failed, and having become disheartened had left the community. In sparsely settled portions of the province the hardships occasioned by the lack of roads could not be overestimated and no one could expect the province to progress as t should progress until roads were pro-ided. Mr. Vedder also advocated govvided. Mr. Vedder also advocated government aid in connection with the Sumas dyking. He reminded the government that the aid which had been intended by the Derby act had never been applied for dyking purposes. By this act 45,000 acres of land were reserved for dyking purposes, and owing to the inability of the government to find any one, bility of the government to find any one willing to undertake the dyking work the lands had been sold and the proceeds of such sale turned into the general revenue such sale turned into the general revenue of the province, although the act, reserving the land for dyking purposes had never been repealed. He said that there was an obligation of \$18,000 which had been incurred upon a definite understanding that government aid would be forthcoming. With respect to the Matsuni dyke he said that more energy Matsqui dyke he said that more energy should be shown in its construction. He complained that the dredge was not doing good work. The Chilliwack dyke would be of great benefit he said, and he expressed the hope that the government would depart from its usual custom this respect and perform the work which He assured the gov ernment that if this were done it would surprise the people there more than anything that could happen. The experience of the people of Chilliwack had been that the members of the government had been very liberal to the district in their promises about election time, but uble had been that the promises were all forgotten when the elections were over. Mr. Vedder denounced the mortgage tax. Most governments he said, were satisfied with taxing the people upon what they had, but the government of British Columbia had made a deor British Columbia had imposed a tax upon upon what the people had not. Poverty in his opinion, was hard enough to bear without being taxed. The mortgage tax was a species of double taxation that ore very hard upon the farmers of the province and he expressed the hope that the government would see its way clear to its repeal. Coming back to the ques-tion of wagon roads Mr. Vedder urged upon the government the necessity of assisting certain municipalities which were at present unable to perform the work themselves. He instanced the case of the municipality of Sumas in which there were twenty-eight families and which was sadly in need of roads. The municipal revenue in this place was so small that there was practically nothing available for roads, and all that the municipality could do in this direction, was to allow the men to work out their statute labor. Mr. Vedder referred to the unsat-

was satisfactory to the people of the province, and the progress of the present debate, in the speeches of Messrs. Rogers, Booth and Huff, showed that it was not satisfactory even to the supporters of the government. Mr. Vedder contrasted the record of the government of Gov-ernor Douglas for public works with the record of the present administration, to the manifest disadvantage of the lafter and pronounced Governor Douglas as the grand old man of British Columbia. Mr. Bryden, who followed Mr. Vedder, gave his attention to mining matters and dwelt upon the necessity for a thorough supervision of the mines of the interior. He said that there were many people engaged in the mining industry who did not even understand the question of the ventilation of the mines. In referring to the question raised by Mr. Hume with respect to the sewer age problem in the Kootenay district age problem in the Kootenay district, he said that it was a matter which the government would find hard to deal with. He understood the difficulties which had been raised by Mr. Hume with respect to the pollution of streams by concentrators. If the government adhered to its policy of keeping the streams pure it would have, of necessity, to curtail the mining industry. The government would have to face the issue ernment would have to face the issue whether it would sacrifice the purity of the streams to the mining industry of whether it would sacrifice the mining industry to the purity of the streams. Respecting redistribution, he said that he did not think the present a good time to bring down a general measure of re-distribution. The reasons he gave was that the population of the province was shifting and that the government could

not tell where the balance of the popula-tion would be in another year or two.

