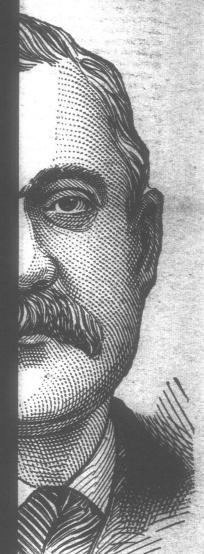
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GE F. MORSE.

lery Compound is the immediate imovement in appetite and gradual gain weight. This remarkable remedy sets work at once to nourish nerve centres d purify the blood of harmful humors. was the belief of Professor Phelps Dartmouth College, the discoverer of ery Compound, and he so stated to classes at Dartmouth college, that when the system is perfectly noured in tissue, blood and nerve centres, it possible to drive out the special disrs from important organs like the er, kidneys, heart and stomach. ine's Celery Compound to-day sus as the strength of thousands of hardrked men and women who cannot vacations, and feel the effects of unnatural demands made upon their ength and nervous energy.

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aine's Celery Compound is the greatblood and nerve remedy that has ever the history of medicine come within reach of plain, hard-working people.

Ion. George E. Morse, one of the st prominent of the governor's council Massachusetts, is one of the state's st substantial manufacturers and busss men, a veteran of the late war, a pular and conservative citizen. tograph letter is of interest to every

the session no less than three new emes were introduced containing diffnt policies. Last session the attorney eral said the province could not attend bonus railways, but not two anuths er he and his government underwook marantee the interest and principal on bonds of a railway company. the speech made by the attorneyeral last year, in which he stid the vince could not bonus railways. The ernment had no railway policy, they t brought down a hill when a deputautation the more the government gave In the Dominion and the other vinces there was a fixed policy and companies were treated alike, but Lerc re is a new policy for every day. The each of the attorney-general last rear demned the policy the government s now pursuing. Mr. Martin had iruly he could have obtained more for the ola railway if he had brought a depu-on down to wait on the government.

apportant bills at the end of the

Grant did not think that the govwas liberal enough in its railway The government should do everyencourage railway schemes. The eeded cheaper and better trans-

bill was read a second time. Mr. Davie moved his amended member for Nanaimo discompany and not for the province, and house of assembly by other hon, members, although not directly charged, that nembers of the executive council actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Goverrelation to the matters aforesaid; herefore be it resolved that an humble presented to His Honor the deutenant-Governor, praying him to appoint a royal commission to inquire whether the honorable the premier was member of the said company, whether advising the said guarantee he worked the company and not for the provce, and whether corrupt motives of any and existed with or influenced His Honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the Nakusp & Slocan

This, Mr. Davie said, should meet the riections of hon. members opposite. The only guarantee given by the government was a guarantee of interest. In giving they reserved to themselves the right to guarantee the principal also, at a lower rate per mile. The system adopted, that of guaranteeing both principal and interest, was a benefit to the ince. It would cost less to guaranee principal and interest at the rate of The discussion of the bill was, owever, out of order. The house had decided on it, and the people would give their decision at the polls. For a month past opposition members had been hining at corrupt motives on the part of the government. On Friday night the mem-ber for Nanaimo district, more bold during the discussion of the Nakusp & government the credit of the province and the people of the province would not be safe. It was the duty of the opposition to follow up their insinuations with an application for the appointment of a

ssion. If there were any questions o be inquired into, now was the time. This was the government's inquiry. Mr. Forster had expected something warmer from the leader of the government. He had no objections to the reso lution, except where it stated that he had said that the attorney-general was a member of the company. He had not said that and would not say it. That was one of the things that he could not prove. The attorney-general carried on the negotiations with the C. P. R., and what he said on Friday was that the attorney-general had no authority from the government to do it, so he must have had authority from the company. He had said it was singular that the attorney-general should negotiate for the construction of the road when a company had the charter. The attorney-general must have had some connection with the company. He did not say that he was a member of the company, because he could not prove it. If the premier was a member of the company there would not be any way of finding it out. The resolution contained nothing. It instructed the commission to find out if

ing at the cost of the railway when Mr. | ment: Mohun in his letter said the grading would cost more if the rails cost less.

Hon. Mr. Davie You say that you did not say that I was a member of the company.

Mr. Forster—I did not say you were working for the company, but I did say you apparently had authority from the sompany, and if that was the case you ere working for the company.

