

EDUCATING THE ELECTORS.

It may not have struck the ordinary observer of current events in the legislature that the unusual spectacle is presented daily of fire and water mingling together without either of the physically antagonistic elements exercising a perceptible influence other than stimulative upon the other.

Conservatism is usually understood to stand for the preservation of all that has been proved and has not been found wanting in political affairs. It is strongly opposed to doubtful experimentation. It must be sure of its ground ere consenting to the passage of measures affecting the social and industrial life of the community at whose portals it stands with the flaming sword of guardianship in its hands. No radical bearing a speculative, idealistic scheme which may be attractive, but may be revolutionary, shall be permitted to enter the realm of action while the true Conservative sentinel is entrusted by the people with the charge of their affairs.

Hon. Richard McBride, the leader of the first Conservative government British Columbia has ever had, has frequently expressed his ardent admiration for his Socialist allies of the administration. "We say 'of the administration,'" because while the leader of the Socialists is not in the government in the sense that the Attorney-General or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may be, he is more emphatically of it than is the nominal leader of the government himself. Mr. Hawthorthwaite is the real dictator, and events that may never be noted in the journals of the House will prove that he has not been master of the administration for the mere gratification of his personal feelings. No, he exercises his omnipotent powers with a master hand. If his followers in the constituencies should wax impatient, and chide him with his moderation, knowing that the government would surrender anything rather than power, the chief of the dominant party did point out that it would be impolitic to pick matters to extremes.

People must be educated—their minds be cultivated and prepared for the reception of the great truths of Socialism. The campaign of enlightenment must be carried on in the legislature. It is being carried on from day to day now. The good seed is being sown, and much of it may fall upon rich soil, although the harvest so far has not been an abundant one. Premier McBride has so often affectionately embraced his political mentor and saviour on the floor of the House, kissing him upon the right cheek and upon the left, that it may be the present leader of the great Conservative party himself may, in return for many favors received as a result of the campaign of education, become an integral element of Socialism. The age of miracles is not past, but such a transformation would be no miracle. It would not be the first time in his brilliant career that the strong young leader has whirled around quickly from south to north.

But the future of the Premier personally and politically is all speculative. That of the party of which he is the head is not. His nominally antipodean allies have decided that they must keep him in power until the campaign of education has progressed to some extent. They will do this for several reasons besides the one they make public. They are reasons which will not appear satisfactory to the public and will not tend to the enhancement of the prestige of the Conservative party. In the meantime it may be as well to point out that unless there be an upheaval within the ranks of the inner and unfeeling circles of the government's supporters, it will continue in business, as far as the Socialists are concerned, until every possible avenue of disadvantage to the Premier and his trusted allies will sit in the legislature and in private council with arms entwined, with loving looks for each other and with glances of superb scorn for the hungry creatures who desire office, until about the last week of the last session of the legislature. Then there will be a rush to get in position and attitude in anticipation of the public appeal for democracy.

The game is being very cleverly played. The majority of the members of the Conservative party realize the base uses to which they are being put. But what can they do? There is now no standing room for them outside the platform of the party. The people are being educated to some purpose. They are imbibing knowledge so fast that if they had a chance to express their opinion of the political situation, not half a dozen of the members who have been forced to bow the knee to Socialism would tomorrow have a sitting place in the House.

FOSTER'S EFFORTS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is a Tory of the old school. Perhaps if he were an active factor in the public life of the Dominion and in the ranks of the party in which he once held, and no doubt thinks he still holds, a prominent place, he would still be the same. He is a Tory of the old school, and he is a Tory of the old school.

