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LARDEAU EAGLE.

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THE OLD GOLD CAMP

A Promising Portion of the Upper Lardo-Duncan District of Which Ferguson is the Supply Point.

THE SILVER OR OLD GOLD BASIN IS ONE OF UNTOLD WEALTH

An Extensive Force is Now Employed by the Old Gold, Guinea Gold, Primrose and Lardo-Duncan Mining Companies, With Handsome Results.—Some Excellent Shewings of Ore Being Undermined.—The Foundation Laid For an Economical and Gigantic Industry.—Transportation.—Test Shipments.—General Description, Etc.

"Bound for the Old Gold camp!" is becoming a common expression by visitors passing through Ferguson on their way to this much-talked of portion of the

UPPER LARDO-DUNCAN

district. After hearing so many good reports of the mineral resources of this camp, the EAGLE concluded to also "have a go" at it.

On Saturday morning last we proceeded up the north fork of the Lardeau trail, overlooking canyon and gorge, amidst the mountains clothed in their summer garb, across green strips where a snowslide had swept up the timber and all and hurled it into the seething waters below. After seven miles is covered

WE REACH CIRCLE CITY,

the new townsite at the mouth of Galena creek and surrounded by a number of prospective mines. Coming back to the Old Gold trail, some 50 yards this side of Carter and Thompson's "hotel," we commenced a three mile

CLIMB TO THE SUMMIT.

After this long steady pull up the mountain side, over a series of switchbacks, we suddenly find ourselves landed on a plateau, above the timber line and reminding us of our old prairie days. Gophers, whistlers and evidence of bear also create a feeling of [illegible] of mountains, as far as the eye could see. While crossing this "prairie" on the top of the mountain we passed a

COUPLE OF SMALL LAKES,

the feeding waters or fountain head of a branch of the little west fork of the Duncan river. Soon the very summit is reached, and here we stood for a few minutes in wonder and amazement. Looking down the valley, directly below, the headquarters of the Old Gold, Primrose, Guinea Gold and Lardo-Duncan mines are seen conveniently located on a bench to the left. Away to east or left the bald

MOUNTAINS OF LIME

and stained masses of rock are in easy view, the tunnel mouths of the Old Gold and Lardo-Duncan appearing as gopher holes. Then to right or west the great "lime dyke" is in sight, the famous Badshot peaks, which we viewed a week ago from the other side, while at the Triune, towering away through the clouds, while nearer and below us the tunnels and dumps on the Primrose and Guinea Gold demonstrate that a good deal of work has already been done. Crossing this great lime and slate formation, we can see what is now known as the wonderful

BLACK WARRIOR LEAD,

traversing this portion of the district, upon which so many of our prominent mining properties are located. Dropping down the switch-backs, crossing snow in places we reached the camp; unsaddled and turned our horse out on the beautiful mountain meadow, roused Chef Thos. Miller and satisfied the inner man—2:30 p. m.

After lunch, in company with Supt. J. W. Westfall and Managing Director J. M. Miller, who had gone over the day before, we visited the

GUINEA GOLD,

located on the right hand side of the valley, looking down, on a minature mountain which divides the two branches of the little west fork creek, a tributary of the Duncan river.

A GOOD TRAIL

has been built from the cabins across the valley to this group of three claims, the Silver Leaf, upon which the work is now being pushed, the Willie C. and Nellie C. Going up above the present crosscut tunnel, upon which a force of men are hard at work (for the rock is hard) we saw a regular

"QUARRY" OF GALENA ORE,

in place. The ledge matter, which must be 40 ft. wide, has been open cut clear across exposing in one place 10 inches of clean shipping ore and at another from 5 to 7 feet of concentrating ore. The ledge is well defined and it will only be a matter of a few days now until the crosscut, which is now in some 90 ft., will tap this ore body some 100 ft. below the

IMMENSE SURFACE SHEWINGS.

This property is now being surveyed by Surveyor Wilkie, P. L. S., C. E. of Rossland, who has already completed the survey of the Old Gold group, and will also "line up" the Primrose before he leaves.

Leaving the Guinea Gold we retraced our steps the length of a claim and entered the long tunnel on

THE PRIMROSE,

driven on a strong ledge at considerable depth, the objective point, below a big strong surface shewing above, being almost reached. In the main tunnel, over 4[illegible] ft., ore has been encountered here [illegible] there all the way, but just [illegible] miners are breaking into [illegible]ralized quartz, giving strong [illegible]ce that the ore body is near [illegible] A contract for another 100 ft. has just been let, and with this additional work the EAGLE expects to hear of the good news at any time. A test shipment from the Primrose gave [illegible] and the assays are enormous; but until the main ore body is reached Supt. Westfall was prone to use these figures, believing that very soon the mineral piled in the Primrose ore-bins would speak for itself. In this the EAGLE concurs.

After spending the night "in camp," where every conceivable question of this and other days was discussed to a standstill, the following morning we visited

THE OLD GOLD GROUP

of two claims, the Silver Queen, Silver King and a fraction. Here we found between 500 and 600 feet of work done. Passing the lower or base tunnel and up further in the draw we put in an hour "prospecting" the

BIG STRONG LEDGE

at this point. To the left, on the way up, above the tunnel driven last season, in which considerable ore was encountered, an open cut exposes from

10 TO 12 INCHES OF CLEAN ORE

and all over the ledge mineralized rock is predominant. Coming down on the right side or south of the draw (along what we took to be the footwall) to a point opposite the tunnel just spoken of, we went in and found the day shift at work, the "grave-yard" shift having gone off at 7 a. m. This tunnel is now in along the wall about 90 ft., shewing ore there and there and it is Supt. Westfall's intention to diagonally

CROSSCUT THE ENTIRE LEDGE

to the hanging wall, another contract for 100 ft. having just been let. This, too, will bring them under the big surface shewing above. The other tunnel will not be utilized until this is accomplished. When the ore body proper is reached and the company commence shipping, a lower tunnel will be driven, with a raise to the upper one for air and stoping purposes.

From here we returned to the cabins, made ready for home and came up as far as the

LARDO DUNCAN

Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Co's property, adjoining the Old Gold on the north or upper side. Here, too, a force of men are driving a tunnel on the lead, but they are not in far enough as yet to expect any results. The lead, however, is a good one and should pan out all right with development.

As we reluctantly left this interesting scene of activity, where work is being pushed 24 hours a day and the

CONSTANT BLASTING

suggests an attack with big guns, we could not help but think of the earlier day hardships which must have been endured by the promoters in laying the foundation for these four mining companies. They have a monopoly of the entire basin, (Silver basin) two on each slope, arranged so that all four could utilize one concentrator erected in the valley below.

The Old Gold camp, as it has lately become known, is not nearly so isolated as a person would naturally suppose. It is

ONLY FIVE OR SIX MILES

down the valley to the little west fork of the Duncan and a trail is now being built from the head of navigation on the Duncan river to this point. Even without the

PROPOSED RAILWAY

up the Duncan river valley, the Old Gold camp has only between 25 and 30 miles to draw ore to the steamer, a distance which the Silver Cup and Triune, on this side of the district, is facing with success. The

VERY WISE POLICY,

on the part of the management, in first locating and exposing their ore bodies, before going to other primary expenses, is a commendable one. Too often the reverse is the case in British Columbia mining ventures. In the Old Gold and Guinea Gold they have

POOR MEN'S PROPOSITIONS,

for they could commence shipping ore from the surface from either of them; but until the Duncan trail is completed and the connecting trail is built no shipments will be made. It matters not, for if the mineral is piled in ore-bins it should be considered

SUFFICIENT COLLATORAL

for the shareholders for the time being, since the Old Gold's

TEST SHIPMENTS

of $132 and $126 to the ton respectively, the Guinea's $80, (right off the very surface) and the Primrose's $320 gives one a candid value of their product.

There are many other properties in the next valley, just over the Guinea Gold hill, and also east or over the summit from the Old Gold, staked on the

BLACK WARRIOR LEAD,

which we did not visit this trip; but will at a later date.

It would require a mineralogist, a poet and dime novel writer to do this important portion of the district justice with the pen, but as the EAGLE cannot afford these luxuries, it will content itself, for the present, with giving plain convincing facts in common every-day language.

KEEP A COOL HEAD.

The Prospective Mining Property Purchaser Should Be Encouraged.

A prospector is prone to raise his price at this stage of the game—simply because a few buyers are in sight. The EAGLE has knowledge of one or two cases where $1000 cash, three months ago, would have bought a property for which the owner now modestly demands $50,000. Do these prospectors think mining men are fools or do they imagine for for one minute that a repetition of the Rossland boom is on the tapis. The EAGLE does not and it hereby advises the owners of mining property to keep a cool head, stick to the prices asked a few weeks ago and when you get a reasonable chance to sell, or give a working bond, accept it. We have in sight what we have been howling for for the past four years. Now do not let us be so foolish as to discourage the prospective purchaser. This certainly does not apply to all prospectors. But a word to the wise is sufficient.

Came to See the Old Gold Camp.

Dr. Battisley of Chatham, Ont., arrived in the district last week to take a look over the Old Gold camp, but unfortunately he with five others were thrown from a special rig (not the regular stage) on the road to Ferguson. After being laid up a few days at the Windsor under the skilful care of Dr. Wilson, Mr. Battisley returned home much disappointed in not reaching his destination. The Dr. is getting well up in years and apparently can not stand the hardships oft times encountered in this western mining world.

LARDEAU'S SHIPPERS

The Silver Cup, Nettie L., Triune and Others Which Will Swell the Output of Ore From This Camp.

THE PRODUCTION THIS WINTER WILL BE GREATER THAN EVER

Activity in the Fish River Camp.—Bonds Made and Broken.—Increase in Development Work and Ore Output.—Disappointed Seekers.—Ferguson's Pay Roll Will Hold Good This Winter.—Another Gold Proposition in the Alice.—Monitor and Mogul Episode.—Survey of Mineral Claims.—Crown Granting and Assessment Work.

Working Bond on the Silver Dollar.

The Anglo-Lardeau Gold Mining syndicate are about to take up a working bond on the Silver Dollar group of properties on Fish creek in the Lardeau country. This property belongs at present to Joseph Best and is situated, it is claimed, on the Beatrice lead, about seven miles from Camborne or 15 from Comaplix, on Mohawk creek, which is itself an affluent of Pool creek a tributary of Fish river. The group on the mountain side about 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the lake is approached by a wagon road from Comaplix to Camborne and a trail from thence to the property. The latter part of the road passes over a mountain the precipitousness of which can be gathered from the fact that there are upwards of 75 switchbacks on the way to the property. A party of eight miners packed in sufficient supplies last week to start work. It is proposed to continue the tunnel which was driven in in order to crosscut the ledge, another 10 ft., which should tap the lead if it is in place. On the completion of this a shaft will be sunk on the vein at a short distance from the tunnel so as to prove the property in more than one place.

Some $3,000 worth of work has already been done upon the group, but some of it, as is inevitable in proving a new property, is dead. The proposition is a galena one. Some assays taken of the ore give results of $125 of all values, silver and lead.—Com.

Fine Progress on the Canadian-Lardeau.

E. C. Wood, C. E., was in town yesterday, having just returned from the Canadian-Lardeau property up the north fork. The company is getting winter quarters in readiness and intend to provision to July 1st, 1901. A force of seven men at least will be employed all winter. Work is being pushed on the crosscut. The Spokane group has some fine ore and its development is looked forward to with interest in the Lardeau, as it will soon add one more to the list of shippers.

All off With the Monitor.

J. T. Lauthers was in town on Monday. He says the payment of $4,000, due on August 1st., on the Monitor and Mogul has not been made, so it is apparent that A. E. Welch, since an engineer's report was made and he himself sized up the proposition, has decided to throw up his claim to the property. Mr. Lauthers says he is not sorry for he will continue development and turn the property over at a better figure within twelve months.

Crosscut on the Brow.

The Lembke brothers are now in 135 feet on the Brow. They are crosscutting to catch the lead found in the east drift of the Nettie L., but as there is considerable wash to go through they may have to go another 50 feet, which they are driving now.

The Rob Roy.

The upper tunnel on the Rob Roy is driven in to the ore body as per contract and the advisability of continuing the long base tunnel demonstrated A double shift is now working below.

Nettie L. to Ship 500 Tons.

On the Nettie L. work is being steadily continued. Manager Pool is expected in daily. The Nettie L. will ship at least 500 tons of high-grade ore as soon as rawhiding season sets in.

Triune Ore Values.

After over a dozen assays of Triune ore the average value is $337.76 to the ton.

Cup to Ship 1500 Tons of Ore.

The EAGLE is informed on fairly good authority that the Silver Cup people have decided to get down to business, in the matter of ore shipping, and will take out at least 1500 tons this winter. The Cup ore nets about $130 to the ton, so that even without a railway there is a good margin to work on. The gold values—from $10 to $20—found in the Cup ore makes it a smelting proposition. Under Supt. McNeill the banner mine of the Lardeau has been systematically developed and there is enough ore blocked out to ship 20 ton or more a day all winter if expedient.

Test Shipment From the Black Bear.

The Black Bear Mining company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, north-east of Ferguson, is making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods, C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments, though the property is only one season old. This portion of the Fish river camp is rapidly coming to the front.

The Alice a Gold Proposition.

Abrahamson brothers now have two men at work on the Alice mineral claim, located in the Lucky Jim belt and from which they are taking ore much the same as that found in the Lucky Jim. An average assay gives $53.97 in gold values alone. With the construction of a trail up 8-mile creek (Trout lake) the owners intend to make a test shipment, and if the values hold out they will ship right along next season whether a railway appears on the scene or not.

$2,000 Worth of Work on Black Eagle.

A. McRae and H. Morris are up at the Black Eagle, a couple of miles from Ferguson on the east slope of the south fork, at the instance of John Grant, the well known mining promoter. Mr. Grant told the EAGLE while here that he intended to spend $2,000 in development and prospecting work, and if it proved worthy of more he would make the Eagle a shipper if possible.

A Year Round Proposition.

The Wide West, another Fish river company, is steadily developing their mineral property in that locality. They will push work all winter and hope to be heard from later on. With this and other companies operating all the year round, the Fish river camp will soon be commanding attention from the outside world.

Triune Will Ship Over 100 Tons.

The Triune lessees have another 20 ton shipment ready for the packer and freighter. They will, if possible, have 100 tons down to Ten-Mile before snow flies. The result of their first shipment of 22 tons were not known up to yesterday.

