

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

McGILL'S BILL HAS PASSED THE HOUSE

Socialists Rally to Help Government in Return For Aid in Elections Act Amendment.

the reason that this company has not been treated in the same manner as the Midway & Vernon Railway Company.

Mr. Oliver asked the Premier the following questions: 1. When were the holders of the Midway and Vernon Railway charter informed that the government was not prepared to admit the liability of the province under the Midway and Vernon Subsidy Act?

On the 14th March, 1905. This information was conveyed verbally to Mr. Robert Wood and his son, Mr. Robertson, by means of Mr. Oliver.

On the 14th September, 1904, the company selected blocks of land within the reserved area to make up the said deficiency.

That a further continuation of the said reservation is prejudicial to the public interests. And in order to obviate all complications which might arise, and the administration of government lands within the said reserved area, in consequence of the company's blocks being unsurveyed, the company desiring to co-operate, for the purpose of surveying the same, has agreed that in all cases where lands are sold, pre-empted, leased or otherwise alienated by the government, under the provisions of the Land Act, and the same being subject to the survey of the company's blocks, the whole or in part within such blocks, then that the company will deal with such purchasers, pre-emptors, lessees or others, in precisely the same manner as the government would under the terms of the Land Act, except in respect to timber lands on the company's blocks, which shall be subject to the regulations issued by the government relative to the cutting of timber on the Columbia and Western land grant.

And to recommend that the said reservation be rescinded, and that the crown lands within that area be thrown open to sale, settlement, and other disposition, under the provisions of the Land Act, three months after the date of the first publication of a notice to that effect in the British Columbia Gazette, but subject to the agreement with the company as above outlined; and that a certified copy of this minute, if approved, be forwarded to Mr. J. S. Dennis, land commissioner for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Dated this 10th day of February, A. D. 1905. (Signed) R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works.

(Signed) F. Carter-Cotton, presiding member of the executive council. Copy of a report of a committee of the honorable the executive council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th day of February, 1905.

The first section to consist of that portion of the line extending from a point at or near the mouth of Trill creek, on the Columbia river, thence easterly to a point at or near the town of Rossland.

The second section to consist of that portion of the line or extension thereof extending from a point at or near the mouth of Trill creek, in an easterly or southeasterly direction, not more than twenty miles in a direct line.

The third section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such point at or near the town of Rossland to a point at or near Christina lake.

The fourth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such point at or near Christina lake to a point at or near the town of Midway.

The fifth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from a point at or near the mouth of Trill creek, on the Columbia river, thence easterly to a point at or near the town of Pentlton.

The sixth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such point at or near the town of Pentlton to a point at or near the town of Rossland.

That the company has constructed a narrow gauge railway upon sections three and four. That no construction has taken place upon sections two, five, and six.

That under the provisions of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1896, hereinafter called the Subsidy Act, the company has earned in respect of sections one and three an area of 320 acres, 312 acres of land, of which 794,400 acres have already been granted to the company, leaving a balance of 808,872 acres earned but not granted.

The company is now applying for a grant of the last mentioned area of land from the blocks colored green on the plan hereto annexed, but it appears that the Lieut.-Governor has not in virtue of the provisions of section 5 of the Subsidy Act that no lands shall be granted to the company which have not been designated and surveyed by the company within seven years from the passage of the Subsidy Act, which was enacted and came into force on the 17th April, 1896.

The company urged that the said aid has been duly earned and that the delay in surveying the lands has arisen from the fact that negotiations with regard to this aid were carried on between the company and the executive of the province for a long time and finally resulted in the passage of an order in council bearing date 10th day of August, A.D. 1901 (which order in council was subsequently rescinded), by which an area of land in Southeast Kootenay, smaller by some 167,021 acres than the said balance claimed, was to be conveyed to the company in full settlement of its said claim for aid in respect of said sections one and three of its railway.

The undersigned has to report that the company is justly entitled to obtain the full measure of aid earned by it as aforesaid under its Subsidy Act, and to recommend that an assurance should be given to the company that at the next session of the legislature an act will be introduced by the government to grant to the company the said 808,872 acres of land, provided the company has, before that time, completed the survey of the said lands.

The undersigned further recommends that a certified copy of this minute, if approved, be delivered to the representative of the company.

Dated this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1905. (Signed) Fredk. J. Fulton, for chief commissioner of lands and works.

(Signed) F. Carter-Cotton, presiding member of the executive council. The House went into adjourned committee on the bill respecting the use and manufacture within British Columbia of timber cut on lands of the crown.

