

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 9.)

ing the vote of \$7,000 additional to the provincial police.

The attorney-general explained that there had been a large increase in officers in the north. The attempt to capture Simon Gun-a-noot had cost a lot of money.

Mr. Henderson said that the conduct of the Northwest Mounted police, which cost only about \$60,000 for each of the provinces.

The attorney-general said that there was no comparison between the cost in this province and the prairies. The expenses in connection with the provincial police could not be kept down. There were constant demands.

G. R. Naden wanted to know if there was truth in the report that the search after Gun-a-noot was to be dropped.

The attorney-general said he regretted to say that it was true. Two expeditions had been dispatched to capture him, but without success. Gun-a-noot was an Indian who brought in large quantities of furs, and was able to maintain himself for a long time. Every effort would be made to bring the Indian to justice.

Mr. Naden said that knowing the conditions in that country it was worthless to attempt to capture Simon in the way adopted.

Dr. Kergin said that Gun-a-noot knew the country as no white man knew it. He had caches in various parts and it would be difficult to capture him. He thought that he should be captured at all costs, however, in the interests of order. There had been an increase in lawlessness among the Indians in that north country since the escape of Gun-a-noot.

The attorney-general did not know that fifty parties stood a better chance of being successful than two expeditions.

Parker Williams wanted to know what the nature of the crime was and the motive.

The attorney-general explained that the two victims had been found shot in the back.

Mr. Williams wanted to know if the crime was not committed as a result of the immoral practices of these men with white blood in them with the Indians. He thought that these Indians had as much as Harry Thaw to act as he did. He thought the search might be dropped.

John Jardine agreed with dropping it. He contended that the government should take every step possible to stop the use of whiskey among the Indians. The attorney-general did not know what he had in mind in the matter to discuss the matter in the House.

John Oliver said it was the duty of the legislature to bring these men to justice. When the men were brought to trial the merits of the case could be gone into. It was necessary to bring these men to justice in the interests

of law and order in the province.

Dr. Kergin agreed with the view taken by Mr. Oliver and said that there was no doubt that the fact that the Indians were drunk at the time reflected discredit upon the government's administration of the laws.

On the item of \$20,000 additional for Richmond Mr. Oliver wanted information.

He was informed that \$15,000 was for relief work.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know if the major portion of this was not expended between Vancouver and South Vancouver and was not in front of one lot largely which contributed little to the revenues. Mr. Oliver thought that the work for unemployed might just as well have been expended at Point Grey as at lot 301.

Hon. Mr. Cotton said that the government could not well insist that lot 301 should join a municipality. There were about 400 acres in it and it had been sub-divided and roads should be provided. The residents had contributed about \$5,000 to the revenues.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that lot 301 was getting five times as much as was contributed to the province's revenues.

Mr. Williams alluded to the fact that in Ladysmith the government forces that place to form a municipality before money was given. Only one road was provided—in Richmond, however, a different condition prevailed and it was announced that nothing could be done to force an area to join a municipality.

On the increased vote to Slokan Mr. Williams alluded to the fact that aid was given to erecting a smelter in connection with the local industry. Slokan was in a depressed condition, so that the expenditure in that district was not needed. He pointed out that when the district was represented by an opposition member little was given, but now that a Conservative represented it the situation was changed. He could see no other explanation for it but that there had been a change in the representation.

W. Hunter defended the vote as necessary.

On the Cariboo roads Mr. Yorston pressed for assistance in building a road into Chilcotin and in and in various other districts.

G. R. Naden wanted to know if the vote for bridges of \$40,000 included the Kettle River bridge. He explained the condition. The Kettle River ran nearly due south for about 40 miles and then turned east at about right angles. Rock Creek came in at that bend. There was a small community at Rock Creek in Similkameen. This was a very small community. In the Greenwood riding there was a large community. About 80 per cent of the business was done at that place. Last year it was proposed a bridge would be done to meet the convenience of the people. He had agreed that he did not care where the bridge was as long as it served the largest number of people. He had suggested that the engineer should be on the ground to settle upon the point. Later Mr. Naden said he saw the correspondent on the matter. On June 29th, 1907, a letter was written by L. W. Shattford, stating that with the road superintendent he had

some over the ground and gave a site which he said would be the best for a Similkameen riding. The Greenwood people would probably try to have it built in Greenwood riding but "I have your assurance that it will be built in Similkameen and have assured my friends to that effect," the letter said.