Little Pittsburg and Victoriaess.

D. A. Williams has completed assessment work on the above claims, situated on the Nettie L. hill, above the Ajax, with satisfactory results. He purposes doing a good deal of work on them this winter.

Morning Star Surveyed.

The Morning Star, up near the Triune, has just been surveyed and the owners, Messrs. Abrahamson brothers, will do considerable work next season. The survey was a most difficult one to make on account of the rugged peaks.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

(Continued From Last Week.)

TENTH DAY.

Victoria, August 3.

The House met at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Helmcken, Chairman of the Private Bills Committee, reported an Act relating to the Diocese of New Westminster, and the Vancouver City Charter.

Mr. Curtis introduced a Bill to amend the Mechanics Lien Act, which was advanced a stage, and stands for its second reading on Monday.

Mr. Hall introduced a Bill intituled the Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies Act. The Bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced a Bill to amend the Land Registry Act, and a Bill to amend the Judgments Act, 1899, which received first readings.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

MR. R. SMITH, seconded by MR. CURTIS, moved:

"That considering the unsatisfactory nature of the present Act, intituled 'An Act to provide for the formation, from time to time as disputes may arise, of *Councils of Labor Conciliation and Arbitration*,' Chapter 109, Revised Statutes 1897, to accomplish such purposes as expressed in title, and in consideration of the labor disputes occurring repeatedly, which ought to be immediately settled for the public good, and inasmuch as such an Act would involve the expenditure of public moneys and cannot therefore be presented to this House by any private member, this House urges the necessity of such provision as above as soon as practicable."

Speaking to the motion, MR. SMITH asked the indulgence of the House to what he considered a most important proposition. He had noticed that certain reflections were thrown by the "Colonist" newspaper upon members of this House, who saw fit to introduce matters which they deemed to be of importance, in the interests of the country. For himself, he certainly had no intention to bring forward this resolution, with political ends in view. His only motive was that he considered that the industrial and labor interests of the Province ought to be brought under very much more strict supervision by this Government; that there ought to be some method of settling disputes, without having influences existing that tended to affect public interests injuriously. In the Australian Colonies, they saw with what very great profit and advantage this principle worked, even to the extent of providing for compulsory arbitration. The Dominion House had already passed legislation in that line, and commissions had been appointed with very great advantage, under the Act, and in England the same provision was made. The Act at present on the Statutes of this Province was useless practically, because it only provided for the Government interesting itself in matters in dispute after the disputants requested its interference. He contended that that was equal to having no authority at all, because if there was an express desire on both sides to settle a dispute, there was no necessity for Government interference. In this resolution he did not give any opinion as to what the nature of the Government Bill should be, nor did he intimate directly when it ought to be brought forward. He would not demand, if he could, that the Government should enact legislation during the present session. He considered that some opportunity should be allowed for full consideration of a subject that materially affected industrial conditions. If a definite statement was made by the Government that some strong measure that would effect the object of his resolution, would be introduced next session, it would be satisfactory, so far as he was concerned. In view of the Government taking the matter in hand, there were several very important things that he considered should be included in the measure. One of these was provision for a Labor Bureau, through which statistics could be collected, associated with labor troubles. Another was provision for the incorporation of all Trades Unions. At the present time Trades Unions could be incorporated under the Dominion Trades Unions Act, but there was no such provision in this Province. One of the weaknesses of the compulsory arbitration idea, as seen by the Hon. Finance Minister the other day, was that such compulsion might bind only one party to a dispute. If the Trades Unions were incorporated he (Mr. Smith) thought this objection would be considerably removed, for in that case the Government would deal not with individuals, but with a corporate body, which could not afford, any more than the capitalist, to ignore the decision of the arbitrators. He had no desire to hamper the Government, or take up the time of the House, in discussing this resolution, but he did consider, in view of labor disputes in this Province, two cases of which had recently been presented, there was strong ground for asking that legislation should be provided to effect settlements. Public interests were involved in these matters, and he laid down the principle that when such disputes arose, and both parties refused to settle their differences, the strong authority of the Government ought to step in to protect the interests of the country. He hoped the Government would consider the matter seriously, and at the next session of the House, bring down a bill to deal with it. (Applause.)

HON. MR. TURNER complimented the mover of the resolution upon the admirable and calm manner in which he had placed this matter before the House. In reading over the resolution it would seem that, though it might point in the direction of compulsory arbitration, it did not set that forth in so many words, and if it did set that forth, he thought it would be a very objectionable resolution to bring in at this time. It was true that the hon. gentleman was thoroughly honest in his convictions that compulsory arbitration would be of advantage to the Province, but there were many who were not educated up to that at the present time. There were many of them, and he could state for himself that he was one, who had not considered the matter sufficiently from all standpoints, to say how compulsory arbitration would act in this particular Province. He knew, from newspaper reports and books, that in some places workmen's unions were rather opposed to compulsory arbitration, which showed that there was a diversity of opinion in regard to it. The other day, when a question which related to this, to a certain extent, was brought up, he had pointed out what he considered a difficulty, in regard to the application of such a law, in regard to the salmon canners. He still thought it would be difficult to enforce compulsory arbitration in such a case as that. In view of the fact that there was so much room for serious study in connection with the subject, on both sides of the House, he thought it would be well to adjourn the debate, and would move accordingly. In doing so, he did not wish to express it as the feeling of the Government that it was either opposed or in favor of the resolution. He moved that the debate be adjourned until Wednesday next.

Upon the motion for adjournment being put, MR. MARTIN said he could well understand the difficulty the Government was in with regard to this question. This was contentious legislation, and unfortunately for the good people of the Province, the Government was not allowed to exist if it expressed any opinion on a subject of that kind. That was, he fancied, why the Government was not desirous of going on with the discussion. The hon. mover of the resolution was willing, for another reason, that the matter should stand. It seemed to him (Mr. Martin) that the reason was not a sound one, at any rate, that it was not well worked out. If the matter was allowed to stand, after what had been said, so far, in the House, it might stand for fifty years, and never progress any further. He was prepared to admit——

HON. MR. PRENTICE rose to a point of order. He wanted to know if it was the motion to adjourn or the main motion, that was before the House.

MR. MARTIN contended that the main motion could be debated on a motion to adjourn. That was done time and again.

MR. PRENTICE: "According to the Rules, if the hon. gentleman speaks now, on the main motion, he will not be permitted to speak again."

MR. MARTIN asked if he was to understand that in speaking on a motion to adjourn the debate he was not allowed to refer to the main motion at all. How could that be possible? He said they could not adjourn consideration of a question of that kind, either to Wednesday or another session, and accomplish anything, unless they had a proposition before the House and before the country. He quite agreed that it might be well, if an important change was to be made in the laws, that the bill or proposition making the change should be fully discussed and considered. In such a case there was advantage in delay. People knew what was going on and had an opportunity to weigh the arguments, and the House could more intelligently and advisedly deal with the question. But that could not possibly apply to a case where no suggestion whatsoever was made. In fact he could not understand the resolution to mean anything. If the House would look at the resolution, the House would, he thought agree, that never was a resolution drawn, which absolutely meant nothing more effectively, than this one.

HON. MR. PRENTICE urged that Mr. Martin was out of order.

MR. MARTIN differed and was going on with his remarks, when

MR. PRENTICE drew from his desk "May's Parliamentary Procedure," and quoted the opinion of that authority, that "on a motion for the postponement of a debate, the merits of a Bill (or *resolution) can not be discussed.*"

MR. MARTIN argued that he was not discussing the merits of anything, but was only discussing whether there was anything before the House at all; whether they should consider a motion to adjourn or a motion that did not mean anything.

HON. MR. PRENTICE: "As I understand the rules of this House and your ruling, Mr. Speaker, discussion of the main motion is not allowed, and if the Hon. Leader of the Opposition is permitted to go on debating this resolution, I think it is a great misuse of the Rules of this House."

MR. MARTIN: "I am not discussing the resolution. I am asking the House to consider what the resolution is, or if there is anything in it at all; if there is any suggestion of what we are to do."

MR. SPEAKER: "I do not think that has any bearing on the question to adjourn the debate."

MR. MARTIN: "Why not, Mr. Speaker? What are we going to adjourn for? It has been suggested that we should adjourn that the House might consider what is before us; but if there is no question really before the House, if the hon. gentleman's motion means nothing, then, I say, it is advisable in the interests of public business for this House to dispose of it now. My argument is that it ought not to be adjourned because the question does not lay anything before the House. There is nothing proposed in the resolution. It says that such an act would involve the expenditure of public monies, but the only suggestion made that we should have such an act is that the present Act on the statute book is no good."

HON. MR. PRENTICE: "Mr. Speaker, I must ask definitely, is there a rule or is there not a rule. I must ask you to rule firmly in this matter."

MR. SPEAKER intimated that the discussion should cease.

MR. MARTIN agreed. If he had not been able to make himself plain to the House so far, he thought additional time would be lost in attempting to do so.

The debate was adjourned.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Curtis rose to a question of privilege. The other day he had asked the Finance Minister certain questions as to the receipts for ordinary revenue purposes for the financial year ending June 30th, 1900. To two of these questions the Hon. Minister replied that the accounts were not closed and the amounts could not be stated. Yet on the morning following the day which these questions were asked the Government organ at Victoria came out with the very information he was asking for. He considered this most discourteous to the House, and thought the Hon. Minister should furnish direct answers to those questions.

Hon. Mr. Turner disavowed any knowledge of the matter. The newspapers must have been calculating on assumption of what the revenues would be. Any newspaper could do that by studying the returns of the previous year. He had given the newspaper no information.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he also had a complaint of an inaccuracy in the "Colonist" of the previous day. In stating one of his answers in reply to Mr. McInnes' question, as to who would bear the expense of calling out the Militia at Steveston, the words "Municipality of Richmond" had been inserted. They were not his words.

Upon a question of privilege raised by Mr. Martin a short controversy ensued between that gentleman and Hon. Mr. Turner as to the comparative merits of the House of 1899 and the present House, in devoting themselves to business. Mr. Turner had said that in 1899 the Government had not shown any particular relish for holding night sessions. Mr. Martin wanted to show on the contrary that it had buckled to like a Trojan. The curtain dropped after a brief tilt.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole when the Evidence Act was again taken up. An amendment was offered by Mr. Martin to the clause providing that witnesses should be compelled to give evidence, but that such evidence could not be used against them in any action subsequently brought, looking to the protection of witnesses, in such cases, outside of the Province. In order to give opportunity for consideration of the amendment, the Committee rose and reported progress. The Bill will be committed again on Tuesday next.

In view of an Assize to be held in Cassiar in the latter part of this month the Jurors' Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, by request of the Attorney-General. It was reported without amendment, received its third reading and finally passed.

Further consideration of the Liquor Licence Bill was continued in Committee of the Whole, and a number of minor amendments were offered. The Committee rose and reported progress, after getting about half through the Bill.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE PERSONNEL.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner the name of Mr. Clifford was added to the Railway Committee.

In this Committee Mr. Brown pointed out that Mr. Munro had withdrawn from that Committee on the previous day to allow Cassiar to be represented. Now the Government was appointing another member. He thought, if another member was required, Mr. Munro should have been reinstated. Some discussion ensued on this point, the Opposition claiming that the Government was afraid of being called down in Committee, and was entrenching accordingly. Hon. Mr. Turner said that there were only seventeen members on the Committee, and that the regulations required eighteen. The Government was only reminded of that fact to-day.

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

A PARTY VOTE.

A lengthy and warm discussion took place in the Railway Committee in connection with the Vancouver & New Westminster Railway Bill. Mr. McInnes offered an amendment that no person should be employed in the construction of the road who could not read the Act in an European language. The Committee at once split on this question on party lines, and a big fight ensued. The Government side of the debate held that such an amendment would make the Bill subject to disallowance, while the Opposition members contended that it was but in line with recommendations received from Ottawa as to the course the Province should take in connection with the Oriental question; that is, that the local Government had been advised by the Dominion authorities to follow the provisions of the Natal Act in that regard. The vote stood nine to seven in favor of the amendment.

THE COLUMBIA & WESTERN ACT.

The following is the text of Bill No. 29, introduced by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, being an Act to amend the "Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896."

1. This Act may be cited as the "Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act Amendment Act, 1900."

2. The time limited by Section 4 of *Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1896*, being the "Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," for defining and projecting the lands to be granted to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, in pursuance of said section, as amended by Chapter 12 of the Statutes of 1898 and Chapter 14 of the Statutes of 1899, is hereby extended for one year from the 27th day of February, 1899.

THE ROSSLAND WATER & LIGHT ACT.

The following is the text of Bill No. 28, introduced by the Hon. Attorney-General, being an Act to amend the "Rossland Water & Light Company Incorporation Act, 1896":

Whereas, the Corporation of the City of Rosland have purchased the water-works system of the Rossland Water & Light Company:

And, whereas, doubts have arisen as to whether or not the said Company have power to sell to the said Corporation their rights, powers, privileges and franchises as to the taking and using of water:

And, whereas, it is deemed advisable that such doubts shall be set at rest by amending the Act of Incorporation of the said Rossland Water & Light Company:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. The said Rossland Water & Light Company may sell and convey to the Corporation of the City of Rossland, all or any of the rights, privileges, and franchises with respect to the taking, using, diverting, or appropriating water granted to them by their Act of Incorporation, and any sale, or conveyance thereof, or of any part thereof, to the said Corporation of the City of Rossland heretofore made or executed is hereby confirmed, and after any such sale or conveyance the said Corporation of the City of Rossland shall have and exercise all such rights, powers, privileges, and franchises so sold or conveyed, and may use and exercise all such rights, powers, privileges, and franchises so sold or conveyed in their own name.

THE PACIFIC NORTHERN & OMINECA BILL.

The following is the gist of Bill No. 24, introduced by Mr. Green, being an Act to Incorporate the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company:

The Act is to incorporate a Company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway, of standard or any other gauge, to be operated by steam, electricity, or any other motive power for the carrying of passengers and freight from a point on Kitimaat Inlet, in Coast District, Province of British Columbia, by the most convenient and feasible route to a point at or near Hazelton on the Skeena River, in the District of Cassiar, Province aforesaid; and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith; with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways, ferries, and other works, and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, acquire, own, equip and maintain steamboats and other vessels and boats, and operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches; and to generate electricity for supply of light, heat and power, and for all and every other purpose mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82, and 83, of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," and to do everything necessary and incidental to the carrying out of all or any of the objects referred to in said Sections, and to build, own and maintain saw mills and wood pulp mills; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company, and to acquire lands, bonuses and privileges or other aids from any Government, Municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using, and on all freight passing over any of such roads, railways, tramways, ferries, wharves and vessels owned or operated by the Company; and with power to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges in that behalf.