isfactory answer which had been re-turned by the attorney-general to his

questions in regard to the manner in which the inquest had been held in the

case of Thomas Thompson who was killed by the steamer Rithet coming in-

to collision with a fishing skiff. He ex-

pressed the opinion that the manner in

which the inquest had been conducted

certainly warranted some action on the

part of the attorney-general. In con-cluding Mr. Vedder said it could hardly

be said that the policy of the government

Mr. Sword expressed regret that the members of the house had not yet heard the explanations of the attorney general upon the question of the present position of the alien labor law passed last session, and the matters in connection with the revision of the statutes. It was natural, he said, that the leader of the gov ernment should have thought that his olleague would have been anxious to have given his explanation upon these ouestions, and he (Mr. Sword) regretted that up to the present the attorney-general had not done so. Mr. Sword then referred to the defects in the parliament haddless had been so. liament buildings, laying much stress upon the oversight which had altogether failed to provide any accommodation for the members of the press. In his opinion the representatives of the press were the most important members of the speaker's audience. The conditions in the house were such that no members could hope to change a vote by any speech that he could make, and the only chance of doing so was by having the speech reported in the press and giving the public sentiment a chance to bring its influence to bear upon the members when it came to a vote. With respect when it came to a vote. With respect to the statement that had been made, that the objection of the members of the opposition to the new buildings was largely due to the fact that they had been erected in Victoria. Mr. Sword said that he had never heard any such argument used that the buildings should be erected in any other place than in Vic-toria. This issue had no doubt been raised by the provincial secretary by his statement that it was necessary to the buildings erected in Victoria before the government could bring down any full measure of redistribution. This reflection upon the voters of Victoria city, which had been made by the provincial secretary, should be resented by them. The objection of the voters in his distriet to the new buildings was not that they were being built in Victoria, but that an unnecessarily large expenditure was being incurred. Mr. Sword also referred to the difficulty experienced in listening to the speeches of members in the tening to the speeches of members in the new chamber. In this Premier Turner replied that he had never heard Mr. Sword better in the old house than he had in the new. Mr. Sword replied that he had also heard the premier very well, also the member for Comox, who had evidently made up in sound what he lacked in sense. In referring to the applies accounts Mr. Sword said that he accounts Mr. Sword said that he would prefer to discuss them upon the estimates. In the matter of the cost of

the new buildings, Mr. Sword reminded the house that the premier and the provincial secretary had repeatedly stated that the buildings would not cost more than the sale of the proceeds of \$600,000 worth of inscribed stock. This amount worth of inscribed stock, This amount had been raised to \$600,000, to \$820,000 to \$840,000, and to \$850,000, and in these figures no allowance had been made for the purchase of the lands acquired in this connection by the govern-ment. He said he wished to congratu-late the premier and finance minister upon having come to the conclusion that the conversion of the old loans were costing the country too much, and that the practice of converting the loan of 1877 had been entirely discontinued. He said that it had taken the premier a long time to come to this conclusion that the conversions were costing the country too much, but he was to be congratulated all the same. With respect to the rate fixed for the conversion of the loan of 1887 he was not prepared to say, that the rate fixed was too high, but he would remind the fingure minister that while remind the finance minister that while the rate may not be too high, having regard to the present state of the credit of the province, he should look forward to the country being able to borrow at an even better rate by reason of an increase in the amount of money seeking investment. Mr. Sword then referred to the scant courtesy shown by the finance minister in answering the question of

minister in answering the question of Mr. Kidd with reference to the amount to the credit of the province on the 10th inst. To this question the finance minister replied: "To answer this question without explanation might have a misleading tendency. Such information in due course will be supplied by the public accounts committee." Mr. Sword wanted to know if the fin-Mr. Sword wanted to know if the finance minister meant that he was the only man in the house that could understand how the recount stood. The question of Mr. Kidd, he said, was one which deserved a straightforward answer. The answer of the finance minister was no answer at all Mr. Sword ster was no answer at all. Mr. Sword then took up the case of Thomas Thomson and expressed the opinion that the attorney-general had misunderstood the question of Mr. Vedder upon the matter. Thomson was killed by the collision of the steamer Rithet with a fishing boat. It was not a question os to whether an action for prosecution would be instituted against the steamer, but whether the manner in which the inquest had been conducted by the coroner did not warrant some action on the part of the attorney-general's department. Mr. attorney-general's department. Mr. Sword then recited the manner in which the coroner's inquest had been held, and

the indifference which had been shown as to the identity of the deceased and the disrespect which had been shown to his remains. He moved the adjournment the distance of the decease and the disrespect which had been shown to his remains. ment of the debate.

Mr. Hunter presented the first report from the private bills committee that the standing orders in connection with the under-mentioned petitions have been complied with: No. 4.—The petition of the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company; No. 5—The petition of the Kitimat Railway Company, Limited.

On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, private bill No. 4, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Mountain Tramway and Electric Company," was introduced and read a first time. Referred to the private bills committee. ment of the debate.

vate bills committee.
On the motion of Mr. Helmcken, private bill, No. 5, intituled "An Act to "Incorporate the Kitimat Reilway Company, Limited," was introduced and

read a first time. Referred to the railway committee.

The hon, the attorney general presented a return under section 4 of the "Small Debts Act Amendment Act, 1896."

