rietta, Ga., writes; led with catarrh in mach for several ounts that I have aper's of the good received from Pecity could not be give it a trial, and did make a trial.

up to about five ny man, and about ed with catarrh. prescriptions from one seemed to renenced the use of ise I can truly say y benefited.

ny eighty-seventh and get about as ounger than myreatly to the use ne on hand all the he cheapest medion, N. Y., writes; my life, and made y old man of me ry family should



J. R. Prince. ney trouble) and cannot express efit your medicine iedmont, Wayno

now eighty-seven about sixteen rrh of the head. ight and hearing. tised in your an als similar to her ntion. I got one ier so much that econd bottle and ething wonderful. t are both in part liegler.

s membranes be partly lose their partial loss of ste, as well as di-Pe-ru-na corrects operation on all ies of the body. ice anyone. Once mes a life-long oung.

rompt and satis ie use of Peruna Iartman, giving a case and he will you his valuable

an, President m, Columbuswhich can be se

authorized to ar-The general the Victoria board hen adjourned.

catarrhal diseases

wishing for a pass ave the palm of his th fine oil-paint; he n thin damp paper, transference of the of no two hands are

Duchess of Argyll) She has recently ion to animals, and successful pieces of

an electrical locovel 125 miles an hour,

oubles Children.



ts have a strengthinfluence on the gans of children to retain their

r child grow np ess blighting his trouble cared in es permanent in-

TY REMOVED.

, Pearl Street, Brock-One of my children ng from sluggish kid-Pitcher's Backache procured a bottle lrug store. They re-difficulty promptly. in over the kidneys and headaches ceased, ral invigorating s no question reg hese Tablets for

ache Kidney Tablets I druggists or by mail,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

ANOTHER HURRIED ADJOURNMENT TAKEN

Speeches by Messrs. Prior, Curtis and Eberts-Rumors Regarding Railway Negotiations.

Press Gallery, March 17th. The government of British Columbia is again on an up-grade, with no sand to help make the wheels go round. This Conner (Ms.) Sch. 46,462,222 \$5,596,700 of the resolution should withdraw it. is again on an up-grade, with no sand set in, and the government was incapa- Lead (Tos.) ble of getting beyond the debate on the Coal (tons of 2,000 address, a break being made for adjournment the moment the order paper proper was reached. The first half hour of the sitting Joseph Martin spent Attorney-General especially. It is no secret that the composite household which a common danger keeps together in the government fold is already showindications of a stampede from the governmental hearthstone, so wide has spread suspicion and mistrust. This afternoon absolute impotence marked the ernment. Two ministers spoke, the Minister of Mines apologetically and abolutely without the dash which Victor ians always expect from Col. Prior; the other, the Attorney-General, with a manifest desire to kill time. He read piously from his documents, and this filled three-quarters of his so-called

The Redistribution bill is evidently not ready, the government being unable to reconcile differences on that point, while rumor says that the much-vaunted rail- Amendment Act. way negotiations have practically been vetoed by the Pacific Improvement Company, joint owners with the Premier of two million in bonds, but the owners for keeping all the documents in the matter locked in the secret of its own

On Mr. Curtis attempting to bring charge against the government on privi-lege regarding the railway deal, Mr. Martin objected that something that affected the whole community could not be brought up on privilege, as disnguished from matters affecting mem-

bers in their private capacity. Were they prepared to meet it? He made a grave accusation alizing the responsibility he took in

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, amid the delighted plaudits of John Houston, holding that the railway steps to inquire into the causes and adcontract not being before the House motion was improper.

