Mr. Sword, continuing, said that he did not say that there had been any great harm done, but he merely wished to direct the attention of the house to regular manner in which the forces to direct the attention of the house to reckless mannner in which the finance minister made statements in connection

the prospectus of the loan of 1895, a copy of which he said he had secured without the aid of the finance maister. He asked the members of the house to remember that the finance minister had stated in the prospectus of 1891 that the debt of the province was d., because in the prospectus of he admitted that the debt had grown £300,000, and that it equalled £8 head of the population, which, as the case in 1891, is steadily grow-Mr. Sword said the figures given in the two prospectuses showed by finance minister's own statement e debt of the province had more than publed with the four years. He said that he did not pretend to guarantee any that he did not better to the statement of the finance minister's, but they could take it for what it was worth. He said that in the prospectus of the loan of 1895 there was also provision for the payment of a full interest. For this reason he months' interest. For this reason he held that the loan was not really issued at 95 as stated, but 93½. The investor had to pay but 93.10, although the loan was nominally issued at 95. Mr. Sword also charged the finance minister with misleading the money lenders of London with respect to the uses for the proceeds of the loan were to be used. saul that there were statements in the prospectus of the loan of 1895 which he did not think the members of the

Mr. Sword refered to the statement that the proceeds of the loan were to be used in carrying on necessary public works. He said that at the time the loan was floated the overdratt of the one half of the proceeds of the loan, and for the payment of the overdraft the proceeds of the loan were used. Mr. Sword held that it would be more to the credit of the finance minister if he would fairly state the purposes for would fairly state the purposes for which the proceeds of the loan were to

Mr. Sword then disputed the state-ment of Hon. Mr. Turner with respect to the vastly improved credit of the He said that the finance minister seemed to base his idea of the credit of the province wholly in regard to the prices at which inscribed stock As a mater of fact the inscribed stock of the province was re-latively lower than in 1886, taking into consideration the price of money in rethat if he would compare the price which permanent investments were got in 1886 and the price paid at the present time he would conclude that it would be only natural to expect that securities should advance in value, taking into consideration the fact that province was becoming known in Europe and the East. It was only naural that the province should be able to porrow at a lower rate of interest than in 1891, but as a matter of fact the in-scrived stock of the province had not in creased in proportion to the rate which consols had increased. which consols had increased. Mr. Sword also complained of the manner in which the public accounts were kept, holding that they did not give the innothing to show what proportion of the amount of revenue was arrears or what amount could be credited to the carrent year. With respect to the increased expenditures mentioned by the finance minister, Mr. Sword said that he cercainly thought that the province was over-governed with respect to the matter of administration, and he ventured the opinion that there were many in the buse who thought that there was room for a large reduction in the charges of administration. The finance minister had predicted an overcraft of \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30th. whereas his estimates showed a small

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that there were the supplementary estimates to consider.

Mr. Sword thanked the finance minister for this information and also re-minded him that the house had likewise no information with respect to the amount which had been expended without the sanction of the house. He then repeated his objection to the action of the government in withholding the statement of expenditures under special warrant. With respect to the finance mini-ster's statement that there were supplementary estimates which made vision for the \$250,000 debt for the current year's operations, Mr. Sword said the house had nothing before it to show how far the estimates before it Mr. Sword then dealt with the conversion of the old debts. He said that he was convinced that the finance minister would find that instead of saving, the finance minister had added to the burdens of the people by the conversions. In this connection he called attention to the report of the public accounts committee, which he said distinctendorsed the position taken by those who objected to the conversion of the The experience regard to that matter. conversion of the old louns by paying a prejudicial to the int of the province. He said that the province was to be congratulated minister. budget speech, had seen fit to discontinue his attempt at the conversion of the old loans. In concluding Mr. Sword complained of the manner in which the government had treated the members of the opposition in withholding informa-tion from them which had been ordered by the house. They had not the necessary information to discuss the esrimates, and the various matters which would come before them. They were called upon to work in the dark. The orders of the house had been treated with intumely and neglect, and he asked whether the government supporters in

ceived in London, the money lenders of the house intended to make themselves a party to such action.