It will be remembered that shortly

after the opening of Parliament Mr. Foster's unruly tongue got beyond his control. It raked through the ashes of the past and uncovered what it alleged to be facts in connection with the career of the Postmaster-General. There is no public man in Canada who should be more discreet in reminiscences than the ex-Finance Minister. Mr. Mulock laid bare the records of the Nest of Traitors, Mr. Foster and some of his colleagues, for the first time, tried to put another than the accepted version on that discreditable affair. They said there had been no conspiracy; that the then Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was a party to an understanding to bring Sir Charles Tupper from his snug post in Great Britain as High Commissioner and install him as Premier. The conspirators must have believed that time had mellowed Sir Mackenzie's feeling with respect to that historical event or they supposed his party loyalty would prompt him to keep silent. But they made a mistake. The old man comes from a sturdy stock of fighting men and has old-fashioned ideas of loyalty on the part of those who have taken an oath to be faithful. Sir Mackenzie has practically told Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart that they were lying when they said there had been no conspiracy and that they had withdrawn from his government in pursuance of an understanding with their then chief. He said in the Senate that "if he did not call Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart traitors at the time the plot was executed he should have done so, and would do so now." Mr. Foster, Sir Mackenzie says, emphatically, was the chief of the conspirators. The claims made by Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart that they had resigned because of a question of policy was unfounded. Sir Mackenzie had tendered his resignation as leader of the Conservative party and premier of the Cabinet to free himself of the traitors by whom he was surrounded. The old gentleman's words are as emphatic as his opinions are pronounced. Mr. Foster, if he has any regard for his future, should forbear all references to the past. His Nemesis is good for many years to come, and he will remain on the trail to the last.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The "crisis" at Ottawa is probably at an end. Dr. Sproule and other professional patriots will have a few words to say on the subject of education in the new provinces of the Dominion, but the consensus of political opinion will be that a settlement satisfactory to all concerned has been reached. Section 93 of the British North America Act provides that "in and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education," subject and according to certain provisions specially applicable to the conditions in the provinces which originally became parties to the federal compact. Sub-section 1 provides that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union." Sub-section 3 stipulates that "where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." Sub-section 4 provides finally that "in case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority on that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section." It was under the provisions of sub-section 4 that the Conservative government of Sir Charles Tupper proposed to overrule the action of the government of Manitoba and to restore separate schools in that province.

LABOR'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the higher the hire he can extract from his employers under the present economic dispensation, it may be argued, the better for the community amongst which his gains are spent. But there are limits, it may as well be understood, to the extent of the application of this doctrine. The nature of the compensation given labor in surrounding countries in these days of rapid communication is a very important factor that must be taken into consideration. And labor sometimes refuses to consider any limitations. It has also been known to express a practical belief in its ability to block the progress of invention. For example, referring to the fetich of the workman—the theory that all workmen should be treated alike," Mr. Alexander Siemens, in a presidential address to the Institution of British Electrical Engineers, narrated a personal experience of the disastrous effect of this policy. Twenty-five years ago he erected at Leeds the first continuous glass furnace for bottle-making, which avoided

many difficulties of the old method, and with which the secretary of the trade union, who worked at the furnace, expressed his great satisfaction. Though prices were lowered the men earned more money, but when the owners wished to put up more furnaces of the same kind the union threatened to withdraw all its members, the explanation being that they did not wish to see some of their men working under better conditions than others. To this decision the union adhered for nearly twenty years, and in consequence of their attitude scarcely any glass bottles are now made in England, the trade being monopolized by foreigners.

A PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE.

There was a division in the Legislature Tuesday. The government had a majority of six. The vote was taken on the second reading of the Education Bill. As the people have not yet completed their education, the schoolmasters saved the administration from defeat. The educational campaign must be carried on for two years more. By the end of the term of the present legislature a most profitable time will have been spent. All concerned will have made the most of their opportunities. The leader of the Socialists is not the man to neglect the improvement of an occasion. The ministers will continue to draw their salaries and travelling expenses and to impress their special following with the earnestness of their desire to formulate a railway policy. The people will be brought to a thorough understanding of the palpable fact that without increases of taxation the government of the country cannot be carried on. The brief season of four years, in point of fact, should be of great advantage to all concerned—a period of retrospection, retrospection and prospect. Time enough to consider the effect of the extraordinary misalliance upon public opinion when the course of events compels an appeal to public opinion. The Socialists, as called, are impelled by the highest and most honorable motives in their support of Hon. Richard McBride. The friendship of the two leaders, the tenderness of their accents, when they shake hands, upon each other's heads, is almost pathetic. God forbid that the two striking, patriotic figures who have been joined together in the strongest bonds of patriotism should be driven asunder by the attacks of a hungry, mercenary, despoiling, office-seeking opposition! Let the campaign of education go on, we say. But it pains us to observe that our contemporary, which a few days ago was so fearful as to the fate of the government, and is now cackling in glee because of facts which were apparent to all observers of political events, has made a serious blunder. It has violated the most transparent canon of precedence. In the division list which brought joy to its despairing soul the names of those who voted for the second reading of the Education Bill are given as Davidson, Hawthorthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride. In order to prevent such a serious calamity as a misunderstanding and to obviate a possible fracture in the ranks of the educational committee of the House, we hasten to make a correction. The names should have been printed in the following order: Hawthorthwaite, Williams, Davidson, McBride, etc. The Premier has not asked us to make this correction, but in the interests of the province, and in order that the work of education may not cease, we take the responsibility upon ourselves.