The chief commissioner proposed to go back to the old form of division, the Cascade Mountains as a means of dividing the province in which timber might be cut for export. It was proposed that the prohibition against the export of timber should apply only to the territory west of the Cascades. East of the Cascades it was permitted to ship logs out of the province.

Mr. Oliver thought that the amendment was out of order. This dealt with the timber and could not be introduced by a private member. Mr. Green said that this bill would permit of the exporting of railway ties and telephone poles to the Northwest Territory from the eastern part of the province. There was no possibility of the logs being shipped out from the western part of the province.

made in the bill. Land in certain parts of the province was becoming scarce. He also held that pre-emptors being a large number, it was necessary to raise the money necessary to hold 320 acres of land. Mr. Murphy could not agree that land was becoming scarce.

J. N. Evans proposed to strike out the following words from the section governing pre-emptors: "Provided that such right shall not extend to the foreshore, tidal lands, the bed of the sea, or lands covered by any navigable water."

He contended that settlers were required in the province and they should not be excluded from taking up lands which were at times covered by water. The amendment was lost.

The chief commissioner proposed to amend sections three and four, hand-loggers by allowing of the use of horses and cattle by this class.

Mr. Paterson held that this was no benefit to the hand-logger. It forced a large number of men to take up land of logs which was altogether out of date. The cost of keeping horses and cattle when not in use made the expense to the hand-logger greater than the cost of engines. He saw no reason why a hand-logger should not be allowed to take out the timber in any way he saw fit.

Hon. Mr. Green thought this would allow farmers to take out timber. If miners were allowed to take out timber, it would be a hand-logger's loss. Mr. Paterson said there were millions of feet of timber in British Columbia upon which a timber license could not be paid. The hand-logger paid his royalty and the miner did not.

Mr. Bowser wanted the hand-logger confined to men who did the work purely by hand. He would prefer to see a donkey engine. It is a most unusual thing to see a donkey engine used in a hand-logging business.

Mr. Paterson pointed out that in using a donkey engine each man employed would have to pay \$10, so that the returns would be greater than under the license proposed by Mr. Bowser.

The amendment of Mr. Brown was defeated, the socialists voting against it. The proposal to confine hand-loggers to the use of horses and cattle was carried. The House then adjourned.

A section was introduced by the chief commissioner to validate the leases of oyster beds. The chief commissioner explained that he would give no claim to pending suits.

Mr. Bowser moved to add the following to the section: "Provided that with respect to any applications for leases of oyster beds, the minister of education was also absent from his place when that vote was taken. When the tardy president of the council entered the House after the vote had been taken yesterday he was greeted with loud opposition applause, so opportune did his absence appear to have been."

To-day, when the McGill College bill came up, the members who had hitherto been its most determined opponent of it went it one better than the example set him the day previous. He did not absent himself but instead of rising in the past to condemn the principle of the bill and to attack the motives of the father and god-father of the president of the council, Mr. Hawthornthwaite unflinchingly treated the House to the spectacle of a man who, somewhat, he pronounced the bill all right and denounced Stuart Henderson for attempting to amend it.

Members of the legislature are asking if the president of the council is to join Mr. Hawthornthwaite in a future in double acrobatic performances. The McGill College bill passed its third reading, to the relief of its friends.

readings:— To incorporate the Southern Okanagan Railway Company. Respecting the British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Valley Railway Company. To incorporate the St. Mary's Valley Railway Company. To incorporate the St. Mary's and Cherry Creek Railway Company.

The report of the bill relating to the Union Steamship Company of British Columbia was adopted. The Granby Company. On the second reading of the bill to amend the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Mr. Brown pointed out that one change was to raise the shares from \$10 to \$100 each without increasing the stock. The object of this change was simply to allow of more ready sale being obtained on the markets of Boston. The bill also extended to enable the company to pay dividends which were not possible now on account of the company not coming under the Companies' Act.