John Irving, of the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, Master Mariner; John Andrew Mara, of the City of Kamloops, in the said Province, Merchant, and Frank Stillman Barnard, of the said City of Victoria, gentleman, together with such other persons and corporations as shall hereafter become shareholders of the Company incorporated, are constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of the "Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company," or such other name as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with the consent of the Company may approve of.

The capital stock of the Company shall be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, which shall be applied first to the payment of all costs and expenses incurred in the passing of this Act, and the remainder for the purpose of the Company's undertaking.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.

The following is the text of Bill No. 26, introduced by Mr. Tatlow, being an Act to amend the "Investment and Loan Societies Act":

1. The Act may be cited as the "Investment and Loan Societies Act Amendment Act, 1900."

2. Section 3 of Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, being the "Investment and Loan Societies Act," is hereby amended by striking out the words "by periodical subscriptions, in sums not exceeding ten dollars per month or otherwise, of or from the several members of the society, in shares (not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars for each share)," in the twelfth to the fourteenth line thereof, and by adding to the end of said section the following:

"Where a society, by virtue of this or any former Act, has authority to raise a fund or stock by means of terminating shares, the society may issue terminating shares of one or more denominations, either fully paid or prepaid stock, or to be paid by periodical or other subscriptions, and may repay such funds when no longer required for the purposes of the society. The terminating shares shall not exceed the value of $500 for each share, and the subscription thereof shall not exceed $5 per month for each share, and the society may thereby create a stock or fund for the purpose of making loans or advances upon the securities authorized by the by-laws of the society and by this Act."

3. Section 5 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "rules" in the first line thereof, the words, "or required application form."

4. Section 33 of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"3. Any such society may hold absolutely real estate for the purposes of its place of business, not exceeding the annual value of $20,000 in any one place, exclusive of the improvements which may be made by any such society thereon, and such other lands as may be acquired by the society under the provisions of Section 28 of this Act."

5. Section 42 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "December" in the first line, and inserting "January" in lieu thereof, and by striking out the word "January" in the third line thereof, and inserting the word "February."

6. Section 52 of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"52. No society under this Act shall be at liberty to divide any of the profits found or declared to have been made by such society until the principal upon which such profits have been computed, and are so found and declared, or are intended to be found and declared, shall have been sanctioned or approved by such officer as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time appoint, who shall be entitled to a fee of $15 for granting a certificate of approval; and if any dividend shall be paid on or in respect of any share in the capital of such society before such principal as aforesaid shall have been sanctioned or approved as aforesaid, each of the directors who shall not have objected thereto, and shall not have filed his objection in writing with the secretary or clerk of the society before any such payment, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty of $500: Provided, that where any share or shares are withdrawn after said certificate of approval has been granted the society may pay the balance of dividends due up to the date of withdrawal, in accordance with the amount approved of in the last certificate."

7. The said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

"60. The liability of any registered society whatever in respect of terminating shares shall, unless otherwise provided by the by-laws in force at the passing of this Act, be limited to that portion of the shareholders' payments thereon, which (under the by-laws of the society or the contract with the shareholder) is appropriated to the loan fund, together with the proportion of interest, profits or earnings appertaining to such portion of his payments; and that portion of the shareholders' payments which, under the said by-laws or contract, is appropriated to the expense fund shall not be a liability to the society."

ELEVENTH DAY.

Victoria, August 6.

The House met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Helmcken (Chairman), reported the Bill to Incorporate the Western Telephone & Telegraph Company, from the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Pooley, Chairman of Railway Committee, reported a Bill to Incorporate the Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company.

Mr. McInnes introduced a Bill to amend the Game Protection Act, 1898. The Bill was read a first time and stands for its second reading on Thursday next.

Mr. Martin introduced a Bill to amend the Bureau of Mines Act Amendment Act, 1899, which was read a first time.

Mr. Tatlow asked the Government if it had any authoritative information as to the number of persons permitted by the Japanese regulations to emigrate from Japan to Canada each month.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir answered "No."

[Mr. Tatlow's question is more satisfactorily answered in another column.—Ed.]

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when the adjourned sitting on the Act to Amend the Evidence Act was continued. The Bill was reported up with amendments. The chief provision of this Bill is to protect witnesses, who are obliged under the Act to give evidence which might incriminate them from prosecutions arising out of such evidence or from the use of such evidence against them. A point of difficulty presented itself to make this apply without conflicting with the law in other parts of the Empire. An amendment offered by Mr. Martin on this point was voted down; but it will be observed in the notices of motion, that both he and Mr. Curtis, will move to have the Bill recommitted, with a view of having it amended in this regard.

The Liquor Licence Bill was taken up again in Committee of the Whole, and gone through down to the schedule when the Committee rose and reported progress. The provision, fixing the date when the Bill shall become law, was passed in the reading, but was left in abeyance until the next sitting of the Committee. The Bill, as amended to date, will be printed in the meantime. One of the amendments applied defined the expression "locality," fixing the area on which is to be determined the application of the graduated scale of licence fees, etc., to mean "a territory in a licenced district, within one mile of the licenced premises." Another amendment altered the $60 fee to $75.

During the passage of the Bill through Committee, Mr. Houston raised an objection. He thought the Government was legislating for certain localities.

The Liquor Licence Bill will probably be proceeded with again to-morrow.

In Committee of the Whole, the Trustees Bill was read clause by clause, and reported upon without amendments. On

motion, the Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

The New Westminster Relief Bill was also passed through Committee, read a third time and finally passed.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Companies Act. He explained that the amendments did not affect the general provisions of the Act, but were intended to make them more clear and possibly less onerous on parties intending to seek incorporation. The Bill will be committed at the next sitting of the House.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Rossland Water & Light Company's Act. This Bill, he explained, was introduced upon request of the City of Rossland. That Corporation, it seemed, had purchased the water works system of the Company mentioned, and doubts had arisen as to whether, under its Act of Incorporation, the Company had power to sell. The amending Bill was intended to remove these doubts and set the matter at rest. This Bill will also go to Committee at the next sitting.

The Bill to Amend the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, which was down for its second reading, was deferred until Wednesday next.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Land Registry Act, and also the second reading of the Judgments Bill. These bills will be committed at the next sitting of the House.

The House adjourned.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Upon the motion for the third reading of the Evidence Act, Mr. Martin will move that the Bill be recommitted, to consider the following amendment:

"2. Section 6 of the 'Evidence Act,' being Chapter 71 of the Revised Statutes of 1897 is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

6. No witness shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that the answer to such question may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown, as represented by the Dominion or any province, or of any person, or may be used against him as evidence in a prosecution under the provisions of some law within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia; Provided, however, that if with respect to any question the witness objects to answer, upon the ground that his answer may be used as evidence against him in a prosecution under the provisions of some law within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, and if but for this section the witness would have been excused from answering such question, then although the witness shall be compelled to answer, yet the answer, so given, shall not be used or receivable in evidence against him in any such prosecution against him thereafter taking place;

Provided also, that where any witness gives, or has given, evidence within the British Empire, in any Court or proceeding not within the jurisdiction, as to evidence of the Legislature of British Columbia, which heretofore might have been used as evidence against him in such a prosecution, such evidence shall not be receivable against him in any such prosecution;

Provided also, that no witness shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that the answer to such question may be used against him in a criminal prosecution, or in any prosecution in the nature of a criminal prosecution, under the laws of any portion of the British Empire; but this proviso shall not have any effect unless and until the laws of such portion of the British Empire protect such person from having such evidence used against him in any such criminal prosecution, or prosecution in the nature of a criminal prosecution, under the laws of such portion of the British Empire, except a prosecution for perjury in giving such evidence."

Mr. Curtis gives notice that he will also move to have the Evidence Act referred back to Committee of the Whole, to consider the following amendment in substitution of Section 2:

"6. No witness shall be excused from answering any question upon any ground which, but for this section, would have, at any time heretofore, excused him from answering the same, but he shall be compelled to answer such question as hereinafter mentioned;

Provided that where a witness has objected in any court, whether held within the Province or elsewhere, to answering a question on the ground that the answer may tend to criminate him in any prosecution for which, as to evidence, the Legislature of British Columbia has jurisdiction, and has been compelled to answer, the answer so given shall not be used or receivable in evidence against him in any such prosecution thereafter taking place."

Mr. Martin will move in Committee of the Whole on the Bill to Incorporate the Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company, to add the following clause:

"In case at any time the said railway is declared by the Parliament of Canada to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, then all powers and privileges granted by this Act, and by the 'British Columbia Railway Conway Act,' shall thereupon cease and determine."

Mr. Curtis gives notice of a Bill, which he will introduce on Wednesday next intituled "An Act respecting Deception in Procuring Workmen or Employees."

Hon. Mr. Turner will on Thursday next introduce a Bill to amend the "Act respecting the Provincial Board of Horticulture."

Hon. Mr. Eberts, on Wednesday will introduce a Bill to amend the Bennett-Atlin Commission Act, 1899.

The following notices of motion for amendment of the Liquor Licence Act are posted:

Mr. Brown, on consideration of the report of the Committee, will move that the following words be inserted at the end of Section 44:

"The provisions of this section as to localities of less than two hundred inhabitants, and as to localities of less than one hundred inhabitants, respectively, shall not apply to any locality in which more than one 'hotel licence' is granted."

Mr. Brown, at the next sitting of the Committee of the Whole, will also move that the following be inserted as Section 57 A:

"That no licence to be granted under Section 56 or Section 57 hereinafter shall authorise the sale of liquor on any dining car or steamer, and any person or Company knowingly selling liquor under any such licence to any person who intends to remove said liquor from such dining car or steamer, for consumption elsewhere, shall be guilty of an offence, for which he may be punished, as if he were guilty of selling liquor without a licence."

At the next sitting of the Committee Mr. Curtis will move to strike out Section 27 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"The premises for which an hotel licence is applied for must have the following accommodation:

Where the licence fee is at the rate of $75 a year, at least four bedrooms, with a sufficient complement of bedding and furniture to accommodate the travelling public; where the licence fee is at the rate of $125 per year, at least eight bedrooms, with a sufficient complement of bedding and furniture to accommodate the travelling public; where the licence fee is at the rate of $200 per year, at least sixteen bedrooms with sufficient complement of bedding and furniture to accommodate the travelling public. The premises must in all cases have attached thereto sufficient stabling for at least six horses, except in any case where the Commissioners consider the accommodation for horses is not required by the travelling public. The premises shall also be fitted up with appliances for keeping a well-appointed eating house for serving meals to travellers."

Upon the third reading of the Bill to Incorporate the Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company (reported up from the Railway Committee to-day) Mr. McInnes will move that the following clauses be added thereto:

"40. No person shall be employed in, on or about any of the works of the Company who is unable to read in an European language this Act and the 'British Columbia Railway Act.' This section shall not apply to or affect in any way any person who is on the Register of Voters in any Electoral District for the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, any Indian or person of Caucasien blood.

41. The next preceding section is hereby declared to be a condition upon which this Act is based, and shall be binding upon bondholders and all other persons in any way interested in the said Company or its property. In case the said Act is violated, such violation shall work a forfeiture of all powers and privileges granted by this Act, but no such forfeiture shall operate except upon proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by the Attorney-General."

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Mr. Curtis will ask the Government on Wednesday:

1. Have all the fees paid by applicants for Private Bills at last session of the House been refunded?

2. If not, in what cases have they been retained, and why?

3. Will they in such cases (if any) be refunded, and, if so, when?

Mr. Curtis will also ask on Wednesday:

1. What are the approximate revenue receipts from ordinary services for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1900?

2. What is the approximate expenditure for ordinary purposes for the same period?

3. Will the public accounts for the past fiscal year be laid before the House during the present session?

Mr. McInnes will present the following budget of interrogations on Wednesday:

1. When and for what reason was A. W. Walkley, Esq., removed from his position in charge of the reconstruction of the Victoria Court House?

2. By whom was he succeeded?

3. If by George Jeeves, Esq., is he the same person who by himself, or in partnership with others held a contract in connection with the construction of the Legislative Buildings?

4. Did the Government have difficulty in settling accounts with the said George Jeeves, or his partnership, over the said contract?

5. To what extent did Government Architect Rattenbury refuse to endorse the demands of the said George Jeeves or his partnership?

6. Did the Government arrange a complete or partial settlement with the said George Jeeves, or his partnership, in 1894 and 1898?

7. Were there General Provincial Elections in 1894 and 1898?

Also:

1. When and for what reason was A. R. Sherk removed from his position as Warden at the Victoria Gaol?

2. By whom has he been succeeded?

3. If succeeded by Mr. Jeeves, is he a brother of George Jeeves, who was recently placed in charge of reconstruction of the Victoria Court House?

1. How many licences have been issued under Section 14 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," and how much revenue has been derived from the issue of such licences?

2. How many convictions have taken place under the said Act, and what is the total amount of the fines which have been imposed?

PRIVATE BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

In the Private Bills Committee this morning, the Western Telegraph & Telephone Company's Bill was under consideration. Upon motion of Mr. Curtis, a clause was added giving the Government the right to purchase all the property and franchises of the Company at a fair value, after the expiration of five years, upon giving a year's previous notice of intention to do so. A motion to include a clause shutting out Chinese and Japs from employment on the Company's lines was defeated, the vote standing: Messrs. Brown and Curtis for, and E. C. Smith and Tatlow against. The motion was defeated by the casting vote of Chairman Helmcken

The Bill to incorporate the Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company occupied the attention of the Railway Committee during the forenoon. Here also an attempt was made to attach an Oriental exclusion clause, on motion of Mr. McInnes. The vote stood: Messrs. Brown, Curtis, Kidd, Martin, McInnes, Oliver, Stables and E. C. Smith, for the motion, and Messrs. Clifford, Fulton, Garden, McPhillips, Mcunce, Murphy, Hunter, and Rogers, against. The casting vote of Mr. Pooley (Chairman) defeated the motion.

MORTGAGEES' LEGAL COSTS ACT.