A PATRIOT AROUSED.

The political seer, strenuous farmer, patriotic poet and gifted novelist of Pier Island has been enlightening the people of Great Britain through the columns of the London Morning Post on the present conditions and future prospects of Canada from the point of view of an ardent Imperialist. We gather from the article that Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley is not altogether pleased with the manner in which Canada is governed; but then, as the Captain, with characteristic candor, has pointed out, he may not be altogether unbiased in his opinions. He has twice received nominations from conventions of the Conservative party, and he has twice been defeated, and by an Englishman who may not be quite so pessimistic in his views with respect to the future of Canada. It may be an unworthy thought and particularly unjust to the patriotism of the Captain, but it has intruded and demands expression: Possibly if the electorate had not been so blind to the political and personal merits of the brilliant candidate who appealed for their suffrages, the arraignment of the "foreigners" and traitors and mercenaries who in the improvidence of the powers of darkness had been called upon to rule Canada would not have been quite so bitter. Captain Wolley has grave fears for the future of this country as a colony of the British crown. So would we if many such mischievous communications as the one under consideration were given space in the columns of the British press. But the Captain has gained considerable fame, and he is a British editor to know that he glens

all his "information" regarding political conditions from the columns of journals which are smarting and squirming under the sting of defeat and raging almost impotently and savagely as is the gallant Captain himself? It is inconceivable, of course, to a mind diseased by egotism, that the electorate of any constituency should have voluntarily preferred an individual like Ralph Smith—a mere extraction from the common rut—to a statesman and litterateur such as Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley. The result was accomplished by a campaign fund taken, as is alleged, from the immense surplus that has been accumulating in the public treasury through the unspeakable corruption and general unscrupulousness of a government presided over by a mere Frenchman—not a Canadian or British subject as Sir Wilfrid Laurier claims to be and is proud to acknowledge—but by a Frenchman whose every act proclaims him to be a traitor to British connection! It is the sort of stuff that has been sent to a British newspaper by a man who during his career in British Columbia has posed as being first of all and above all things a man.

And, speaking of campaign funds, of course Captain Wolley scorned to avail himself during his campaign in Nanaimo of any part of the corruption fund subscribed to by the manufacturers of Canada for the purpose of promoting protection to home industries, killing the preferential trade policy of the loosehouse Frenchman who governs this country, and of shutting British goods entirely and completely out of our markets? It is really too bad that from a particular and distinguished point of view things Canadian have gone awry. The only patriotic party is out of power, and the pure and noble and disinterested supporters of that party are deprived of all opportunity to serve the public. The Frenchman, who know not the meaning of loyalty as manifested in the truly loyal men of the Tupper stamp, can do nothing right. Capt. Wolley tells the people of Britain that they cannot "appreciate the national and universal character of the loyalty which in 1869 enabled a Conservative opposition to force the hand of Canada's Premier, and to compel him, in spite of his manifested reluctance, and the opposition of his friends, to send contingent after contingent to South Africa. Though the promise of another trans-continental railway and the liberal use of a surplus as an election fund has bought for Sir Wilfrid Laurier a continued lease of power at the late election, his reluctance to send troops to South Africa and his share of responsibility for the Dundonald incident have neither been forgotten nor forgiven." On reflection was it not one of the Tupper who publicly stated before a "French" audience that "that man Laurier is too British for me?" Was it not another who sealed his devoted loyalty by a declaration that Great Britain, driven from the civilized markets of the world, was forcing her wares on barbarians at the muzzles of cannon, and therefore should receive no consideration from Canada on fiscal matters?

