regards her own welfare as of the first importance just as we do. Her progress during the last five years under the trade policy she has chosen as most suited to her peculiar situation we showed the other day to be greater than that of any other nation in the world, although many of them have been experimenting with a different system, and most of them possess greater natural resources. Therefore she cannot be blamed for hesitating even when the allurements of a vision of one of the greatest federations the world has ever beheld beckon her on. She is not yet prepared for so momentous a step. That is clear. Our duty is also plain. We are now big enough and wealthy enough to bear all the expenses incident to our position as a self-governing colony. We cannot supply funds for purposes which we have no voice in determining, but at the rate at which our federal revenue has been growing of late there is no reason why we should not soon be in a position to begin the construction of a navy auxiliary to that of the Mother Country. There could not possibly be any objection to that from any self-respecting Canadian.

As soon as the new military laws shall have come into full effect the German army will comprise 5,000,000 men; the French 4,500,000; the Russian 4,000,000; the Italian, 2,238,000; the Austrian, 1,900,000; the Swiss, 480,000; and the Belgian, 238,000. Altogether Europe will be able to dispose of not less than 22,000,000 soldiers, or 15,000,000 more than she had in 1860.

In every town and village may be had the Mica Axle Grease that makes your horses glad.

AMENDMENTS THAT ARE ASKED FOR

CHANGES REQUESTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL

They Have Been Reported to House and Will Possibly Be Dealt With Shortly

There is a strong probability that the city council will have better luck with its proposed amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act this year than was the case last year. The list of amendments asked for then passed through committee and were reported to the House. That was as far as they went. After waiting for some action on the part of the legislature—the action that was never taken—the council ditched the neglected amendments from the obscurity into which they had been unconsciously plunged and vowed to submit them again next year.

This is exactly what they have done. The same amendments proposed last session have been placed in the hands of the local members, together with others decided upon. These have already gone through committee and have been reported to the House. Moreover, the city members are determined that they will not be ignored, no matter what questions of colossal magnitude may confront the legislating assembly. In so far as the amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act are concerned, the security of the sewer rates, together with the general guarantee of the city for repayment. This means that the interest and sinking fund on money borrowed for sewer extension purposes may be provided out of the sewer rentals, which amount at present to more than \$1,000 per annum. As the system he in farming. There are others proposed in brief the system pays its own way. This, it is understood, was strongly advocated by Ald. McClaughlin, and the council were not slow to realize the wisdom of his suggestion. The council also asks for power to grant such immunity from section 84 of the Municipal Clauses Act as would exempt the property of the city from the operation of that section, which requires the payment of a tax on the value of the property. Another amendment asks that the machinery regarding the collection of sewer rates be amended, and made more easily enforced. This was proposed in consequence of the St. George's Inn blockade. The next amendment should be interesting to the inebriable small boy, and should make pleasant reading for that little coterie now enjoying the services of the refreshment and amusements of the city. It asks for powers the magistrate to order corporal punishment in lieu of any other penalty where the male offenders are between the ages of 12 and 16, and the offence is drunkenness, or any offence which may be given for the first offence, and twenty for a subsequent offence. The punishment will be administered by a constable, or by a police officer, or by a member of the police force. Now here is a scenario in which the irresponsible street arab may feast his fancy. If this group is gathered to do mischief, the magistrate may order the punishment to be administered by a constable, or by a police officer, or by a member of the police force. Now here is a scenario in which the irresponsible street arab may feast his fancy. If this group is gathered to do mischief, the magistrate may order the punishment to be administered by a constable, or by a police officer, or by a member of the police force.

It is difficult for any movement, agricultural, educational, economic, to reach the people in a vast country like Canada, where so many of them, living isolated from each other, are engaged in doing individually work which would be done better in co-operation. Of our whole population 4 per cent. belong to families engaged in farming. There are others engaged in industries which rely on agriculture for their existence. There are four and one-half million who have a hand in preparing the products of grain for the home and foreign markets; there are the growers and packers of meats, and the manufacturers of cheese and butter; there are those engaged in the transportation and commerce of grain, wool, and other products; there are those who raise and rear stock, poultry and fruit, as well as the growers of fruit and vegetables and the raisers of poultry and eggs. In so far as climate Canada is unsurpassed in suitability for raising on a large scale the main foods of the northern peoples of the world; our people are among the most intelligent, resourceful and energetic of workmen, and it is more their misfortune than their fault that they lack a clear understanding of the scientific principles which underlie the most profitable methods of raising the various products of the soil. Beyond that, however, and class periodicals are more eagerly sought after and more readily perused than any other kind of literature. The Department of Agriculture solicits the co-operation of the press, and gratefully acknowledges the unanimity with which the leading representative newspapers of Canada have placed their columns at the disposal of this department for the dissemination, weekly, of agricultural news interesting to all readers, supplemented by brief accounts of the latest experiments and researches at the experimental farms, and information useful to agriculturists, horticulturists, arboriculturists, horsebreeders, stockraisers, dairymen, poultrymen, beekeepers, and others.