Mr. Brown—When Mr. Forster made the statements he was speaking of the suspicious circumstances that surrounded the case. The resolution would make appear that it was the action of the ernment in guaranteeing the interest was under suspicion. The speech made by Mr. Forster was far from befully reported in the Times. If it would have filled a column, where as there was a very short paragraph. The report was just the impression gleaned the reporter from the remarks of the It was not right to hold the speaker responsible for the impressions of the reporter. The attorney-general

Every year the government brought what Mr. Forster said. He got up just after Mr. Forster had been speaking on Friday and misrepresented him. He time. The attorney-general knows all about it now, but on Friday he knew nothing. Mr. Forster had said the cirumstances were enough to raise a sur picion in a man's mind. The circumstances justified him in saying that. He was read a second time.

Ir. Davie moved his amended respecting the royal commissus: Whereas, acting under of the executive council, His Lieutenant-Governor has the contractor that he would be gfad to build the road for \$12,000 a mile it was ridiculous to suppose that the Lieutenant-Governor has was ridiculous to suppose that a mem-ased to give a provincial guaran-ber would not draw attention to it in rest upon the bonds of the Na the house. If the government had Slocan railway company to the brought the bill and all the papers down f 4 per cent. per annum on \$25, mile for twenty-five years, and the agreement ike advice has, in the agreement insinuations made. It would have closed guarantee of interest, reserved the mouths of the opposition and made to substitute bonds guarantee them admit that there were no grounds at the rate of \$17,500 per for the instructions. The actions of ther with interest at a rate the government made it neccessary to specific with interest at a late of the government made it necessary to um sufficient to enable the comparison of the statements made on the outside of the house. The resolution did not aim at the point. It aimed at some per cent. For His Honor the Lieu- thing that did not exist. It aimed at with the advice afore a charge that the attorney-general was bill has been introduced for the of guaranteeing principal and inmanner mentioned in said agreemant was never made. The attorney-general was never made. The attorney-general had twitted the opposition for not moving for a select committee. A he member for Nanaimo dis-space in the house of assem-Why did he not do it? Because he had storence to the said guarantee, had experience with select committees reference to the sain guarantee, appeared that the hon, the leader appeared that the hon, the leader appeared that the hon, the leader appeared that the hon. They were worse whitewashers than the government was a member of the and had been working for the against the government before a select interest from the preson or persons to the grant is to be issued, or from

> not have it in their power to place the scheme beyond suspicion. Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a point of order. The object of the motion was to discuss the action of the government, not their policy. It could be assumed that their policy was entirely wrong. Mr. Brown-It is not to be supposed that a member must shape his arguments to please the attorney-general. The opposition could not move for a commission, as it involved an expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Davie-Yes, you can. Mr. Brown said he was saying when nterrupted by the attorney-general that the circumstances of the case and the statement of the attorney-general that he had arranged with Mr. Van Horne, with the C. P. R., and with the Nakusp & Slocan railway company, would lead to the impression that he was boss of it

Hon. Mr. Davie So I was. Mr. Brown-Then a few days, afterwards he said he knew nothing about the company. One day he was sole manager of the whole show and a few days \$17,500 per mile for twenty-five years afterwards he knew nothing about it. han it would cost to guarantee interest | Coupling all the circumstances with the alone on \$25,000 a mile for twenty-five fact that responsible men said the road could be built for \$5,000 less than the amount the government were guaranteeber for Nanaimo district, more bold circumstances against the government, than the other members, came out in a that man would be convicted. He falled manly way. He did not say that all to see that the opposition had done anythe members had cast these insinuations. He read many of the statements made during the discussion of the Nakusp & would vote for the appointment of a should be printed.

with the scheme. The royal commission would be above suspicion and beyond political influence. The resolution aimed at the point. There had been charges of corruption against the government, a little story, and then likened the resoand they should be met as the govern- lution for a commission to a bomb thrown ment were meeting them. If once there was a shade of suspicion against the government the credit of the province puted to him. He moved in amendment ker, Booth, Davie, Fletcher, Horne, Hun-Forster said the attorney-general was a member of the company.

Mr. Brown-Why not include all the insignations, as they were called, in the was counted with the ayes. resolution? The hon, gentlemen are mistaken if they think we wish to shirk an

government, and that should be charged by itself.