Mr. Curtis replied that he would bring the matter up later on. The Address.

aming the debate on the address Col. Prior said that as he had been in House and at the head of a departor him to go into general policy.

of attorney. This had also given satis- ment, to settle the strike. action, as well as the signal code, which the "unfavorable conditions" referred the receiver-general of Capada. had been favored by nearly all the unions ot yet had time to give that full con-

The mine owners also objected to send-og returns to the department. It was ng returns to the department. It was question whether these should be published individually when filed with the carcely wise, but there could be no obtion to the publication of the aggre-

The coal miners' examination had met with universal approval, both from the under this had passed off without any The year 1901 had been very satisfac-

notwithstanding the predictions of then. those who thought that it would be

er, increase lead, decrease

\$18,000,000, as compared with ish Columbia's \$20,000,000. The colliers on Vancouver Island had from day to day? (Applause.) and shown an enormous increase of 90 sleep.

Coal oil properties had been staked off tin), although he was pledged up to the the Kootenays, and this province hilt against Oriental immigration. That onld soon resemble California in that gentleman had held that the C. P. R. the spirit of the constitution which perspect.

The old camps were being pretty well exclusion of Orientals, and in securing Mr. McPhillips cited the English prac-

rease of 25 per cent. Copper, 206 per cent; lode gold, 36 per nt.; silver, 14 per cent. Tonnage of ore mined, 1900, 554,796; 1901, 871,832; increase, 75 per cent. The statistics so far show that the increase will be much larger. The production in Canada and Brit-

ish Columbia follows: Copper (Ibs.) 40,957,196 30,736,798

The lead production of 1901, although of the sitting Joseph Martin spent showing a decrease as compared with among the ministers, and there seemed 1900, shows an increase over 1898 of 87 to be a heart to heart talk between the senior member for Vancouver and the and is still 25 per cent. higher than the on the Chinese, but disallowed by the highest production of any year prior to

1903 In regard to labor troubles, they had been confined to the Rossland camp, and were now practically over. The supply of practical miners was under the reirements, and more or less inexperi-When thoroughly acquainted with his

sent the features of mining develor in British Columbia in a much better Mr. McPhillips pointed out to the Mincovering prospecting for coal oil in this

out from investment because of this. The Minister of Mines laid on the table the Coal Miners' Regulation

Smith Curtis.

Mr. Curtis complained that the min-

Whether this is authentic or not, the whether this is authentic or not, the government certainly has some reason. The Minister of Mines—I did not. I the Oriental hordes from coming to this province. undertook to tell you what my idea of province.

has not a better idea.

The strike, said Mr. Curtis, was not ment advice on the matter. He

omented by the managers of the mines, Curtis held to the contrary. He der contract, and were paid according to council on his visit to England. was prepared to make a charge against what they did. The strike was unfornunate, for there seemed no cause for to forbid emigration. t. The speaker believed that the men ust them. On the resignation of Mr. McBride there was no one to look into the matter, although Mr. McBride did

intend to go up to Rossland. The govcompanies and against the men. They employed special counsel to prosement but a few days, it was inadvisable Yet when one of the companies broke the law the government failed to treat In regard to mining, the change from them the same, More, they had apto 200 feet square in the size of pointed as police commissioner a man placer claims had given general satisfaction.

placer claims had given general satisfaction.

placer claims had given general satisfaction.

pointed as poince commissioner a man who had made himself obnoxious because the labor people at Rossland wired the labor people wired wired the labor peopl of interference on behalf of the owners.

the country. Many of the mine due to the government. He would like their business. The Dominion took the weers did not agree with that code, to see the two per cent. tax removed for and their grievances had been set forth a while at least. The speaker could the business of the province to prosecute not agree that the outlook in mining under a Dominion act and give the was good. He found in England a great indifference to mining in this province.

vernment. He thought that was arcely wise, but there could be no oblooked in vain for mines created out of prospects by this government. After 18 ers and owners. The first election or this had passed off without any way they did. After five years they would interfere when he thought the law might do smelting for the mines Mr. Neill-The session won't be over

In June, 1901, the mineralogist pubtree from the province, \$2,572,275 came from steps to prosecute. "I will go every man who breaks the criminal every man every lished an estimate. The returns showed how close he came to the facts. The speech made by Mr. Martin—a speech against me politically." tonnage had increased 66 per cent. over 1900. The itemization of this was as which he reaffirmed his great principles which he reaffirmed his great principles on that question, but he had concluded by saying he would vote against that

.. 22 1-5 per cent. which declined to do anything to for-onl, increase 11/2 per cent. the government didn't get a chance to per cent. do anything, because Mr. Curtis and The gold output of Klondike had been some others on the opposition side were

ampeted as extraordinary, yet it was keeping the business back.