Mr. Sword was followed by Messrs.

Mutter, Kidd, Kellie, Rogers, Kennedy,

Adams and Graham. Mr. Rogers more ed the adjournment of the debate shortly after 11 o'clock, and the house rose at 11:30.

Victoria, March 29. The feature of the proceedings in the

every occasion upon which the members of the opposition had asked for information in the house they had been refused the information by the members of the cabinet, and on two occasions during the progress of the debate the government had used the implements of despotism and tyranny, having applied the six months hoist and the previous question to debates for the purpose of shutting off free speech. With respect to the general policy of the government he said he did not think for one moment that he could begin to tell one quarter of the de-linquencies of the government, but he would endeavor to touch upon some that came under his personal notice. He said that he could not but sympathize with the leader of the government in his efforts to persuade the house into the belief that the finances of the country were in a good shape. He said that none knew better than the finance minister

with a small population of about 100,000 people was an enormous public debt, but to this debt had to be added the mortgaged and municipal debts of the promissioner had boasted that it could not to this debt had to be added the mort-gaged and municipal debts of the pro-vince, which amounted to another \$30,-000,000. He knew that the finance min-intervince in the control of th ister was not responsible for the private or municipal debts of the province, but see wherein the government had anything to congratulate themselves over.

The leader of the government in the

budget speech spoke of the increased amount of the appropriations for public works. If there was one point upon which the government should be congratulated it was for this change. For years the members of the opposition had complained that the government was starying the public works and spending the money which should have been used on them in other ways. The policy of the opposition for many years past was to insist upon larger votes for public works. It was evident that there was, therefore, reason to congratulate the finance minis-ter upon having accepted the advice from formation which the members of the the opposition side of the house and house said they should have. There was adopting a more liberal policy in the matter of public works. There was more than this in it, however. ment's action in the matter required no explanation, but the finance minister saw fit to give an explanation whether it was necessary or not. He told the members of this house very plainly that the large appropriations in the estimates were for the purpose of buying votes. The explanation was not necessary, but it could not be denied that it was very frank upon

the part of the finance minister to make Hon. Mr. Turner denied this Mr. Semlin replied that he was merely repeating what he had heard the finance minister repeat. He had heard the fin-ance minister make such a remark. He membered the finance minister distinct-stating: "Now I suppose the opposition will say that these large appropriations are for the pursose of catching protection of the fund necessary for the proper protection of the fiver bank and the prevotes—I believe it will. I hope it will."

Mr. Sendin repeated that he had heard croachments of the river. The members

no doubt but that important public works carried on by the government has the effect of catching votes, because they were for the benefit of the people and the respect to the matter. The government Mr. Semlin in reply to the premier said that in his explanation he had left out two very important sentences which had become of provincial rights in connection of provincial rights. to show how far the estimates below.

The show how far the estimates below.

Mr. Semlin in reply to the premier said that in his explanation he had left out two very important sentences which he house should be in a position to know two very important sentences which he house should be called upon, had uttered. He said that he knew the liberal appropriations would of the country.

house should be in a position to know two very had uttered. He said that he knew what it was expected to be called upon, that uttered. He said that he knew that it was expected to be called upon, that the liberal appropriations would that the liberal appropriations would the province would would. Mr. Semlin expressed the opinion would be province would that the people of the province would appreciate the government's motive, but nevertheless he considerd it very fortunate for some of the districts that there are for some of the Dominion government contributing a like amount. This happened during the latter part of the year 1896, but the finance minister had stated that he never hear the province would appreciate the government contributing a like amount. nevertheless he considered it very fortunate for some of the districts that there was an election once every four years, or otherwise there would never be anything done in them in the way of public works. Ar. Semlin resented the statement of the finance minister that he had districted the condition what fine provincial government intended the condition what fine provincial government intended the condition was also as a second to the finance minister that he had districted the condition what fine provincial government intended distributed the public works over the to do with respect to the amount voted province as fairly as possible. He said by the Dominion. Mr. Semlin pointed sufficient to show what little justification the finance minister had for the cellent reasons for knowing that the position he had taken in the budget in members of the government in their dealmembers of the government in their dealings with certain portions of the province of the province had been that the finance had no idea of what fairness meant. He minister could only succeed with the said that it was as plain as could be that paying a the government, in framing the estimates interests for public works for this year, had so arranged matters that it could pour the money into doubtful constituencies, and others where the government candidates were sure or where the govern-ment had no chance of winning the appropriations were very scant. He said that the appropriations for East Yale furnished a notable example. In this particular constituency the election in 1894. was held over until after the other was held over until after the other elections and the result was that the constituency was doubtful for a time, and in the end the majority for the present opposition member was very small. It was an open secret that the government. The government of British Columbia to the letter of the Dominion engineer was significant. The government of the Dominion engineer was significant, and the province replife to the Dominion engineer that they did not consider that the government of the province had any responsibility with respect to the river bank,