Hon, Mr. Beaven-It is a queer prop- farce on legislation. osition that a man charged should say uproyal commissioner and a silent come the members were called in. mittee was that the former could take Mr. Speaker-The bell had not been evidence on oath and that the commiss- rung when the first division was called. ited power. The opposition had worked way whatsoever." at the government until they had to move the attorney-general was a member of for a royal commission. Now he would did say what was credited to him by the the company, but gave them no author- suggest an addition to the resolution that premier What was wanted was an inquiry | would make the commission of some use. into the whole scheme. (Applause.) There was much more in the scheme that chould be examined into. They wanted been put in Mr. Forster's mouth that he to know why the government jumped at had never used. As they were going to and guessed at \$17,500 being the amount have a royal commission it might as well that the road would cost per mile. It to enquire into the Three Forks townsite showed that the government were guess- scheme. He moved the following amend-

"To strike out all subsequent to the "whereas" in the third paragraph and in-The action of the government gave rise sert "it has been stated by the hon, the to a strong suspicion of the motives of member for Nanaimo district in his place In the assembly in reference to the said guarantees, that it appeared that the hon. the leader of the government acted in the Was there anything else you the matter as if he were an agent of the company, as the legislature had never given him authority to negotiate on behalf of the company in respect to the construction of the railway, and had been working more in the interests of the comapply than the province, and it has also been insinuated in the assembly by other hen, members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt notives in advising His Honor the Lieut. Governor to give a guarantee of principal and interest in favor of the said Nakusp and Slocan railway company, and had exceeded the power granted to them by the

railway aid act of 1893; "And whereas a piece of land in the a pre-emption claim and the house has be pre-been asked to pass a bill antherizing the farce.

time as provided for in the land act; afpoint a royal commission to enquire whether the Hon, the Premier did so act, and whether in advising the said guarantees the premier worked more in the intees the premier worked more in the interest of the company than the province, and also to inquire into all the circumstances connected with any guarantee given or promised on account of or in connection with the Nakusp & Slocun railway, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced any of His Honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Lieut-Governor in relation to the Nakusp & Slocan railway company, and whether the authority granted to them by the railway aid act, 1893, and whether any of His Honor's ministers have or had any interest, direct or indirect in the Nakusp & Slocan railway company or in any of the construction company, or in the construction company, either in material or supplies, or in any way whatsoever, and that the commissioners be also empowered to investigate, ascertain and report what persons have been or are either directly or indirectly interested in the land known as the townsite of Three Forks, or in any of the proceeds of the land ompany and not for the province, and the committee came forward any person or persons to whom they may have promised or agreed to transfer their that was the end of it. No reasonable right of any part or interest thereof or man could say that the government did

He had given the attorney-general the enefit of his own words, but had amplified them. The amendment would extend the power of the commission, and he thought it would be wise on the part of engthy but simple. (Applause).

Mr. Booth, so he said, was amused with the ingenuity with which the amendment had been drawn. The opposition did not make any charges, they just wanted to find out if there was any charges. He would accept neither the amendment nor the original resolution. The government were entirely too sensitive.

Mr. Forster said the amendment just added a few things to the resolution. The preamble had been drawn up by the premier. The opposition did not want to make a farce of the commission, as did the government. He said again that he suspected that there was something wrong and if the government refused to accept the amendment he would be more suspicious than ever. If the road only ost \$12,000 a mile, there must have been body's pockets. It generally went to the construction companies. They could not ing justified the opposition in demanding more particulars; justified them in saying that if a man was charged with a of the construction company, but the combined of the construction company is a construction companies. crime and the circumstancial evidence mission might if the amendment was acwas as strong against him as were the cepted. They wanted to know if the road the balance went to and whether the road

Mr. Kellie thought the amendment Shocan scheme. No one denied that friends of the government—and the opposition, for that matter—were connected the matter—were connected the matter—were connected the connected that matter—were connected that matter Forster, Kitchen, McKenzie, Kellie, Sem-

> Watt, Rogers.-15. Mr. Kellie said he did not understand the amendment and refusing to vote he

Mr. Kitchen objected to the Speaker Hon. Col. Baker—The separate charges should be tried by themselves. Corrupt motives had been charged against the government, and that should be tried by the separate charges a division had been called for, was not allowed to vote. Now after a division had been called for and it was a general rule a menuter who came in after a division had been called for and it was a general rule a menuter who came in after a division had been called for and it was a general rule a menuter who came in after a division had been called for and it was a general rule a menuter who came in after a division had been called for and it was a general rule a menuter who came in after a division had been called for and it was a general rule a menuter who came in after a division had been called for was not allowed to vote. following the course he had. As a genthe amendment was to be carried, the Speaker rang in the members. It was a