Victoria, Feb. 18th. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers were offered by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

ate "The East Kootenay Valley Railway Company."
By Mr. Stoddart, from Edward Elkins and others, settlers of Chilcotin, asking police protection in Tatala, Chil-Puntzee districts. By Mr. Huff, from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, for

a private bill to extend their corporate By Mr. Helmcken from H. Maitland Kersey and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Omineca Railway Com-pany, in substitution of the petition presented on the 15th inst. re the same rail-way company, which was withdrawn. By Mr. Helmcken, from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the Argenta-Dawson-Duncan Railway

By Mr. Sword, from H. Hirschel Co-hen, for a bill to incorporate the Port-land Canal and Stikine Railway Com-The following petitions wer read and

From Charles W. D. Clifford, private bill to incorporate the Skeena River and Eastern Raffway Company. From the city of Vancouver for a private bill to amend their corporate act. From John Cobledick, for a private ille to incorporate the Fritish Columbia Great Gold Gravels Dredge Mining Cor-

From John Cobledick, for a private bill to incorporate the British Columbia Metalliferous Mines, Iron, Steel, Tin-Plate and Metal Company. From Charles Ross and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Skeena Railway, Colonization and Exploration

for a private bill to incorporate the Downie Creek Railway Company.

Mr. Kenedy asked whether he was going to receive answers to his questions which had been upon the lorder upon the lorder paper for eight days. for eight days. Messrs. Williams and Cotton also spoke upon the same question, saying

From Joseph D. Graham and others,

that the members of the government had shown very scant courtesy to the members of the opposition in making reply to their questions. Mr. Forster asked whether the organization of the public accounts commit-tee should be deferred until a certain

nember of the committee should be pre-Hon, Mr. Turner explained that the number referred to as absent would be in the city within the next two days and

The Debate on the Address Mr. Sword in resuming the debate upon the address again referred to the failure of the government to furnish the house with all possible information with respect to the position in which matters stood concerning the alien labor bill which had been passed by the house, but which had not received the assent of the lieutenant-governor. He also thought that the government should have given the members of the house some information with respect to its in-tentions upon the subject of the coal mines regulation act. These were mat-ters which should have been dealt with before the debate had proceeded so far as it had. Mr. Sword took up the answer of the attorney-general to the ques-tion put by the leader of the govern-ment as to whether any application had been made to the privy council direct for leave to appeal against the judgment

vs. the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Rail- | the country would be such that it would replied that the province occupied way Company. To this the attorney-general had replied: "The government is not aware that the plaintiffs have made any application to the privy council for leave to appeal. The government intervened for the purpose of making such an application to the full court, but the same was refused, and the advisability of applying for special leave to the privy council is under consideration.' Mr. Sword said that the legal question involved in the case cited was one which volved in the case cited was one which should be tested at once and no delay should have occurred in making an appeal to the privy council. There were several members in the house who would remember the debate which took place in the house upon the point several years ago, and the contention raised by some that the provincial legislature was exceeding its powers in imposing the conditions which it did in passing the railway regulations act. They had no doubt remembered that Atorney-General Davie had held that the question of prodoubt remembered that Atorney-General Davie had held that the question of pro-vincial jurisdiction over railways within the province was one of great importance, and that in the event of the case going against the province in the courts, that he would be prepared to carry the case to the privy council. In view of the importance which attached to the question as to whether the rail ways operating within the province were subject to the railway act of the pro-vince, he thought that the attorney-genshould have taken immediate tion to carry the case to the privy coun-

Atorney-General Eberts—I prefaced my reply to the question with the re-mark that it was the intention of the government to apply to the privy coun for leave to appeal.

Mr. Sword in reply said that it was all very well to inform the house that it was the intention of the government make such application to appeal, but the application had not been made. There was danger of delay. They all knew that there were a great many plications made for railway char charters from the Dominion government for rail-ways which were both partly and altogether within the boundaries of this province. These charters were obtained subject to the conditions imposed by the Dominion government, and the railways were subject to the Dominion railway act. In this way it happens that roads operating within the province under Dooperating within the province under Do-minion charters contend that they are not subject to the provincial act. Had the attorney-general taken prompt ac-tion in the case of Madden vs. the Nel-son and Fort Sheppard Bailway Com-pany, it would very likely have happen-ed that all future charters granted for railways by the Dominion government within this province a proviso would have been inserted that the railway would be subject to the railway act of the province. The delay of the attorney-general might have very serious reney-general might have very seriou, results. Mr. Sword then referred to the land grant of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company. The statement had been made that the executive had exceeded its legal powers in carrying out the act of the legislature. No answer had been made to this. The chief commissioner of lands and works had stated that everything was done according to the statutes, but then the meming to the statutes, but then the mem-bers of the house could be pardoned for treating the commissioner's statement lightly because in the same speach he had stated that there had not been one dollar of public money spent by his de-partment for which the province had not received one hundred containance. In view of this statement the commis-sioner should not be surprised if the house accepted with considerable re-serve his statement that the executive noise accepted with considerable reserve his statement that the executive had not exceeded its authority under the statutes in dealing with the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway land grafit, Mr. Sword took a very much different view of the position and expressed his oping that the government should for have issued the grant to be Nelson and Fort The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Booth, from Thomas Earle and others, for a private bill to incorporate for the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway company until it had received the sanction of the legislature. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway

ompany had received a charter from the company had received a charter from the provincial government, and upon certain conditions was to receive a land grant. It may be presumed that both parties were acting in good faith. The railway company next secured a Dominion charter and this charter stated that the company would be subject to the reliable to the company would be subject to the reliable to the company would be subject to the reliable to the company would be subject to the reliable to the r pany would be subject to the railway act of the Dominiou. It was upon this point that the court had decided in the case of Madden vs. the railway that the railway was subject to the railway act of the Dominion rather than, the railway act of the province. Mr. Sword said that the moral position of affairs was that the railway company had changed the conditions of its contract with the province, and that it was not entitled to any land grant. That if the government had since issued a grant it had exceeded its authority. Mr. Sword then referred to the answer which had been returned by the provincial secretary to question respecting the rents received by the government under the water clauses consolidation act He said said that the act provided that the government agents should be provided with certain information when applications were made for water. Among other things the applicants were to state the volume of water and the fact. The government in granting any water rights without this information was acting w oithuuhtat ithewaw a -c ao -1)**** without authority. Mr. Sword then turned up the notice of the provincial secretary in the gazette with respect to water grants and showed that the question of fall or possible horse power was tentirely ignored. He also showed that the schedule of fees for water were not proportionate to the amount of horse power granted. He did not say that anyone meant any wrong in the matter, but he wished to point out the careless-

nes of the manner in which the clauses regulating the fees were drawn. The provincial secretary had so drawn the clause that it might be read that in the event of an applica tion for water being granted by a Su-preme court judge to whom it was re-ferred, that a fee of \$100 could be imposed, and that in the event of the appli-cation being refused no fee could be imposed by the judge who passed upon the merits of the application. Mr. Sword held that to make the payment of a fee held that to make the payment of a fee contingent upon the suit of a plaintiff was a queer way of doing business to say the least. There was another matter which he wished to call to the attention the house and that was that in the Water Clauses act there was no sion for the payment of any fee of \$100 to the judge of the Supreme court. It was the intent of the act that all fees should be paid into the province, and no provision was made for the payment of anything to outsiders. Mr. Sword also touched upon the manner in which milling companies were allowed to run to arrears for timber dues. He drew the inference that the government placed a premium upon the non-payment of dues by its course in this respect. Coming to the question of redistribution he said he would like to refer to the manner in which the government supporters had spoken of the probable shape that the measure would take. The position taken by them was, that it was not desirable

fo introduce any general measure of re-distribution, that the country was pros-pering at such a rate that it would be

necessary to introduce another such measure inside of another four years. He said that he hoped that they were right

in their prediction that the progress of

be necessary to introduce another meas- position of a junior partner with the Fedure of redistribution inside of four years. eral government. He said it was an That was no reason, however, why the unique connection. This was received That was no reason, however, why the present requirements of the province should not be attended to, nor should any present action prevent the changed conditions of four years hence from receiving proper recognition in view of in-creases in population. He held that the number of voters upon the lists in every district was the safest basis for allot-ment of representation. Mr. Sword fidi-culed the pretext of the government that it was waiting for the next Dominion census as the basis for the next general measure of redistribution. He reminded the house of the palpable absurdity of the last Dominion census with regard to the white population of the province, and reiterated that, even if it were cor-Mr. Kellie followed Mr. Booth and gave him his explanation of what he considered a fair measure of redistributions rect, the voting strength of the constitu-encies should form the basis of represen-He said that it should be a measure tation rather than population, which which would recognize that a man in might be largely alien. In Kootenay he Kootenay was just as good as a man said that there was a large alien populain any other part of the province; just tion, men who were not entitled to vote. Circumstances emphasised the necessity as good as a man in Esquimalt. Cowichan or Alberni. Mr. Kellie resented the statement of the member for North Vicfor taking the provincial voters list as the basis rather than the population. He urged the necessity for the government adopting something in the nature of uniformity in the fixing of the representa-tion of similar districts. The government should brig down a full measure of redistribution. The country wanted something more than the addition of one A rearrangement was desired for the whole province. There was no necessity for any increase in the number

presentation to the districts which were under represented. In pursuing the policy outlined the government was merely putting off the time when it would have to re-arrange the constituencies hoped that the government would give something more than was hinted at in the speeches of certain of the government supporters. With regard to the promisof the government that it would bring down the estimates next week he said that it would not be acting fairly to the house, or to the country, if the government brought down the estimates, and asked the house to pass them before it brought down its redistribution measure. Such was not what the country expected of the government and it would not do at