Stunt in grain is caused by fungus growth on the grain plant, eventually destroying the seed of the affected plant and contaminating the seed of the healthy plants by the scattering of spores largely during the ripening period of the grain. The fungus spores, which dry and blow to adjacent plants, or remain in direct contact with healthy ones, inoculate their neighbors, which in turn continue to propagate the spores. The most affecting of the crop lives during the winter as spores of the seed grain and begin their deadly work shortly after the seed is sown. The affected plant makes a sickly growth, and finally, high up, and somewhat later in the season, the healthy plants; therefore, the extent of damage to the crop is not noticeable by direct observation. The fungus spores, which dry and blow to adjacent plants, or remain in direct contact with healthy ones, inoculate their neighbors, which in turn continue to propagate the spores. 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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

VOICE OF CENSURE WAS DEFEATED BY HOUSE

Unique Arguments in Defence of Government's Injustice to North Victoria.

The vote of censure on the government for failing to bring on the by-election in North Victoria was lost on a close division this afternoon. The debate was remarkable, because of the extraordinary arguments advanced by Messrs. McInnes and Prior in defence of the government's action.

The government succeeded in turning the motion regarding the inquiry into the sale of E. & N. coal, and as to whether the terms under which the lands were being acquired were carried out.

In the evening Mr. Hawthorthwaite made a capital speech in support of his bill relating to compensation for workmen. It was a complete and concise summary of legislation on the subject to the present time, and an effective argument in support of his contention.

Mr. Fulton also wished to protest, especially as the whole House was being blamed. He was not aware that the sale applied to the Dominion House that applied to the business in filling that station. Our own rules were most explicit.

Mr. McPhillips said men became conservative as they grew older. The young member for North Nanaimo was a few years ago a Liberal of the Liberals. He even wrote more radical than the organ of that party—the Toronto Globe. The country still remembered some famous telegrams which preceded the election of the member from North Nanaimo in the local arena.

Mr. Stables moved: That in all contracts, leases and concessions of whatsoever kind entered into, issued or made by the government, on behalf of the government, provision be made for the employment in connection therewith of the Chinese or Japanese.

He referred to previous efforts to obtain similar legislation. The whole question was one agitating the entire province. The proposed method of dealing with the matter was quite within the powers of the province, and as such should be generally supported.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite—Do I understand the government assents to this resolution? The Premier—No.

Mr. Oliver said a similar resolution had been passed in the previous session and no objection taken. The resolution stood over.

North Victoria Vacancy. Mr. McBride's resolution: That, in the opinion of this House, the neglect of the government in failing to bring on the by-election in North Victoria is deserving of severe censure, was next taken up.

Mr. Green again drew attention to the way in which the government had treated the Speaker's warrant in this matter. This particular case had had the privileges of representation withheld from them.

The government had given no reason for this omission. Possibly it was because the government had no member for Vancouver could not agree upon a candidate. Meanwhile North Victoria was being defrauded of its rights.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite also provided the constituency was practically disfranchised. The session was approaching an end without North Victoria having any voice in affairs.

Mr. McInnes held that Mr. Hawthorthwaite had classified himself as a member of the opposition. He was inclined to censure the government, but only for not intimating from the first that they did not intend to bring on the by-election. If by-election had been held there no business would be possible for the time would have been taken up with stump speeches.

He prophesied that North Victoria would take the same view as Victoria city, that the government had wisely deferred the by-election until the people could tell what the policy of the government was, and not be hoodwinked by a bold man.

He cited a similar instance of non-representation in the case of the city of Winnipeg in the Federal House, when the city had been deprived for a year of a member, and they had approved the government when the elections were brought on.

He hoped the government would make their own decision, the by-election would not be brought on until after the present session.

Capt. Tatlow was astonished at the stand taken by Mr. McInnes, in praising the government for deferring the Victoria election. Why they all knew that that election would never have been held and it was only after the opposition had taken the government into a corner that they consented to act.

The Premier had stated that he would issue the writ when he got ready. That Premier had stated, because the government was of the opinion that it did not desire to matter whether there were one or thirty vacant seats.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite had not done this, but he had done more positive more clear in defining his position. While not attending opposition caucus, he had intimated his intention of co-operating in defeating the present government.

But if Mr. Hawthorthwaite's position was not clear, what of that of the member for North Nanaimo, the man who

hastened to the province from Ottawa, as he said himself to fight the "coal baron." He said much more. Mr. McBride read the famous telegrams of Mr. McInnes, in which he professed his determination to fight the baron. He was only equalled in acrobatics by his now colleague, the Minister of Mines, who was a good type of man to follow the senior member for Vancouver.