But while Capt. Wolley sneers at the determination of Canada to assume full responsibility for the defence of her coasts and evidently thinks she should contribute to Imperial revenues and remain dependent rather than assume a position of self-reliance, things "at home" are not managed just as they should be either. For example: "If the British Press, which to us represents the British people, was not so busy coining psalms of praise for the Premier, who in 1890 tried to throttle Canadian loyalty to please his colleague Mr. Tarte and the Frenchmen who read La Patrie, psalms of praise which are used amongst the English-speaking voters as testimonials in favor of the Liberals, we might possibly to-day be ruled by the party which forced Sir Wilfrid's hand in 1890. In Canada, in order to succeed in life, whether you are a policeman or a colonel, you must belong to the party in power. If you do not, you will never get your job if you ever held one; you certainly will never obtain one, however capable you may be."

Ah, yes; if the British press would only lend the Tory party of Canada a hand, pointing out the disloyalty of the Grits, things might be different—men with the instinct of government inherited from long lines of ancestors, and who had perhaps learned lessons in the art of suppression from the gentle-spurred and benign Russians, might have been elected to rule over Canadians and keep them in a properly loyal subjective mood. But, seriously, did viler rubbish ever emanate from the pen of a mere uninspired, vulgar scribbler?

Kouroupatin regrets to report that affairs have taken a turn against his armies operating around Mukden. Things have been turning that way during the course of the war with a regularity that must be sickeningly monotonous for the Russians. They have not achieved success in a single instance that is on record.

Comrade Hawthorthwaite seems to cherish very bitter sentiments against the Liberal party. Can it be that the honorable, disinterested, patriotic and horny-handed friend of the working classes realizes that he is doing a great work for the cause of Liberalism in British Columbia? Probably he does; but his feelings of antagonism should be tempered by the knowledge that as dictator to the McBride government he has great opportunities, which unless he uses them he will be mistaken in the disposition of the

man, he will improve to the utmost during the two sessions that yet remain of his reign as dictator. It is true he is destroying his own so-called party and ruining the prospects of his allies, but consequences should be of no account to him in the hereafter. He should be independent of fickle public opinion after he has established his reputation as a master tactician, etc. He should remember these things and the fact that but for the inordinate greed for office of the Liberal party he would not have been in a position to grasp occasion by the hand and improve the golden opportunities.

STRONGLY OBJECTS.

To the Editor:—I notice in the Colonist of the 2nd instant an article under the heading, "Shawnigan Strongly Objects," which is supposed to be a report of a meeting held at Cobble Hill re municipality, last Saturday night. The reporter commences by saying a meeting of the land owners of Shawnigan district. That is true, but it would have been a greater truth if he had said a meeting of "good farmers of Shawnigan," as a very large majority of the land owners were not present, and those that work the roads were there to a man.

The reporter represents Mr. McFarlane as saying: "It is evident that the municipal question had only been 'scotched,' not 'killed' by the meeting held in January re municipality, despite the overwhelming adverse expression in regard to the same. There was a loud opposition to the proposition by the above parties. But I am surprised that anyone who was at that meeting should think that the proposition was even 'scotched' in the face of the following facts that were brought out at that meeting, and there has been no attempt to deny any of them up to the present time: First: That our taxes are more than twice as high as in the municipality north of us."

Second: That our taxes have doubled, and in many cases tripled, in the last year.

Third: That under present arrangements we can reasonably expect our taxes to continue to rise at the same rate.

Fourth: That there has been thousands of dollars expended on roads and bridges in our district which have afterwards been abandoned, which would never have been built under municipality.

Fifth: That the present system of road work, as inaugurated by the late Hon. Theodore Davis, although necessary at that time, has through abuse, become a damage to our district; it allows every man in the district the privilege of working on the road each year just as long as the government furnishes money to pay them, every man to work as near his own home as possible. This gives them the opportunity of going to work just when they please and of quitting work just when they please; the foreman is simply their timekeeper, and hardly that, as it is impossible for him to see all the men each day, nor has he the power to discharge any man. No wonder that permanent work has become something of the past. All we get now in return for the money expended in the cutting of ferns and brush along the sides of the roads, with a little work in repairing bridges and culverts when absolutely necessary.