Col. Baker-It has been done before. Mr. Sword-It does not follow that if the government makes a mistake once that it should repeat the mistake second time Common sense demands that the house should have a redistribution measure before it, and dispose of it before it is asked to consider the esti-mates. Mr. Sword then referred to the mates. Mr. Sword then referred to the speech of Mr. Hunter, and remarked that he appeared to be under the impression that the Opposition party in the legislature was responsible for the policy of the government party at Ottawa in regard to the land grant given to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. in the Northwest Mackenzie & Mann, in the Northwest territories. This was certainly a absurd contention. Mr. Sword said that in view of the remarks of Mr. Hunter that the Opposition party would have his support in opposing any further burden upon the finances of the province by reason of giving any further aid to this railway company. Mr. Sword considered the building of the railway to the north a very desirable thing, but he also thought that the province, in view of the Cassiar Central grant, had done all that could be expected of it in encouraging the construction of railways to the north. With respect to the reference to this railway in the speech from the throne the clause was so vague that it is mean anything, but he was of the ion that no further attempt should be made at increasing the debt of the may ince by granting any further aid to the Mackenzie & Mann railway. Mr. Stord then showed by records that the Opposi-tion party was a distinct organization from the Liberal convention at New Westminster. The members of the government were no doubt right in surmis-ing that the great body of Liberals throughout the province were opposing the present government, but they were making a mistake in thinking that the government would receive the support of the great body of the Conservatives. He could assure the members of the government that there were a great many who were Conservatives in Dominion politics who were strong opponents of the government. It was true that the Westminster convention of Liberals had all but unanimously condemned the pre-sent government, but it was also true that the convention had recorded itself against the introduction of Domition party lines in provincial politics. Mr. Sword then referred to the platform of the Opposition party as the platform upon which that party would appeal to the country. Mr. Sword referred to the re-markable position which had been taken by Mr. Bryden upon the question of re-distribution. He was confessedly afraid of any measure of redistribution based upon a general principle. With regard to the speech of Mr. Hunter upon the Muckenzie & Mann grant, Mr. Sword said that he was pleased to know that Mr. Hunter would oppose any further

aid to these contractors.

Mr. Hunter—I did not say so. Mr. Sword—"I think the meaning we were justified in taking from his speech was to that effect." Mr. Sword then referred to the manner in which Mr. Hnn ter had denounced the terms of the Dominion grant to Messrs, Mackenzie & Mann, which was received with Opposi-Mr. Booth complimented the

and seconder of the address and the gov-

ernment upon the manner in which the new buildings had been carried through to completion. Mr. Booth took up the claims which were made on behalf of Kootenay by reason of the large revenue turned in by that district. He reminded these members that the mining district had been developed with funds against which the credit of the farming districts of the province had been pledged. Upon the question of the Cassiar Central railway grant he said that the arrangement made was a very good one for the privince. The province got a royalty of 1 per cent, upon all minerals extracted from the lands granted to the company and the railway company had to into the country at its own expense. In the case of Kootenay the government got a royalty of but 1 per cent, upon the minerals extracted and the province would be paying for the railways of Kootenay long after the mines of that country were forgotten. He commented upon the remarkable silence observed by the opposition upon the clause in the speech relating to the proposed aid to the Yukon railway. If the old saying were rue that there was always a calm before a storm the silence of the opposition this measure was ominous. This was received with shouts from the

opposition: "You are right!"
Mr. Booth urged in defence of the government's policy to aid the railway of Mackenzie & Mann, the famine of the miners in Dawson City. If the railway were not const ucted he said that there was every reason to believe that thousands would die of starvation. He was prepared to support the government upony its railway policy. Mr. Booth then referred to the possibility of the railway bill being wrecked at Otswit, and several members asked what the province had to the with Dominion politics. Mr. Booth

with opposition laughter. Taking up the question of redistribution Mr. Booth said that he had heard a great deal about a fair and equitable measure of redistribution but that none of the opposition speakers had fold the house what they meant.