House at its rising self with Mr. Curtis—That is absolutely untrue.

2 o'clock to-morow. Who has been adjourning the House their own, but Crow's Nest collieries | Mr. Martin-Well, we had to get some

cent. in coal and 400 per cent in With this high output they were hon, gentleman cannot sleep at nights, if ing for the Canadian Northern papers, ned that the market was still in- he had any conscience or remnant of a Coal deposits had also been conscience left. (Laughter.) in Nicola, Similkameen, Skena, Cortinuing, Mr. Curtis said what im-Queen Charlotte, equal to those of portance could be attached to the re-

worked out, but hydraulicking was tak- the disallowance of Oriental legislation, ing the place of individual mining. Atlin was in a transition period, and would have a bigger output next year. Old ington for the Proctor bill was being put fest as soon as railways could be got into that country. Supplies had to be taken to Barkerville, 280 miles by wa-which was a C. P. R. government, to see

gon. Geographically, Cariboo was on the that they brought in no such legislation. line of the railway the government wanted built, namely, the Canadian Northern. The total value of output was esti-mated at \$20,713,501 in 1901, as compared with \$16,344,757 in 1900, an in- should emanate from the government. He felt that they should not accept any Increases by metals were as follows: less right than was accorded an Australian, and hence would give the amendment his support.

Hon. D. M. Eberts.

The Attorney-General said the gover ment was very much alive to the Oriental question. In view of the correspondence between the provincial and Dominion governments the mover of the The delegation to Ottawa had brought lbs.) 6,186,286 1,712,715
Coke (tons of 2,000
lbs.) 373,625 150,931
Continuing, he held that the provincial

government had made out a very strong case, and he also held that the government had dong its best to keep the Chinese out. He recalled the bill brought on the Chinese, but disallowed by the courts. He hoped to see the Dominion government increase the tax to \$500. From 1872 to 1900 the matter had been continuous one before the government The government had assented to the Immigration Act and the Labor Act, introduced by Messrs, Tatlow and Helmeenced men had to be employed. This led ken. The government had backed up the

Mr. Curtis-Why the provincial secredepartment he hoped to be able to pre-tent the features of mining development dry voted against it.

Mr. Eberts—He may have regarded them as unconstitutional.

The matter was taken up, he said, by the Japanese consul, and the Attorneyister of Mines that there was no law General was asked to report to the Imperial government on the matter, and the speaker thereupon read the correspondence on the subject and his written defence of the legislation. He thought the language employed was

as strong as it could possibly be. The matter had gone to the Privy Council, where British Columbia would be repthe E. & N. railway. Mackenzie & ing industry was being neglected by the resented by Christopher Kobinson, of T Mann, it is stated, offered the owners government, and his right to again speak route, while Edward Blake appeared to ronto, while Edward Blake appeared for on the debate being questioned a wrangle the Chinese. He believed the province talist. his letter of instructions to Mr. Robindeclined, according to report, but the speak to the amendment.

Speak to the amendment.

Mr. Curtis said the minister had unson. The government had protested dertaken to tell what was the cause of against disallowance, and the government had protested against disallowance against disallo

The charge had been made that th Mr. Curtis-Well, I am very sorry he government was influenced by the C. P. R. No one had tendered the governdue to the causes Col. Prior had ad-vanced. The strike in Rossland was through the House if they got the chance. Mr. Helmcken deserved great credit for his prompt action, in which according to a government paper, the Vancouver Province. The men there were unsurpassed by any set of miners on the continent. The men worked unlegislation to date caused the Mikado