Mr. McInnes—We land on our feet. Mr. Martin—We have no fear. Mr. McBride—Well if you do land on your feet the ground on which you light is very unstable.

Mr. McInnes also recalled the opening speech of Mr. McInnes in the House, in which he had viciously attacked the Premier.

His first experience in the House was in hearing the senior member for Vancouver in an ardent speech in favor of having every constituency represented. So far did he go that he tore down the constitution in order that the dear people might be represented and Messrs. Prentice and Deane given a seat in the legislature. His time had changed in 1902.

The Minister of Mines had lent the precedent mentioned by Mr. McInnes of the city of Winnipeg being deprived of representation. Although when the matter was up in the Commons the Minister of Mines had condemned that course.

Mr. McBride asked who Mr. McInnes was to support in North Victoria, Mr. Robertson, the government candidate; Mr. Hamilton, the candidate of a supporter of the government and the alleged leader of the Liberals in British Columbia; or the representative of the opposition party?

The discussion in the House at the time of the Victoria by-election did not impede business. Some time had been taken in demanding papers the government declined to give, but that was necessary in the interests of Victoria. Anyway the government was supposed to control the business of the House.

Why then did they allow time, as they alleged, to be wasted? He challenged Mr. Hall to leave Victoria and to go to any of the rural constituencies on the Island or the Mainland and hold a single meeting where the government's action could be endorsed.

The senior member for Vancouver had said that even if North Victoria went against the government, the ministry would still have a majority of three. This indicated that he intended to support the government in its railway policy, and was keeping the government in power, party in order, that these exorbitant grants, which he had always professed to oppose, might be given the railway corporations.

The members should first of all protect the rights of the people, and they could do it in no more effective way than by insisting that every constituency should have a member in the legislature. The remarks of Mr. Hall indicated that there would be a deliberate padding of the estimates in order to affect the vote there. From his knowledge of the constituency, he believed that effort would be ineffective.

He only regretted that he had not the power in his hands to see the chair's mandate observed and the interests of the country conserved by observance of the constitution.

The vote was lost on a vote of 18-16, Messrs. Kidd and Oliver being absent, the vote being: Ayes—McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Martin, Prentice, Dunsmuir, Eberhart, Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Wells, Prior, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie and Helmecken—18.

Nays—E. C. Smith, Hawthorthwaite, Nell, Gifford, Hayward, Gardner, Fulton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor and Helmecken—16.

Mr. Martin submitted the first report of the Railway Committee. Your select standing committee on railways beg to leave to report as follows: The preamble proposed by bill (No. 36), intituled "An act to amend the 'Pacific Northern and Ontario Railway Act, 1900,'" and submit the same herewith with amendments.

All of which is respectfully submitted. The report was received by the House. E. & N. COAL LANDS. Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Green:

Whereas the province granted certain lands in Vancouver Island to the Dominion government for the purpose of being conveyed by the Dominion government to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company;

And whereas such lands have been conveyed to said company;

And whereas the province and the Dominion, respectively, in the statutes authorizing such conveyances, enacted as follows:

"The company shall at all times sell coal gotten from the lands that may be conveyed by them from the Dominion to any Canadian railway company having the terms of its railway on the seaboard of British Columbia, and to the Imperial, Dominion and provincial authorities, at the same rates as may be charged to any railway company owning or operating any railways in the United States or to any foreign customer whatsoever." (B. C. S. 1884, chapter 14, section 24, Dominion statutes, 1884, chapter 1, section 7, subsection 9.)

And whereas it is in the interests of the province that inquiry should be made in order to ascertain if the said company has complied with said provisions of said sections:

Therefore be it resolved, that a select committee of this House, consisting of Messrs. Rogers, Clifford, Kidd, McPhillips and the mover, be appointed, with power to inquire into the question of whether or not the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company has complied therewith, with power to the said committee to call for all books, papers, documents and data in relation to the same, and with power to summon and examine under oath any and all witnesses that the committee may deem necessary in connection therewith, and thereafter to report thereon to this House.

In supporting this resolution, the mover said the object was to ascertain if the provisions of the Dominion and province with reference to this grant had been complied with. He was of the opinion that the interests of the province demanded the closest investigation. If it was found that the statutes had been complied with no harm would be done, if not the course would be shown to be necessary. In either event the inquiry would not be in vain.

The Attorney-General indicated the interests in Coast affairs. He said Mr. Taylor was quite incorrect that the E. & N. were doing the improper thing by the Dominion and provincial governments and C. R.

Mr. Taylor said that he had inquired and found there was no complaint in the matter from any of these three. In 1888 British Columbia entered into different treaties with Canada with reference to the settlement of the railway belt, the paving dock at Esquimalt and other matters. In May of that year an act was passed giving the Dominion certain concessions. Among them was the right of the province to exempt lands from taxation by the province by section 22 of chapter 14 of the statutes of 1884.

