

the question. He of the government six months. The A. verdict had Westminster. It Monday again. He did nothing. He for six months. He went to Mr. representative, that Victoria, and yet signed until three the election dodge. He the electors. He commentary on the British Columbian a man to represent getting Mr. of Montreal. He authority to justify. He the power of a single to appoint a wa. Why did the General go to Mr. Greenhalgh. He was the British Columbian having been elected and by the Commissioner. He House had the way development. He nothing. He about the survey?

Is a matter for adds point to the Coast-Kootenai and the Canada any railways did here in power? Honorable gentleman of political center been in power, try shortly. (Ap-

will happen to tell you what will be elected today. (Renewed

McBride predicted in the govern-

is Question? Honorable gentleman ignorance. He will know it on it at the next

the member for a railway. On of the pro-consideration. The was reported a few to leave for the time. Mr. Martin to form a question was to carry on a jeopardized our was willing to government with men. As a result it honorable gentleman at the polls. It is that the financial government with ment the govern- that principle of the financial

The failure of to float his loan, compact with Mr. impact was much country had unanim- while some of it was side yet the to that gentle-

of the speech to question. The of conserving of demand was all the the Australian taken strong ground. He noted with the Oriental com-

the Dominion gov- ted the sentiment yellow influx had day the Jan was a realm of white

our farms, our boats and in- in men in this pledged on this d the government with the same con-

personally he had of traps. Their shore had driven to sub-

hundreds of fish- of livelihood. An- in favor of the interests of can-

to protect the men. If it could American fish were those spawned in

in- to seek to do os. While he re- ney he would use of traps. The e hoped, would e question. We as and we want- ed of traps in the were a menace to

the mover on the fittingly from the in whose consid- forests and great

Paper could be in British Colum- in the world. He c concessions were in the bill recently

ere was no grab- lation rather than

lone was not re- dividends. Com- lessly floated, and d to materialize

that it was the on. Thousands of ited in filling the le mining promot-

to see something people. In spite of conditions British trated its claim to all section on the government re- fin-

ould also be estab- the absence of the Speech from on the export of

in Columbia should wn, and the limits in the days to her coffers. He

was not in favor of abolishing the re- striction placed on that export. He wanted mills in British Columbia to cut British Columbia logs.

Concluding, the leader of the opposi- tion alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales as a distinct movement in the fed- eration of the British possessions. The sings in Australia and even in South Africa proved this. The press of the United Kingdom was unanimous in ap- proving that step, and they all awaited some act by the Motherland binding her and the colonies together. The guerilla warfare in South Africa was only some- thing which was to be anticipated, but the end was in sight, and soon all the troubles of that portion of the Empire would terminate.

He terminated the selection of the Premier to represent British Columbia at the coronation. No one would have been warmer in complimenting the Premier than the speaker had it not been for the recent differences he had had with the House.

He concluded by moving the following amendment: "That the address in reply be amended by striking out the paragraph in the same referring to a measure of restriction and the following substituted therefor:

"A bill will immediately be introduced providing for a fair measure of redistribution, and will be put through its various stages with all alacrity, and the House will be asked to give it precedence over all other bills so that it may be finally passed and assented before any other bills are read a second time."

This motion he thought was abundantly justified by the conduct of the session up to date.

Capt. Talbot. Capt. Talbot seconded the amend- ment, and said that he was glad that the member for Dewdney had introduced this amendment. The statement in the speech was not such as to make the belief that a measure would be brought down.

The Premier—I is, Mr. Talbot—That is my deduction from it. I have as much right to my opinion as you.

The statement of the government last session that it was impossible for the government to submit a redistribution bill without more information than the census furnished was alluded to. It was the belief that a commission would be appointed. The Inland Sentinel had taken the opinions of a number of the members, including Messrs. Curtis, Green, Oliver, Gilmore and others.

The Premier—We're all in favor of it. Capt. Talbot—Well, we are glad to know it. You've claimed so often, but we have seen no other indications of it.

The third member for Victoria (Mr. Hall) had also expressed himself in favor of a fair bill.