"Yes, we have," shouted several oppo-

Mr. Booth summed up his opinion the redistribution question by saying that he did not think that it was in keeping with the dignity of the house to be peddling representatives all over the pro-

toria that the mines of Kootenay had been developed by the pledged credit of the rest of the province. He reminded Mr. Booth that the revenue from his district was but \$7,000, whereas the revenue from Kootenay was \$31,000. Since Kootenay was contributing so large a revenue he held that it should receive more consideration in the way of representation and appropriations than it was receiving. During the past year he stated that the government had taken of members. The government should take away from the districts which were over \$200,000 more out of Kootenay than it had expended in the district. Kootover represented and give additional reenay was a big district, but there was a very small amount spent upon trails and roads in comparison with the amounts spent in other sections. The policy of the government was to crush the of Kootenay at every turn. In Kootenay the government took the miners by the throat and made them pay \$5 for the privilege of working in the mines. In the coal mines of Vancouver Island there was no such charge made. He wanted to know why the miners of Kootenay were obliged to pay when the miners of Vancouver Island were allowed to go scot free. The government discriminated not only against the working miners. of Kootenay, but against the mine owners of Kootenay as well. They had to pay a tax upon their output, whereas no tax was imposed upon the output of the coal mines. Mr. Kellie also stated that coal mines. Mr. Kellie also stated that the the public accounts showed that the money taken from Kootenay was used of passengers; many of them are gamblers, thugs and lewd women from gamblers, thugs and from the cities He said that there was something wrong in the government's system which permitted municipalities to be credited and absorb the revenues of the province and absorb the revenues of the province and then call for the expenditure of the general revenue of the province within such these places are powerless because them have no municipal form of government. The United States marshal is powerless. government in Cowichan with the protection of the river bank at Revelstoke. He held that the reason why the work of protecting the river bank was neglect ed was because the provincial govern-ment had refused to meet the Dominion government when it placed an item of \$10,000 in the estimates, conditional upon the province doing the same. He had heard it stated that the premier had said that he did not know that this amount had been appropriated, but Mr. Kellie said he wished to deny this upon the floor of the house as he had himself called the premier's attention to the item. The provincial government now wished to show its good intentions to the people of Revelstoke because the government had a budding candidate in Revelstoke for the next election. Mr. Kellie dubbed the speech from the throne as a set of bare bones. There was nothing of importance in it. There was a promise of patchwork of redistribution, but there was nothing said about the repeal of the tax upon working miners, nor the repeal of the mortgage tax. There was nothing to intimate that the coal miners would pay their share of the taxes. Mr. Kellie spoke against both the V., V. & E. railway railway subsidy and, Mackenzie & Mann's railway subsidy. Upon the question of redistribution Mr. Kellie urged the claim of West Kootenay for additional representation. Upon the basis of revenue or population he said that compared with some of the other districts West Kootenay was entitled to 52 members upon the floor of the house. Upon the government's policy of encouraging dairying, Mr. Kellie said that the encour-aging of dairying evidently meant the encouragement of the milking industry. The government evidently had its eye on Kootenay, the milch cow for the pro-vince. For his part he proposed to enter a protest against the further milking of Kootenay unless the government was prepared to pay something for the cow. Mr. Kellie then took up the question of the N. & F. S. railway land grant, and stated that the government had clearly exceeded its authority in over-riding the provisions of the land grant act. He made the specific charge that the government had allowed the railway company to grab 4,800 acres of land north of Rossland as lien lands when the grand total of land which the company could show that it was en-

> the mineral act. Dr. Walkem followed Mr. Kellie and made a general defence of the govern-ment's policy. Mr. Cotton moved the adjournment of

titled to as lien lands did not aggregate

one-half of that amount. He scored the

lands and works department for its fail-

ure to issue a crown grant to Alex-

ander Currie for his pre-emption within the railway lands which had been proved

up as early as 1892. He also charged the

government with betraying the free

timber which they were entitled to under

iners of Kootenay in that it allowed D. C. Corbin to charge mine owners for

the debate. The Hon, Colonel Baker presented re-A copy of all correspondence which has passed between this government and the government of the Dominion of Uanada with reference to the resolution of this louise passed on the 19th Aril 19th house passed on the 12th April, 1897, touching the question of the Indian pot-

A copy of the order in council, and all correspondence relating thereto, with re-ference to the grievances of the sealers, since the return presented to this house on the 29th April, 1897.

Mr. Hunter presented the second re-That the standing orders in connection with the under mentioned petitions have peen complied with: No. 8.—The petition of the Nanaimo Electric, Power and Heat Company, Limited. No. 9.—The petition of the Alice Arm Railway Company. Mr. Helmcken asked the Hon. the

Attorney-General the following question: Is it the intention of the government to introduce at the present session legisla-tion to cover the difficulty arising out of the recent decision of the Full Court in the case of Regina v. Little? The Hop. Mr. Eberts replied as folows: "Notice of a bill for that purpose

has been introduced." Mr. Sword asked the Hon, the Minister of Finance the following questions: Were Messrs. Woolston & Beeton questions thorized to promise to intending in ors in the loan of 1895 that no financial aid or guaranteee of interest or principal would be given to the British Pacific or Mr. Booth other transcontinental railway scheme?