appropriations for East Yale are very generous indeed, and a study of the estimarkes would show that the same was the case with respect to every constitution of the case with the case with respect to every constitution of the case with respect

that cut down. The feature of the proceedings in the legislature to-day were the speeches of the leader of the opposition and the chief commissioner of lands and works.

Mr. Stodlart resumed the lebute upon the budget, and was followed in turn by Vedder, Salith. Seml'n, Martin and Macpherson.

Mr. Semlin in his opening remarks commented upon the action of the members of the cabinet in sitting smilingly in their places while various charges had Mr. Semlin replied that he was not reminister made statements in connection with the provincial lands. He discussed the question of the 1891 loan by saying that it was clear that the price for which the loan of 1891 was sold was overstated to the extent of one half of one per cent., which was used in the payment of uncovered interest.

Mr. Sword then proceeded to discuss Mr. Sword the loan of 1895, a manufacture of the cabinet in sitting smilingly method the discuss their places while various charges nad been made against the government. He said that although the government had just placed a provision in the estimates for the bridge it was not the first time that the necessity for the same had been called to the attention of \$30,000 for a bridge over the Thompson river near Kamloops. He said that although the government had just placed a provision in the estimates for the bridge it was not the first time that the necessity for the same had been called to the attention of the government. The good people of Kamloops were anxious and one could not read the government had just placed a provision in the estimates for the bridge it was not the institute of the cabinetic manufacture of the cabinetic manufac speech, not another minister had the courage to get up and speak. He said that the conduct of the government in pledge himself to secure the the matter was consistent with its conduct throughout the entire session. On go on with the work. He had been informed by members of the government that the work was not undertaken bethat the work was not undertaken because the bridge would cost too much.
The people of Kamloops were therefore
allowed to do without the bridge until
the provincial elections came in sight. It
was too bad, Mr. Semlin said, that the
people of Kamloops should get the government's promise for the bridge just before the elections. He said it was difmeral

ferent with the people of West Yale, who happened to be represented by an represented by an opposition member. In the floods of 1894 four large bridges were taken out in West Yale, on the Thompson river. I'wo of the bridges had been rebuilt, but two remained to be built—one at Spence's Bridge and one at Savona's Ferry. These bridges, Mr. Semlin said, were more necessary from a public point of view than was the bridge at Kamloops, even if they were not more necessary trom a local point of view. With respect knew better than the finance minister that such was not the case, that the financial condition of the affairs of the province was unprecedented, and that the only thing which intervened between the government and a state of bankthe government and a state of bank-ruptcy was the natural resources of the lin said, between the two districts from

ruptcy was the natural resources of the province. By the public accounts it would endorse.

word refered to the statement proceeds of the loan were to be carrying on necessary public. He said that at the time the sfloated the overdratt of the was nearly \$900,000, or about of the proceeds of the loan, would be brought up to a grand total of the proceeds of the loan, would be brought up to a grand total of with many cases which the proceeds of the loan, would be brought up to a grand total of with as much fairness. would be brought up to a grand total of with as much fairness as they knew something like \$9,000,000. This, he said, now, unless it was admitted that the