That there was a necessity for such a bill was evident. The whole cabinet represented 800 voters. They saw one of the government forces sitting with the opposition, and attempting to run with the opposition bounds and the government hares at the same time.

When they saw the members of the Premier supporting the Premier, and who were doubtless as faithful to him in their political as in their personal elections, it was time for personal elections in this country to come to an end.

The Premier—The government will be run just as the people want it. Mr. Martin asked Capt. Talbot if these arguments did not apply last session, when he opposed a similar resolution offered by Mr. Brown.

Capt. Talbot replied that this was before the alliance with the Maritimes, and the discussion branched into the old compact when the government was formed, and the speaker alluded to the Premier's failure to reconstruct.

The Premier—I did not. I can prove it by twenty-five members on the floor of this House.

Then Capt. Talbot went into that question and read a telegram to the Maritimes and read a telegram to the Maritimes, asking them to meet the Island members in Vancouver to select a leader.

The Premier—Who signed that? Capt. Talbot—W. Cullin, secretary of the Victoria electoral district opposition committee.

Attorney-General—Don't know anything about it. Mr. McBride—Well, I can't help emphasizing the situation whenever an opportunity occurs. The member for Vancouver.

Capt. Talbot—You don't? It is not so long since he was an employee of one of the government offices here.

In spite of that, which means that a leader was to be selected before the election, could so, the Premier was guilty of the bad faith to accept office as prime minister from ex-Governor McInnes, yet the Premier had issued a pastoral in which he said he never sought the post of Premier.

The Premier—I never did seek it. Capt. Talbot—Yes, you say so here. The members met in the Hotel Van- couver, continued the captain, and the first thing done was to sign a resolution condemning Gov. McInnes. Premier himself signed that. That was one of the basest acts of political treachery in the history of the province.

Premier Dunsmuir—I did sign it, and am sorry for it, but I was advised to do it, and was influenced by certain people to sign it, but not because I wanted to sign it. I was told it made no difference. It'll be mainly about it. I did sign it.

Mr. McInnes (to Capt. Talbot)—Why didn't you criticize it before? Mr. Talbot said the Premier went out into the corridor and consulted his friends, and it was very unwillingly that he signed it.

The Premier—I knew it was wrong to sign it. The speaker continuing, said that the Premier had asked to lock the door to get the Premier to sign it.

The Premier—That is not so. Capt. Talbot—My friend (alluding to Green) says it is so.

The Premier, who had been jumping up on his seat, repeatedly, was here warned by the Speaker to keep his seat, but he shook his head and disregarded admonitions of that functionary.

Mr. Houston wanted to know what the disreputable proceedings at the Van- couver convention had to do with the question of redistribution, while the member for Dewdney asked if the Premier would not take no. He shouted: "Will the honorable leader of

the opposition say that the door was locked to make me sign it?" But Mr. McBride smiled grimly, and the Speaker urged Capt. Talbot to proceed.

At that convention the Premier promised to reconstruct. A letter was not accepted from him as his word was accepted but he offered one if it was deemed necessary. It was also agreed that no contentious legislation should be introduced.

The session came on, and in spite of the compact the Lake Bennett Railway Bill was opposed by the government, and certain of their followers could not follow them in that and considered they had broken their compact.

At the end of the session, under pressure, the Premier invited his members to attend a meeting, and the first thing he proposed—

Mr. Eberts—I always understood certain things were private? Mr. Talbot—The Premier referred to it.

Mr. Hunter—Is it the act of a gentleman to allude to what takes place in caucus?

Capt. Talbot—It was not a caucus. I had left the caucus long before. At this point an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Press Gallery, March 4th. The House opened at 2:30, prayers being read by Rev. Canon Beaudry.

THE RAILWAY RETURN. The leader of the opposition asked the First Minister if he had the return in connection with the Canada Northern, promised yesterday. The Attorney-General promised this forthwith, but the speaker had not pressed for it yesterday, believing there would be voluminous correspondence on the subject.

The Premier—It is not ready, but will be in an hour or two.

NORTH VICTORIA VACANCY. Mr. McBride then asked if the Speaker had issued his warrant for the election in North Victoria.

The Speaker replied that he had not, having forgotten, but would do so at once.

