GIVING US THE GO-BY.

on the arrival of the steamer Cottage will not be landed here. They will in- get "straight" answers. stead be carried on to Port Townsend or Seattle and be transhipped there to the Sound steamer. This is in line with If the persons who are supposed to the treatment this port has received for guide the destinies of China have at some considerable time past at the length decided that it is fully time they hands of the Pacific Coast Steamship had something to say about the way in Co. When the steamer Cottage City was which their own country shall be manag- The carrying excursionists to and from the ed, the problem the European powers in North last summer her calls at this that country have to face will be import were usually made in the early mensely complicated. So long as China hours of the morning, so that her pas- remained apparently insensible or indifsengers might see the beauteous scenery ferent to the cool partition of her dotheir folders spoke of under the cloud main by a number of foreigners, the lat- Settlers in the E. & N. Railof night. They might have done some ter found little difficulty in balancing business here had a call been made in and parcelling out their several allotthe day time. The Cottage City was ments, very much to their own satisfacthen carrying the Canadian mail and tion. Britain took this, Russia that, many a time the Victoria merchant has Germany settled here, France there, and had to wait for at least twenty-four hours even Italy "claimed" a slice-but, for his letters, the steamer having car- "where do I come in?" is now China's ried them on to the Sound and sent them question, and a very natural one too. back on the Sound steamer. Now the If China had adopted the same policy steamer in question is carrying the Unit- as Japan and sent not one very clever ed States mail and is paid for that ser- man (Li Hung Chang) but many out to were presented as follows: vice a subsidy by the United States see what the foreign peoples were like points of the North, landings being made back to China the best things of their testing against leave being granted to at places where there is little more than culture, she would not now have to face Michael King and others to introduce a is not to be included in the ports of call on the way down from the North. This treatment of Victoria by the owners of

WHICH IS WHICH? ____

In the Colonist's report of Mr. Mc-Phillips's speech in the debate in the House on the Alien Exclusion bill, that gentleman is credited with the remark that this bill was "pernicious in principle, unwise and unconstitutional." Perhaps Mr. McPhillips, as the self-elected champion of party lines in British Columbia affairs by the Conservatives, would condescend to say what the attitude it his party is in this question; and whener it has made a plank in its platfor a to cover it. He might also enlightand air. McPhillips, we shall give, at the European nations may say. once, Sir Charles Tupper's view on this! Our own military leaders-Gordon, point. Sir Charles said in his reply to Wolseley, Butler, and others-have de-'i hrone, on March 20th, 1899:

have such a high opinion of your wisdom in making laws that we will make a copy of your laws and apply them to yourdistricts, the Rossland district, the Sloeau district, and the Boundary district, the Canadian-Yukon country.

"So, I say that we occupy a position to-day that enables us to say to them: 'We will adopt your laws and you must. States precisely the same advantage that force can encounter in an enemy. we give to Americans in Canada.' If we Given a military genius China may yet did this their laws would be swept from their statute books in a month, or as soon as they could pass the necessary legislation." (Applause.)

What has Mr. McPhillips, the ardent Conservative, to say to that? Will he apply the terms "pernicious in principle," left shoulder blade frequently comes from from the first Tuesday in November. senior member for Victoria city, who so fulsomely introduced Sir Charles to a Victoria audience not long ago as a kind of Conservative god, try to explain how he can bring himself to endeavor to defeat a government for passing a bill the whole principle, aim and object of which | his leader heartily advocates? How can these gentlemen applaud with one breath Sir Charles Tupper and denounce with the Algoma Central Railway. the other the British Columbia government" when both Sir Charles and that government stand for the self and same Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has thing? It is neither consistent or decent, sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf Then what of the members of the late provincial ministry, (Conservatives, as they claim, of the true-blue stripe) what would Sir Charles have thought of their conservatism could he have heard their violent criticisms on Monday night of those very principles which he stated and defended on the floor of the Dominion parliament? Queer Conservatives he morning, aged 78 years. would have thought them, no doubt.