> that it would not be difficult to show that the commissioner was very much it the considered that the increased debts of the province were very good evidence that the condition of the province was not anything like as satisfactory as the government endeavored to make the people believe. Considering the amount of ple believe. Considering the amount of money which had been borrowed by the province and the increased burdens heavy expenditures upon public works. province and the increased burdens which this would necessitate upon the small population of the province, Mr. make heavy expenditures on account of Semlin said that he altogether failed to the rush of people to the northern portion of the province. If the member of the house would examine the cotimates they would see that the statement of the ginance minister-sought justifichtion in the appropriation of \$2,000 for the opening up of a trail from Quesnell to Glenera, a distance of some 500 or 600 m. es. The estimates falled to show the legitimate intention of the government to do anything towards open ng up the northern part of the province There should have been large grants for

trails, so that the people could get into

Government Member-You have not

the country.

seen the supplementary estimates. Mr. Semlin replied that he had not seen the supplementary estimates, but that the withholding of all information the government was in line with policy which the government had adopted. The government, since the be ginning of the session, had refused to give any information for the purpose of discuss public matters intelligently.

Mr. Semlin then proceeded to discuss the action of the government in the matter of the protection of the river bank at Revelstoke. He reminded the mempers of the house that Revelstoke was a flourishing town and that the property of the town had a considerable value. As matters stood at present, a large proportion of the town lots had been washed into the river. There was every reason to believe that the value of the land that had been washed into the river would have found a considerable po-tion of the fund necessary for the proper the finance minister make use of the remarks and he considered that it was nothing more or less than a frank avownothing to prevent it, holding that they Hon. Mr. Turner—The honorable gentleman knows very well what I said. I said that the opposition would say that it was for catching votes and that I had no responsibility in the matter. Mr. Semlin said that he was pleased with the remark made by Mr. Stoddart in this connection that he for provincial rights in connection with the preservation of the river bank at tion with the Revelstoke river bank. During the season of 1896 the Dominion

government had placed the sum of \$10, 500 upon their estimates for preserving the river bank, conditional upon the provincial government contributing a amount. This happened during the latgovernment had made the conditional grant of \$10,500 had been standing upon the estimates at this time for several months, and that the copies of the estimates had been spread all over the country, and that everyone who took an interest in provincial affairs had seen that the Dominion government had placed the same upon the estimates and knew the condition which was attached. Yet in the face of all this the finance minister had informed the house that t was not until he received this notice from the Dominion engineer in January that he had received any intimation that the government of the Dominion had taken any such action. The reply of the government of British Columbia to the letter of the Dominion engineer was significant.

Revelstoke was a matter which came exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government.

brought down to the house there was the government to see that the government to see that the government was not too despotic. As chief the property of the workmen to see that the government was not too despotic. As chief the property of the workmen to see that the government to see that the governm

Mr. Semlin then resumed his review of \$1,500. government seat was menaced.

Attorney-General Eberts—Do you want that he had not heard of the action of the Dominion government until the mid-dleof a busy session. As the house had the Dominion government, and when i view of this, the Dominion appropriation was struck from the estimates the finance minister of the province sought to place the responsibility for his own act on the minister of public works. Mr. Semlin said that when the finance minister saw that he had made a mistake in not meeting the advances of the federal government he made a visit to Revelstoke and told the people of that town that he had changed his opinion upon the subject of the river bank protection and considered that the province

was responsible. Hon. Mr. Turner-I deny that, Mr. Semlin replied that it did not very nuch matter whether the finance minister denied it or not, he had certainly led the people of Revelstoke to believe that such was the case. Mr. Semlin then read the letter of the Dominion minister of public works, which called forth the unwarranted and ill-mannered letter of the finance minister.

Ottawa, 2nd February, 1898. Hon. J. H. Turner, Prime Minister, Vic-

My Dear Sir,-Your telegram of February 1st has caused me some surprise. Nobody knows better than yourself that, owing to your refusal to contribute to the the protecting works at Revelstoke sum of \$10,500 that had been put at my several occasions you have communicatyou the same answer, which then you cannot possibly ignore. It was in your power to comply with the conditions contained in the vote of the federal parlia-ment. You have thought fit not to take advantage of that vote. I am very sorry indeed at your action. But of course you were perfectly (?) to do what you have Yours truly

J. ISRAEL TARTE. (Signed) In reply to this letter Mr. Semlin then read the answer of Hon. Mr. Turner: 12th February, 1898.