Mr. McPhillips asked for the report were forced to strike by a pin-pricking policy, followed by one manager, if not by more. The government failed to cope was on grounds of Imperial policy. This the Attorney-General premised. Continuing, he said this was the only

portion of Canada which was really affected by this immigration. Even the passing of resolutions, of no effect so far is law was concerned, would show the ernment had interfered in favor of the Dominion government that the province In regard to the Rossland strike, it

mine owners were going across the border and bringing in laborers. The province, had nothing to do with the Alien Act, which was sought to be in-Agents could now only take up two laims, and only after filing their power f attorney. This had also given satisment, to settle the strike, had been recovered the sum would go to to in the speech from the throne were Attorney-General replied that it was not matter up. quite properly. It was not penalties, if there were any, to the Do

Mr. Curtis-The statute under which you did intervene for the rich Le Roi on the output of some properties.

Company, was that a Dominion statute or not? Would not the fine have gone

der the criminal law of the Dominion. Mr. Curtis-In the case of all offence months of agitation the government had got out a handbook on British Colum-counsel?

was being violated, whether the man was rich or poor. He had reports that a lot of men were harassing a boy in the Out of \$5,144,555 collected in revenue streets of Rossland and immediately took

Mr. Curtis-Is the city of Rossland not able to keep law within its borders? Hon, Mr. Eberts, concluding, said the overnment would do its best to keep Orientals out of British Columbia.

The Adjournment. Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate in order to see the papers read by the Atorney-General.

Here the Premier moved that the

House at its rising stand adjourned till Mr. Curtis said he would therefore have to move his resolution to-morrow Mr. McBride pointed out, too, that by the Speaker's ruling he was being preowing to the Premier moving the ad-journment of the House before the order paper was commenced. This would shut out all the provileges of a private memmarks of the hon, gentleman (Mr. Mar- ber, and would apply to the government side as well as to the opposition. This

Press Gallery, March 18. fore the House his charge against the The day was notable because of the termination of the address on the speech, although the government were evidently desirous that it might be prolonged in order to give them a longer space to put their redistribution house in order. The

again to-day. the government and its Martinite supporters on record during the afternoon, is opposing the re-enactment of antiproduce the railway correspondence after a committee of private citizens have afternoon a paralysis seemed to have Silver (ozs.) 5,078,318 4,685,718 up the question of Chinese and Japanese been permitted to examine the papers. 53,756,440 50,529,260 emigration, and he read the memorial They were well satisfied with the afternoon's achievements.

> The Address. The motion of Mr. Green to adjourn the debate, as mentioned in this afternoon's issue, was as follows: Ayes: Messrs, E. C. Smith, Hawthornthwaite, Gifford, Curtis, Munro, Green, McPhillips, Helmcken, Tatlow, Garden, Fulton, Murphy, Taylor and McBride-15. Nays: Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour,

Stables, Oliver, Martin, Kidd, Hall, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Prentice, Wells, Rogers, Dickie, Mounce and Prior-18. Mr. Hayward was absent, being in at idanco at the funeral of a constituent

and Messrs. Houston and Hunter were also away. Mr. Green said he merely wanted the business to be proceeded with. His views were well known, and he would not further take up the time of the

Mr. Gilmour.

Mr. Gilmour was in favor of the amendment, but he thought it was only intended to defeat the government, and if the opposition came to power he didn't think they would take any action on it He would support the amendment if it came from the government. He was not particularly anxious to stand in with the workingman more than with the enpi-

Amendment Defcated A division was then taken on the Mongolian amendment of Mr. Helmcken, which was defeated 16-18, Mr. Hayward having returned.

The Finance Minister. The Minister of Finance offered the

usual congratulations to the mover and seconder, and to the speaker. Financial matters, he said, he would deal with later. In regard to agriculture he held that farming, stock raising had generally been most successful.