The public works engineer had promised him (Mr. Naden) he would not have the work done until he inspected the ground. Before the engineer got there, however, \$1,800 was spent on it. There could be no doubt that the work was commenced before the engineer got there so as to ensure the work being done there.

The engineer went down and when he saw the location, stopped the work and called upon an engineer to make a survey.

A message to the chief commissioner was read in which a series of resolutions from the Conservative committee at Rock Bay set forth that the bridge was being constructed in the most convenient place for the municipality to Similkameen; that it should be located in line with the promise given to the member for Similkameen; that it should be in Similkameen riding; and that the engineer of the public works department should be dismissed if he persisted in altering the location of the bridge.

A plan was shown of the report from an engineer of available sites on the river for bridges. The public works engineer had initiated the site in the Greenwood riding as the most suitable. The memo was also read as submitted by F. J. Fulton, Chief Commissioner, in which site No. 1 should be the one constructed. This was in the Similkameen district and was the most expensive place. The public works engineer had said that the bridge in the Similkameen riding would cost \$2,000 less than the one in Greenwood. There had been more money wasted he felt safe in saying than had been expended altogether in Greenwood this year. The community to Greenwood had to travel one mile out of their way to cross the bridge and one mile back on the other side. This was altogether for the purpose of having the work done in the Similkameen riding.

The only member of the government who was in the district was the premier. The responsibility rested between the premier and the member for Similkameen. That part of the province had been debauched by this. This money was spent at the instance of the premier and Shattford to satisfy political purposes.

If money were properly spent in the province there would be no need of Ottawa for better terms. This money was expended pure and simple for political purposes—debauched—a bribe which could be described as to the extent of \$2,000.

L. W. Shattford said it was not serious to have a bridge built in the Greenwood riding. It was not built at the time. Later Mr. Shattford said it was decided that Mr. Naden had during the election promised that if he was elected the bridge would be built in Greenwood riding.

Mr. Naden rising, said he had made no such promise.

Mr. Shattford said that he accepted this denial. Continuing he said that provision was made for this. The place where the bridge was being built is the place where the communities a number of roads converging there. It had formerly been the site of a post office until D. Ross had it abandoned.

Mr. Naden rising, said he had made no such promise.

Mr. Shattford said that he accepted this denial. Continuing he said that provision was made for this. The place where the bridge was being built is the place where the communities a number of roads converging there. It had formerly been the site of a post office until D. Ross had it abandoned.

Mr. Naden contended that the bridge was not being built where it would serve the greatest number. Who was the one of keeping a public works engineer if his opinion was no use. There was only one side of this bridge which was in Similkameen who used the bridge. It was used for the greater part by the people of Greenwood.

The premier said this was the first time he had been charged with bribery or corruption. He had never promised the people of Rock Creek before an election that this bridge would be built.

John Oliver pointed out that the bridge was used largely by the people of Greenwood. The member for Similkameen had urged that the member for Greenwood be elected because of the promise given to have the bridge built in Greenwood. If that was so it only went to show that the people wanted the bridge where the member for Greenwood proposed it should be built. The resolution passed by the Conservative Association at Rock Creek had not provided that the bridge should be built where it was in the interests of the whole community, but simply that it would suit the residents of Similkameen.

It was not a question of interest at all or of expense but simply for political purposes.

Mr. Yorston said that he had stated that the tender put in had been for \$100. He found that it was \$1,000. A cashier's cheque had been sent with the tender for \$500. This included all the work in connection with it, signed Alfred Carson, government supporter.

Mr. Naden said that the tender was not a government supporter. The agent had estimated the cost at \$1800 or \$2000. The note was \$1,000 and there was an additional vote of \$2,500 for building and maintenance.

Mr. Strand was asked and had been given the work it would have been carried out according to contract. He had in fact been given the work. Mr. Strand was competent and not the one at the spot who could understand the plans. Mr. Strand would have done the work for \$1,800 as he was a conscientious workman. Capt. Brown who carried out the work was an able captain, but knew nothing about the building of the ferry and did not in the first instance understand the plans. Mr. Strand did not get the work he believed because it was given to a government supporter in the district. While the road superintendent was nominally in charge of the work yet an employer had wired down to know who was superintendent as he was apparently bothered to know who really was in charge. The ferry has cost too much.

He hoped the government would put a sober man in charge of the work. There was danger unless this was done. He should be competent and sober.

In reply to a question Mr. Yorston said that he understood that Mr. Naden had given instructions that a certain gentleman was to receive the preference.

