amount from the prov-shall be eligible as a assembly, nor shall he ch; but nothing in this we ineligible any person vacant. Section 239 h that any person so dis-dared incapable of sitting e assembly, if he sit or dill thereby forfeit\$500 for day on which he so sits

ic Accounts to June 30, McKechnie was shown d from the government ssary for Hon. Dr. Mcie. It was useless, and ion to argue that the hon. minister—that did not af-in any way or shape. It not having to go to the coun-tion, but that did not place erent position to that of any of the house. No member nembers of the government tfolios was entitled to 25 can the 25 cents per mile ed to. Therefore he conhis was a matter for very deration by the house—and rious matter for the consid-e government. They were on: A number of acts had ring the session by a ma-some by the vote of the during the session by a masome by the vote of the
terens as a matter of fact
nent had actually been denese Hon. Dr. McKechnie hadit on the floor of that house,
eally the most serious posiccupied by the house since
een a legislature in British
That being the situation of
as indeed important that the
id adjourn. It was impossible
this might lead to, because
of the house must be illegal—
say, all bills which had been
a majority of one or by the
Speaker. They had not really
d at all; the question was
Have they not all to be dealt
again? The house was in a
is situation; the hon, gentlesequence of his action had no
seat in the house, and it was
ent that he ought to yacate

of the deductions drawn by ion leader, or rather, his in-of the statute. His view he sections cited did not apply, her public moneys save such ises. Upon taking office in he had not at first put in any or these expenses, and only a advice from the late Attor-As for the 25 cents m was in reality a perquisite, and tould properly be amended in 1. To place so fine an interapon the law as was now

d upon the law by Mr. Turn-rred to the fact that the Pre-

provincial exchequer.
OLEY, having occupied the
e cabinet as President of the
aring a period of nine years,
his own interpretation of the

## Member's Seat

(Continued from Page Six.)

MR. BOOTH thought that the President of the Council had got himself into a very awaward position, ne, too, holding to the views expressed by Mr. Turner's

to the views expressed by Mr. Turner's motion.

COL. BAKER directed attention to the fact that he and other members of a committee of investigation upon public business to Nanaimo some years ago had never received compensation for their expenses therein incurred.

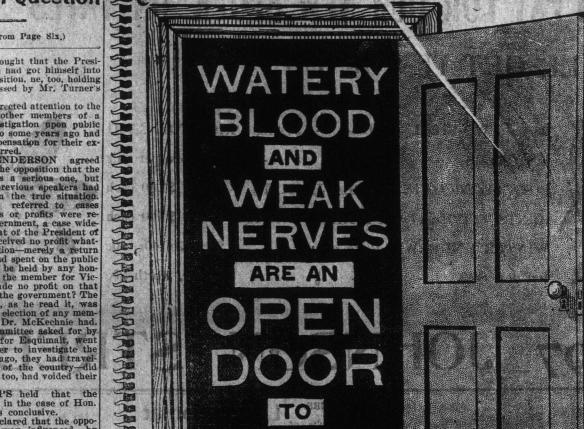
HON. MR. HENDERSON agreed with the leader of the opposition that the question raised was a serious one, but did not think the previous speakers had shed much light on the true situation. The 'sections' cited referred to cases wherein emoluments or profits were received from the government, a case widely different from that of the President of the Council, who received no profit whatever in the transaction—merely a return of the moneys he had spent on the public business. Would it be held by any honorable member that the member for Victoria (Mr. Hall) made no profit on that tone of coal sold to the government? The intention of the act, as he read it, was not to invalidate the election of any member acting as Hon. Dr. McKechnie had. When the select committee asked for by the junior member for Esquimalt, went to New Westminister to investigate the naylum a few days ago, they had travelled at the expense of the country—did this mean that they, too, had voided that the MR. McPHILLIP'S held that the

in the expense of the country and this mean that they, too, had voided their seats in the house?

MR. McPHILLIP'S held that the violation of the law in the case of Hon. Dr. McKechnie was conclusive.