Ontario would not have been possible had it not been for that reduction. There

There had been special rates to the Fraser, north and west coast points. In other instances there had been a reduction of 30 per cent. On stumping powder the rate had been reduced one half. These were some of the things accomplished through Mr. Palmer's efforts. The government had been so si cessful that they hoped to continue Mr. Palmer in that connection this year. Mr. Green asked if there was any reuction on ores and mining powder.
The Finance Munister-Mr. Palmer is an official of the agricultural department

Mr. Green-This government seems to be strong on agriculture. Mr. Curtis-Has any other railway

made a reduction? The Finance Minister-I am not aware Mr. Curtis-Has application been made o any other railway to reduce its rate? The Finance Minister-Mr. Palmer had only a few months to do his work, but that matter is also under consideration Mr. Neill pointed out that if Mr. Palmer was to be taken from his duties as fruit inspector and compelled double work, it was hardly fair to that zealous and highly efficient officer. The Finance Minister replied that if

the duties were too onerous, another officer would be employed. In regard to stumpage power, applica tion had been put in for more than 3.000 pounds, but wherever possible he had seen that farmers got their powder

A tribute was paid to Mr. Hadwen for his efforts to import young cattle. If this stock could be obtained as cheap ceforth as this year, it would relieve British Columbia ranchers of the necessitv of breeding stock.

more burning question than that of rail-ways, and he predicted it would be the

He quoted the financial statement submitted at Ottawa in favor of better terms, by which a balance in British Coabia's favor of \$13,000,000 was claim-These figures had never been gainsaid, and indicated a state of affairs which could not be allowed to continue, The province was being treated with initled to credit for bringing British Columbia's claim before Ottawa.

becoming a minister he had sought to Nanaimo railway belt, but as royalty is lands should be exempt from taxation so and Mr. Martin's charge against Mr.

materially reduce expenditure. For instance, the administration of justice in government to prevent him, he got be- Edward Island 16 cents. For roads,

> itial setlement, he said the capital expenditure in settling 100 families in the the year 1899 was \$116,559. Bulkley valley would be \$31,000 the first if these one hundred families bought N. vernment would get \$5,000 at least.

The Finance Minister-No. Mr. Curtis-It is stated in the press feet; on private lands, 9.745,641 feet, and that you are giving away 100 acres to on the E. & N. belt, 27,272,770 feet; a

The Finance Minister-I don't know. The terms are not completed. of Nova Scotia, which seemed to bear Fielding swept the province with the cry leased, occupied, sold or alienated. bry arguments there used were identihe forced to take this matter up.

Mr. Curtis asked the Finance Minis-

the House Mr. Martin-Hear, hear.

Mr. E. C. Smith. Mr. E. C. Smith, who was received with loud applause, said the troublous times through which the province was assing would probably go down to history as "British Columbia's Great Wash Day." (Laughter.)

in the rast to warrant satisfaction or to Drake. It is true leave was obtained to justify hope for the future. There was but one positive statement,

in freight rates. That was attributable not to the government or the C. P. R., but to the competition in the trade of

a carload of fruit to Manitoba, Concluding, he asked that those prostheir rights. He believed the act pro-In regard to the reduction in freight tecting them had lapsed, and he asked The Division.

ernment. This passed. The Speaker then declared the address carried, and Messrs. Prior and Eberts

smote their desks delightedly. First Readings. The following bills were introduced nd read a first time: Mr. McInnes-Act to amend the Liquor. Liceuse Act, 1900. Mr. Curtis-Act to amend the Rail-

Assessment Act. The Redistribution bill being reached, Mr. Eberts said "pass," and being chaffed by the opposition took a document out of his pocket and shook it, saying There it is," while his opponents shouted, "Let us see it."

E. & N. Timber Cut. Capt. Tatlow moved that an order of the House be granted for a return set-

ting forth: 1. Amount of royalties collected on timber cut within the Esquimalt's Na-year was intended to apply to leases canno railway belt in the years 1899, granted before the passing of the act. | Capt. Tatlow said if he did so it was raine railway belt in the years 1899, granted before the passing of the act. 1900 and 1901? 2. From whom such royalties were col-

lected? 3. Amount of timber cut within said limits in the years 1899, 1900 and 1901?
4. How much of same has been exported not manufactured?