The following is the text of Bill No. 27, introduced by Mr. McPhillips, being an Act to amend the law relating to costs allowed to mortgagees.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mortgagees' Legal Costs Act, 1900."

2. (1.) Any solicitor to whom, either alone or jointly with any other person a mortgage is made, or the firm of which such solicitor is a member, shall be entitled to receive for all business transacted and acts done by such solicitor or firm in negotiating the loan, deducing and investigating the title to the property and comparing and completing the mortgage, all such professional charges and remuneration as he or they would have been entitled to receive if such mortgage had been made to a person not a solicitor, and such person had retained and employed such solicitor or firm to transact such business, and do such acts; and such charges and remuneration shall accordingly be recoverable from the mortgagor.

(2.) This section applies only to mortgages made after the commencement of this Act.

3. Any solicitor to or in whom either alone or jointly with any other person any mortgage is made or is vested by transfer or transmission, or the firm of which solicitor is a member, shall be entitled to receive and recover from the person on whose behalf the same is done or to charge against the security for all business transacted any acts done by such solicitor or firm subsequent and in relation to such mortgage or to the security thereby created or the property therein comprised, all such usual professional charges and remuneration as he or they would have been entitled to receive if such mortgage had been made to and had remained vested in a person not a solicitor, and such person had retained and employed such solicitor or firm to transact such business and do such acts, and accordingly no such mortgage shall be redeemed except upon payment of such charges and remuneration.

(2.) This section applies to mortgages made and business transacted and acts done either before or after the commencement of this Act.

4. In this Act the expression "mortgage" includes any charge on any property for securing money or money's worth.

LAND REGISTY AMENDMENT ACT.

The following is the text of Bill No. 30, introduced by the Hon. Attorney-General, being an Act to amend the "Land Registry Act:"

1. This Act may be cited as the "Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1900."

2. Sections 33 to 36, both inclusive, of Chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, being the "Land Registry Act," are hereby repealed. This section shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1900.

3. The Registrar may require any judgment creditor who has registered a judgment under any Act to produce from time to time such evidence as he shall consider necessary for the identification of the judgment debtor.

4. All registrations and renewals of registration of judgments effected, or that shall be effected, under the provisions of the "Land Registry Act" at any time before the 1st day of October, 1900, shall bind lands in the manner and for the time provided by the said Act, and such judgments so registered may be enforced against lands as if they had been registered under the provisions of the "Judgments Act, 1899."

5. Upon application, under the "Land Registry Act," in the usual form, and production only of the conveyance to the purchaser of lands sold under the provisions of the "Judgments Act, 1899," the execution of which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar, the estate or interest in any land so sold may be registered under the "Land Registry Act," and thereupon any certificate of title or of registered estate outstanding in respect of the same, shall be deemed to be cancelled as to said estate or interest.

6. Every plan that shall hereafter be deposited in a Land Registry Office under the provisions of Section 65 of the "Land Registry Act," shall be prepared in duplicate, one copy of which shall be on cardboard and the other copy shall be kept for the use of the public making searches and for reference in the Land Registry Office.

7. Section 66 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "same," in the fifth line thereof, the words "or of any person who is the owner in fee of any portion of the land comprised in said map, plan or survey."

JUDGMENTS ACT.

The following is the text of Bill No. 31, introduced by the Hon. Attorney-General, being an Act to amend the "Judgments Act, 1899:"

1. This Act may be cited as the "Judgments Act, 1899, Amendment Act, 1900."

2. Section 3 of Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1899, being the "Judgments Act, 1899," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(2.) Registration of a judgment under this Act shall be effected by entering all names appearing in the certificate of the judgment as judgment creditor and judgment debtor alphabetically in a book to be called the 'Register of Judgments,' together with the particulars of the judgment, and also the date, hour and minute of the delivery of the said certificate, which shall be the time of registering the judgment."

3. Section 5 of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"5. Every judgment, registered or re-registered under this Act shall, in two years after the last registration thereof, cease to form a lien or charge upon the lands of the judgment debtor, or anyone claiming under him, unless before the expiration of two years such judgment shall be re-registered, and such lien or charge shall cease whenever the period of two years shall at any time have elapsed without a further registration of the judgment."

4. The fee for registration of a certificate of judgment under the provisions of the "Judgments Act 1899," shall be the sum of $2, and for any cancellation of such registration which shall be effected on satisfactory proof of the judgment having been satisfied, a fee of 50 cents.

TWELFTH DAY.

Victoria, August 7.

The House met at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir presented a telegram, received from the Japanese Consul at Vancouver, relative to the emigration of Japanese to this country. It read as follows, being identical with that already published in these columns:

"Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 7th, 1900.

Hon. Premier Dunsmuir, Victoria, B. C.

Yesterday I received a cablegram from my Government, to the effect that the local authorities were instructed on the 31st ultimo to prohibit entirely the emigration of Japanese from Japan to Canada, and also to the United States. I hope you will announce this to the Legislature. Will confirm by mail.

CONSUR SHIMIZU."

It was ordered that this communication should be inscribed on the Journals of the House.

BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Pooley, Chairman of the Railway Committee, reported that in the opinion of the Committee, it would tend to facilitate business if the plan of a model bill as now in force in the Railway Committee of the House of Commons, were adopted. Such a course, the Committee considered, would bring about uniformity of legislation and save a great deal of time.

Mr. Pooley also reported from the same Committee an Act to amend the Vancouver Northern & Yukon Railway Company Act, 1899. The report was received.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced a Bill to amend the Official Administrators Act, which was read a first time; also a Bill respecting Succession Duties. This Bill also received its first reading.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the third reading of the Evidence Bill, whereupon

Mr. Martin moved that the Bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to Committee, for the purpose of considering the amendment, of which he had given notice, and which appeared in the report of yesterday's proceedings.

In speaking to this motion, Mr. Martin charged the Government with refusing amendments simply because they were offered by members of the Opposition.

This was denied by the Attorney-General, who in turn declared that the Opposition when in power had certainly exhibited a tendency to shut out amendments coming from those opposed to it in the House.

Mr. Martin's motion to refer the Bill back to Committee was then put and lost on a straight party vote, Mr. R. Smith voting with the Opposition. On motion, the Bill was read a third time, and finally passed.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. McInnes asked the Government the following questions:

1. What amount of fees and expenses are claimed by each of the arbitrators and the umpire in connection with the arbitration on the Special Rule under the "Coal Mines Regulation Act"?

2. What was the total cost of the said arbitration?

The Hon. Mr. Eberts replied as follows:

"According to the award of the arbitrators, that each side should pay its own arbitrator and half the costs of the umpire, the Government paid: F. W. MacCrady, umpire, $490.50; W. J. McAllan, arbitrator on behalf of the Government, $669.75; the total cost of the arbitration is, $2,331.75."

In reply to a question of Mr. Gilmour the Premier stated that the Government was taking steps to ascertain fully the nature and extent of the damage done along the Fraser River, by the recent freshet, and said that on receipt of complete reports, the question of relief to the sufferers would be considered.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, when the Companies Act was taken up for consideration. An amendment was offered by Mr. McPhillips providing that companies which, after a certain time, showed no intention of going into operation, should be struck off the register. This amendment was lost, after some discussion.

Mr. McPhillips then offered another amendment, to insert the following as a new section:

"13. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for companies incorporated under any statute of this Province, whose principal and main business is to acquire tracts of land, with the object of subdividing the same into lots and selling such lots when so subdivided as aforesaid, provided such companies have paid all debts legally owing by them, or have made ample provision for the payment of the same, testified by a statutory declaration made by the Secretary of the Company, who also exhibits a full, true and correct account of the liabilities and assets of the Company, such statutory declaration to be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies — to declare and pay dividends out of the moneys being the net proceeds of the sale of their lands so subdivided as afore aid; and all such dividends and payments shall be taken and considered as a reduction of the capital of such Company.

A resolution passed by the shareholders holding at least two-thirds in value of the paid-up capital stock of the Company, at any general meeting of shareholders, shall be necessary for the declaration and payment of such dividends; and such resolution shall only be passed after the expiration of ten days from the filing of the statutory declaration hereinbefore required to be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

A copy of every such resolution, under the seal of the Company, and certified to by the Secretary of the Company, shall be filed in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within ten days after the passing of the resolution, and ten days shall elapse after the filing thereof before payment out of any such dividends to the shareholders shall be made.

After the filing of every such resolution with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the said Registrar shall, by a notice published in four issues of the "British Columbia Gazette," declare to what sum the capital of any such Company, by such payment of dividends, stands reduced, and the Company shall pay the Registrar the costs of such publication."

This amendment was adopted. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

JURORS BILL ASSENTED TO.

At this stage His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House, when the Bill to amend the Jurors Act was presented to him for signature. His Honor was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give assent to the Bill.

The Bill to amend the Rossland Water & Light Company's Act was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, read clause by clause, and reported to the House. On motion, it was then read a third time and finally passed.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Shops Bill was then considered. Mr. McPhillips offered another (unimportant) amendment, after which the report of the Committee was adopted. The Bill stands for its third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Sandon City Relief Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

THE LABOR BILL.

MR. McINNES moved the second reading of his "Labor Bill," (already printed) providing for the exclusion of Oriental labor from Government contract work, etc. He explained that the Bill treated of two subjects, the eight-hour question, and the Asiatic question. He thought he might safely take it for granted that the objects of the measure would meet with the full concurrence of the House.

MR. McPHILLIPS raised a point of order, on the ground that the Bill was one which could not be introduced by a private member and that the Bill as drawn was ultra vires of the Legislature.

MR. McINNES submitted, in reply, that it would be an exceedingly dangerous step for the House to take to oppose this measure on the question of the constitutionality of the Act. According to our system of Government there was a proper tribunal in the Courts of the country, to decide that matter. It was the members' duty to pass such legislation as they thought wise in the interests of the country. Then if the constitutionality of the legislation was attacked, the Courts could pass judgment on the question.

MR. McPHILLIPS held that this Bill dealt with and affected trade. If passed a large number of people resident in the Province would be deprived of work. It was therefore beyond the jurisdiction of this House.

HON. MR. PRENTICE quoted Pages 62 and 63 of Rules and Orders in support of the contention that the Bill could not be introduced without the consent of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER also took this view, and after hearing some further discussion declared that the Bill was out of order.

MR. McINNES said he was sorry that Mr. Speaker had taken that view, and in order to see to what extent the House sympathised with the action taken by the Government to check the discussion and consideration of an important public matter like this, he was constrained to do that which he had no inclination for, namely, to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The House then divided on the motion whether the Speaker's decision should be sustained, when the following vote was taken:

Yeas—Messrs. Kidd, Neill, Munro, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Tatlow, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce.—26.

Nays—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Smith, E. C., Oliver, Brown, Curtis, Smith, R.—8.

The Chair was sustained.

MR. McINNES asked for a decision as to the other point of order raised, that the Bill was out of order, because it interfered with trade and commerce.

MR. POOLEY said if the hon. gentleman wished to introduce this Bill again he could introduce it without that portion which was now declared out of order, and then the other point of order could be discussed. In that case he thought it would also be ruled out of order.

OTHER BILLS.

MR. TATLOW moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Investment & Loan Societies Act.

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the second reading of the Mortgagees' Costs Bill.

(Continued On Page Six.)

Lardeau Eagle.

Published every Wednesday morning at the office of publication, Ferguson, B. C., by

R. P. PETTIPIECE.

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Address all communications to the

LARDEAU EAGLE,
FERGUSON, B. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUSUT 15, 1900.

SCREAMLETS.

Canada should own the C. P. R.

Canada should abolish the Senate.

There are over 300 men at work in Lardeau's mines right now, a major portion of which will continue work all winter. In three months after the arrival of a railway 3000 men could be worked to advantage.

The men carrying the largest bibles in this district are among the biggest wildcatters. They are just as busy chasing up the almighty dollar, by right or wrong, as the old soaks. They, too, will bear watching.

$100 a ton ore is being thrown on the dump in the Lardeau; nothing but $150 to $300 ore being profitable enough at present. If the Lardeau even had $35 or $40 a ton treatment it would surprise the natives of even western mining districts.

Is this "Liberal" government which the Topic roasts to a brown for pandering to the C. P. R. and helping to delay railway construction into the Lardeau, the same government which it has been lauding to the skys as the squint essence of purity and progressiveness for the past six months?

The output of ore from the Lardeau this winter, even under the present adverse circumstances, will reach over 2000 tons; the Silver Cup 1500 tons, the Nettie L. 500 tons and other smaller test shipments will be made from different properties. That "tonnage" excuse from the C. P. R. is a very lame one indeed.

For six dollars you may ride day and night for fifteen days on the government-owned railways in Switzerland. If Canada owned the C. P. R., Nova Scotians might gaze on the beauties of British Columbia every year, and vice versa. The people rule in Switzerland; partizan politicians rule in Canada.—Citizen and Country.

With the renewal of prosperity comes the news, locally, that considerable wildcatting is in vogue in the district. New mining companies, in a few cases, have been run up against mere prospects, represented by the promoter (who bought them for from $50 to $300) to be better than they are. The EAGLE has its eye on one or two and will scream shortly. The investing public must not be hoodwinked, for it comes back at us tenfold and we can't afford to allow flimflamming.

The EAGLE has received many compliments on its enlarged and improved appearance. If mining men and companies, interested in this district, will do their share by helping to pay for shoe leather, the EAGLE will always be found doing its utmost to advance the best interests of the country and bring our wondrous latent mineral resources to the attention of the outside world. The Lardeau has the mineral, and all that remains is to interest practical mining men enough to have them come in and investigate. The country will do the rest.

It must be remembered that there is a vast difference between "government" and "public" ownership. While the corporations own the senate and parliament we will have "government" ownership; and not until the people own and control the legislatures can we have true "public" ownership. The only way to secure a government "of, for and by the people" is through the initiative and referendum. This system gives the people power to initiate legislation by petition, and also the power to veto any bad legislation through the referendum. It makes every voter a senator.

SANCTUM SHORTSTOPS

It is with a feeling of satisfaction that the EAGLE can point to so many properties which will be working twelve months in the year from this date in the Lardeau. It is this steady and constant grind that counts. Shipments will follow as a matter of course.

With a half dozen shippers this winter the Lardeau promises to be livelier the year round from now on. There is already more development done this season than for any two years previous, and the work is just at its best now. There should be over 2500 tons of ore shipped from the camp this winter and a noticeable fact is that every pound of it will go through Ferguson. This will mean more men employed, better roads, a bigger payroll and increased production of wealth. The Lardeau will go ahead without a railway, but with one she would be a hummer. The ore is here, the rest will come.