The chief commissioner said that when the tender was opened it referred to the work which was under way.

Mr. Yorston pointed out that it was a matter to take over the material at cost price.

The item passed.

The house adjourned until 2:30.

In the House on Saturday afternoon the bill of the greatest public importance was that respecting the G. T. P. A number of other bills were advanced a stage or two.

The government introduced a number of bills, most of them being of an unimportant character.

The civil service bill came for consideration again, Parker Williams op-

posing the superannuation scheme unless it were made to apply to all classes of the community. The debate was again adjourned.

The bill to provide for a loan of \$10,000 to the zinc smelter at Nelson was explained by the premier and was supported by the leader of the opposition.

More information was called for by the leader of the opposition relative to the Bulkley valley survey before passing the bill. He wanted maps produced and the debate was adjourned for this purpose.

Press Gallery, Feb. 29.

Upon assembling in the afternoon a bill respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was introduced by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

John Oliver wanted some information before the committee should report it to the House.

Premier McBride explained some of the details of the bill and assured the officials of the company had assured the government that the bill was necessary if immediate construction was to take place in the province.

The bill was passed by the House and passed its first reading.

New Bills.

A bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act was introduced and passed through various stages up to report.

Hon. W. J. Bowser introduced a bill to amend the Land and Registry Act.

A bill to amend the Settlers' Estates Act was introduced by the attorney-general and passed its first and second reading.

A bill to amend the Liquor License Act was introduced by the attorney-general and given their first readings: By Hon. F. J. Fulton.

The following bills were introduced and given their first readings: By Hon. F. J. Fulton.

Questions Answered.

Parker Williams asked the minister of finance the following questions:

1. In what particular does the Welcome hotel, Vancouver, differ from other hotels or rooming houses?

2. How are the charges for rooms in said Welcome hotel?

3. Have any persons been provided with free accommodation in said hotel during last twelve months?

4. In so, how many, and for what periods?

5. Has the government any knowledge as to what profits accrue from the operation of this institution?

Hon. Mr. Taitoff replied as follows:

1. In the fact that no charges are made to those in absolute need of food and shelter, one story is provided exclusively for immigrants, another for the unemployed, and another for those provided for workmen seeking employment. It is also a free labor bureau, through which 1,217 situations were found last year.

2. Fifteen to thirty-five cents per night.

3. 65.

4. Since last June 256 free beds, 270 free meals, 146 free garments.

5. There is absolutely no profit.

Supply Resolutions.

The resolutions reported from committee of supply were adopted on motion of the minister of finance, and were given their first reading.

Pay of Jurors.

The report on the bill to amend the Jurors Act was given. It proposed an amendment to increase the pay of jurors from \$2 a day to \$3 a day.

ONCE MORE WELL

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" ALONE CURED HIM

Clarence J. Placey is a farmer of Ulverton, Que., known as a man of integrity and good judgment. He writes in no uncertain terms of the great benefit he derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a long standing kidney trouble.



Ulverton, Que.

I suffered for many years with kidney trouble, with bad pain in the back and all symptoms of disease of the kidneys. I took every known kidney remedy and kidney pill but nothing gave me relief and I was getting discouraged. I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so—and this medicine cured me when every other remedy failed. I used altogether fifteen boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset they give me relief and I am now practically well again, no pain in the back, no distress, and all the symptoms of severe kidney disease have entirely left me. I am very thankful to be once more well and I freely make this statement for the sake of others who may suffer as I suffered and to them I say "Try 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

(Sgd) CLARENCE J. PLACEY.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at six a box — for \$2.50 — or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

had authorized the provincial mineralogist to aid in the experiments. The result was that the provincial mineralogist felt encouraged that this would be a practical system. Mr. Irving had interested capital, but required further assistance. The government consulted with the members from the interior, including the leader of the opposition, and as a result of this it was felt that the government was encouraged in going ahead with the aid offered. The present system of smelting was not successful with certain classes of ore. If the process proved successful other smelters would be built. At the present time it was true that the process was somewhat experimental, but it promised to be successful. Electric smelting had come to be an industrial success in various parts of the world, particularly in Sweden. Mr. Irving's process was known as the Sluder Furnace. It was highly endorsed by Dr. Stansell at McGill. About twenty years ago the legislature provided for the erection of a mill in Cariboo. This was a precedent for this. The Dominion government had undertaken some very expensive experiments at the "50s," which under the minister of mines, Hon. Mr. Templeman, had been attended with excellent results. It was a dangerous precedent, but he thought it was warranted.