And whereas such exemption was a voluntary act upon the part of the province, not in pursuance of any agreement or undertaking in that behalf, but a measure whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company received a general exemption from the payment of a body of taxpayers.

And whereas it appears that there was no contractual obligation upon the part of the province to exempt such lands from taxation:

And whereas in such event such exemption is of no greater force and effect than the exemption of certain other classes of property, which latter classes the legislature may from time to time exempt from taxation:

Therefore be it resolved, that the Premier be and he is authorized to make a personal appeal against me. I can say that the C. P. R. purchase their coal cheaper than any other company.

Mr. Taylor—That the government? Mr. McBride repudiated the suggestion made that the motion arose from spite. Capt. Tatlow said the observation of the Premier was another proof that the Premier was not in the least in the interest of the government. Whenever any matter came up which affected his own interests he had to shut up. It was very unfortunate that there was a gentleman at the head of the government who was constantly stopping matters of public interest which conflicted with his private interest.

Mr. Curtis said it was but fair to find out whether the government was getting coal at the lowest rate. The Premier—Well, none of the government. Mr. Curtis—Quite so, because the E. & N. mines no coal to the government. The Premier—The Wellington Colliery Co. sells no coal to the government.

Mr. Curtis—I understand that. We would still have a majority of three. Mr. Taylor said that he intended to support the government in its railway policy, and was keeping the government in power, party in order, that these exorbitant grants, which he had always professed to oppose, might be given the railway corporations.

The members should first of all protect the rights of the people, and they could do it in no more effective way than by insisting that every constituency should have a member in the legislature. The remarks of Mr. Hall indicated that there would be a deliberate padding of the estimates in order to affect the vote there. From his knowledge of the constituency, he believed that effort would be ineffective.

He only regretted that he had not the power in his hands to see the chair's mandate observed and the interests of the country conserved by observance of the constitution.

formed, which company is now known as the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

And whereas the said agreements relating to the lands of the Dominion of British Columbia, and between the Dominion and parties afterwards incorporated as the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, did not contain any exemption or provision for exemption relating to the exemption from taxation of such lands as to be conveyed to the said company, now the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

And whereas such lands were exempt from taxation by the province by section 22 of chapter 14 of the statutes of 1884:

And whereas such exemption was a voluntary act upon the part of the province, not in pursuance of any agreement or undertaking in that behalf, but a measure whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company received a general exemption from the payment of a body of taxpayers.

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"The company shall at all times sell coal gotten from the lands that may be conveyed by them from the Dominion to any Canadian railway company having the terms of its railway on the seaboard of British Columbia, and to the Imperial, Dominion and provincial authorities, at the same rates as may be charged to any railway company owning or operating any railways in the United States or to any foreign customer whatsoever." (B. C. S. 1884, chapter 14, section 24, Dominion statutes, 1884, chapter 1, section 7, subsection 9.)

And whereas it is in the interests of the province that inquiry should be made in order to ascertain if the said company has complied with said provisions of said sections:

Therefore be it resolved, that a select committee of this House, consisting of Messrs. Rogers, Clifford, Kidd, McPhillips and the mover, be appointed, with power to inquire into the question of whether or not the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company has complied therewith, with power to the said committee to call for all books, papers, documents and data in relation to the same, and with power to summon and examine under oath any and all witnesses that the committee may deem necessary in connection therewith, and thereafter to report thereon to this House.

In supporting this resolution, the mover said the object was to ascertain if the provisions of the Dominion and province with reference to this grant had been complied with. He was of the opinion that the interests of the province demanded the closest investigation. If it was found that the statutes had been complied with no harm would be done, if not the course would be shown to be necessary. In either event the inquiry would not be in vain.

The Attorney-General indicated the interests in Coast affairs. He said Mr. Taylor was quite incorrect that the E. & N. were doing the improper thing by the Dominion and provincial governments and C. R.

Mr. Taylor said that he had inquired and found there was no complaint in the matter from any of these three. In 1888 British Columbia entered into different treaties with Canada with reference to the settlement of the railway belt, the paving dock at Esquimalt and other matters. In May of that year an act was passed giving the Dominion certain concessions. Among them was the right of the province to exempt lands from taxation by the province by section 22 of chapter 14 of the statutes of 1884.

And whereas such exemption was a voluntary act upon the part of the province, not in pursuance of any agreement or undertaking in that behalf, but a measure whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company received a general exemption from the payment of a body of taxpayers.

And whereas it appears that there was no contractual obligation upon the part of the province to exempt such lands from taxation:

And whereas in such event such exemption is of no greater force and effect than the exemption of certain other classes of property, which latter classes the legislature may from time to time exempt from taxation:

Therefore be it resolved, that the Premier be and he is authorized to make a personal appeal against me. I can say that the C. P. R. purchase their coal cheaper than any other company.