AN INSULTING QUERY.

The Women "Servants" of Nelson Should Lay for Editor Beaton.

The Nelson Miner wants to know what we would do for household servants if there were no Chinamen in the province. We would employ women; but until some of the employers (women who were once wage-earners themselves being the worst, in many cases) learn to pay living wages and how to treat a women, there may be a scarcity for help. No person but a Chink would stand the abuse and treatment meted out by many of the employer's of "servants." The absence of Chinamen would encourage an influx of female help; they in turn would, in many cases, marry and settle in the province, and take their place in the ranks of society, and thus forward the best interests of the country. There would be fewer houses of ill-fame—for many reasons—as a consequence of the Chinaman's absence. Happy homes would replace husbands away from their families seeking employment and so on: we might enumerate for an hour. But editor Beaton is already aware of all these things. The only trouble seems to be that he is paid and weak-minded enough to write different.

* When in Trout Lake City register at the Queen's. Best service in the town.

Horses

and Freighting Business For Sale

Three stages and ten head of horses, with mail contract in connection.

Fifteen head of saddle horses with saddles.

Twenty head of freight horses with five freight wagons: ore sleighs and all necessary rigging, extra stables at Thomson's Landing, Trout Lake City and Ferguson.

Will sell any part of the above to suit purchaser. For particulars, write

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WM. SCHMOCK,
Manager Ferguson Branch.

Smoke Cigars

And at all times insist on the box bearing THE BLUE LABEL. It helps manufacturers to see the force of paying fair and honest wages.

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Little Gem CIGARS

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☞See that the BLUE LABEL is on each box.

The Union Label

On everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production.

INSIST ON HAVING THE LABEL.

SMOKE

KELOWNA

CIGARS

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Packing and Freighting...

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Ferguson Packing and Transfer Outfit.

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Contracts entered into for packing of Mining Supplies, etc., to any point in the district.

Good, prompt service, and any work undertaken guaranteed.

Freighting from Thomson's Landing to Ferguson a specialty.

S. DANEY, Proprietor.

For People Who—

....Read and Think

The "Eagle" has the following list of books for sale:

Caesar's Column, (Donnely)	25c.
The American Peasant, (Tibbles)	25c.
Ten Men of Money Island, (Norton)	25c.
A Tramp in Society, (Cowdrey)	25c.
Better Days, Fitch	25c.
The Golden Bottle, (Donnely)	50c.
An Ideal Republic, (Phelps)	50c.
Christ the Socialist	75c.
American People's Money, (Donnelly)	35c.
The Little Statesman, (Armstrong)	25c.
Government Ownership of Railroads, by F. G. R. Gordon	15c.
Poems for the People, W. F. Phelps	10c.
In Hell and the Way Out, by H. E. Allen	25c.
One Way to Co-operative Commonwealth	10c.
Law, Labor and Liberty, by E. V. Debs	10c.
The Concentration of Wealth, E. Irving	10c.
A Pure Democracy, by R. S. Thompson	25c.
Direct Legislation, by J. W. Sullivan	10c.
Municipal Ledialism, by F. G. R. Gordon	10c.
A Few Things About Trusts	10c.
Hard Times, cause and cure, by Gordon	10c.
The Sew and His Money Laws	15c.
Merrie England, by Robert Blatchford	25c.
The Story of My Dictatorship	25c.
Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy	25c.
Shylock's Daughter, by Margaret H. Bates	50c.
A Daughter of Humanity, by E. M. Smith	25c.
An Appeal for the Blind, by W. A. Ratcliffe	10c.
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One of the Best Equipped Hotels in **Revelstoke** is under the same management.

WHEN YOU ARE IN TROUT LAKE CITY PUT UP AT

The Queen's Hotel..

Abrahamson Bros., Proprietors.

Everything new and up to date.
Fire proof safe.
Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Mining men's headquarters.
Cheerful dining room; A 1 service.

ERATE RATES GIVEN.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. FINELY EQUIPPED BAR.

BEST CUISINE SERVICE. REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

BEST $2.00 A DAY HOUSE IN THE LARDEAU DISTRICT.

..Hotel Lardeau..

J. Laughton, Proprietor.

Ferguson, B. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MINERS AND MINING MEN.....

NEATLY FURNISHED, WELL LIGHTED AND HEATED ROOMS.

CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ON VICTORIA AVE.

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THE PIONEER HOTEL OF THE LARDEAU.

The Bar is supplied with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. Tenderfeet comforted.

Rates $2.00 a day and upwards.

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"Imperial Limited"

Service for the year 1900 will be commenced June 10. The "Imperial Limited" takes you across the continent in four days without change. It is a solid vestibuled train, luxuriously equipped with every possible essential for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ask your friends who have travelled on it, or address

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Try us with your next order. Mail orders promptly filled.

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The Lardeau Eagle,
Ferguson, B. C.

A BREWERY FOR FERGUSON.

Well Known Brewery People Decide to Locate Here.

R. Riesterer, a prominent brewerymman of Nelson, was in town on Sunday and Monday. While here Mr. Riesterer purchased lots 13, 14 and 15 in block 55 and lot 3 in block 6, with a view to building and establishing an up to date brewery here early next spring, or in the event of a railway building this fall, as soon as practicable. Mr. Riesterer is now building a brewery at Moyie City, on the Crow's Nest, and has a $20,000 plant in Nelson. He is more than satisfied with the prospects for the Lardeau and the best evidence of his faith in Ferguson's future is told above. The lots will be cleared and made ready for a building. Mr. Riesterer returned to Nelson yesterday, but will be back again this fall.

Just before leaving town Mr. Riesterer purchased a fifth lot, 24 in block 6, back of the Windsor hotel.

SOCIALISM DEFINED.

Readers of the EAGLE will notice that the word "socialism" is sometimes used in these columns. To those who have read socialist books and papers its meaning is clear enough; this note is for those who have not. There has been much prejudice against the word by those who do not know what it means, but this prejudice is dying out.

Socialism does not mean violence; it means a revolution, but a legal revolution by the votes of the people.

Socialism does not mean "dividing up;" it means running the railroads, the trusts, etc., in the interest of the whole people, with all the people owning them together.

Socialism does not mean to abolish private property in the things people use; on the contrary, it means to let nine-tenths have much more than they can get now, and to let the other tenth have as much as they have any real use for.

And, lastly, socialism does not have to wait until every one is angelic and unselfish before it can be a fact. It is coming soon because the working people, who are nine-tenths of all the people, will come to see that it will be a good thing for them. If you who read this note are one of the working people, you ought to read some of the books on socialism, and you will see that it will be a good thing for you.

WHY EIGHT HOURS.

Because with the present long-hour day many are unemployed, and the man on the street fixes the wages paid to the man at work.

The price of labor is regulated by the supply. Eight hours would reduce the supply.

Labor saving machinery has increased the producing capacity of workmen, who in justice should be afforded more leisure.

The eight hour day would increase the longevity of the workers.

It would give greater opportunity for social and educational development.

It would raise the standard of living, upon which prosperity depends.

It would give men a chance to get acquainted with their families.

It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants which comes from long hours of labor.

It would make better citizens by giving the citizens more time to understand his duties.

It would help the taxpayer by putting the tramp at work.

It would promote an independent spirit, which is lacking in over-worked people.

It would build up trade unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the militant world of industry.

It would open up the road to every desirable social reform.

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL — JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA ORGANIZED 1883

See that this Label is on all Clothing you buy.

Does your Watch need fixin'?

Bring it to me at once and I'll guarantee its repair. My shop is in the EAGLE bldg.

S. F. W. Gainer.

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF

The Lardeau District

HAS THERE BEEN SO MANY MEN EMPLOYED, OR SO MUCH DEVELOPMENT GOING ON. THE LARDEAU WILL HAVE AT LEAST

A Dozen Shippers This Winter

"With the advent of a railway over One Hundred properties within a radius of ten miles of Ferguson could become shippers in three months' time."

Ferguson is the Hub

AND THERE IS NO CAMP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WHICH PRODUCES SUCH HIGH-GRADE ORES AND WONDERFUL SURFACE SHEWINGS.

Ferguson is the supply point

FOR THE NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS OF THE LARDEAU, BEING BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON A NATURAL TOWNSITE BENCH, RIGHT AT THE FORKS; THE NETTIE L. AND GREAT NORTHERN HILLS, AND ALSO THE NORTHERN PORTION

of the Lardo-Duncan country.

Ferguson is the Payroll ... Centre ...

ALL MINING MEN MAKE FERGUSON THEIR HEADQUARTERS WHILE IN THE DISTRICT. SUPPLIES IN ANY QUANTITY CAN BE PROCURED IN FERGUSON CHEAPER THAN ON THE OUTSIDE, AS THE LOCAL MERCHANTS PROCURE LOWER FREIGHT RATES. FERGUSON IS NOT A BOOM TOWN, BUT HAS BEEN STEADILY GROWING SINCE 1897. THERE NEVER WAS A MORE OPPORTUNE TIME TO BUY FERGUSON REAL ESTATE OR INVEST IN THE CAMP'S MINERAL PROPERTIES THAN RIGHT NOW. WITH A RAILWAY PRICES WILL TAKE A SHARP RISE.

Come Straight to Ferguson

The Rossland-Nelson of the Lardeau.

Come and see the town and district for yourself.

They will stand investigation. BUY NOW.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE OR APPLY TO

W. N. BRAYTON, GENERAL AGENT.

HENRY FLOYD, LOCAL AGENT.

(Continued from page Three.)

MR. HUNTER drew attention to the fact that this was the forty-eighth Bill introduced this session. If the House was to continue to accept bills, whether pressing or not, the session would be protracted, and members would be detained here at a very inconvenient season. He suggested that Mr. McPhillips might allow this Bill to stand until next session.

MR. NEILL said he entirely endorsed these remarks. He thought too much time was being taken up with measures which could well stand over until January. He understood it to be the object of the Government to get through expeditiously, and he hoped it would do everything possible to further that object.

MR. McPHILLIPS thereupon agreed to let the Bill stand and it was accordingly withdrawn.

ORIENTAL EMPLOY ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The debate on Mr. Helmcken's motion re subletting of Government contracts and the amendment moved by Mr. McInnes that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection with such contracts, was then proceeded with.

MR. HELMCKEN said that when the amendment to the resolution was moved, he took objection to it on the ground that it had nothing to do with the original resolution. While he sympathised with the object which the hon. member for North Nanaimo had in view at the same time he considered that this was not the proper way in which to effect it, and that it was a matter which could very properly be left for another occasion. He was therefore opposed to the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER then called the question, and it was just about to be put without discussion when

MR. BROWN, whose attention had been for the moment withdrawn, renewed the debate. Mr. Brown held that the amendment moved by Mr. McInnes offered a fair solution of a matter which had worried the House for a long time. When a prohibitive clause was embodied in public acts passed last session, against the employment of Oriental labor, those acts had been disallowed. This amendment, he held, was beyond the question of disallowance. It was not an act, but a mere expression of opinion on the part of the House. During the recent campaign, the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Garden), the Hon. Minister of Finance, and others on the Government side, had put themselves on record before the country in favor of just such an amendment as that moved by the hon. member for North Nanaimo. The support of the resolution as it stood would not redeem those pledges. This was a vitally important question, and one upon which the people were looking for action, and he thought the House should be only too willing to take advantage of anything within its power to carry out the wishes of the people of the Province. For these reasons he intended to support the amendment, and hoped the House would join him in that support.

MR. McPHILLIPS alluded to the election pledges referred to by Mr. Brown. He had made no pledge to his constituents that carried him a bit further than his judgment and intelligence directed him, as to the power that rested in this Legislature. He told his constituents time and again that he would not be a party to legislation in this House, which he believed to be ultra vires of the powers of the House. While he sympathised with the view that it was opposed to the best interests of the country that this Oriental competition should exist, yet he could not see his way to support any such measure as that before the House. He objected to the amendment also because he believed that it would endanger enterprises going on in this country and retard the development of the Province. He moved as an amendment to the amendment:

"That all the words of the amendment after 'that,' in the first line, be struck out, and the following inserted in place thereof: 'If any Provincial aid be granted in the way of contributions from the public funds of the Province, or grants of Crown lands in aid of any public undertaking, that such aid or grant be conditional upon the contract being entered into by any such person or Company receiving aid or grants of land, that no Chinese or Japanese be employed upon any such work or undertaking.'"

This, he thought, would be effective, because it would not insert this provision in a statute, but in the contract. When the promoters of an undertaking approached the Government to receive aid in the way mentioned, the Government would propose as a quid pro quo the terms suggested in the amendment.

MR. R. SMITH saw but little difference between the two resolutions. If one was subject to disallowance, the other would be.

MR. TATLOW referred to the allusions of Mr. Brown to election pledges, which he said would not be disavowed. The nature of those pledges, however, did not bind them to vote for anything whether it commended itself to their reason or not. Their desire was to endeavor to accomplish the object in view and not to make an attempt which, as probabilities indicated, would prove of no avail. He proposed to vote for the amendment of the hon. member for Victoria.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said that since the hon. member (Mr. Brown) had referred particularly to him in this matter, he begged to say that he meant to stand by every word and syllable he uttered during the campaign in regard to the Oriental question. At the same time he did not wish it to be understood that he was going to be subject to every little whim and fancy in the shape of a resolution that offered on this subject. This matter was too important to be made a foot-ball out of on the floor of this House. If they wished to bring this subject into contempt they could not take a readier way than by following the methods of the Opposition in offering up oratorical incense to the gallery or resolutions which could accomplish nothing. Although the present Government had been in office only a few months it had accomplished more toward settlement of this question than any previous administration. He was bound to say that from the Speech from the Throne which contained the policy of the Government, one might easily conclude that the message from Japan to-day had resulted from that policy.

Derisive cheers and laughter from the Opposition followed this statement.

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "That is the only answer hon. gentlemen can give."

MR. McINNES: "It is the only answer required."