Ho. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

oke protection works justifying urtness and evident temper which your ote exhibits. With respect to the amount on the Doninion estimates, \$10,500, which you say

was dismissed because it had been ignored by this government, I beg to state that it was not until the early part of the session of last year, some six months afterwards, that we were made aware of such sum being placed on the estimates section of the province. wards, that of your department, and I consider that a formal notification of the intention of your government in this matter would only have been courteous, not to say necessary, as it was one contemplating mutual action.

When the matter was brought to our attention it was during the work of a busy session, and we had not time to obtain the necessary report by an engineer on which to base an estimate, even if we had regarded it as properly within our the power to do as he had done. What rights, which we did not then, and do be complained of was that the govern-

erosion of navigable waters, over which the Dominion government alone has control, and that moreover the greater part of the townsite affected is the property of the Dominion government, and the have enough left over for the Normal title to which vests in it. nowever, owing to the danger imminent and as a matter of local necessity, this government has decided, without assuming any responsibility as to the action of navigable waters, to take steps to protect the river banks, and has upged tect the river banks, and has urged your government to co-operate. I am surprised, in the face of such danger that exists, that you should, even if what you allege were quite true, refuse to join with us now in undertaking protection

must be done at once. As you will see by the report engineer, which was forwarded to you some time ago, the amount necessary to complete the work will amount to about \$46,000. You will also observe that if the sum of \$20,000 had been expended to the sum of the sum it would have been far from making it effective. Parliament is now in session at Ottawa, and it should not be difficult, more particularly in view of what has been done in the case of the Stikine-

which, in order to avoid disaster,

I am, Dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,
and I he province gen
I am, Dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,
Minister of Finance. erally

(Signed) the interests of the province to the grati-fication of his personal spleen. In counting the cost of this action, Mr. Semlin said, that it would probably amount to the province having to stand the full cost

of the work.

Mr. Semlin then took up the case of the men employed in the Sayward saw-

erosity the government has shown. The and that the protection of the town of mill. He said that from the return employed in the mill of from \$1,400 to \$1,500. Last year, he said, he had urged upon the government the necessity of looking after the interests of the men. The finance minister had asked that the matter be laid over, as he thought that the matter could be arranged. Two or three times he had ranged. brought the matter up, but he was al- repeated that he would not go ways met with the same remark. The return showed that the matter had not been arrnaged as intimated by the finance mimster. He had no assurance that the men had not been forced out of the bill would have become lay the country without their wages by rea- | would say that still. He explained son of the neglect of the finance minister. The government by the cancellation the bill was killed in committee. ter. The government by the cancellation of the Sayward company's leases deprived the men of their chance of securing their wages, and it was incumthe men got their wages without delay. the men got their wages without delay. He commented upon the marked difference in the policy of the government when dealing with workingmen and when dealing with wealthy corporations. When dealing with wealthy corporations the government could always find ways and means to please them. He asked the bouse to contrast the action of the land the bouse to contrast the action of the land the bouse to contrast the action of the land the land the bound the land the government in its dealing with the workhotind to pay, with the government's action in the case of D. C. Corbin's syndicate, and the surface rights to land as any man living upon it, it was pleased to see prosperity in around the townsite of Revelstoke. Attorney-General Eberts asked what

Mr. Semlin was referring to? that he was talking to an audience acquainted with the public business of the country. For the information of the attorney-general he said that he referred to the action of the government in allowing the Corbin syndicate to take over the surface rights of mining claims in the vicinity of Rossland which had a value of \$100,000. Mr. Semlin repeated that the government found no difficulty in 'transferring such surface rights to Corbin, but that it had been unable for more than a year to pay a sum of \$1,400 or \$1,500 to a few laborers in Victoria who had been deprived of their chance to collect wages by reason of the cancellation of a timber lease by the government. In speaking of the increases in the

said that the government lacked any system with respect to the civil service He held that the government sho upon a system as was done in other pro-vinces when remuneration was fixed and I had to dismiss from the estimates the where promotions were made from the ranks unless there was an exceptionally disposal by parliament for that work. On good reason for departing from the prac-The present policy of the governed with me, and I have always given ment was demoralizing to the civil ser-The government pursued a course of rank favoritism. It made favorites of certain men and placed them over those men who had been long in the service and who were likewise capable. In the matter of redistribution Mr. Semin said that the government had persistently refused to give the house any information upon the matter at all.