MR. EBERTS declared that the opposition were in no way influenced by spite in this matter, but that the members of the government party, who were so ready last year to see a member resign his seat because he had in the course of business and through a servant sold a ton of coal or a package of cartridges to some department of the public service, should now to be consistent insist that the resident of the Council accept the consequences of his violation of the law. It was not for the President of the Council to say that he "would brave it out." As for the interpretation that had been put on the act by the opposition, he felt confident in saying that no reputable lawyer in the land would be found to say that the action of the President of the Council did not constitute a violation of the law. No lawyer in the land would say not; the Attorney-General would be found very careful not to say that it did not;

# In Question



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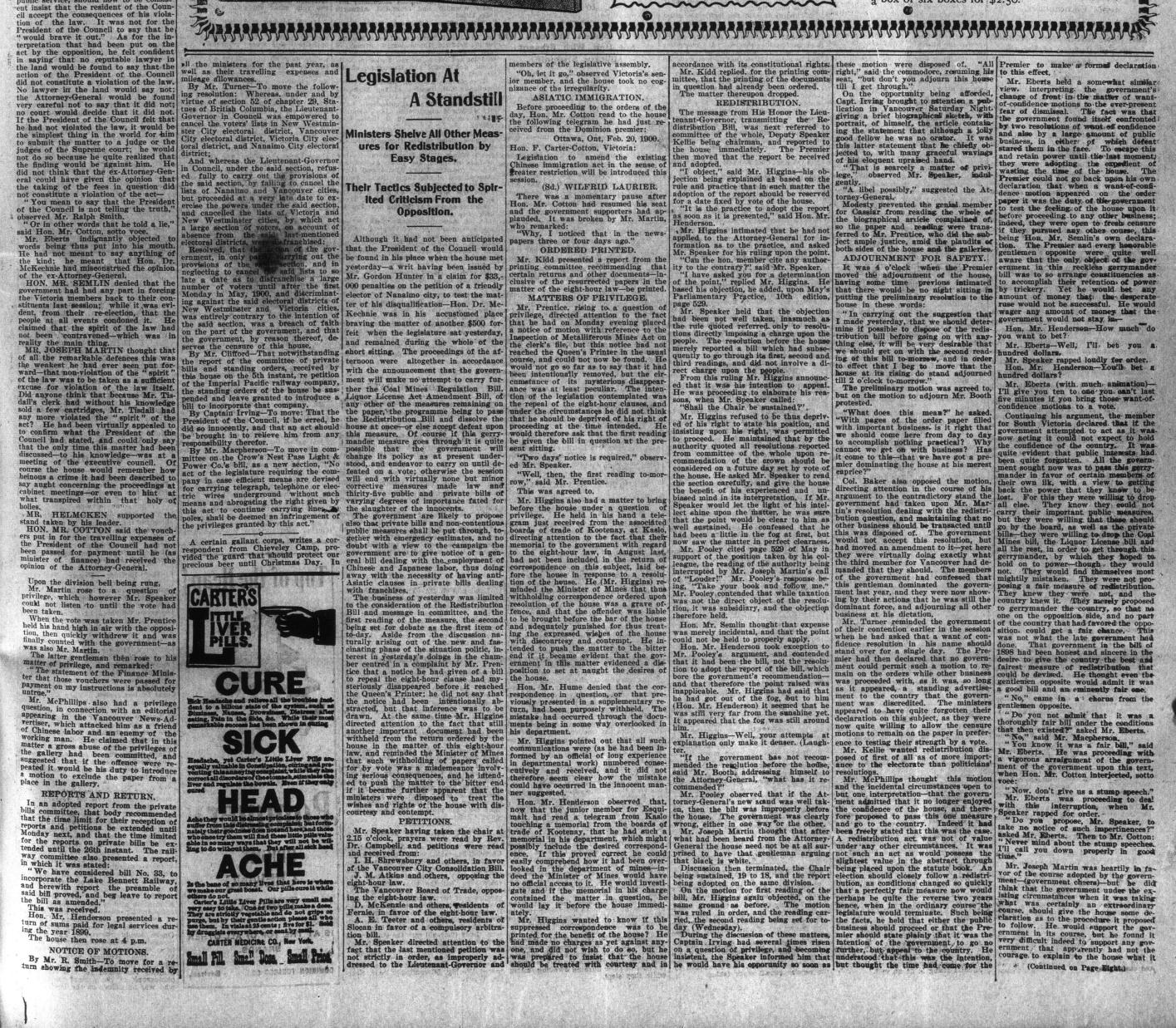
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