HON. MR McBRIDE, continuing his references to the Government policy, said this was a strong, stable, Government, a Government which meant to do right by the people, but it was not to be made a foot-ball out of by every little political influence. He repeated that all fair-minded men must admit that as a result of the policy of this Government, the Government of Japan, through its official representative in the City of Vancouver, had issued an order prohibiting entirely Japanese emgration to Canada or the United States. That official was present here when the Queen's Speech was read, and he evidently took considerable interest in the contents of that document, and already he had instructed officially or at least he had notified the Premier that the Japanese Government had taken some very serious and decided steps to help them out of this very unpleasant position. As to the attitude of the Government upon this Oriental question, it was disposed to treat the matter in a serious way, and did not mean to follow the example of the Opposition and take it up simply for the purpose of gaining a certain amount of notoriety. Any legislation that was passed should be framed with due regard for the powers of the Legislature and the best interests of the country. The resolution introduced by the junior member for Victoria was very much in line with the policy of the Conservative Leader, Mr. Charles Wilson, a policy in which he had a very strong belief and which he felt would prove to work the best solution to this question. He would, therefore, support the amendment.

MR. GARDEN, replying to the remarks of Mr. Brown, in regard to election pledges, said that he had promised his constituents to do everything he possibly could, both in and outside of the House to oppose the further introduction of Chinese and Japanese into the Province and to remove them from competition with native labor, but he reserved to himself in doing so, the right to use his own judgment as to the nature of the measures he should support. He proposed to vote against Mr. McInnes' amendment because he believed it to be subject to disallowance and therefore, promised nothing, and he would support the amendment to the amendment, moved by the hon. member for Victoria.

MR. OLIVER contended that the amendment moved by Mr. McInnes was on the lines laid down by the Conservative Party in the last election, and that it should therefore receive the support of the Party in this House. Referring to Hon. Mr. McBride's allusion to the influence of the Government's policy on the Japanese authorities, he thought that a very striking statement. He thought in view of those remarks that it would be in order for the United States Congress to pass a vote of thanks to the Government, for service rendered, (laughter) inasmuch as the prohibition applied to the United States as well as to Canada.

MR. BROWN took exception to remarks of Hon. Mr. McBride as to the motives actuating members of the Opposition in seeking to deal with this question. They were not playing to the gallery, but doing as they conceived they should do in fulfilment of their promises to the people and in the interests of the country.

MR. McINNES denied the statement of the Hon. Minister of Mines that the present Government had done more on this question than any other. What had the Government done in regard to this question since coming into power? He held that it had done nothing but try to retard its settlement. Of that they had a spectacle during the afternoon when an hon. member of the Government sought to invoke the rules of the House to prevent discussion of the question. And those who were on some of the committees knew from their experience there that the Government not only hedged upon this question, but in one instance at all events there had been direct instructions from the Government to the Committee that it was not ready to deal with it. Then what had the Government done? Had it written or cabled to the Mikado? The hon. gentleman claimed that the prohibitive action of the Japanese authorities was due to the policy of this Government. Now, while he saw reason to suspect that the Government was in very close relationship with the Japanese, he had no idea that its associations were so close that it should have such a very strong influence upon the Japanese Government. While he was inclined to look at this statement of the hon. gentleman with a humorous eye, it was worth remembering that the same regulation of the Japanese Government applied to the United States as well, and if the Government of this Province was to get the whole credit for that it was a most extraordinary thing that the Japanese Government should have gone further and made the same regulation with regard to another country. So far as the actions of the respective parties in the House were concerned, the country was looking on and would judge between them. The people wanted action on this matter. Who had attempted at least to do something? As an excuse for not having done anything at all the Hon. Minister of Mines got up and said it was a very serious question, intimating that the intelligence on the Opposition side was not fit to cope with it. That sort of excuse for inaction was not new. He had heard it used elsewhere many a time, and the country would know how to weigh it. Everybody realised that this was a serious question. It had begun to grow in fact when he and the Hon. Minister of Mines were boys together and saw the first batch of Chinese landed on the wharf at New Westminster in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. No one required to be informed that the matter was serious, but everybody knew that there was necessity for action. As for the propriety of his amendment, it was drafted along the lines of the Natal Act, suggested by the Imperial authorities to the Dominion, and recommended by the Dominion to this Province, as a means of dealing with this question.

MR. RALPH SMITH moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company, Mr. McInnes will move that the following clause be inserted as a new section:

"No person who is unable to read this Act and the 'British Columbia Railway Act' shall be employed in the construction or operation of the undertaking hereby authorised, under a penalty of $5 per day for each and every person so employed in contravention of this section, to be recovered on complaint of any person under the provisions of the 'Summary Convictions Act.' This section shall not apply to or affect in any way any person who is on the Register of Voters in any Electoral District for the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, any Indian or person of Caucasian blood."

Mr. Brown will move on Thursday next:

That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be sent down to this House a return showing the number of ballot papers actually issued to voters in each riding of the Province at the general election held on the 9th day of June, 1900.

NOTICES OF QUESTION.

Mr. Oliver will ask the Government on Thursday:

How many hotel licences at $100 per year, and how many hotel licences at $200 per year were in force under the "Liquor Licence Act, 1899," on the 23rd day of April, 1900?

Mr. Oliver will ask on Thursday:

1. Why was Mr. Thomas Wilson dismissed from the Horticultural Board?
2. Who has been appointed in his place? and
3. At what salary?

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. McInnes will on Thursday reintroduce his Bill respecting labor, eliminating those features touched upon in the Speaker's ruling to-day.

On Thursday next Hon. Mr. Prentice will introduce a Bill to Incorporate the Vancouver City Hospital; and Mr. Oliver will introduce a Bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act; and Hon. Mr. Turner will introduce a Bill to amend the Assessment Act.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Victoria, August 8.

The House met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Helmcken, Chairman of the Private Bills Committee, reported a Bill to Incorporate the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light & Power Company.

Mr. Curtis introduced a Bill respecting Deception in Procuring Workmen or Employees. This Bill is intended to enable workmen who may be induced through false advertising or misrepresentation, to move from one part of the Province to another to find employment, and to recover damages for any loss they may sustain. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Brown withdrew a Bill which was on the Order Paper for introduction, providing for the better administration of certain acts.

Mr. Brown introduced a Bill to make certain provisions respecting grants in aid of private enterprises, which received its first reading.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced a Bill to amend the Bennett-Atlin Commission Act, 1899, which was advanced a stage.

QUESTION.

In reply to Mr. Curtis, the Minister of Finance stated that all fees paid by applicants for private bills at the last session of the House, which did not go through owing to the prorogation of Parliament, would be refunded when applied for.

SECOND READINGS.

Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of the Vancouver & Westminster Railway Bill. The Bill, he explained, contained a clause with regard to the security to be deposited as well as a declaration with reference to the labor to be employed on the line. The Bill will be committed at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Garden moved the second reading of the Vancouver Incorporation Act. He explained that this Bill had passed the Committee at the last session of the House, and remarked that there were a few amendments which it was desired to introduce, which would be presented at the proper time.

Mr. Martin thought it was a financial disadvantage to the City of Vancouver and any other corporation, to have these special charters. Changes were necessary from time to time and the fees expenses of printing, etc., attendant upon such changes, were considerable. He thought it would be more satisfactory to have the cities, and in this he was reminded that there were two of them, which were running on special charters, brought under a general Municipal Act. Any changes desired to suit a particular place could be just as well effected under that system, and a saving would result not only to the cities in expenses, but to the Legislature in time now taken up in considering a complete municipal system. He was not offering any opposition to the present Bill, but merely making a suggestion which he thought might be adopted with advantage to everybody concerned.

Mr. Helmcken said that some years ago it had been recommended by the Municipal Committee that there should be one general act covering the whole Province, and he personally favored such an idea.

Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster had been brought under the provisions of the General Municipal Act, except in so far as it conflicted with certain local peculiarities. He agreed with the remarks of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, that those cities could be just as well administered under the general Act.

The Bill was then read a second time and its commitment fixed for the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Garden moved the second reading of the Bill to Incorporate the Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company, the provisions of which he briefly explained.

Mr. Ellison moved the second reading of the Western Telephone & Telegraph Bill, which will go before the Committee at the next sitting of the House. He explained that all the Company asked was the right to cross the mountains. They were willing to subject themselves to arrangement with the Municipal authorities in any municipality which it was necessary to pass through in reaching the Coast. He thought it would be to the general advantage of the merchants of the Province to have the line in operation at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Garden moved the second reading of the Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Bill. This was a railway project to run from Vancouver, via Seymour Creek and the Pemberton Meadows, up through the Interior of the country. The road he considered was calculated to do a great deal of good in opening up and developing the country.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Liquor Licence Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and was reported up with amendments. It stands for its third reading to-morrow. In reply to Mr. McInnes, the Attorney-General said the date of its going into operation had not yet been fixed. It was desired however, to have it in operation as early as possible. Proper notice of this would be given so that those interested would know well beforehand when it was to become law.

The amendment offered by Mr. Curtis, notice of which appeared in yesterday's proceedings, affecting the granting of licences to hotels offering certain accommodation was voted down.

Mr. Brown's amendment regulating the sale of liquor on steamers and dining cars was also defeated.

The Bill to amend the Land Registry Act was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Committee rose and reported progress.

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR'S ACT.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Official Administrator's Act. The intention of the Bill he explained was to give the official administrator power over real estate as well as personal property. It very often happened, with small estates of deceased persons, that the personal property did not amount to much. The amendment was made with a view of allowing the Official Administrator to deal with the real estate, as with personal property, under and by virtue of the Act. The Bill will receive its third reading to-morrow.

SHOPS BILL PASSED.

Upon motion of Mr. McPhillips, the Shops Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

MECHANICS' LIEN ACT.

MR. CURTIS moved the second reading of the Mechanics' Lien Act. In doing so he said that the Bill was intended to amend Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, an Act which had been in force a great many years and which was found to be one of the best in any of the provinces. But it had been held by the courts that the Act did not apply to material. The lien for material was excluded, and he believed that was the intention of the Act itself. The amendments which he proposed in no way whatever took away any right enjoyed by the laborer or workman under the present law. Under the provisions of the Bill he had left the priority of the wage earner to the extent of six weeks. He had gone a little further and made provision that, in certain cases, if there be due to a workman or mechanic more than six weeks' wages, he would be able to recover, in certain cases, the total amount that was due him. He had also attempted to remedy in the Act those weaknesses arising out of the statement of claim, which under decisions of the courts had been construed with very great strictness. In the statement of claim in one case, for instance, the residence of the claimant was given as Victoria, and the judges held that it was defective in that regard and threw out the claim of the workmen for their wages. Mr. Curtis then referred to the Bill clause by clause, and explained at length wherein changes were effected.

MR. HELMCKEN said he was very glad the hon. gentleman had introduced this Bill. A similar Bill introduced three or four years ago had been defeated, and it appealed to him with additional force to see the Bill introduced by an hon. gentleman, who would find the hon. gentleman on his right, (Mr. Martin) rather not seeing any protection accorded to the material men. The principle of previous bills had always been that the material men should be recognised after the workmen had been paid in order of priority. That principle did not find favor in previous years. Now that it had been brought forward he intended to offer whatever influence he had to assist the hon. gentleman in carrying his Bill through the House. As they had not had very much time to consider the Bill, however, and as he thought they might with advantage consult the Ontario Law on the subject, before the Bill passed its second reading, he would ask that it be allowed to stand over for a time. With this object he moved the adjournment of the debate. The debate was adjourned.

LOAN SOCIETIES ACT.

MR. HALL moved the second reading of the Investment & Loan Societies Bill. The intention of the Bill, he explained, was to permit any outside investment and loan society, empowered by its charter and regulations to extend its operations to this Province, to carry on business here, upon payment of a licence fee of $25.

HON. MR. TURNER asked that the Bill be allowed to stand over, which was agreed to.

BUREAU OF MINES BILL.

MR. MARTIN moved the second reading of a Bill relating to the Bureau of Mines Act. The Bill, he said, was very simple in its provisions. Its purpose was to assimilate the Law relating to assayers with the Law relating to other professions regulated by the House, such as medicine, dentistry and the legal profession. It would be found that in every case where such laws had been passed, the rights of those persons, actually practising their profession at the time of the passage of the Law, had been guarded. Under the present Bureau of Mines Act, passed in 1899, it was provided that no person should follow the business of assaying unless he had a certificate of competency. That particular provision was not to come into force for two years, which period would now soon expire. There was no provision made that any persons practising the profession of assaying, prior to the passing of that Law, should be exempt from the operation of the Bill. It seemed to him that there was no reason why assayers should be treated differently in that respect from men of other professions to which he had referred. The amendment simply went to that extent that all persons, actually practising assaying at the time of the passage of the Bill on February 27th, 1899, should continue to have the right to go on practising, and collecting fees therefor and be entitled to the same privileges as those examined under the present Act.

MR. McPHILLIPS thought it would be a difficult thing to determine whether a man was in practice or not in such a case. He considered that there should be some means provided of making that point clear. He did not oppose the second reading of the Bill, but held himself open to consider the question on another occasion.

MR. NEILL opposed the second reading of the Bill on the ground that it would allow a number of incompetent persons to practice the profession of assaying in the Province. As to the other professions, referred to by the hon. gentleman, as being exempt from the provisions of the Law, he found that those acts were introduced as far back as 1863 and 1867, when the conditions in this country were altogether different from those existing to-day, but even in those cases persons were not allowed to practise unless they possessed a diploma and showed proper qualifications. He held that any person who possessed the ability to carry on the profession of assaying should be in a position to pass some examination to show that he was so qualified, and he quoted authorities to show that the examination called for under the Act was if anything below the standard. Since the passage of the Law some 40 persons, mostly those just entering the business, had passed the qualifying examination, and he thought it would be unfair to those men to be placed on the same footing with those who refused or were unable to qualify. The passage of such a Bill as the one before the House would give a sort of guarantee that these men were competent, without anything to show that they were so. He thought the practice of a profession of such importance, in this mining country, should be to some extent safeguarded, and he therefore opposed the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE concurred with the remarks of the last speaker. When the present Bill was introduced, a very generous exemption was inserted that two years should be allowed before its provisions should apply to those doing business in the Province at that time, so that such persons might have time to prepare for the examination called for. The Law, so far as he understood, had worked satisfactorily. Only two instances had come to his notice where complaint was made regarding it and those referred to the inconvenience of having to come to Victoria to pass the examination. To remove this objection, he intended to arrange that examinations should take place in the Kootenays, which seemed a proper locality, where the mining industry was so prominent. He hoped, if the hon. gentleman would not withdraw the Bill, that the House would condemn it in the strongest possible way.