Mr. Taylor—That the government? Mr. McBride repudiated the suggestion made that the motion arose from spite. Capt. Tatlow said the observation of the Premier was another proof that the Premier was not in the least in the interest of the government. Whenever any matter came up which affected his own interests he had to shut up. It was very unfortunate that there was a gentleman at the head of the government who was constantly stopping matters of public interest which conflicted with his private interest.

Mr. Curtis said it was but fair to find out whether the government was getting coal at the lowest rate. The Premier—Well, none of the government. Mr. Curtis—Quite so, because the E. & N. mines no coal to the government. The Premier—The Wellington Colliery Co. sells no coal to the government.

Mr. Curtis—I understand that. We would still have a majority of three. Mr. Taylor said that he intended to support the government in its railway policy, and was keeping the government in power, party in order, that these exorbitant grants, which he had always professed to oppose, might be given the railway corporations.

The members should first of all protect the rights of the people, and they could do it in no more effective way than by insisting that every constituency should have a member in the legislature. The remarks of Mr. Hall indicated that there would be a deliberate padding of the estimates in order to affect the vote there. From his knowledge of the constituency, he believed that effort would be ineffective.

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He only regretted that he had not the power in his hands to see the chair's mandate observed and the interests of the country conserved by observance of the constitution.

The vote was lost on a vote of 18-16, Messrs. Kidd and Oliver being absent, the vote being: Ayes—McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Martin, Prentice, Dunsmuir, Eberhart, Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Wells, Prior, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie and Helmecken—18.

Nays—E. C. Smith, Hawthorthwaite, Nell, Gifford, Hayward, Gardner, Fulton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor and Helmecken—16.

Mr. Martin submitted the first report of the Railway Committee. Your select standing committee on railways beg to leave to report as follows: The preamble proposed by bill (No. 36), intituled "An act to amend the 'Pacific Northern and Ontario Railway Act, 1900,'" and submit the same herewith with amendments.

All of which is respectfully submitted. The report was received by the House. E. & N. COAL LANDS. Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Green:

Whereas the province granted certain lands in Vancouver Island to the Dominion government for the purpose of being conveyed by the Dominion government to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company;

And whereas such lands have been conveyed to said company;

And whereas the province and the Dominion, respectively, in the statutes authorizing such conveyances, enacted as follows:

"The company shall at all times sell coal gotten from the lands that may be conveyed by them from the Dominion to any Canadian railway company having the terms of its railway on the seaboard of British Columbia, and to the Imperial, Dominion and provincial authorities, at the same rates as may be charged to any railway company owning or operating any railways in the United States or to any foreign customer whatsoever." (B. C. S. 1884, chapter 14, section 24, Dominion statutes, 1884, chapter 1, section 7, subsection 9.)

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And whereas such exemption was a voluntary act upon the part of the province, not in pursuance of any agreement or undertaking in that behalf, but a measure whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company received a general exemption from the payment of a body of taxpayers.

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formed, which company is now known as the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

And whereas the said agreements relating to the lands of the Dominion of British Columbia, and between the Dominion and parties afterwards incorporated as the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, did not contain any exemption or provision for exemption relating to the exemption from taxation of such lands as to be conveyed to the said company, now the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

And whereas such lands were exempt from taxation by the province by section 22 of chapter 14 of the statutes of 1884:

And whereas such exemption was a voluntary act upon the part of the province, not in pursuance of any agreement or undertaking in that behalf, but a measure whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company received a general exemption from the payment of a body of taxpayers.

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...dental doctoring less than the number indicated... Mr. Fulton drew attention to the necessity for larger allowances to hospitals in the districts...

...The House adjourned at 11:30... Press Gallery, April 11th... Fish and fish traps occupied the attention of the legislature for nearly the whole of this afternoon's session...

...Prayers by the Rev. J. G. Hastings... Mr. McBride asked the Premier if he had received any telegrams from Ottawa or Mackenzie & Mann on any subject...

...The adjourned debate was continued on the motion moved by Mr. Curtis on the 29th of March, as follows: "That an order of the House be passed for a full and complete investigation of the rights on the Pacific coast of British Columbia during the past two years, giving the name of each applicant, the description of the foreshore applied for, and the purpose, if any, for which the applicant stated such areas were to be used..."

...Mr. Curtis asked the correspondence secretary if Mr. McBride's motion was extended so that it included it could not be brought down this session... Mr. McBride did not press his amendment...

...sands of dollars. If the Attorney-General intended to amend the Fisheries act fish licenses should be confined to white fishermen and Indians... Mr. Hall said that there was no assurance that the traps would be granted by the Dominion government...