The house had been kept completely in the dark. He reminded the members of the government that if they intended to the government that it they intended to bring in a full measure of redistribution they should have been at work upon the bill long before. He said there would be very little time in which to get the Works, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—I am duly in receipt of yours of the 2nd instant, and am surprised at its tone. Representations made by members of this government to ministers at Ottawa have invariably been couched in respectful terms, and I know of no circles are session would devise some general measure of redistribution by which the representation could be adjusted to the representation could be adjusted of the second of from time to time. As matters stood at present it was impossible to do so. With respect to the petition of the residents of Slocan City praying for increased re-presentation, Mr. Semlin dissented from the ruling of the speaker that it was not He said that the petition rein order. quested a change in the constitution of the province, and as such was surely in order. It asked that certain representation in the house be given to He held that such matters were regulated by the con-stitution act. He thought that no one would say for a moment that it was not open for any citizen to petition for a change in the constitution act. He held that the speaker had made a serious

error in ruling the petition out of order With respect to the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in disallowing the alien not yet, think it was.

The contention of this government is, decasion and resign, as they should have that the damages to the river banks at done when the Lieutenant-Governor re-Revelstoke have been "caused by the fused to assent to the views of the legislature and of the province. Mr. Semlin touched upon the parliament buildings. Under these school which was so urgently demanded, ircumstances our representations were He said that in their eagerness to secure entitled to greater consideration than what the provincial secretary termed a material return to the government. Mr Semlin then produced the opposition party, and went over the what you several planks upon which he said the members of that party would go to the While Mr. Semlin was reading this

the uproar among the government mem-bers was so marked that Mr. Higgin: rose and requested the speaker to maintain order.

Mr. Semlin concluded his remarks by

saying that the policy of the government showed that it was opposed to each and every plank in the opposition party's platform. The government members appeared to favor the policy of increased burdens upon the people that they might Teslin railway, for you to arrange for the: aid large corporations. They were opwork to go on and have it provided for posed to any fair measure of representation. They sought to encourage by all
I may say, in case of disaster occurmeans possible Oriental immigration, I may say, in case of disaster occurring whereby property and possibly life may be destroyed, your department will properly be held responsible by the people of Revelstoke and the province general members would honestly admit it. The chief commissioner resented the statement that the members of the cabi-

tin asked what the duties of the loyal

province, but merely to hold a rein ov that the matter could be are respect. In explanation of what Two or three times he had said at the meeing in Grand F He stated that he had on it.

Hon. Mr. Martin replied that he kn this as well as Mr. Cotton, but that nent in its dealing with the work-whose wages it was morally the sectional cry the commission districts as well as in his own. respect to the parliament building said he had opposed them, but had to bow to the will of the major in that respect, and upon assum luties all he had to do was to see the work was economically carrie In reply to Mr. Kellie that the of West Kootenay was maintaini province. Mr. Martin said was a time when the district of Yale contributed largely to the provin enue and received very small ret In 1882 the revenue from Yale was \$71, 196, and the amount returned propriations but \$7,013. For the followng year the revenue was \$80,332, and the amount returned by the government \$4,930. In view of this he asked whether Yale was not as much entit kick as the district of Kotenay. that the present position of Kootenay was due to the government policy of opening its up: In this connection the salaries of the civil service, Mr. Semlin commissioner produced a sketch sent him by the member for North Kootenay entitled "The Kamloops Octopus," which Kamloops was represented as get ting all manner of election appropria tions, and in the corner the commission