MR. BROWN said he could not see why distinction should exist between the legal and medical professions and the profession of assaying, in this matter. If it was right to exempt from examination in the one case it was right in the other.

MR. MARTIN, in reply to the point raised by Mr. McPhillips as to the difficulty of determining whether a man was entitled to the exemption under the Bill, suggested that a provision might be added that such persons should have been doing business in the Province for a certain number of years prior to the passage of the Law.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was then put and lost, and the Bill was accordingly rejected.

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow.

NOTICES OF QUESTION.

Mr. McInnes will ask the Government on Friday next:

1. Did the contract for the reconstruction of the Victoria Court House provide for the putting in place of a marble stairway with iron railings?
2. Has permission been given the

contractor to substitute therefor a stone stairway with wooden railings? If so, why, and at the instance of whom?

Mr. Curtis will on Friday next ask the Government:

1. The names of all persons or corporations who received a rebate or refund on timber dues on account of timber exported during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1900.

2. What proportion of the dues fixed by statute was refunded?

3. By what authority was such rebate made?

4. Is it the intention of the Government to provide if necessary by Order-in-Council, that all licensees or lease holders employing in their timber business Chinese or Japanese shall not be entitled to such rebate?

NOTICE OF BILL.

Mr. Tatlow will on Friday introduce a Bill to regulate Immigration into British Columbia.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. McPhillips will move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Act, 1899,'" that the following section be added, numbered as follows:

"5. Sections 37,38 and 39 of the said Act are hereby repealed."

That Section 5 of the Bill be numbered 6.

That Section 6 of the Bill be numbered 7, and read as follows: "This Act may be cited as the 'Vancouver, Westminster, Northern & Yukon Railway Act Amendment Act, 1900.'"

Mr. Hayward will move on the motion for the third reading of the Liquor Licence Bill that the following words be added to Section 44:

"The expression 'inhabitants' in this section shall not include Her Majesty's forces, both naval and military, on full pay."

BUREAU OF MINES BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill, No. 37, introduced by Mr. Martin, and rejected at the second reading debate, being an Act to amend Chapter 11 of the Statutes of 1899, being the "Bureau of Mines Act Amendment Act, 1899."

1. Sub-Section 5 of Section 12 of Chapter 36 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, as enacted by Section 2 of Chapter 11 of the Statutes of 1899, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"Provided that all persons actually engaged in the practice of assaying in the Province on the 27th day of February, 1899, shall not be affected by this Sub-Section and such persons shall be entitled to all the privileges conferred upon persons holding a certificate of efficiency as above provided for."

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATORS' ACT.

The following is the text of Bill No. 35, introduced by the Hon. Attorney-General, and now up for its third reading, being an Act to amend the "Official Administrators' Act."

1. This Act may be cited as the "Official Administrators' Act Amendment Act, 1900."

2. Chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the "Official Administrators' Act," is hereby amended by inserting after Section 1 thereof the following section:

"1. (a) In this Act the expression 'estate' means personal and real estate of every kind whatsoever, including goods, chattels, credits, messuages, tenements and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, of every kind and description, whatever the estate or interest therein may be, and whether legal or equitable, together with all paths, passages, ways, water-courses, liberties, privileges, easements, mines, mineral and quarries appertaining thereto, and all trees and timber thereon and thereunder lying or being, and shall also include mineral claims for which Crown grants have been issued."

3. Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections are substituted therefor:

"5. On the death, resignation, or removal of such Official Administrator, the successor of the Official Administrator so dying, resigning, or removed shall immediately upon his appointment and by virtue thereof become Administrator of all and singular the estate of every such deceased person as hereinafter mentioned as shall have been left unadministered by his predecessor; and all the estate vested in the Official Administrator so dying, resigning or removed shall vest in such successor immediately upon his appointment to such office. And every such successor shall, immediately upon his appointment, and by virtue thereof, become entitled to the possession of all books, accounts, letters, papers and documents of every description used by or in the possession or under the control of any predecessor relating to any estate administered by him or to the office of Official Administrator."

"6. Any person interested as a creditor, next of kin, heir-at-law, devisee, or otherwise, in the estate of any deceased person of which the Official Administrator is administrator may, on the neglect or refusal of the Official Administrator thereof, or to do any act which, under the provisions of the 'Intestates Estates Act,' he ought to do in relation to any real estate; or on his doing or threatening to do any act in breach of his duty as administrator, apply ex parte upon affidavit to a Judge of the Court out of which the order to administer issued, for a summons, calling upon the Official Administrator to show cause, before such Court or Judge, why he should not do or abstain from doing such act; and such order may be granted subject to such conditions as to giving security for costs as the Court or Judge may impose;

(2.) Upon the return of such summons, the Court or Judge may make such order thereon as may be deemed necessary or expedient, and may make such order as to the payment of costs by the complainant, or the Official Administrator personally, or out of the estate, as in the discretion of the Court or Judge shall seem just."

"7. Every Official Administrator, upon receiving information of the death of any person who shall hereafter die intestate, as to the whole or any portion of his estate, or leaving a will affecting personal estate, but without having appointed an executor thereof willing and competent to take probate, or where the executor shall, at the time of the death of such person, be resident out of the Province, shall, if the death occurred within the County for which he has been appointed to act as Official Administrator, or if a material portion of such estate is within the said county, forthwith cause application to be made to a court or a judge having jurisdiction in probate, for an order to administer the same; but no such order shall be granted except upon affidavits of a like nature (as nearly as may be) to those required in the case of a grant of letters of administration in other cases, nor unless the Court shall be satisfied that no Official Administrator for any other county has been appointed to administer such estate, and that the deceased has no relatives within the Province ready and competent to take out letters of administration."

8. (1) Every such order may be in the form in Schedule A hereto, and when any such order has been made, such Official Administrator shall be the administrator of all the estate of the deceased within the Province, and such order shall give to and impose on the Official Administrator the same rights, duties and liabilities, so far as it is not hereby otherwise provided, as if letters of administration had been granted to him, in the ordinary course, of the estate of the deceased, and not only within the county or counties for which he may have been appointed Official Administrator, but elsewhere within the Province, and such order shall give the Official Administrator full power to lease, sell and convey the land of the deceased, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, and land for the purpose of this section shall mean everything included in the word 'estate,' as defined for the purposes of this Act, except goods, chattels and credits, but no bonds or security in respect of such grant shall be required by the Court from the Official Administrator on or before the granting of such order."

4. Sections 14, 24 and 25 of said Act are hereby amended by striking out the word "personal" wherever it occurs therein.

5. Section 20 of said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:

"20. In case it shall at any time be made to appear by affidavit or otherwise to any Official Administrator that there are grounds for believing that any person is dead, and if it shall be made to appear by affidavit or otherwise to the satisfaction of an Official Administrator that the estate or part of the estate of such person believed to be deceased, situated and being within the district in which such Official Administrator is acting, is about to be or that there is any reasonable probability that the same will be wasted, destroyed, removed, sold, or otherwise disposed of to the prejudice of any person having an interest therein, it shall be lawful for such Official Administrator to cause possession and care to be taken of such estate or part thereof, by some person on behalf of the parties interested, subject to the orders of the County Court Judge in respect of the same, unless some person being in possession of such estate or part thereof, or claiming an interest therein, shall give to such Official Administrator security to his satisfaction that such person will not waste, destroy, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose thereof until probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased shall have been granted, or other order relating thereto shall have been made by a court or judge having jurisdiction in the premises, and if afterwards administration shall be granted to an Official Administrator, such Official Administrator may receive out of the proceeds of the estate and effects, along with other lawful costs and charges, the expenses of the custody and taking care of such estate and effects to be allowed by a County Court Judge under his hand; and if a court or judge shall grant administration to any other person than such Official Administrator, or shall grant probate of the will of the deceased, it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge to make such grant, subject to the payment by the person to whom it shall be made of the expenses aforesaid allowed as aforesaid: and if the person believed to be dead shall afterwards appear and establish his claim to such estate or part thereof, the Court or Judge may order the same to be delivered to such person subject to and on payment of the expenses allowed as aforesaid."

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

The following is the text of Bill No. 36, introduced by Mr. McInnes, being an Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898:"

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Game Protection Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1900."

2. Section 8 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," (hereinafter called the said Act), is hereby amended by inserting after the word "dollars," in the fifth line thereof, the words "and not less than $50."

3. Section 9 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following Sub-Section:

"(e) It shall be unlawful for any person under 16 years of age to carry or have in his possession any gun or firearms unless accompanied by his parent or guardian."

4. Section 13 of said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:

"13. No person shall buy, or sell, or have in his or her possession, any of the said animals or birds, or any part or portion of any such animals or birds, during the period in which they are so protected; provided always, that if lawfully killed and obtained, they may be exposed for sale, or kept in cold storage for five days and no longer, immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection; but, in all cases, the proof of the time of killing, taking or purchasing shall be upon the party in possession."

5. Section 18 of the said Act, is hereby amended by inserting the following words after the word "animal," in the 26th line thereof:

"For shooting any game bird or game birds to the number of six during the close season, $25, and an additional $5 for each bird in excess of six."

And by inserting between the words "dollars" and "with," in the 34th line thereof, the following words: "and not less than $25."

6. Section 20 of said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:

"20. It shall be lawful for any constable or peace officer to search any person in any highway, street, or public place whom he shall suspect of having in his possession any animals, birds, eggs, or fishes unlawfully obtained, and also to stop and search any cart or other conveyance in or upon which he shall suspect that any such animals, birds, eggs, or fishes are being carried by any such person, and to search the premises of any person engaged in selling, buying, or trading, or any steamer, sailing vessel or boat, or any hotel, restaurant, or cold storage establishment; and should such constable or peace officer discover any such animals, birds, eggs, or fishes as aforesaid, he shall thereupon take possession of the same and otherwise proceed as authorised by law. It shall also be lawful for any constable or peace officer at any time during the protected season to enter upon the premises of any shop where game is usually exposed for sale, or any restaurant, hotel, eating house, or cold storage establishment, and to search for game therein, and should the carcass or any portion of the carcass of any animal or bird of the protected species be found upon the premises of any such shop, restaurant, hotel, eating house or cold storage establishment, the proprietor or manager of any such shop, restaurant, hotel, eating house or cold storage establishment, shall, unless he proves that such carcass or portion thereof was upon the premises against his consent and without his knowledge, be deemed guilty of having the same in his possession contrary to the provisions of this Act."

7. Section 24 of this Act, is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:

"24. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on or after the 1st day of September, 1902, on good cause shown, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 10 of this Act, by proclamation in two successive issues of the "British Columbia Gazette," to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasants and quail of any variety in the Province, and to declare within what periods and limits the said birds may be shot, and after such proclamation is published as aforesaid, the same shall have the same force and effect as if duly enacted herein."

:o:

OUR FOREST WEALTH

Before the Eyes of Nations at Paris.

The Canadian forestry exhibit at the Paris Exhibition is made up of a very complete representation of the products of the Canadian forests, says a correspondent of the Toronto "Globe." It forms a part of the British section in the "Palais des Forets," and as a collective exhibit greatly excels that of any other country, both as regards the variety of material shown and the preparation and arrangement of the specimens. The space allotted to Canada in the Forestry Building was not large—about 1,000 square feet—and it could not be divided in any way that would allow each Province to make a separate exhibit, as was done at Chicago. It was, therefore, decided by the Canadian Commissioners that the exhibit would be a collective one, representing the forest products of the whole Dominion. The various Provinces and private individuals and companies throughout Canada were asked to contribute material, and the great majority of the specimens exhibited were produced in this way. What was lacking to make the exhibit complete was secured by purchase. Mr. G. M. McCoun, of the Geological Survey Staff, acting under instructions from the Canadian Commission, selected the material required for the exhibit and is in charge of it at the Exposition.

Of the 121 Canadian forest trees 86 are shown in one form or another, those not represented being either of no economic value or occurring in such small quantities in Canada that they could not be included in a commercial exhibit. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, as Provinces, contributed nothing. The largest and most complete Provincial exhibit came

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It includes large sections of the principal treees growing in that Province, and nearly 200 pieces of square timber, deals, boards, flooring, wainscoting, etc., as well as tanbark, shingles and other articles of less importance. The section of the Douglas fir sent from that Province occupies an important place in the centre of the Canadian exhibit, and attracts much attention. It is not quite eight feet in diameer, but is the largest tree section shown at the Exposition.

The Province of Manitoba sent sections of all the different species of trees growing in that Province, as well as a fine exhibit of railway ties, lumber and pulpwood, quite sufficient to convince anyone that there is an abundance of material for construction purposes to be found there.

The material from Quebec consists of thirty panels and five sections of trees furnished by the Crown Lands Department, and a similar number of smaller panels, pulpwood and box shooks from the Department of Agriculture.

The exhibit of greatest scientific interest is from the Geological Survey Department at Ottawa. It consists of eighty photographs of native Canadian trees framed in their own woods, and fifty-five tree sections with polished faces.

In the arrangement of the various exhibits no attempt has been made to group the specimens with any other object in view than to utilise the available space to the best possible advantage. The high wall which runs for fifty feet along the back of the Canadian section has been covered with light green cloth, upon which is exhibited chair stock from the North American Bent Chair Company, Owen Sound, and wagon and buggy spokes from the factory of John Heard & Sons, of St. Thomas. Along the entire length of this wall polished deals six feet high are ranged. Some of these were supplied by exhibitors already mentioned, while others came from the British Canadian Timber Manufacturing Co., Kearney, Ontario; the W. C. Edwards Co., Ottawa, Ontario; Gilmour & Co., Canoe Lake; the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, and Henri Menier, Anticosti. These deals, as well as all panels and similar exhibits, have been

POLISHED IN PARIS.

Permission having been obtained, nearly forty feet of additional wall space has been secured on the backs of cases containing private exhibits on the opposite side of the passage by which the Canadian space is reached. On this polished panels and a very fine series of photographs illustrating lumber operations are shown. The eight pillars supporting the gallery which forms the second story of the forestry building have been covered with handles of various kinds. Kitchen woodenware and other hardware specialties from the Columbia Handle & Lumber Co., London, Ontario, and J. H. Sill, St. Thomas, Ontario, are also exhibited. In addition to the polished handles already referred to, special exhibits are made by the Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Preston, Ontario, and by Card Zeidler, Toronto, Ontario.