MOTION TO ADJOURN. Mr. Helmecken moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the Canada Northern contract, as an urgent matter of public importance.

Mr. Martin took the point of order that such a step should only come from a government member.

Mr. Helmecken cited as authority what occurred in the British House a few days since, when a private member had moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the treaty between Britain and Japan.

Mr. Martin held the cases not to be parallel.

Mr. Helmecken referred to the fact that a telegram bearing on this matter had been read at a certain political organization meeting. It was unusual for such matters to be discussed out of the House when the House was in session.

Mr. McPhillips supported the speaker in his motion and cited authorities to support his position. The Minister of Mines was using the reputed contract with the Canada Northern as an election cry, yet the terms of the contract were not laid before the House.

He was not disputing that the construction of such a railway would be of immense public importance, for he believed it would, but the electorate must not be asked to accept the issue until the Minister of Mines.

Mr. Curtis recalled that last session he moved the adjournment of the House to discuss railway matters, and his right to do so was never questioned. He was supported in so doing by the member for Vancouver.

If the latter's present contention held good, the House could never bring in a motion which reflected on the government. The speaker was made to shut off discussion he proposed to move a vote of want of confidence in the government. If the government opposed such a motion it meant that they were afraid to disclose the contents of this contract.

The leader of the opposition observed that the speaker had proved that the members of the opposition regarding the member for Vancouver were justified. It was remarkable that no objection was offered by the members of the executive, but only from the master of the government.

Mr. Martin—Order, order, order. The Speaker—Order. Mr. McBride—Well, I can't help emphasizing the situation whenever an opportunity occurs. The member for Vancouver.

Mr. Martin—Order. Mr. McBride—The master speaks again.

Continuing, the leader of the opposition said that the people of Victoria, of the whole country, and the members desired information regarding this question.

The Attorney-General termed the discussion a tempest in a teapot. He had given instructions to have the document brought down as soon as possible, and it was now three-quarters done. He was not hardly expect him to submit the actual draft, which, as all lawyers knew, was considerably amended. It would be forthcoming in about twenty minutes.

Mr. McPhillips thought the copy seen by the Minister of Mines would do for the members.

Mr. McInnes recalled a motion brought in by the member for Rossland last year asking for the policy of the government on railway matters. This was ruled out of order, the Speaker being sustained by members among whom was the member for Victoria (Mr. McPhillips).

Mr. McPhillips declared the cases not parallel. This was declared a fact, the speaker said.

Mr. Oliver declared the discussion useless owing to the promise that the document would be down in a few minutes. Mr. Helmecken said his desire was a perfectly legitimate one. The contents of that contract had been divulged, and having been divulged, it was desirable that all details should be forthcoming. He wanted an assurance from the ministry on the subject.

The Attorney-General asked if Mr. Helmecken would withdraw his motion if he gave that assurance.

Mr. Helmecken thereupon withdrew his motion.

PUBLIC DYKING ACT. An Act to Amend the Public Dyking Act was submitted by message and referred to committee of the whole, with Mr. Hunter in the chair, reported to the House and read a first time.

MEASUREMENT OF TIMBER. An Act Respecting the Measurement

of Timber was submitted by message also and treated in a similar manner.

PETITION. A petition was presented from the Pacific Northern & Omineca railway asking power to build a branch to the Bulkley valley and extending the borrowing power of the company. The petition was received.

THE ADDRESS. Capt. Talbot resumed his speech on the address. He had been obliged the previous day, he said, to go into old history to show the deplorable state of affairs resulting from the defection of the government members because of treacherous alliances made by the government with other parties.

Coming to the second clause in the Premier's letter in which that gentleman denied being dictated to by Mr. Martin, he said these disclaimers had been going on for some time. Mr. Martin had taken occasion to disclaim any connection with Mr. Dunsmuir at the time of the famous trip on the Joan, although he instituted a comparison between the method in which Mr. Dunsmuir and the C. P. R. treated their employees, although it was foreign to the subject.