5. How much timber cut within said limits in each of said years paid no royalty whatever?

and grants to other rankway amount of land, in return for which he was no reason why E. & N. lands should be exempted. The province should put a tax on the E. & N.

The Minister of Mines—What has that got to do with it? royalty whatever?

6. By whom it was cut? He said: "I frankly admit that my object in making this motion is for the purpose of showing that the amendment He thought the financial relations of not receive the consideration so import-

ways, and he predicted it would be the burning question at the next election. He said that without any desire to make political capital, because both parties had been equally remiss in their treatment of British Columbia.

He quoted the financial statement of British Columbia.

To contend that the effect of the act he objected, however, to an interference with the rights of people faction to get an apology from some people who held leases before the act was ple.

Mr. Martin—But there is no responsi-rights. That kind of legislation scared bility. He is protected by Act of Parallel and I want to find as fair capital out of the province. If a man liment. He wouldn't make the charge continuous conti as possible the extent of this invitions discrimination.

discrimination.

discrimination.

discrimination. "The timber inspector's reports do not others went free. The act of last session i doesn't affect me at all-

> page 427. I find be writes as follows: 'I shape. have not been able to obtain an account

revenue derived from timber which for be no privileges to any one.

the year 1899 was \$116,559.

Mr. Neill held that the tax was falling year, \$3,200 the cost of maintenance, while the revenue from all sources would any timber cut on Dominion lands, and the export trade in props, and this aflong-expected bill failed to materialize not exceed \$1,500. On the other hand, only a portion of that cut on the E. & fected districts like North Victoria, railway lands,' but adds, as before, which should be represented. The opposition succeeded in putting \$20,000 worth of goods the Dominion that this does not affect the revenue. as no royalty is payable to the province. In enment was considering the modifica-Mr. Curtis-Are you giving the land that year (1900) the amount of timber | tion of the act in the direction indicated cut on Crown lands and leaseholds (ac- by Mr. Neill.

cording to this report) was 232,831,982 |

total of 269,850,393 feet, of which again a very large portion did not contribute to the timber revenue of the province. He argued that the British North
America Act would not have to be
amended to get better terms, and read
the cerms are not completed.

"Now I contend that this large quantity of timber (of which we were told that the 27,000,000 feet was only a par-Macdonald and Joseph Howe in the case railway purposes should pay royalty.

out his contention. As a result of that E. & N. railway belt are not liable to securing of the construction in British agitation better terms were secured, and large concessions made to Nova Scotia, but even then Nova Scotia was not satisfied and Hard and Bailway Act, 1884, which say that they shall not be subject to taxation unless system on Vancouver Island. isfied, and Howe was so abused that he and until the same are used by the com-

argely with Mr. Justice McCreight, who the House. says, in his judgment: 'Section 22 is to governed by the ordinary rules govrning the construction of acts of parliament, and I think leaves the lands of the effects of that certificate was not ment, and I think leaves the lastess- seen, the contract user had the govern-Day." (Laughter.)

ed. This decision was concurred in by the appearance. He scored the government to the speech, there was little to necedo was concurred in the control of the speech there was little to necedo was concurred in the control of the speech there was little to necedo was concurred in the control of the speech.

and that was in regard to the reduction ing able to deal intelligently with this cases by bringing down the draft agreevery important question that I ask for

this return. agricultural produce from the south of keeping our raw material in the prov-His own district had doubled in popu- inco for the purpose of building up inlation this year owing to the building of the competitive line—(hear, hear)—the Crow's Nest Southern. That had forced almost as effective a weapon in our own the C. P. R. to anticipate matters by re- hards in the power to impose taxes and The Liquor License Act did not work is with this end in view, for the purpose shown the members from Victoria and and fruit growing had been most satisfactory in his district. Now factory. In his own district the stock any one wanting to go into the hotel a part) of the manufactured timber of and the House was a hitch in the negotiations, and the House was entitled to the full in-Association over 2,000 head of cattle had ment agent could rule upon that petibeen imported. A test had been made | tion as well as a board of commissioners. | with the matter and the substitution which it had reached in good condition, pectors who had gone out to fight the ber cut in British Columbia with a re-