The charge was made at the meeting referred to by Mr. McFarlane by one that worked on the roads, that some of the men actually slept under the brush beside the road and drew \$2.50 for nine hours for the same, and was not denied. Lastly, at the January meeting nothing was heard in opposition to municipality, except that one hundred cents in value would be expected for every dollar expended on the roads, and this would deprive a great many of them of their only source of revenue. Now it has developed into a great danger of Shawnigan being absorbed by the two districts north of us, notwithstanding the fact that four of the municipality are residents of Shawnigan, and one to represent the two districts north of us. If they have a \$2.50 a day for nothing syndicate in either of the above districts it is to be hoped that syndicate has a worthy patron, who will all over the two districts and warn the people that Shawnigan has a design on their taxes, and that they had better sign a petition to safeguard their interests. It is the cheapest kind of advertisement and will happen the same in municipality of the three districts, unless the government manages the affairs of our district in a different manner than it has in the past.

Notwithstanding the major McFarlane's nine-tenths (he claims) petition to the contrary, the writer has had the pleasure of interviewing a number of the signers of that petition, and knows what he speaks; at least in regard to this district.

Mr. Balfour added that he did not propose to enter into the merits of the controversy, although there were features of it on which he had very strong opinions. Mr. Wyndham alone was the judge as to the effect it had on his usefulness. The Premier regretted that Mr. Wyndham was not present to explain his position personally in accordance with custom, but Mr. Balfour hoped he might soon be in a position to do so.

The Ulster Unionists do not disguise their joy at the success of the manoeuvres to oust Mr. Wyndham, but their happiness they openly assert, will not be complete unless Sir Anthony P. Macdonald, under secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, joins his late chief in retirement.

The defection of the Irish Unionists was undoubtedly the cause of Mr. Wyndham's resignation and Mr. Balfour's acceptance thereof, the split in the ministerial ranks being such as to threaten the extinction of the government's majority at any moment.

Walter Long, president of the local government board, is regarded as the probable successor of Mr. Wyndham.

MAY CLOSE PLANT.

Chicago, March 7.—A strike of 300 laborers at the Republic Iron and Steel Works at East Chicago may be followed by a shut down of the plant. The men are dissatisfied because their Sunday wages were reduced, the company refusing to pay as much for seven hours work on Sunday as the ordinary week day of 10 hours. The strikers then de-

MINING NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

A. H. Bromly, who has lately been carrying on mining operations in Mexico has now arrived in the province on his way to Atlin. He was formerly in the camp as engineer of the Nimrod syndicate. Mr. Bromly knows the district, therefore, and has every faith in its production. He is joining R. D. Fetherstonhaugh in a Spruce Creek proposition. The intention is to work these claims by means of a steam shovel, which has never yet been tried in the Atlin camp, though the machines have been successfully tested in the Yukon. By this method of mining, not only is the cost greatly reduced, but the difficulty about shortage of water—one of Atlin's chief drawbacks—is, to a large extent, solved. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has been quietly arranging his plans for some time past, and has nearly completed the details for the organization of a small local company to operate the properties by the means mentioned. These matters will be settled in a couple or three weeks and then, in company with Mr. Bromly, he will leave for the North, so as to be ready to make an early start.

Heavy Output.

According to the returns from the mines of the Boundary, last week's output was one of the largest if not the largest in the history of shipping in the camp. The total was close to 20,000 tons, while the output for the week exceeded that figure. This was due largely to the heavy shipments from the Montreal and Boston properties, the Brooklyn and Rawhide, and the large treatment of that company's smelter for the seven days.

The tonnage from the dozen Boundary shippers and the treatment at the three district smelters for the week was as follows: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 9,750 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 2,754 tons; Brooklyn to Montreal and Boston smelter, 2,996 tons; Rawhide to Montreal and Boston smelter, 2,991 tons; Sunset to Montreal and Boston smelter, 30 tons; Providence to Trail smelter, 60 tons; Last Chance to Montreal and Boston smelter, 55 tons; total for the year to date, 129,040 tons. Boundary district smelters last week treated ore as follows: Granby smelter, 10,596 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 3,838 tons; Montreal and Boston smelter, 6,195 tons; total for the week, 20,629 tons; total for the year to date, 130,587 tons.

Enlarging Smelter.

The British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood is likely to be enlarged. From a general manager of the company, interviewed by the Boundary Creek Times in regard to the intentions of the board of directors, said:

"It is quite true that the board for some time past has been seriously considering the question of enlarging the scope of the company's smelting and mining operations. The proposed plan for four new furnaces, with an approximate daily capacity of 1,800 tons, were prepared recently."