For how long was such promise to force? Did such promise provide that is should apply to any part of the railway. The Hon. Mr. Turner replied as follows: "I do not remember that Messrs Woolston & Beeton were authorized either worklike or in writing." either verbally or in writing, to promise to intending investors in the loan of 1895 that no financial aid or guarantee of in erest or principal would be given to the British Pacific or other transcon railway scheme.

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Chief ssioner of Lands and Works lowing questions: 1. Have any lar been reserved under sub-section (section 1 of the "Cassiar Central Ra Aid Act, 1897; and if so, date of ation, location, and extent of each? Have any lands been reserved by the go ernment for said railway company, ur terms of said act? 3. Have any blocks been selected by the said railway company? If so, dates of selection and numer and extent of blocks?

The Hon. Mr. Martin replied as followed ows: "1. No. 2. No. 3. No. Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: Has "the Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Corporation, Limited," an option for purchase, or has it purchased, or agreed to purchase, any lands from th ment? If so, when and what lands? The Hon. Mr. Martin replied as fol-ows: "It is not in the public interest to reply to this question now; the accounts will all be before the public accounts committee in a few days."

LAWLESSNESS AT SKAGWAY. Letter From Governor Brady Describing

the Conditions There. Washington, Feb. 18.—Secretary Bliss s in receipt of a letter from Governor Brady, of Alaska, descriptive of the law ess condition of affairs at Skagway and Dyea. It was referred to a cabinet meetng to-day, when Alaskan affairs were under discussion, and was considered sufficient justification by the members for the despatch of the additional mili-tary force already authorized to be sent

to Alaskan territory.

The following is a copy of the letter News from Skagway by the in port is serious. The United States deputy marshal has been shot dead in the discharge of his duties. An-other man was killed at the same time the western centres and from the cities of the coast. They have taken in the situation at Skagway and Dyea, and appear to have combined to carry things because he can appoint only a few deputies, and when they undertake to act they are singled out as targets by this

Health Lost and Found

THE STORY OF A YOUNG BOY'S TRIALS.

Was Growing Too Rapidly and His Health Gave Way-Several Months

Do to ing Did Him No Good I acents

Almost Discouraged. It is truly pitiable to see boys just beginning to realize the possibilities of cape from which is sometimes though to be little short of a miracle. Hearing of such a case a reporter called on Mr. J. J. Smith, living near Fredericksburg Station, in Lennox county, and interviewed him regarding the cure of his ing of war having been fo son, who was in bad health and regained it by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest residents in the locality, of direct U. E. Larreliet described by the second of the oldest residents in the locality. the Civil war in the ranks an mission in the Union army thrilling account of his exper have not got a pension yet, Loyalist descent, and has resided all his life on the farm on which he lives. He he. Referring to England's America, he remarked: "Wa is consequently well known throughout the district. In reply to the scribe's query, he gave the details of the case. "My son, Stanley, was taken sick about the first of February, 1895. He became very deaf and had a dull, constant pain in his head. He grew very weak, such a condition being more recovery designed. t is a fearful, dreadful, awful jingoes on both sides do all t paper, but English and Ar est type have more sense that The account concluded with a panegyric on peace. 5. The bleth from all sin. As we thin such a condition being more properly de-scribed by the term, "general muscular weakness." He was troubled with seands, our feet, our heart, and all our members that have ed and dipped in sin, and the Him who hung on the cross a these same in blood, then w vere pain in the back and had no appe tite, continuing to grow steadily er and finally lost all ambition. He had er and finally lost all ambition. He had little more color in him than a bit of white paper. A physician was consulted on the first appearance of the trouble. He carefully examined the case, stating that the hearing was affected by catarrhal deafness, the pains in the back originated from muscular rheumatism, and the constant tired feeling and general we constant tired feeling and general was reasonable. cleanseth from all sin. come by the blood. Our safety is in the blood. victory over death and the gra called for a drink of the wo ick to merry old England, b eral weakness was caused by over-growth. These difficulties, together with ood that will help us to to the grave, death and hell." the after effects of la grippe left him physical wreck. He had the benefit careful medical attention for four months. The doctor had carefully treat Respecting Rights and Pri ed him for the deafness, and had succeeded in restoring his hearing, but in other respects he was no better. He London, Feb. 17.-The Par Secretary for Foreign Affai George N. Curzon, in the House ordered that he should be carefully nued, which was about all that could done. To make things more clearly un-derstood I might say he was at this time mons to-day, answering a as to whether the rights a past twelve years of age, having grown very fast, was large enough for one sly rs respecting Alaska, und hen existing treaties, had wears his senior. The doctor said that medicine could not benefit him, and all that could be done must come by nurschased the country, said the ain articles of the Anglo-Rus of 1829, regarding the geograph We naturally felt greatly ing. couraged at the prospect, what course to pursue in the future. At this juncture one of the druggists of Napanee who had previously compoundeaty, under which Alaska rticle 263 of the treaty of W f 1871, Mr. Curzon said, pro