...Mr. Oliver said that the foreshore suitable for trap fishing was a valuable asset. Before any concessions are given away the government should inquire carefully into their value... The government was scarcely justified in proposing that the benefit of American traps be advertised and opened to public competition before disposed of...

...Mr. Curtis closed the debate. He said he had introduced the resolution he had proposed in order to do some good work in the meantime... Mr. Martin thought his motion was an obstructive one and should be set aside...

...The resolution carried... Mr. Houston presented the third report of the printing committee... The House rose at 6 o'clock after adjourning to adjourn Monday next...

...LOOKING FOR RELATIVES... Communications of inquiry received at the City Police Headquarters... The city police have received a number of communications inquiring for the whereabouts of various persons...

AN EXCITING TIME FOR CAPTAIN VOSS

NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE IN BREAKERS

While Making the Voyage From Newcastle to Melbourne—Had Very Narrow Escape.

A letter has just been received from Capt. J. C. Voss, of this city, who is touring the world in the little canoe-sloop, called by some the Pelican and by others the Tillicum. The letter contains an account of what was possibly the most exciting stage of the writer's journey thus far, namely, the trip between Newcastle and Melbourne. The letter was written at Waratah Bay about one hundred miles from this destination...

PROVINCIAL NEWS

...A man died at the Provincial Home on Monday morning at the place of residence of the person of Andrew Almond, aged 79, a native of Mexico. He came to the home from the 150-Mile house in October, 1896... The marriage took place on Wednesday morning at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, by Rev. W. J. Macdonald...

...A very quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated on Thursday night at the residence of Mrs. B. B. Gray... The bride was Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Mr. J. C. E. Elliott, and the groom was Mr. Frank W. Gray...

...The "That summer" C.P.R. service will be inaugurated on June 15th; the "transcontinental express, No. 1 and No. 2, will arrive and depart from Vancouver about the same time as at present...

THE HUNT CLUB'S SPRING MEETING

SOME GOOD RACING AT COLWOOD, SATURDAY

Unfortunate Accident to T. Patten While Jumping a Hurdle—Something About the Races.

The spring meeting at Colwood on Saturday of the Victoria Hunt Club may be said to have been, on the whole, a very successful one. The weather could not be described as "perfect," for there was a cold wind, and there were also a few showers of rain; but during a great part of the afternoon the sun shone and rendered things a great deal more cheerful... There were four entries for the first race, but only three horses ran...

DIED AT HIS POST.

Lost His Life to Save the Money.

The defaulting cashier who gets away with the cash of the bank generally has a great deal of newspaper space allotted to his story. The cashier who recently was stabbed to death while trying to protect the money in his charge from thieves got only a few lines of notice... The question naturally arises, "Was it worth doing?" Is any sum of money worth the sacrifice of a single human life? Doubtless not. But to some people there is just one thing more precious than life, and that is honor and the life that no money could buy...

RAILWAY SCHEMES OF THE

PROJETS TO BUILD IN MANY

Government Seriously Considering Plans for Aid

...Railways and railway giving the government these days. The disclosure of the Redoubt bill and the fact that the Canadian Northern construction that it or the government go. Since the bill-electricity the Redoubt bill and the fact that the Canadian Northern construction that it or the government go...

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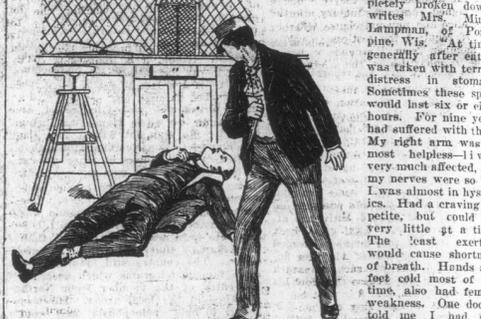
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...precipice you can walk without falling over is not brave but fool-hardy. To try how long you can hold on to life living on the very edge of a break-down is equally fool-hardy.

There is a natural limit to every man's strength. When that limit is reached he steps. Disease steps him. Sometimes it's heart disease, sometimes kidney disease, liver disease or disease of some other organ. But whatever the ultimate cause of collapse may be the contributing cause is generally lack of nutrition, due to disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition...

Do Not Go Too Far. It's useless to ask, How far can I go with safety and neglect my health? Every step away from a sound digestion is a step closer to the farther you go the harder it will be to get back to good health. There's a way back to good health. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure the weak, debilitated, run-down man or woman whose strength is palpably failing and who is suffering in one or more organs as the result of lack of nutrition...

...The Victoria awakes, an open flat race of one mile for a cup and the entrance money was the race of the day. As far as the number of entries was concerned, J. S. Sturges' Karabel, ridden by Mr. J. D. Pemberton's Starlight, ridden by MacNutt, Mr. Taylor's Dr. McLean, ridden by his owner, and J. D. Pemberton's O. Tattle, ridden by Frank Ward, came to the post. B. Drake's Grey Friar was also entered...