Hon. Mr. Beaven-It was certainly not on what charge he should be tried. One right. When it was seen that there was of the principal differences between a a majority in favor of the amendment

ions should be free from any political in- The premier had called on him to ring fluence, while there was a question the bell, whether a committee could administer Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the following the oath. If he (Mr. Beaven) had moved addition to the resolution: "And whether

for a royal commission the first thing the any of his honor's ministers have, or had, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the be to rise to a point of order. He had Nakusp & Slocan railway company, or a motion for a coyal commission, and he in any of the contracts of the company would see if he would accept it. He ob- or in the construction company, either in jected to the commission being given lim- furnishing material, or supplies, or in any Dr. Watt contended that Mr. Forster

> amendments were adopted. Hon. Mr. Beaven-The resolution does not contain one-half of what it should. Mr. Semlin wished to know how the commission would be formed. The attorney-general would defend himself, but who would take the other side? He would be pleased to see an investigation, but as far as he could see it would be one-sided. The attorney-general would

Both Mr. Vernon's and Col. Baker's

look after his side. Hon. Mr. Davie-Why, certainly. Mr. Semlin-Who will look after the other side? Hon. Mr. Davie-That is none of our

Mr. Semlin-It will be a nice investigation. They do not want any investigation at all. They are just trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public. There should be some one to take the other side of the case. The provincial secretary had said that the opposition member were afraid of an investigation. Why should they be afraid of an investigation They had not let the contract, nor had anything to do with the scheme. government could have moved for a commission months ago. More serious charges against the scheme had been published in Kootenay before the session opened. One writer had said that some one had made \$200,000 out of the scheme. Mr. Cotton-The idea of a royal com-

Was now about ready to swear to what Mr. Stoddart wished to explain his votland the government should see that ing for the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition. He had done to the day the attorney-general did not know of Three Forks, and is the Eastern to this land, ing for the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition. He had done to the day the attorney-general did not know of Three Forks, and is the Eastern to this land, ing for the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition. He had done to the day the attorney-general did not know of Three Forks, and is the Eastern to this land, ing for the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition. He had done to the day the attorney-general did not know of Three Forks, and is the Eastern to this land, ing for the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition. He had done to the day inconvenienced and had spent the greatly inconvenienced and had spent the case at solding the Nakup scheme.

Mr. Kitchen thought that the whole leader of the opposition. He had done to the day in the nature of the opposition of the construction of the roads. It

terminus of the Nakusp and Slocan rail- ments laid before the house contained best portion of his life defending his seemed to be a scheme to get temporary way, and the crown grant of this land the truth but not all the truth. (Hear! will, therefore, issue before the usual hear!) Neither all the names of the members of the construction company "Therefore, be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to (Hear! hear!) That was his object for

have come from the opposition. The government was entirely too sensitive.
Mr. Kitchen—If the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition had passed the opposition side of the case would have been presented to the comaission, but nobody was going to appear before a commission that would be a The government had everything, ncluding the treasury, at hand.

Mr. Rogers thought the government had acted too hastily. The motion should have come from the opposition. Mr. Smith contended that there was no charge in the resolution to investigate.

government would not be doing wrong if they dropped the whole subject.
Mr. Kellie said people had time and again told him that the government had acted corruptly in the matter of the Nakusp and Slocan railway and there should be the fullest investigation.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to close the de-bate. He contended that the opposition tried to make a screaming farce of the commission. They suggested that the gov-ernment should appoint men to both pro-secute and defend them. The thing was too absurd to be thought of. There were precedents for the course of practice that should be followed in this case. A government of which the leader of the opposition was a member, had 20 years ago, formulated the charges on which it should be heard respecting the Texada Island scandal. The late Mr. Robson, who was leader of the opposition at the time, conducted the case for the opposition. He suggested that the Hon. Mr. Beaven should do the same in this case. Mr. the government to accept it, as they pre- Stoddart was to be complimented on the tended to be burning with anxiety for an independent stand he had taken. He had investigation. The proposition was stated that there were more members of the construction company and more directors than stated in the sworn statements. If that was the case it could be shown the members of the government were interested directly or indirectly in the company there would be corruption. Until the information was laid before the house