Then Mr. Dunsmuir signed the memorial to Sir Wilfrid to deplete ex-Gov. McInnes. Subsequent to this, at the time of the bye-election for Mr. Garden, Mr. Martin had said a split of the government party would follow if reconstruction were undertaken. Mr. Martin said that if Mr. Garden was elected, the opposition might as well go out of business. Well, they had gone out of business. (Laughter and applause.)

To-day Mr. Martin had the patronage of the government. All the provincial appointments were being made at his instance.

Capt. Talbot then referred to a report in the Times of the opposition caucus, in which it was stated that the opposition caucus had received overtures from the Premier to give them two ministers and a Speaker if the opposition would come back. He didn't know how the paper found this out.

Mr. Martin—Perhaps the honorable gentleman has been telling them. He seems to be leaky on caucuses.

Capt. Talbot—I deny that I ever disclosed the proceedings of a caucus. Continuing, he said that the Premier had declared he was the government of British Columbia and Mr. Martin one of his sordid followers. Continuing, he asked if the report in the Times was correct.

The Premier—It's in the paper. "Does the honorable gentleman deny it?" asked Capt. Talbot.

The Premier nodded his head, doubtfully. The honorable gentleman, said the captain, was like a certain Scriptural character, and said to the opposition if you will only dance to government music you shall have the head of the political John the Baptist in a charger.

Coming to the speech, he thought it was not the well thought out programme of some one having a good deal of sense at heart and not of the government.

Before the government went to Ottawa they predicted great things. The Attorney-General had pronounced that trip the most important in the history of the province, and when the facts came down it would be demonstrated that the government had been led to the advantage of the province.

The member for North Nanaimo had referred to that visit not as the visit of a business government, but of a delegation from an Eastern potentate, with all its paraphernalia. Perhaps the member had given his views now.

The government had done nothing in the matter since the Premier stated in his letter that he had mailed a copy of his representations to the British Columbia members instead of meeting them, frankly and have confidence to secure these desirable concessions.

Hon. Mr. Prentice—"Hear, hear." Continuing, Mr. Talbot said the Premier had gone the wrong way about it and had threatened Ottawa. That was no way to seek a concession, for it could not be pointed out that the Dominion had kept faith absolutely with the province.

He did not think that cold storage was a very burning one. If such a measure were introduced, the honest provision would be made for a control of rates.

He thought that the government should have put ten times the number of lots they did on the market in connection with the Burnaby small holdings.

He hoped the prediction in the speech in regard to the wrong way about it would be a very interesting story if collected and arranged.

Scientific and theoretical systems of medicine have been devised, and are promulgated only to be discarded later as unscientific and not practical.

Many fanciful remedies and treatments have been devised, and have been only to fail when brought face to face with disease and one after another to sink into oblivion and be forgotten.

There is only one absolute test of the value of a medicine and that is the results achieved by its application to the disease it professes to be able to cure.

By this, the only test, do DODD'S Dyspepsia Tablets tend to be judged? They claim to be able to cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Bilelessness, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Headache, or any of the many results of a disordered and deranged condition of the digestive machinery.

They are based on the latest and most scientific theory it is true, but they do not ask favorable judgment on that account.

DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS DO CURE. This is their only argument. They have met and conquered the most stubborn cases of long standing Dyspepsia, cases that have been given up as incurable by the best physicians.

They have cured the most obstinate cases of Stomach Troubles for years and years by their popularity has increased, as the reports of their victories have accumulated.

Reports of remarkable cures have been published almost daily for years. Every opportunity for verification has been given, and the truth of the claims has been tried and proven. They have done all they claim to be able to do. They are a genuine cure for all Stomach troubles.

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bumble hand in it." The reason that certain government supporters were obliged to leave the government was that it was the intention of the government either to have the line built by the C. P. R. or not built at all.

Mr. Dunsmuir—"Why was Mr. Bodwell satisfied with his policy? Not the intention of the government either to have the line built by the C. P. R. or not built at all."

The captain said that he regretted that a certain part of the correspondence in regard to the negotiations had been suppressed.

The Finance Minister—"What letter?" Capt. Talbot read that it was a letter from a firm of lawyers in Victoria in regard to the V. V. & E. He here produced the letter.

The Finance Minister being shown the letter, said he had not seen it, nor had the government suppressed it. Capt. Talbot was hitting below the belt.