The bill passed its second reading. Debate Adjourned. On the adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill regulating the hours of labor in certain industries, Mr. Evans expressed the opinion that this bill was better defeated. The trouble with respect to the hours of labor is not so much the hours as the fact that it is thought unwise to bring in legislation dealing with a subject which has been settled amicably between the employees and the employers. When the labor question was reduced to a little chance to increase them again. He opposed the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Bowser moved the adjournment of the debate. The House then adjourned. Victoria, Feb. 20th, 1906. For the past two days the House has had the pleasure of witnessing the Socialists in acrobatic performances. Government bills which last week were bitterly attacked by J. H. Hawthornthwaite are this week receiving his hearty support. A wonderful change has been observed within the last few days in the relation between the government members and the Socialists. The minister of finance only seems to be in disgrace in the eyes of Mr. Hawthornthwaite. The other members of the administration have been whipped into line and peace again reigns between the dictator and his puppet ministers. The president of the council even appears to have come under the Socialist influence. It is a most unusual thing to see Hon. F. Carter-Cotton out of his place in the legislature. Even one of the premier's bombastic speeches such as was delivered to-day on the School Act, which almost clears the mind, were not moved the president of the council. He has been seen to sit stolidly through hours of such trials. But when the resolution came up yesterday on motion of Mr. Hawthornthwaite to amend the bill governing the question of deposits, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton was absent. He has been one of the bitterest opponents of a change in the amount of the deposit. His absence was therefore a matter of course. The minister of education was also absent from his place when that vote was taken. When the tardy president of the council entered the House after the vote had been taken yesterday he was greeted with loud opposition applause, so opportune did his absence appear to have been.

To-day, when the McGill College bill came up, the members who had hitherto been its most determined opponent of it went it one better than the example set him the day previous. He did not absent himself but instead of rising in the past to condemn the principle of the bill and to attack the motives of the father and god-father of the president of the council, Mr. Hawthornthwaite unflinchingly treated the House to the spectacle of a man who, somewhat, he pronounced the bill all right and denounced Stuart Henderson for attempting to amend it.

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With a group of Conservative members opposed to the premier, Hon. Mr. McBride is again relying upon Socialist supporters. To-day the premier asked Price Ellison to withdraw his resignation from Toronto University, the Okanagan refused. With the Socialist dictator backing him up, however, the premier feels perfectly safe.

The School bill was debated again to-day. The opposition took its stand against the measure and in favor of the old system of school management. The leader of the opposition moved in favor of the former system and will try to bring it on to a vote on the question. There can be no doubt as to the voice of the country on the subject.

The premier's speech on the question was one of the most characteristic he has delivered this session. It lacked information, but made up for its deficiency in that respect by the animal energy appended. So monotonous was the delivery that the galleries were treated to the unusual spectacle of seeing a premier address the House with the benches on his own side practically empty.

Prayers were read by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Petition. The petition from E. Miller and others respecting labor in smelters, was received. New Bill. On the motion of Hon. C. Wilson, a bill to give legislative sanction to the Supreme Court Rules, 1906, was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Report Presented.

Hon. R. McBride presented the fourth annual report of the agent-general for British Columbia at London. University Bill. On the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning of British Columbia, S. Henderson moved to rescind the bill to add the following paragraph to section 8: "That this act is a public act, and to strike out all after the word 'bodies' in the sixth line of section 8. Mr. Henderson in support of this

PARALYSIS HELDS TO DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

AFTER SEVERAL DOCTORS HAD PRONOUNCED THE CASE HOPELESS.

CONVINCING PROOF THAT CURE WAS PERMANENT—IN FIVE YEARS THE PATIENT HAD NO RELAPSE—FACTS IN A REMARKABLE CASE SUBSTANTIATED BY SWORN STATEMENT.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine, but the prescription of a physician, placed on sale with full directions for use under a trade mark that is a guarantee of their genuineness to every purchaser. They contain no stimulant, opiate or narcotic, and while they have cured many cases have never injured anybody. To show that cures effected by this remedy are really permanent and lasting we recently investigated the case of Mr. Frank A. Means, of Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa. Mr. Means had been an elder in the Reedsville Presbyterian church for many years, had served three years as county commissioner and as school director for nine years. He was stricken with paralysis, losing the entire use of the lower half of his body, and for a year was a helpless invalid, confined to his bed with no power or feeling in either arm into my legs at all. I couldn't turn over in bed without help. To move me a pulley was rigged up on the ceiling and a windlass on the floor. "During two years of my affliction I had six different doctors, but none of them gave me any relief. A specialist from Philadelphia treated me for three months, but he was of no benefit to me. These doctors gave me up and said it was only a question of a few weeks with me as nothing more could be done. After the physicians had given me up, a friend sent me a pamphlet containing statements of two men who had been afflicted something like me and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking them at once, and although my improvement was slow it was certain. I saw that I was most of the time without a cane and everybody around here thinks it is a miracle that I can get about as I do. Your pills have certainly been a God-send to me. Within the last few years I have answered dozens of letters from invalids who had heard of my case and who asked me if it was true that I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have told them all that this remedy cured me and I am glad of this opportunity of telling about my case so that others may find relief as I have done."

(Signed) F. A. MEANS. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of January, 1906. JACOB KOHLER, Justice of the Peace.