he did not know who the members of the construction company were. His time was too much employed to pry into other people's business. The opposition amendment was proposed only to burk investigation. It was the duty of the legislature to decide whether the government exceeded their authority. Even if they had what was that to the grave charges of corruption. Then the opposi tion wanted the commission to find out who had had a promise of an interest or some reason for guaranteeing \$17,500 per had an interest or had an interest or had an interest in the townsite of Three mile. The difference went into some Forks. Why anybody might have or Forks. Why anybody might have or had an interest offered to them. It would have been the principal mistake of his life if he had not taken the course

Mr. Brown on a question of privilege showed that the premier had left out cost \$17,500 per mile and if not where a very important part in reading from an official document referring to the Texwas built to boom the townsite of Three ada Island scandal. A man who was capable of perpetrating a fraud on this house was capable of anything.

tent of 4 per cent. per annum on \$25,000 per mile for 25 years, and by the like advice has, in the agreement of the guarantee for interest, reserved the right to to strike out the words alleging that Mr. | ter, Hall, Punch, Smith, Turner, Vernon, | substitute bonds guaranteeing principal at the rate of \$17,500 per mile, together with interest at a rate per annum sufficient to enable the company to realize par, but in no case to exceed 4 per cent. per annum; and whereas, by message from his honor the lieutenant-governor, from the first to the final stages. with the advice aforesaid, a bill has been introduced for the purpose of guaranteeing principal and interest in manner mentioned in said agreement; and whereas, it has been stated by the hon, the member for Nanaimo district, in his place in the house of assembly, that it appeared that the hon. leader of the government had been working for the company and not for the province, and it has also been insinuated in the said house of assembly by other hon, members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising his honor the lieutenant-governor in relation to the matters aforesaid; therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to appoint a royal commission to en-quire whether the honorable the premier in advising the said guarantee worked for the company and not for the province, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced his honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to his honor the lieutenant-governor in relation to the Nakusp and Slocan railway company, and whether any of his honor's ministers have, or had, any interest, directly or indirectly, in Nakusp & Slocan railway company, or in any of the con-tracts of the company, either in furnishing material, or supplies, or in any way whatsoever." After considering one clause of the rail-

way assessment act the house adjourned at 12:30.

APRIL 10. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. D. Robson. Mr. Semin asked if it was the inter tion of the government to establish a polling place at St. Elmo.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said that he had not thought of it but it would be necessary to establish a number of new polling places in all the districts. The matetr yould be considered. Mr. Grant moved that whereas by the

report of a committee adopted along with a minority report on the 27th of April, 1888, it was respectfully recommended to the government to take into their earnest consideration the advisability of issuing a crown grant of the land comprised in pre-emption 1,003 to Mr. Greer, or take such other steps as may be proper to secure Mr. Greer's title to the laud: be it therefore resolved, that this house sees no reason to differ from the concludistrict of Kootenay has been taken up as mission before which only one side will sions expressed in the majority report be presented. It is a humbug and a above cited. The mover read the report of the select committee some years issue of a crown grant to Charles Hugon- Mr. Steddart wished to explain his vot- ago. He recited the case at some length

Hon. Mr. Vernon could not support the

resolution. As far as he could see Mr. Greer had no claim to the land. The court had decided on the case since the report was adopted. He tried to obtain the Indian title, failing in which he fell back on Samuel Preston's pre-emption claim. But Preston had abandoned it and it was therefore not saleable. Greer went in to obtain the lands with his eyes open. No doubt Mr. Greer, seeing that other people obtained lands that they were not entitled to, thought there was no reason why he should not do the same. He moved an

amendment to strike out all the words after whereas and insert "on the 27th of April, 1888, the legislature adopted the report on the claim of Samuel Greer to certain lands in the vicinity of English Bay, which suggests that the matter be dealt with by a petition of right in the supreme court and whereas that course was adopted by the government, there-fore be it resolved that this house declines to consider the question any fur-

Hon. Mr. Davie differed from the chief commissioner of lands and works and the eader of the opposition. The resolution adopting the report was passed with but one dissenting voice. The amendment assumed that there was but one report, whereas there were two reports. The land had been sold and the government could not deal with it, but the matter should be considered by either the government or the legislature. The sale of the land by certain Indians to Mr. Greer was recognized by an officer of the Indian department. It was not known then that the terminus of the railway would be there. It was charged that Mr. Green had forged the names of the documen and Mr. Greer was tried for forgery and honorably acquitted. Mr. Greer was enbefore the royal commission. Hen. Mr. titled to as much consideration as the Vernon's amendment covered that. If Granville townsite squatters. What should be done if the resolution is passed is a matter for future consideration.