...The thanks of the club are due to the following ladies who kindly provided tea and choice refreshments: Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. F. R. Pemberton, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Langley, Miss Pooley, Miss Dunsunior and Miss Drake. The officers and the officials of the course were: Major Dupont, the president; Lieut.-Col. Grant, vice-president; and W. F. Bevilockway, aged 24 years.

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SURVEY THROUGH HOPE MOUNTAINS

HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY MAKES HIS REPORT

Three Different Routes Were Explored - Estimates of the Cost of Construction.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney's report on the survey through the Hope Mountains was presented to the House yesterday. It is not so encouraging.

Two parties were organized, one under charge of J. H. Curry, O. E. who had general supervision of the whole of the work, and the other under Mr. Moberly, O. E. They left for Hope Mountains August 1st and on the 3rd got into camp. The field work was finished on the 14th of October, when the last of the parties returned to Victoria from that date to December 22nd, the staff was engaged in preparing the results of their surveys and explorations.

Three different routes were examined. They are outlined in brief map attached to the report and are described as follows:

No. 1. The line colored black from Hope commences at a point on the C. P. R. line surveyed this spring from Abbotford to Hope, and runs up the Coquihalla 27 miles, where it crosses the river, down the Coquihalla and up the Kootenay Creek over Railroad Pass, and down Railroad Creek and the Tulameen as a point on the located line of the C. P. R. at Allison, where that line turns westerly up Gravelly Creek. The mileage of No. 1 line is 70.23 miles, and the survey of this section, connecting as it does both east and west with the C. P. R., gives a continuous chain line from Coast to the eastern boundary of our province, and is the only one.

No. 2. Line colored blue, from Hope via the Nicola, Salmon and Skagit through Cedar Flat Valley to the summit of Allison Pass, and hence down the south branch of the Similkameen to the mouth of Roche River to Exposition, with an alternative cut-off through Wolf Creek Valley. The estimated distance of this Hope to Hope is 110.23 miles, but should the Wolf Creek cut-off be adopted, nine miles shorter, this would leave both Princeton and Allison some 10 or 12 miles off the line, and would not reduce the cost of the line.

No. 3. Colored yellow, that portion of the line between which it leaves No. 1 at 27.63 miles, and continues to where it joins No. 1 at "Tulameen." It runs from Hope up the valley of the Coquihalla, following surveyed line No. 1 as far as 27.63 miles, and continuing to its summit 7 miles, thence down the headwaters of the west branch of Roche Creek 2 miles, following the continuation with the Main Outlet Valley about 5 1/2 miles, thence to the junction of the line No. 1 at Tulameen, where it joins the line No. 1 at Tulameen to end of No. 3 line 19 1/2 miles, common to both No. 1 and No. 3 lines, and the total mileage 87.13 miles.

Mr. Dewdney then gives a historical sketch of previous surveys made since 1872 to 1909, when Messrs. Shaw and Howland, employed by the V. V. & E., made an exploratory survey and came to the conclusion that a feasible line existed from Hope to the Nicola, Salmon and Skagit in the headwaters of the Tulameen and down it to Similkameen.

Mr. Dewdney then described the various routes surveyed, and says: "The results of the survey show that the Hope Mountains cannot be crossed without encountering serious engineering difficulties, which would necessitate a very large expenditure of money, and I know nothing so pressing, either in the way of development along any line that might be determined on, to warrant its construction, outside of a few prospects that have been brought in by mineral discoveries, and which are being investigated, but which are nothing at present to give encouragement for this expenditure, except the existence of some very fine timber on the west slope."

"The miles on either side of the Hope Mountains are so convenient to any line of railway that may be run up the Similkameen Valley that they may be considered in connection with the line, and the construction of a line up the south branch, while probably a little more convenient for some portions of Copper Mountain, would be of no value to the eastern part of that valuable district, as its route would find its way to the main Similkameen."

"The remarks I have made in regard to the probable immediate traffic on the mountain road are not encouraging, but the serious difficulties are the heavy grades and very costly work, the topographical nature of the country necessitating a considerable length of tunnelling and protection work. This will entail a heavy charge for maintenance, and must be taken into serious consideration should anyone undertake this important work."

"The season of the year during which our operations were conducted, while being the best for our survey, did not give us an opportunity of observing the effect of the snowfall, which is known to be very heavy in the Cascade range, and without an inspection in the early spring, when the snow is moving, it would be impossible to report, with any amount of snow-shedding would be required. The precipitous mountain sides, with bare, smooth, and often rocky vegetation burnt off for miles, would dictate that a great extent of snow-shedding would have to be provided. We have estimated for such structures only 2 1/2 miles, which show that slides occur annually, the probability being that much larger expenditure than that submitted would have to be provided for."