"Representatives of various iron works were likewise invited to submit tenders for constructing and installing this proposed plant. J. E. McAllister, superintendent of the smelter, is now en route to New York. If the company's plan is adopted, an official announcement will shortly be made on behalf of the board of directors. A change in the ore bins in order to facilitate the handling of the ores is also contemplated. The proposed furnaces would be of a much larger type than those now in use, and it is likely

mandated an increase of fifteen cents a day, which would make their wages \$1.50.

Every department of steel was affected and the first result was an attack on the works, during which part of the windows were broken. This brought on a sympathetic strike, and the plant is now idle.

HEALTHY LUNGS

Depend Upon Rich, Red Blood-Poor Blood Means Weak Lungs and Fatal Consumption.

Every drop of blood in the body must be strong and healthy. That is why the lungs are helped, and healed, and strengthened with the great blood-builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They fill the veins with pure, rich red blood and give health and vigor to weak lungs. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brace the lungs to throw off bronchitis and heavy colds. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the lungs after an attack of grippe or pneumonia. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved hundreds in Canada from consumptive graves. No other medicine does this work so speedily and so well. Mrs. Jane A. Kennedy, Douglastown, Que., says: "My sister, a young and delicate girl, took a severe cold when about seventeen years old. Nothing we did for her seemed to do any good, and we feared she was going into the great beyond. Often after a bad night I would get up early to see if she had spit blood during the night. A friend strongly urged me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and within a month she was able to begin her work, she had almost recovered her health. Under the continued use of the Pills she is now well and strong."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only make weak lungs strong, but they cure all troubles arising from a poor or deficient blood supply, such as anemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness, St. Vitus dance, headache and backache, kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, and the special secret ailments of young girls and women. Insist upon the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PROCEEDING THE

SONGHEES RE BILL

Victoria Member Six Months for S

Prayers were

Chas. Munro pr Thos. Hall and Company.

This was laid. On motion of V

amend the Benev introduced, read a to be read a sec

Re J. A. Macdonald resolution: "That an order

ed for a read of and correspondence by John El fiat for a petition questions relating 'Back Train' is The resolution of

Questions W. J. Brown as sioner of Lands at question.

1. Did the Colon way Company cons of section 5, 1896, in respect granted to them of said chapter 8?

Hon. R. F. Greed "The company enailed it to desc which it had pre designated, by met position of these yet been marked

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Is it the intenti to provide in the across the Fraser Hon. R. F. Greed

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lows questions: Have Geo. E. E. J. Willington, W. J. Sanders b

Kai-en Island in African war scrip Hon. Mr. Green

"I. Yes. The n 'Willington' shoul

2. Because of the reservation, establish tice, dated 12th O

Mr. Murphy ask sioner of Lands a ing question.

1. Has the \$10,000 for roads and trail been expended?

2. On what road amount expended, was expended on e

3. Into how many two main trunks routes done towards the

4. What are the tions by mile post

5. How much of session for this road on each section?

6. How much of road machinery las for machinery for district?

7. Has any of this reached Cariboo dis

8. Is it the intent ment to provide a sleigh road from Q

ley creek? The Hon. Mr. Q

lows: "1. No. "2. Statement a

"3. Two. "4. Ashcroft to Cariboo district (1

Mile house to Cariboo. This was the route. It is \$5,529 and \$

"5. \$8,550, but ot chased is for use when required.

"7. Yes. "8. The question Cariboo

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\$76.50; Springfield, \$878.35; Pleasant Lake, \$43.05; SMI

nel Forks, \$451. \$138.99; Hixon C

Creek, Willow R Van Winkle, \$24.6 old, \$16.25; Mos

Willow River, \$39

scrabble Creek, \$1

\$123.50; Beaver

ville, Deer Creek, Alexander, Reavo

Horseshoe, \$22.30

Creek (sleigh), \$10

\$18; Chilcotin, Sod

\$9.50; Forks, Hor

\$41.44; Williams

\$90; Kersley Cree

Alexandria, \$100;

old, \$55; Sunnysk

Kersley, Beaveru

Hardcastle, \$7

Creek, \$5.25

Trail—Quessel R

\$139.73; Keltchey

\$126.74; Spanish

Hamshaw, Stanley

Lake, \$97.50; Bar

Lowhee, \$9.75;

Creek, \$13; Hard

\$16; Dragon, Al