consideration I would call the Hon, hesitated very much before signing it. Chief Commissioner's attention to the The government took the franchise fro had it not been for that reduction. There had been a reduction of from 20 to 50 per cent. on fruit. Then there had been a special reduction of 33 dress, which resulted the same as on Mr. Helmeken's amendment, namely, 16—18.

The Finance Minister moved that the color of the contract. The Finance Minister moved that the color of the contract. The Minister of Mines thought time would cure the warmth of the last speaker. The request was unreasonable. address be referred to a select committant address be referred to a select committeness be referred to a select committant address be referred to a select committant address be referred to a select committant address be referred to a select committeness be referred to a select committant address be referred to a select committant address be referred to a select committant address be referred to a select committeness and the select committant address be referred to a select committeness because the select comm ed in the reclamation of low lands men of high standing by the governm province as the Chief Commissioner ruled contrary to the practice. As a basic reighbors call a jug handled policy." were members.

The Chief Commissioner said that the The government knew its business and and of the E. & N. belt were not amen controlled the House, and would pot able to the provincial tax. The govern- bring the papers down. nient had no reason to regret the pas-sage of the bill last year. It had stimu-charged the Premier that he was a rted the timber industry and had given party to a private agreement whereby our people the trade.

acticable Mr. Curtis asked if the act of last

Mr. Curtis pointed out that the E. & Unless they brought that down they N. lands had been excluded from the could not purge themselves of the charge operation of the act passed last session affecting land grants to other railway amount of land, in return for which he

The Chief Commissioner-You can't. | Mr. Curtis said he agreed with the last Mr. Curtis held they could, and Capt. speaker. There was something wroag. Tatlow also said: "Hear, hear."

The government by its action in rethe Land Act of last session, brought gard to the coal tax, he said, had of inquiry. in as you are aware at a very late hour shown that the matter could be dealt on the last day of the session, was put through the House too hastily, and did could certainly be applied to timber. The member for Rossland took the responway was already laid down by the gov- sibility on his own shoulder, and British Columbia to Canada was a ant a subject deserves.

ant a subject deserves.

ernment. The provision in the statute apology to the House.

"I contend that the effect of the act He objected, however, to an interprofess to give this information, as that official states be is unable to obtain the night of the session, and had been rail- against you, too. rount of timber cut on the E. & N. roaded through. He didn't know of the Objectionable provision being in the act jected to these insane charges, as he at the time. Hereafter he would object called them, going broadcast. The local revernment was en- fort for 1990, easional papers 1900, to bills being railroaded through in that

Mr. McPhillips supported the resolu-

tice to the same point, but the House find some means of economy, yet he had not payable to the province upon such long as they were used for railway purrose without the matter being settled. been unable to find any way in which to materially reduce expenditure. For innot complete does not affect the revenue.' could be used for any and all purposes "And the report goes on to state: 'In and not be subject to taxation. The in-Cariboo had taken a new lease of life, up by the representatives of the C. P. R. up by the representatives of the C. P. R. If this company had sufficient influence there, and great returns would be manifely the disallowance of the bill at a determined effort on the part of the contents. Nova Scotia 5 cents and Prince on private property, 23,115,400 feet, and contents were being made that the premier this evening, when, after the quantity cut on Crown that the part of the land for use the disallowance of the bill at a determined effort on the part of the land for railway purposes. Timber and coal on E. & N. belt (so far as reported), 24,- were chattel interests, and if the gen-British Columbia paid \$2.44 per capita, 880,500 feet; a total of 214,395,283 feet. eral law of the country admitted of tax-Premier and his colleagues in connection Manitoba 90 cents, Ontario 12 cents, with the railway deal. Capt. Tatlow Quebec C5 cents. The total cost was is admitted that the amount of timber was loath to withdraw from the comwas almost as explicit as Mr. Curtis in making his charge. A committee of inquiry will be asked for from the House.