er was waiting for "the cows to come The speaker called the attention of the cemmissioner to the fact that he was trifling with the debate. The commissioner then came back to the Boundary Creek railway matter. He said that a year ago the government was in favor of assisting a line from Penticton to Boundary. The government was in favor of granting the railway \$4,000 per mile and a land grant as well. He said Mr. Cotton was one of the land of the those who voted against the bill. The bill passed its second reading, but when it came up for report a member of the opposition moved that the company should have the option of taking a land grant or a cash bonus, but that it should or \$40,000 on account of the S. & O. railway guarantee.
With respect to the Yukon railway

matter mentioned in the speech from the throne, the commissioner said that he thought that the government would for the province. With respect to the appropriation for the Hazleton trail he said that the completion of this trail would enable the people of the province to drive stock and get other produce in the think Vulcan Hazergidara, it are in the Vulcan Hazergidara, it are in the province to drive stock and get other produce in the the Vulcan Hazergidara, it are in the produce in the to the Yukon. He considered it one of the most satisfactory items upon the timates. The commissioner also tool occasion to again justify the appropriation for the Kamloops bridge. He sail that there were certain portions of the year when the ice rendered it impossible to ferry across the river. He the charge that there was an attempt t buy the electors of his district with bridge. He said that two bridges woul not buy them. He said that the people in that district was not for sale and that they could not be bought. They must be bought with common sense.

Opposition Voice—Then you could not

buy them. Hon. Mr. Martin then resented the remark made by Mr. Kellie that the old settlers should paddle their own cance. Mr. Kellie denied having made any uch remark. The commissioner, continuing, said that the old settlers had been paddling their own canoe and also the canoes of the own canoe and also the canoes of the new comers as well. He reminded Mr. Kellie that he landed in Victoria 37 years

ago with but a three cent piece in his

Voice-Now you are a rich man Hon. Mr. Martin-Yes, now I am a rich man: I have four bits. With respect to the complaint that the government dealt harshly with the se tlers in the collection of arrears of different kinds the commissioner said that such was not the case. As commissioner he had not carried out the requirements of the act with respect to the collection of arrears. He had erred on the mercian ful side of the settler. In proof of this, the commissioner said that there were land arrears owing to the governm nearly \$2,000,000, the bulk of which had been due for years past. Hon. Mr. Marfin expressed himself as pleased that the government would take the matter in hand of bringing the arid lands of province under cultivation. It sirable that the lands should productive. The government had adopted precisely the same policy with respect to the lands along the Fraser river in protecting them from high water by a system of dykes.

Mr. Braden spoke briefly, after which Mr. Cotton moved the adjournment of the debate.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH. Very sincerely yours,

J. H. TURNER,
Minister of Finance.

In commenting upon this letter, Mr.
Semlin said, that it was evident that so long as the members of the present cabinet retained control of affairs in British Columbia so long would the province fail to receive due consideration from the Dominion government. If such province fail to receive due consideration from the Dominion government. If such province due to the manifest ill nature of the finance minister and the members of his cabinet. He said that the whole trouble between the two governments was precipitated by the finance minister of this province attempting to give Minister Tarte of the Dominion government a school-mistress lecture upon manners. He had taken the undignified course of attempting to read the Dominion minister that levels to control of his personal spieen. In count-level the cort of this personal spieen. In count-level the cort of the cort tin asked what the duties of the loyal opposition were.

Mr. Kennedy suggested that they were to vote in the dark.

Mr. Martin, answering his own question, said that they were not to do anything to prevent the development of the

Provincial News

ROSSLAND. The board of trade has re-elect fficers as follows: Mr. J. B. Mc. resident; Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, vic ent; and Mr. John McKane, secr

NELSON. The C.P.R. tug building at Bog almost finished and will be laun ew days.

A large force of men are at was a construction of the new C.P.R. wharf.

GREENWOOD CITY. G. H. Collins, manager and of the Golden Crown Minip been married at Nelson, Wa Brummund, of mony was performed by Jud of Marcus.

GRAND FORKS.

Louis Kee, the head of Chi here, was found dead in his week. The body was examined Smith, who said death natural causes, it being qu mption that ended his life. KAMLOOPS.