Mr. Kitchen supported the amendment and opposed the resolution. Mr. McTiernan swore in court that he did not sign the document referred to and Mr. Pres ton had no rights that Greer could obtain Greer had a claim in Chilliwack at the some time he was supposed to have a claim at English Bay, so he could not go there, even if there was not a reservation on the land.

Hon, Mr. Beaven's amendment was negatived on the following division: Ayes Stoddart, Hunter, Baker, Turner, Vernon, Semlin, Beaven, Sword, Kitchen, Forster, Keith, Cotton-12. Nays-Grant, McKenzie, Kellie, Horne, Smith, Davie, Martin, Crofit, Booth, Hall, Anderson, Fletcher and Adams—13. The original motion was lost on the

following division: Ayes-Messrs. Grant, McKenzie, Horne, Smith, Davie, Martin, Booth, Watt, Hall, Anderson, Fletcher, Adams and Punch-13. Nays-Messrs, Stoddart, Hunter, Baker, Turner, Vernon, Semlin, Beaven, Sword, Kitchen, Forster, Keith, Cotton, Oroft, Rogers, On the third reading of the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill, Mr. Sword asked if Brown and Kellie-16.

the government intended to have Mr. Mohun's letter printed. Mr. Davie said it would be printed and he supplemented it with an affidavit of

The bill was read a third time on division and passed. The house went into committee on the railway assessment bill, which was reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Baker presented a message transmitting an amendment to strike out section 8 of the mineral act. This is the section inserted on motion of Mr. Kellie, which he afterwards wished to

The house went into committee railway aid bill. Mr. Hunter said the roads could not be built for \$14,000 a mile and if the bill was passed in its present form the roads would not be built. He moved an amendment to allow the government to guarantee \$8,000 per mile instead of \$7,000 a

mile as proposed.

Mr. Smith did not see any more reason why the province should build railways than why they should fence a farmer's He understood that the com property. panies did not ask for any more than \$7,000 a mile and there was no reason why the house should increase it to \$8,-

000 per mile. Hon, Mr. Davie was grieved that Mr. Hunter had not told the house that the mountain railway could not be built for \$17,500 per mile when the government were being attacked on the Nakusp scheme. He understood that the Chilli-wack road could be built for \$14,000 per mile. It was not proposed that the pro wince and municipalities should pay the whole cost of the roads and hand them The Massachusetts Benefit over to the companies.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order as it proposed to increase the burden of taxation. Mr. Hunter said it was through a matter of delicacy that he did not speak on

the Nakusp & Slocan railway, as he had put in a tender for the construction of Hon, Mr. Vernon said it was true that the road might cost \$16,000 per mile but the government thought they were going

as far as they could in the bill. Mr. Kitchen did not think the government were treating the companies or the people in the district fairly. Last year they legislated so the road could be built and the companies and the municipalities were proposed to carry out their share of the agreement. The present bill would not be as much in the aid of the construction of the roads as was the act of last

Hon. Mr. Davie called Mr. Kitchen a weak and insignificant member and then went into the general dyking and railway policy and the municipal politics of Mr. Kitchen. He read a letter written by Mr. Kitchen which he contended showed that the government did right in not carrying out the legislation of last session. He moved to add to section 2 the worls "and insert thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum." The amendment was adopted.

There was a general discussion of the railway policy of the government, including the Nakup scheme.

revenue for the province. The companies ment and it was for revenue.

The bill was reported complete Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the second reading of the Kaslo, Slocan railway sub-Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out that the resolution did not recite the case as it had occurred. He explained how this it was found that the amount of the case did occur. The house did not adopt land could not be obtained along the the whole report. They adopted certain line. What could be obtained was of paragraphs of it along with the minority paragraphs of it along with the minority very little value, rising very steeply from Kootenay Lake. Owing to this cause knowing that it was under reservation. company had been unable to build the road. The company had offered one half of the quantity of land granted else-where. It was not a rival road to the Nakusp road as many mines could only be reached by the Kaslo road and others

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