**Standing that the amount of timber was loath to withdraw from the comcut on pirivate lands and the E. & N.
belt is underestimated when it is put at one-quarter of the total production, and the burden of taxation fall where it. one-quarter of the total production, and the burden of taxation fall where it.

To show how the province lost in ineven that contributes nothing to the should be borne, and that there should

> "Going on to the report for 1900 page on piles, and props heavier than on tim-The Chief Commissioner said the gov

The motion passed.

The Railway "Agreement."

Mr. Helmcken moved the following resolution: That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenantbefore this House copies of the proposed correspondence between Sir John tial estimate) cut in 1900 for other than ed between the provincial government, or any member thereof, and any person of "I know it is claimed that lands in the persons or corporations, touching the

lied of a broken heart. In 1885 Mr. pany for other than railway purposes or be no opposition to this from the gov-Mr. Helmcken presumed there would "Better terms or secession." The "A decision of the Full court in Feb- matter in the King's speech, while the ernment as reference was made to this uary, 1997, in the Queen vs. Victoria statement had been made that a railway cal with those being used in British Columbia to-day, and before many years somewhat clucidates this matter. It was a Mann, but not by the government. He passed the Dominion government would argued by Mr. Gordon Hunter, now renewed the history of these negotiations, chief justice, 'that any disposition of the and said the country stood aghast at the lands which would result in the beneficial use of them by the railway company for Mr. Curus asked the Finance Entry of their papers. He referred to the rest of their papers are before the finance Minister—That will be of them by the railway company for other than railroad purposes, or by any one clse for any purpose, would at once the papers are before one clse for any purpose, would at once business men, and doubtless knew more "This argument seems to have weighed about the matter than the members of

Continuing, Mr. Helmcken read the famous document, and added that while seen, the contract itself had not made this contract was, it should be before the House, especially as the Attorney-Gen-

Mr. McPhillips said the opposition "Now, elp, I am thoroughly in favor of members had been placed in an awkward and invidious position during the recent campaign by being deprived of information which was vouchsafed to the members of the administration and three private citizens. It almost seemed as though the cabinet had grown to eight or nine members. He laid emphasis on of the House. It seemed further that formation. The Minister of Mines had building of the road was conditional on ate of the same on all timber manu- he failed to resign. He ventured to say that if a legal gentleman had been i rates, he held that these had been tangible. The importation of cattle from rights would be preserved.

"With reference, to my opening recluded among the three gentlemen who mark that this matter did not receive full consideration. I would not have been possible."

in the Philippines where they are need- Great negotiations were in progress with around some of the principal cities. I until those negotiations were closed it inderstand that a contract for 24,000 was unreasonable to ask that those docu piles had to be refused recently in this ments be brought down. This was that under the act such articles not being man, he thought the government should manufactured could not be exported. I keep those negotiations to themselves. hope this also will be rectified in the All the documents were not shown to introduction of a measure that will be the gentlemen mentioned. They had apequally fair to all interests, and while pended their names as private citizens, tending to foster the industries of the so as not to be confounded with the province will not prove to be what our board of trade, of which two of them.

He thought the stumpage tax was im- | Mackenzie & Mann for the sale of his

inaudibly, and any way his organ the The Chief Commissioner-Yes, to all next morning had practically conceded. the truth of his charge.

> He would make a specific charge, and to-morrow would ask for a commission Objection being taken by the Attor-

Continuing, the Attorney-General ob-

The configuration of the country on of the analysis (timber and cordwood) tion. He thought the Chief Commission authorities, hanced the cost of administration which ort on Desinton lands, and only narrows 3 to 1 command with Ontario. Since that out on the Esquimalt & to the statute which provided that the tingdon's charges re the Pacific scandal

The Premier-I denied it Never mind, let him say what he likes