Another old pioneer has passed Another old pioneer has passed Mr. Hugh Gemmel, aged 72, a n Scotland, has died at the property of the following fought in the battle of Beand at the taking of the Height and He belonged to the 43rd a Highlanders. He came to this in the fifties, and followed minin Cariboa excitement. He cam ariboe excitement. He cam billiwack, where he was police

Caribbo Chilliwark, where he was police Chilliwark, where he was police Scene years.

The Rev. E. P. Frewelling has intelligence that his eldest daugintelligence for examination from St. school, Abbotts, Bromley, Stafford Mr. Allan Cameron, district freig of the C.P.R. was present at meeting of the council of the board held last week for the purpose of a proposed modifications in freight modifications in the modifications to all points, the modifications to the Kamloops board of trade fairly be expected. Mr. Cameron that the citizens should work havertise the town and the facilities fitting, as has been done in othe The C.P.R. is always ready to do as it can.

KASLO. The Kaslo board of trade d has refurmed to Victoria with from the government of variou Kaslo and vicinity. Chief am is a cash subsidy to the Kaslo a Duncan railway. The amount has not been definitely fixed, by probably be \$4,000 per mile. probably be \$2,000 for meaning part of \$2,000 to the erection of a new pal building for Kasto, in case, court rocm is attached, for the of holding County court there.

Mr. E. Matheson, who was sen by Mr. J. R. Roy, resident engin Dominion government public begin the work of improving triver, has organized a force of here, and has taken them to of the river at the north end of Lake. They will remain at worthe lower and upper Duncan unt sent appropriation of \$3.000 is and longer, if the Dominion supplements this appropriation one in time, as now appears if The present work consists larging out snags and sweepers, rejams and blasting rocks where in order to make the river nat light draught steamers. This steam navigation from Kaslo it Duncan City, and through D Howser Lake, nearly to the hearthe Unncan

Howser Lake, nearly to the he the Upper Duncan, a distance miles, and will open up a lar section of minerals and agreed try, knowzn as the Lardeau-D will be entirely tributary to Ka NEW WESTMINSTE

The cold snap is still with frost again on Friday night winds all day Saturday we by a fall of snow in the March evidently intends de a lion and not like a lamb.
Mr. Robert Stevenson, Wash., is now in the city, rangements for ferming which, under a process to be will undertake to save ever gold from sand which has all put through the placer miners A very representative meet directors of the Royal Agric ciety was held here on Frid About 21 members were in representing very nearly ev Among the most importa transacted was the selection bition commissioner. Mr. Wof this city, was the successi and was duly appointed to the An executive committee, co the following members, T. J. Hutcherson, W. J. Mathers and R. F. Anderson, was a confer with the commissioner portant matters in connection. portant matters in connecti forthcoming exhibition. It to add a third prize in eve a suggestion was made that be free. This was left for cussion at the next meeting

Vancouver, March 28.-T Tartar, due to arrive in a days, is to be used in layir between Vancouver and Def E. Dunand, who will sup work, arrived to-day. Since the departure of the for Alaska, the steamboat met and established the old The Centennial had been for a few days and all the c owed suit.

A special meeting of Trade was held this morn solution passed emphaticall government to provide for construction from Teslin in British Columbia of railway, and to have the li

ember 1st between Teslin Lake.

Vancouver, March 29.—Mrs. (
fon, en route for Dawson,
Stansfield here before Mr. Just
damages arising out of Stan
promised to land her at Daw
her a claim for \$500. The ma
tled by Stansfield binding him
out the agreement. ut the agreement.
The death of Mrs. Gregory,
ocksley Lucas, took place a this morning.
W. Pollock, J.P., of Shoal rraigned beore Captain harge of forgery of certai ouchers already referred to

LILLOOET. LILLOOET.

Lytton, March 24.—A good tion and interest is being give of the Mira Monte Mining Co on their properties, Olive, St fornia, situated on Six-Mile five miles northeast of Lytton, by a company of Californians an eight-foot ledge, with croo from \$20 to \$50 to the ton; They are now proceeding to nel of 200 feet, and expect ledge about 800 or 900 feet dopinion here is that this is or valuable properties in the di valuable properties in the d Mining in Bridge River dis-ling a good deal of attention