The Premier had said that the conditions contained in the Railway Act were such as he would be willing to accept, yet when Mr. Curtis had submitted a resolution making that control applicable to the E. & N., it was rejected, of course. What did it matter how the rates on the Comox and Cape Scott sections were controlled if those on the E. & N. could be manipulated to defeat the object of the regulation?

The financial condition of the province was alarming. There was a deficit of \$800,000 and the deficit for two years was equal to the revenue of one. Surely strict economy was necessary, especially as new sources of revenue had been introduced in taxes on coal, on base metals, on income tax, and an increase in succession duties.

The Finance Minister—"The tax on coal did not come in in 1901."

Another clause in the Premier's letter was to the effect that the revenue was insufficient to carry his policy. Notwithstanding the taxes on mine owners, lumber and other industries, the revenue was insufficient. Then he made a patriotic move. He placed a tax of 5 cents on every ton of coal.

Mr. Martin—"Well, you will get credit for it. But after a time, like Pharaoh, his heart hardened, and an increase of 50 cents a ton was made to the consumer, so that the additional tax was made up to him many times over. A reference was then made to Mr. Hall as a coal dealer.

Mr. Hall—"I am not a dealer in coal. I buy my coal. If you say that, it is a lie."

The Speaker—"That is improper language." Capt. Talbot—"The hon. gentleman will not repeat that outside the House."

Mr. Hall—"Yes I will." Capt. Talbot—"Well, you will get the opportunity. Or, course he is just doing his master's bidding."

The Speaker—"That is also an improper remark." Mr. Hall—"Coal is selling for the same amount to-day as before the tax was introduced."

Capt. Talbot, continuing, said the government had also introduced a poll tax which it was not strong enough to enforce.

The Premier was like a drowning man. He stretched out his hands to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, crying, "Help, help, for I am bankrupt," while he cried to the electors of Victoria to "elect Col. Prior, and I have millions to spend on railways."

During the past year \$50,000 had been added to the charges for civil service, \$20,000 for legislation and \$70,000 for miscellaneous expenses.

There was a funded debt of \$6,000,000, an overdraft of \$2,000,000, an unsecured balance of \$1,000,000, and an authorized overdraft of \$1,000,000. The debt of the province \$14,000,000, twice what it was when the government assumed office. Yet they were willing to undertake another loan, with the condition that the effect of the bill should be to depreciate the value of provincial lands and give those of the Premier additional value. He did not say that in an offensive spirit.

Here the Premier made an inaudible remark of criticism.

Capt. Talbot—"I have already found there is no generosity in the hon. gentleman."

He advocated a stampage tax on timber, with a rebate on that manufactured in the province. He had been held that there was no authority permitting the taxing of those lands. He thought that the timber lands of the E. & N. should be given to the province.

The Premier—"So they do." Then iron ore was being shipped out to the United States and building up industries there. But it was not contributing a cent to our revenue, while the Americans were charging 40 cents a ton on its importation.

In regard to the two per cent. mineral tax on ores, he advocated that a rebate be given on ores treated in British Columbia.

He commented on the absence of any reference to the Oriental question in the speech. In the speech from the Throne in 1900 the Premier promised representations to the Ottawa and Imperial governments in regard to this matter. Yet what had he done? He referred to the legislation which had been introduced last year. The bill the speaker had fathered had in the nine months in which it had been in operation been most effective, only fourteen Japs having entered during its operation at Vancouver.

He never could understand why it had been disallowed. A similar act was still in operation in the Commonwealth of Australia. It was peculiar that the Dominion of Canada was not placed on an equality with Australia.

When the Premier returned from his trip to Ottawa they had been informed that the government had no intention that the act would be disallowed. Yet in the Colonial Parliament a dispatch stated that the Ottawa government had asked the ministers when in Ottawa to repeal the measure.