The following summary of costs of routes No. 1, 2 and 3 are given:

Table with columns: Route, Per Mile, Total. Includes routes from Moberly's line to Hope to Allison Pass, Allison's Pass to junction with end of Railroad Pass, etc.

There are also reports from Messrs. Curry, Moberly and Hishy concerning the details of their work.

THAT RAILWAY PASS.

Contractor Mann Endeavors to Reassure Members - Lively Debate Expected on Subsidy Bill.

The ministry and the railway promoters seem anxious to dispel the impression among the public that the refusal of the Ontario government to charter the Canadian Northern a charter via Yellowhead Pass affects the agreements with British Columbia. The charter was withdrawn by Mackenzie & Mann, but they claim they have concluded with another company that has a charter on the Yellowhead route, that is the Edmonton, Pacific & Yukon.

The Chief Commissioner has received the following telegram from Mr. Mann: "We asked for two parallel lines across the Territories, one from Swan River to Yellowhead Pass, the other from Grand View to Edmonton, connecting with the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific. The latter was granted, the former we unfortunately withdrew. It does not affect the proposed line to Butte Inlet in any way."

D. D. MANN. Another member of the House has the following to say: "The Canadian Northern has power to build from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto to Port Arthur, and thence via Winnipeg and Edmonton to Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific, connecting with the Yellowhead Pass. It has power to build from Edmonton through Pine River Pass to Port Simpson. The Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific contemplated by the Government is to be built first in connection with British Columbia government becomes law."

D. D. MANN. "The railway contracts are all that stand in the way of a speedy conclusion of the pending business, and it is expected that Mr. Martin will vote against the bill if he thinks the government can give through without his assistance."

The pages of the House have introduced a system of relaxation for the members by establishing a ping-pong set in the cedar room during the evening sessions. The member for Alberni is understood to hold the championship belt to date.

In his remarks a few days since in reference to the Allyn trouble, Mr. Stables said that the acting gold commissioner had seized diamond bullets from a storekeeper. He was reported as saying that a special constable seized them, and the Speaker gives a dinner on the evening of the 15th.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Foreshore Reservations Cancelled - Suit Against Tontine Association.

The current issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains notice of appointment of N. O. Nelson, of Cape Scott, as Justice of the Peace and Dr. A. Macpherson, of Granite Creek, as coroner. The resignation of Dr. W. W. Hart, of Vancouver, as Justice of the Peace, has been accepted.

The May Assize court, which was to have been held here, has been cancelled. The reservation on foreshore and tidelands notices which were published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated March 16th, 1910, is cancelled. Any person desiring to acquire a lease of any foreshore or tidelands must take steps to acquire the same in the manner provided by section 47 of the "Land Act" after the expiration of three (3) months from date.

The following addition to the rules and regulations was adopted at the statutory meeting of the board of horticulture: "That in future, all nursery stock shall, before being taken to any part of British Columbia, be delivered at the provincial disinfecting station at Vancouver, and there unpacked, inspected, and, if necessary, treated, according to the regulations of the board, and after such inspection and treatment shall be carefully repacked and forwarded with all possible dispatch to its destination, accompanied by a certificate of the inspecting officer."

S. A. Singlehurst, of Vancouver, has been appointed attorney of the Niagara Mining & Development Company of Jersey City, which has been registered as an extra-provincial company. The S. Fader Company, Ltd., a mining merchants, Vancouver, have assigned.

Notice of incorporation are given of the B. C. Silicate Brick Company, the Claycoquet, Sound Caunery Company and the Maria Maria Mining Company. Amelia M. White, who paid \$1000 in contracts to the Tontine Savings Association which lately came to grief, is suing the association through the County court, Victoria. The company has no attorney in the province and service is being made through the British Columbia Gazette.

DECISION GIVEN IN CITY'S FAVOR

SEWERS' RENTAL RATE NOT UNREASONABLE

Important Judgment of Mr. Justice Martin This Morning - Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

The Chief Justice presided in Chambers this morning, and disposed of the following: "Garrett vs. Taylor - In re Cleland motion for a foreclosure decree nisi on behalf of the plaintiff, which was granted. Northern Securities Security Co. vs. N. B. Han - H. H. Pooler, plaintiff, motion for an order to set aside the defendant's judgment, which was granted, remission of costs being granted to the plaintiff. Elke vs. Kopy - An application for judgment of Messrs. Ink, Gilmie and McPherson, defendants, and for rescission of a judgment to set aside, which was granted, remission of costs being granted to the plaintiff. McKay vs. Victoria Yukon Trading Co. - The application for judgment for partition of the Yukon Territory, which was granted, the Yukon Territory being awarded to the plaintiff. The report of the registrar at Nelson as to the proceedings at the creditors' meeting was presented to the court. The application of Messrs. 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