Justice Kohler, of Reedsville, before whom the above affidavit was made voluntarily gave and signed the following statement: "I have personally known Mr. Frank A. Means for the past forty-five years and know that any statement he makes is utterly reliable. I personally visited him when he was confined to his bed, and when he was confined to his bed and unable to rise, I saw him daily and know him to be in as good health as most men of his age."

(Signed) JACOB KOHLER. Daniel W. Reynolds, postmaster at Reedsville, Pa., states that he had received many inquiries from all parts of the country concerning Mr. Means' marvelous cure, and he cheerfully adds his confirmation of the truth as follows: "I certify that the facts stated in the testimonial of Mr. Frank A. Means are absolutely true. I knew him when he was unable to move and I see him every day now on the streets and in my office."

(Sgd.) DANIEL W. REYNOLDS. Here is evidence that must convince the most skeptical. But because many of the cures accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so marvellous as to challenge belief, the following story is made: \$5,000 REWARD.—The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company will pay the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for proof of fraud on its part in the publication of the foregoing testimonial. No sufferer from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance or any of its lesser nervous disorders can afford to longer neglect to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the great blood builder and nerve tonic. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

pointed out that the bill as introduced was objectionable. It gave trustees power to enter into arrangements for fifty years if it was seen fit. He proposed to strike this out. Hon. F. J. Fulton would not accept the amendment. John Oliver thought it dangerous to give school trustees the power to enter into agreements for more than one year at a time. F. Carter-Cotton pointed out that if the school board and the city council any year refused to vote the money necessary to carry out this arrangement entered into with McGill University then this would fall to the ground. He thought that Mr. Henderson would have been more consistent if he had moved to kill the bill. If this offer came from Toronto University the member for Yale would be supporting it. "No, I would not," replied Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Cotton thought that there was little chance of the bill's passing. He offered similar advantages to which McGill was proposing. Toronto University was seeking greater aid from the province of Ontario at the present time. He saw the bill as a means of the province being established in the province of British Columbia for some years to come. He felt sure that if the time came for the establishment of a provincial university McGill would hand over any rights it might have. J. A. Macdonald said that opposition had been raised to this bill simply because there seemed to be privileges about to be handed to McGill which were held out to other institutions. There was no opposition to McGill University or to higher education in the province. This bill would place other institutions like Columbia College in a position with other universities that McGill in a false position as compared with McGill.

Premier McBride said that the old time friction had been feared in connection with this bill, namely the fight between Mainland and Island. Later it developed that there was friction between Toronto and McGill University. The opposition, glad to grasp at anything on which to oppose the government, had taken advantage of this. He thought it would be a mistake for this bill to be defeated and McGill University prevented from coming in and establishing a branch of sending professors out to the province. McGill had an equipment in science second to none in the world to-day. The opposition was really telling McGill and Canada that they wanted none of the advantages which McGill offered because other institutions did not make similar offers. The government did not pretend to take a narrow view. The government had shown a readiness to receive an institution like McGill when it offered to come. It would

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AS SOON AS RECOGNIZED... WIFE... presented Mrs. W. with \$250... the wreck of... returned on... the Province... testified that... couple of... it rendered its... of bodies, and... called for this... to get a... body recov... to witness. As... were received... to the local... agents of the... had heard... better means... detailed list... of the Vancou... 23 survivors... 17 unidentified... were under... that E. Every... a recovery of... explained... Dominion... Deasy, and... of the wreck... able that any... ashed ashore... provisional... would take... as soon as... very available... ene, but the... anticipate the... recovery... authorized... each for the... was pleased... Coast Steam... eroic services... wife of the... Beale, and... a cheque for... The com... their inten... several per... of the... bodies of... put on rec... recom... ment to re... good ser... the mayor... ae commis... securing re... distinguished... fortunate af... and. He com... der assist... the last vi... who went... reach the... Queen went... a mile of... the move on... by also heard... wreck, show... there. The... user, so they... smaller boat... that the... of the Salvo... in close, so... have done?"... Car might... she could... boats could... years ago... "Vesta,"... yards from... cla, and al... fine they... witness ex... the case... that she... could be... in the Tope... the Queen... obliterated... to improved... ant opposite... which be... were in... SIS... izes Dan... Kossuth in... is Chroni... his empha... the fact... involved in... r Kossuth... the in... stria-Hun... until inter... established... liberties... The official... General... of yes... Hungarian... the deputies... sittings of... morrow will... NED... T. Farnam... ot driv... outh fork... unday night... river in a... they had... were in the... ore safely.

