

of the trans-continental telegraph line. His section extended from Fort Edmonton to Cache creek, a distance of about 700 miles. This contract Mr. Barnard was never permitted to finish, the route being twice changed by the government, and although steamboats, pack trains and supplies, as well as wire and other material, had been purchased, work was suspended for four years, until 1878, and Mr. Barnard kept out of his money for that time. In 1878 the new government came into power, and perceiving the foolishness of building and clearing the right of way for a telegraph line and railway before the road was located, cancelled the contract, leaving Mr. Barnard with a large claim for damages against the government, which has not yet been finally settled. The worry and anxiety from this broke up Mr. Barnard's fine constitution, which had stood all the trials, exposure and fatigue incident to pioneer life,—trials and fatigues, which in his case were far beyond the ordinary, and, perhaps, unparalleled in the colony. In the fall of 1880 he met with his first stroke of paralysis, which left him an invalid until his death on the 10th of July, 1889. From 1880, until his death, his interests, which were large and scattered throughout the Province, including stock raising, steamboating, staging and mining, were looked after by Mr. Frank S. Barnard, now M. P. for Cariboo. In 1866 Mr. Barnard was first returned to the legislature for Yale, which he continued to represent until 1870. He was one of the prime movers and fathers of confederation in this Province, and, together with Hon. John Robson, (now premier), Hon. Mr. Nelson, the late Dr. Carrall, (senator), fought the battle against great odds on the Mainland, and in the legislature, and on the stump, and through the interior. Just before confederation was adopted by the legislature of British Columbia, after it had been virtually secured, Mr. Barnard resigned, as he was interested in a private bill coming before the House, and although always active in politics and recognized as a power on the Mainland, being engaged in business, he did not seek re-election until 1879. In this year he was elected by a large majority to represent the Yale-Kootenay district in the House of Commons, and continued through two parliaments to retain the confidence of his constituents. On account of ill health he did not seek re-election at the general election in 1887—and for the same reason declined a senatorship in 1888. He left three children, F. S. Barnard, M. P., Alice, wife of J. A. Mara, M. P., and George Henry Mara, law student, Victoria.