ed many prescriptions, recommended trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

was then the first of June, and we chased three boxes and commenced

second box his appetite, previously fickle

and unsteady, had wonderfully improved. He continued taking the pills unti-

seven boxes had been used. His strengt

returned with renewed vigor, and all signs of muscular rheumatism had van

lative to her son's case, and was very decided in her views regarding the

-The provincial minister of agricul-

ture has authorized the organization of a farmers' institute at Matsqui. The first meeting will be held on March 1st

When he had finished

treatment.

signs of muscular rheumatism had vanished and he steadily regained a strong healthy color, and was able to do considerable light work in the harvest field such as riding the mower, reaper or hay rake. He has since attended school regularly, and though a year has elapsed, he has had no symptoms." Mrs. Smith when spoken to about the matter readily concurred in all that had been said relative to her son's case and was very Canada to legislate agair erests in the Yukon territor Mr. Curzon answered: "I I tothing to that effect."
Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett ervative member for the Edion of Sheffield, asked if ste health-giving properties contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills are a blood ten to deliminate the cou Mr. Curzon, in reply, said th notice of that question.

builder and a nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health THE RELIEF EXPEDIT giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous ton Authorities in Relati pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink the public is warned. The genuine rana Pills can be had only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

shington. Feb. 18.-The te has received a communic Julian Bauncefote, the Britis I here, relating to the pass lited States relief expedition the territery en route to the grant says he is authorius of Salisbury to state the officer of Salisbury to state the says he is says he is authorius of Salisbury to state the says of Salisbury to say the says of Salisbury to say the says of Salisbury to say the say of Salisbury to state the say of Salisbury to say of Salisbur are considered necessary on of the relief expediti

MUNHALL MEET

The Doctor Draws on His Experience in the Civil for Illustrations.

Te Declares That Sensible A and English Will Never as Nations

Mr. Munhall announced as

A mass meting of young peop from 12 to 25, on Sunday at Admission by free ticket. Sur-ing service at 8 p.m., in the Me

church, Mr. Munhall preac Monday evening a sermon will

oldiers are especially invited.

with military instructions.

afternoon: address on "The Re of Uhrist." Wednesday after "Second Coming Thursday afternoon: subject, Friday afternoor How to study the Bible." eetings will be conducted of Wednesday afternoons St Paul's Presbyterian churc sday and Friday, in Ja Methodist church. The wome eetings are to be conducted y, Wednesday, Thursday a ing's of next week, at 10 last 40 minutes. All women The sermon last evening was sebrews, chap. 12; v. 24: ood of sprinkling that speak ings than that of Abel." The abel here spoken of was not a Abel's veins, which Cain sp ood of the offering from h od. So much as the blood better than the lamb of Abel come to the blood of sprink eaketh better things than th We have no need of such a tood of beasts, for we can co to God and need therefor There is a prevailing se ne church which ignored the But justice is the cor The love of God saves is only an abstraction at the when the train comes, and ay see it and be unable to Yet the mother loves but that does not save it: i dash forward and just clear the track but is caught and the child but dies herself. The not saved by the mother's oic act. "God so loved the He gave His only begotten osoever believeth in Him ish." Note some charac blood: 1. Redeemed by. with corruptible things as silve Redeem means to buy back. our own, we are bought wi Redemption is an accomplish We are justified by blood. To judicial term. Therefore fies or passes over sinners as t never were. 3. We are say the blood. Horace Bushnell eath bed cried to God blood I hope only for salvation cally recanting from his life' that the atonement is alone a and not judicial and substituti ners cannot be saved; but a saints are saved through Christ. 4. We have peace ood. God is not a fierce to plunge us into torment: a only be reconciled to God. aler stating

"War

The dying soldie

AN IMPERIAL VIE

when the United

recited in the

the navigation of the Yukon, and Stikine rivers was to be

open to the commerce of Briti

and American citizens, sub

laws and regulations of either

within its own territory, and sistent with the privileges of

gation. Inquiries, he continued made by the British ambassa

what regulations were best ap the navigation of the Stikine i Mr. Michael Davitt, the m

outh Mayo, asked whether

was in consequence of the th

the contemplated supervision

Alaskan Waters.

companion:

"We sha

Rus