The other exhibits of importance are thirteen pieces of squared timber, Dobell, Beckett & Co., of Quebec; cigar boxes and oak flooring, Adam Beck, London, Ontario; parquetry flooring, the W. C. Edwards Co.; fruit baskets and walnut veneer, John H. Grant & Co., Grimsby, Ontario; butchers' skewers, John Harrison & Sons, Owen Sound, Ontario; cloth boards and veneers, the Patent Cloth Board Co., Parry Sound, Ontario; elm hubs, Jean Roux, Ste. Theresa, Quebec; staves, hoops and heading, the Sutherland Innis Co., Chatham, Ontario; rustic furniture, Victor Leeland, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Quebec, and polished sections of walnut grown from seed by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

Each specimen is labelled, the name of the wood being given in English, French and Latin, the description of the article in English and French. These labels, with an abundant supply of literature dealing with the forest products of Canada, furnish all the information required by the general public, but more details are asked for by merchants and others interested in the lumber business, and to these the addresses of Canadian producers are given, together with the latest prices, and such other facts as are necessary. But one thing seems to stand in the way of a very large export of manufactured and semi-manufactured wooden goods from Canada to France and southern Europe—a direct line of steamers from Canada to France.

:o:

NEWS OF THE MINES.

THE TRAIL SMELTER ENLARGEMENT.

Definite news as to this is now available, it being declared by the Management that two more lead furnaces will be at once added to the Smelter's equipment.

A LAKE BOAT FOR LILLOOET.

Dr. George Sanson, of Lillooet, is about to purchase machinery for the new steamer on Seaton Lake. The new boat will be well finished and furnished, will be 55 feet in length and 8 feet beam, and well equipped with machinery. Other arrangements will be made for the conveyance of the Bridge River miners and prospectors, and a good carrying trade will no doubt be built up on Seaton and Anderson Lakes.

A NEW EAST KOOTENAY CONNECTION.

It is stated on good authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway will within a twelvemonth connect Golden on the main line with Windermere, Fort Steele and the Crow's Nest line by a branch through the fertile Columbia River Valley. This line will open up fine metal country between Golden and Fort Steele and greatly facilitate shipments of Naval coal to the Coast from the Crow's Nest mines.

AN UNPLEASANT SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

Says the Slocan "Drill":

"Prosperity must be increasing in the camp, judging from the number of beggars, fakirs, tinhorns and sporting women drifting in from the outside."

Meanwhile it may be asked, what are the Provincial authorities doing in the case, pending the Civic incorporation of Slocan. Sandon is, by the bye, cleaning out many such characters.

THE SLOCAN SMUGGLER.

It is stated that fine ore samples have lately been brought in from this mine and that the Company will shortly make a 20-ton test shipment.

ALL THE YMIR STAMPS WORKING.

The complete set of 80 stamps is now at work on the ore of this prosperous mine.

UNION COAL FOR ALASKA.

The item in yesterday's issue as to the taking aboard the Hero of 6,000 tons of coal for Dutch Harbor, Alaska, should have read "loaded," not landed. The coal will not be landed up North for some ten days yet.

SLOCAN LAKE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments from Slocan Lake points from January 1st to August 4th, 1900, amounted to 2,557 tons. The like lake shipments for the whole of 1899 came to 3,078 tons, hence it is already evident that there will be a large increase of output this year. In fact the Slocan Lake ore shipments of 1899 should be overtaken by the end of this month at latest. Silverton's last week's contribution to the Slocan Lake shipments amounted to 100 tons. Silverton ships as a rule a good half of the ore sent via Slocan Lake.

THE MT. BAKER MINES.

It now appears from investigations in course of making by the Dominion authorities, that most of the promising properties in the Mt. Baker camp are on our, the Canadian side of the line. If the best claims prove one quarter as good as suggested by early indications, Chilliwack will become quite a busy mine supply centre. The claims lie rather towards than on or about Mt. Baker, being about 30 miles from Chilliwack up the river of the same name.

THE NEEPAWA TRANSFERRED.

It is stated that the Neepawa group in the Slocan has been transferred to the strong American Syndicate at the head of which is ex-Senator Warner Miller. The Nelson "Miner" states that the group consists of three claims and is situated just to the west of the Enterprise. It has a big strong ledge exposed with a fair showing of high grade ore. The property is one of the oldest and best known on Ten Mile Creek and has shipped a couple of carloads of ore. Three years ago a well-known Vancouver capitalist bonded the Neepawa and succeeded in butchering the property, from the effects of which it has ever since suffered. At present two men are sinking a 50-foot shaft under lease and taking out rich ore."

A GOOD MOVE.

The managements of the British America Corporation properties of the various Le Roi groups, and those of the Centre Star and War Eagle have decided that there shall be no more work for miners on Sundays. The results will probably be good in every way, and certainly quite apart from religious considerations, toiling human nature needs one day's rest in seven. It is likely that the example now set by the Managers of the great producers of Rossland will be followed generally in the camp and neighboring districts.

LOATH TO DISBELIEVE IN NOME.

Leading English journals are slow to discredit Nome, the London representatives of great American railroads and others interested in Northern Pacific transport, declaring that the district is rich, their assertions being, moreover, supported by mendacious despatches from Seattle. Even the London "Mining Journal" had in its latest issue to hand a brief editorial note, rather suggesting that Nome would produce richly in gold. The "Journal," however, added that its (British Columbian) correspondent's opinion was adverse. The correspondent has indeed dissuaded all British imigration to and investment in Nome, whither some English capital, but it is to be hoped not much, has gone. The "British Columbia Review," of London, Eng., may well say, as it does, quite too guardedly, that the Nome outlook is not altogether hopeful. The latest accounts from that region, by the bye, declare that a fairly strong force of United States troops has been hard put to it, to keep rival claimants to a quite exceptional piece of gold-bearing cliff, near Nome, from fighting to the death over the property. The disputants seem to have become well-nigh crazy over the discovery of a piece of new ground at Nome, possibly worth holding and working.

COPPER ON A NORTHERN ISLET.

W. A. Robertson and a small force of four miners have left Victoria by the Queen City, to work an apparently promising copper property on Princess Royal Island, a northern islet north of Milbank Sound.

MINING IN CASSIAR.

It is stated that the Thibet Creek Mining Company, of Thibet Creek, Cassiar, is likely to earn good returns from hydraulicing next season, first indications in the way of good nuggets being promising.

EAST KOOTENAY AND THE SLOCAN.

It is likely enough that East Kootenay's silver-lead output of the year will, as a result of the great and increasing yields of the St. Eugene, the North Star and the Sullivan mines, amongst others, run the Slocan tolerably close as a silver-lead producer. Apropos of this, the Fort Steele "Prospector" lately asserted that whilst the Kaslo District of West Kootenay in June had an output of 4,573,000 pounds, the Fort Steele District of East Kootenay in the same month put out 8,173,000, or 3,600,000 pounds more than Kaslo. Kaslo is, however, though a very important shipping point, but one of several which serve the various mine camps of the Slocan country.

THE DUNDEE CONCENTRATOR BURNT.

A fire, started near Ymir the other day by a careless rancher, has caused the destruction of the Dundee concentrator. Everything possible was done to save the mill, but in vain. The flames at last cut off the water supply and hope ended. The concentrator and plant are almost a total loss, but were insured for $20,000, a part of their value. Other mine buildings and plant were saved.

A LARGE COAL SHIPMENT TO ALASKA.

The steamer Hero has just landed about 6,000 tons of Union mines coal for Dutch Harbor, Alaska, on United States territory, which is greatly extending its demand upon our Province's coal.

:o:

A woman never reads the preface until after she reads the story.

ON THE WING ITEMS

R. Davis and W. N. Brayton went to Revelstoke this morning.

W. B. Pool went up to the Nettie L. last night. He will be down this afternoon.

W. B. Pool, F. W. Godsal and A. Allan, directors of the Nettie L., are rusticating at the Halcyon Hot Springs.

Supt. Westfall is away piloting another contingent of cent-belters through the Old Gold camp. Mr. Westfall has troubles of his own.

The local saw mill will resume work again in a few days. W. A. Foote is now out of it, R. Davis and the townsite people engineering its destinies hereafter.

The provincial voters' list will be used in the federal elections in October. It is too late for those whose names are not on the list to have them enrolled for that contest.

Road foreman D. A. Williams is making a good job of the wagon road repair work between here and Trout Lake City. The whole road is now in fairly good condition.

John Caley of the City hotel, Revelstoke, is in the camp. He went up the south fork to look over the Mountain View, a mineral claim in which he holds a half interest, yesterday.

Public school opened for the first time in Ferguson on Monday morning. The attendance will gradually grow from this date, as at least three more families are expected here this fall.

Who will be the next? No sooner is John Houston knocked out by Rod. Tolmie at Victoria than the news comes of a Regina councillor caving in one of editor McInnis' lamps, in the prairie capital.

If you want to keep thoroughly posted on what our legislators are doing and saying at Victoria read the detailed proceedings in the EAGLE. In this way you know who is your friend—after election.

J. A. Lundy and Mrs. Lundy returned to their home at Innisfail, Alta., on Friday last. Mr. Lundy has been working on the Little Robert group, in which his father, G. T. Lundy, is interested, for the past two months.

Advices received from Thos. Taylor, M. P. P., shew that he has succeeded in securing another batch of appropriations for trails, but until the estimates are passed no work will be proceeded with beyond what is already provided for.

The lumber for a building on Victoria avenue, east, 30x40, containing eight office rooms, is being laid on the ground to-day. W. N. Brayton is the enterprising owner. Messrs. Jas. Tobin and R. Davis are doing the work.

The Rossland Miner's Union intend to protect their lives as well as their wage. They have registered a kick against using the Hamilton Powder Co's product, claiming it to be more dangerous than certain other well known explosives.

John Langstaff, Sr., was in town yesterday from the Lake—his first visit. Though Mr. Langstaff is well up in years he is still very active, having walked both ways. He was much pleased with the location of Ferguson as a coming centre.

Some of the white people of Athalmar, in East Kootenay, have taken the same means to get rid of Chinamen as the Chinamen to oust the foreigner—powder. A laundry was recently blown up with dynamite. Needless to say John is moving. Long may he move.

The EAGLE is in receipt of a program of a two day's trap shooting tournament in Revelstoke, under the auspices of the Revelstoke gun club, to be held on Aug. 24 and 25. Intending contestents and visitors should write A. J. Macdonald, Hotel Revelstoke, for particulars.

A New York news item states that a prominent lady of that city kneads dough with her gloves on. There is nothing remarkable about that. We need dough with our boots on and need it with our pants on; and if some of the many indebted to this office do not call in soon and settle, we will need dough with neither pants nor boots on.—Ex.

What the socialist desires is that the corporation of humanity should control all production. This is the frictionless way; it is the higher law; it eliminates the motives of a selfish life; it enacts into our everyday living the ethics of Christ's gospel. Nothing else will do it; nothing else can bring the glad day of universal brotherhood.—Frances E. Willard.

BECOMING TOO COARSE.

The Tenderloin Element Must Sure Chuck a Brace.

The EAGLE has been lenient with red-light houses, private secretaries, etc., in the past, for the reason that they confined their brawls to one particular portion of the town; but after this when pimps want to thrash their "animals" we insist on it being done where men, women and children will not be spectators. This element can take their own chances selling booze galore without a license, rolling the boys of their wad, packing and firing six-shooters all over town, holding midnight processions throughout the streets, screaming, yelling, swearing, singing and fighting; but the EAGLE has come to the conclusion that a policeman is necessary in the payroll centre. There are families residing here and they must be protected from this filthy language and annoyance of midnight and early morning mix-ups. Thos. Taylor, our member, would do well to have a policeman stationed here at once—not that the EAGLE man is alarmed; but because there is need for one.

M. F. Janes, "the Colorado Kid," went up to the Cup this morning.

There is still no railway news of which the EAGLE is aware; but there is still a silver lining in the dark cloud, for construction engineers, etc., are hovering round the Kaslo end of the line. If commenced there is still plenty of time to build before snow clothes the valleys.

C. F. Heckler of Philadelphia, a partner of Mr. Moyer of the same place, who is spending a few days in the district, was in town yesterday. He has been over considerable of the country; is well satisfied with our mineral resources, but deprecates the absence of railway transportation.

* Perfect printing punctually performed pleases particular people. Is the EAGLE doing your printing? If not, we're both the losers.

* If you want all the news of the Lardeau you must become a paid-up subscriber to the EAGLE, the largest newspaper in North Kootenay—and the best.

* The EAGLE is the only newspaper in North Kootenay giving a detailed report of the proceedings of the House at Victoria. Read it and draw your own conclusions.

If you have mining property to sell, advertise it in the EAGLE. Come in and give us the information and terms can be arranged. The EAGLE reaches mining men from Alaska to South Africa.

Send the EAGLE to your friends, or to anyone you think will become interested in the camp. It passes from one place and person to another, is read, extracts copied into larger papers; the news will spread. But give us a lift to do the introductory work. Printer's ink made Rossland; it can do the same for the Lardeau.

Liberal-Conservative Meeting.

Owing to the probability of an early Dominion election, the annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Union of British Columbia will be held in the Assembly Hall, New Westminster, on the 30th day of August next, commencing at 10 a. m.

All Liberal Conservatives will be welcome. The right to vote is confined to delegates chosen by Liberal Conservative Associations or District Meetings convened for this purpose. One delegate for every twenty members of such Association or District Meeting. Proxies can only be used by Members of the Union.

July 30th, 1900.

R. B ELLIS, Secretary, Vancouver.
E. G. PRIOR, Pres. L. C. U. of B. C., Victoria.

25-2t

G. FORDDRED
Boot and Shoe Maker
Miners' Shoes a Specialty.
Trout Lake and Ferguson.

The Only Way

To intelligently judge the future is to judge by the past. Preacher and politician, professor and scientist, all agree on that point. The only way to measure a merchant tailor's ability and integrity is by what his customers do and what they say. The gentleman who has never purchased clothes of me can judge by asking the opinion of a long line of patrons. He can further judge by the fact that this long line of patrons keeps coming back for more clothes. My tailoring reputation in the past has been good. My constant endeavor is to make it better.

R. S. Wilson, *Revelstoke.*

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L. R. C. P. & S. [Queen's University.] Provincial Coroner, Etc.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.,
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A. H. Holdich, M.C.M.I.,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Methodist Church
Ferguson: Services in school house every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.
Trout Lake City: Services in Forrester's hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.
REV. S. J. GREEN, Pastor.

S. Shannon,
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
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