The Minister of Finance voted against that Oriental Exclusion Bill, a fact which must be very embarrassing to the Minister of Mines in his candidature in Victoria. He urged that these bills be

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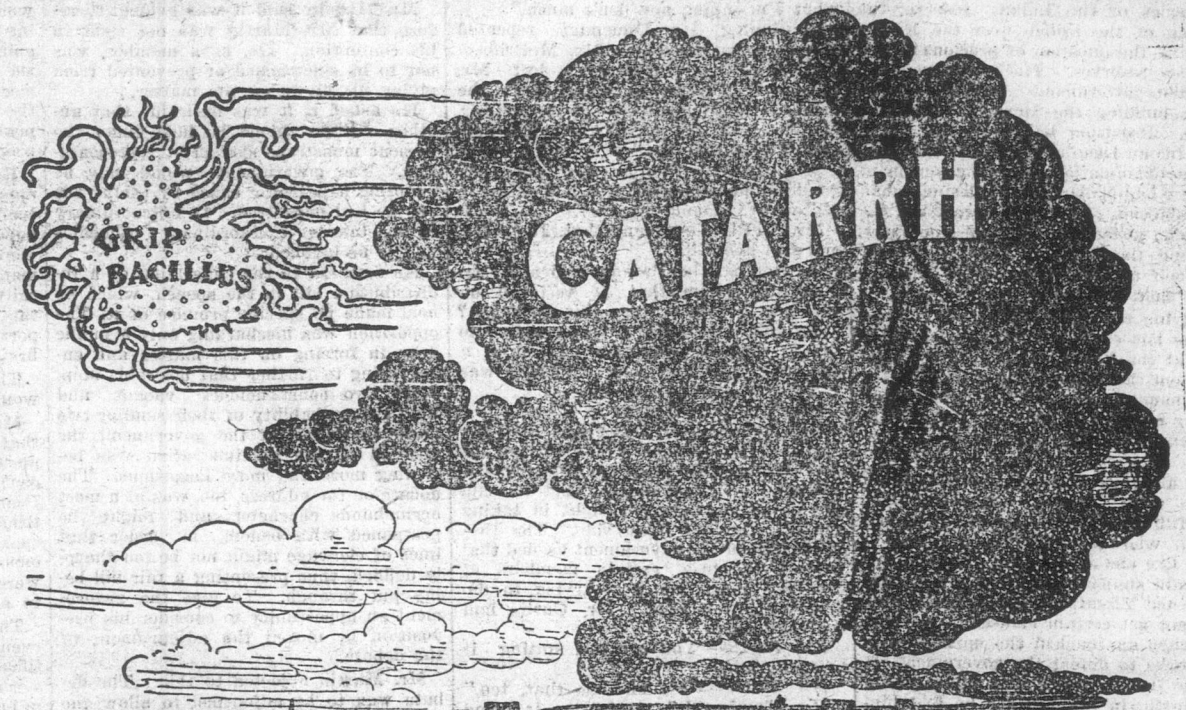
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AFTER THE GRIP COMES CATARRH.



LIKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip bacillus has passed over our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving behind it a dark cloud of anguish and despair.

Capt. Talbot follows grip as effect follows cause. A multitude of catarrh victims will spring up in the trail of the awful epidemic of grip that has just passed over our fair country.

The hope to these people is Peruna. Most people know this already. Everyone who has had the least touch of grip, should not fail to take a course of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna eradicates every vestige of the disease and leaves the system in a normal condition. Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds, la grippe and all catarrhal complaints." J. B. Crowley.

Hon. George H. White, Congressman from North Carolina, writes: "I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy." George H. White.

Hon. J. P. McGraw, Superintendent U. S. National Police Force, of Washington, D. C., says: "Having suffered from the grip, I was advised by a friend to use your Peruna. I found it to be a most effective remedy, and cured at all up-to-date drug stores and Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A."

provinces, or contribute to its revenue. Last session an attempt was made to do that. An amendment to the Land Act was introduced three hours before prorogation last year. That was an futile thing. All important bills should be three or four days on the table to allow members to consult their constituents.

The bill introduced by the Chief Commissioner relating to timber export last year was defective. It affected only provincial timber lands in the hands of the government. It did not affect large tracts alienated from the Crown, as for instance the two million acres in the E. & N. railway belt. The effect of the act was to depreciate the value of provincial lands and give those of the Premier additional value. He did not say that in an offensive spirit.

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