Mr. Macdonald thought that while this was rather a dangerous precedent yet with the importance of the object aimed at he thought the bill would meet with the support of the House. The separation of the zinc ores from the lead and the treatment of it was the great difficulty met with. A different process was needed in the case of each of these metals. While lead in the process of smelting sank to the bottom and could be drawn off, zinc required to be vaporized. The zinc was about double the value of the lead in the ores. If this proved successful the province would be justified in even making a grant of \$100,000. This was not asked for, but only a loan.

The bill passed its second reading.

Rock Bay Grant.

On the second reading of the bill to authorize a grant to Victoria of certain crown lands situated in Rock Bay, Victoria Harbor, it was explained that the terms upon which this would be granted would be that of a similar grant made before.

The bill passed its second reading.

Bulkley Valley Map.

The bill respecting the official map of Bulkley valley was, according to the chief commissioner, necessary to correct mistakes made in an old survey.

Settlers' Rights.

G. R. Naden pointed out that in some instances the first settlers in the valley would lose the best part of their land by the change. This would be an injustice. He wanted to know if any representations had been made to that department in this matter. Some cases were brought to his attention. Some of these first settlers pointed out that they were liable to lose the best part of their lands by this.

The chief commissioner said no representation had been made to him in this matter. He thought that the difficulty could be overcome, however, if the bill would be pleased if Mr. Naden would give him advice as to any cases.

John Oliver suggested that care should be taken before the bill came into effect that a commission might go into the subject. The matter might be settled upon the ground by a commission. The bill should not be pressed until these steps were taken.

Information Wanted.

J. A. Macdonald said he could not see how this bill could be discussed intelligently without a map showing the old and the new surveys. A bill like this

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Pekin, March 4.—The Europeans in China are giving considerable consideration to the question of the alliance integrity of China.

The stand taken by Manchuria in the past few questions has given rise to a discussion, but the Japanese attitude is not one of inviolable resources to back with regard to its refusal construction of the Hsiao-umen railroad, has forced the representatives of referred to their homes in detail about the matter.

CHURCH ROBBER SERVED

French Purloiner of Last Gets Reward

Limoges, France, March 3.—Antoine Thomas yesterday sentenced to six years' labor, and ordered to wear the yellow band of the convict.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

On or about the 1st MARCH, '08, THE VICTORIA CREAMERY ASSOCIATION is in the new premises on JOHNSTON STREET, VICTORIA, and will be in a position to handle more cream than formerly. If you have any cream to sell, please call at our office, or write to our Manager, who will be pleased to give you all information.

Victoria Creamery Association

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lots One (1) and Two (2) of Sub-Division Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Section 22, Esquimalt District (Map 83), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue the Duplicate Certificate of Title to above lots, on the 5th day of April, 1908, unless the holder of the said Certificate of Title produces to me proof to the contrary.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., the 10th day of February, 1908.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.

Take notice that I, T. H. THORSEN, of Bella Coola, B. C., by occupation do hereby intend to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the corner of Lot 24, Range 3, Coast District, thence west 20 chains to shore of Alouette Lake, thence south westerly along shore line to the west boundary of Lot 25, thence east westerly along shore line to point of commencement, and containing 10 acres or less.

T. H. THORSEN.

Jan. 29th, 1908.

ACCOUNTANT

Action By Minister

Ottawa, March 4.—The account of the mail department, has been published in the afternoon. This is the first time since the preparation of the

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is a non-secret, non-alcoholic and most potent invigorating, restorative tonic and strengthening nerve, especially adapted to woman's peculiar requirements by an experienced specialist in the treatment of her diseases.

Nursing mothers will find "Favorite Prescription" especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers will find it a priceless boon to prepare the system for baby's coming and to render the ordeal comparatively easy and painless.

Over-burdened women in all stations in life whose vigor has been undermined by exacting social duties, over-work, frequent bearing of children, will find "Favorite Prescription" the greatest strength giver ever employed. It can do no harm in any state or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, ulceration, prolapsus, atresion, retroversion, or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts, will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and, generally, a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native, medicinal

roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients are printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of all woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets and Antiseptic Suppositories may also be used with great advantage conjointly with the use of the "Favorite Prescription" in all cases of ulceration, and in pelvic catarrh.

They cost only 25 cents a box each, at drug stores or, sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price in stamps by Dr. Pierce whose address is given below.