It may be that this coming summer this group of inconsistent politicians will, be standing before Victoria audiences doing their best to belittle and injure the Liberal administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. It will then be for the people to remember that the policy of the Liberal government as regards mining rights and development, the policy of fair play and on open field with good workable laws as umpire is the policy those Conservative gentlemen eadorsed so emphatically this session, and that the one they unanimously denounced is the shut-out, exclusive and reprisal

policy of the great Sir Charles Tupper. A pleasant pickle our Tory friends have

As was told in our shipping columns got themselves into, truly. Even the Colonist "is not above learn-City on her last trip from the North, ing by experience," and it now sees that her owners have decided hereafter that "we were quite wrong in favoring that that vessel is not to call here on her idea (the Alien law) in any shape." Let down trip from the North. She will call Victorians just bear all this demonstraas heretofore on her way up and get tion of peculiar Tory policy in mind; the List what freight or passengers she can from proper time to put it to use is coming fast this port in competition with the home enough, and it will then be for the elecsteamers, but south-bound passengers tors to ask questions and see that they

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

definite settlement of claims. But un- Bennett Railway Company. doubtedly a new intellignce (perhaps, From Mr. Eberts: From J. E. Mac-Tsung li Yamen, and it bodes no good a school house in South Victoria. The

to the seekers after a foothold in China. petitioners object to the intended loca-Should it turn out that there is a tion. secret understanding between the Japanese and Chinese governments it is no surely use her powerful influence to in- | for to-morrow: duce China to shake off at once and forever the yoke of the foreigner, as she herself has done. She used the foreigner bility of Trustees-Hon, Mr. Henderson, so long as he was useful, then having learned all the foreigner had to teach, Mr. Henderson. and knowing in some things a good deal more than he knew, she politely showed the foreigner the door. This strong, self-confident policy is the secret of en in public as to the policy of the Japan's wonderful power, and of her Hon. Mr. Henderson. le. ... the Conservative party on this great position in the Pacific to-day Can m, and whether it is not the proper China follow that high and certainly the hat the policy of the leader of the congenial example? If she can, then pa. should be followed. To save time, good-bye to our Chinese "possessions"

the address on the Speech from the clared their firm belief in the magnificent made in the law for the recovery of vided it shall be lawful for any person military power latent in the Chinese. It moneys due is contained in this bill to having a license under section 15 of this Take the question of minerals, why, is said the Russians know and fear it. amend the Execution Act, the effect of the act to export, or cause to be exported or What Gordon did with a few Chinese Columbia everyone knows that an we battalions some other born leader and cure a ratable distribution of creditors tioned in section 9, sub-section (d), of have to do to get fair consideration from organizer may do with China's real of all money recovered—the present law this act, that have been legally killed by ing laws. That is not retaliation. There strength, raising an army of hardy fight- in this regard enabling the creditor who such license holder; provided that the is no retaliation in one country adopting ers so overwhelming in their numbers as first proceeds to execution to satisfy his provisions of this section shall not apthe legislation of another country. It is to throw into ludicrous insignificance the claims in full, while others may persaid that "imitation is the sincerest form paltry ten millions of Europe's armed of flattery; and you simply say: 'We men. It is a tremendous possibility. ciple to the acts of Ontario and Maniselves as you apply them to us.' (Hear, face of military modes; this Boer style is the period allowed after execution for hear.) What would be the result? Why, of fighting—potting hearing hearing and rooks and hear.) What would be the result? Why, of fighting-potting behind rocks and against the receipts of execution, and sir, we know that in these rich mining temporary field works with smokeless the act does not become operative until magazine rifles; ability to handle the April 1st next. which are to-day attracting the attention pick and shovel, live on the north side of

take the whip hand in the Orient.

IT IS A MISTAKE

"unwise," and "unconstitutional" to the liver or complications of the liver and those utterances of his leader? Will the kidneys which can only be cured by using the great double treatment-Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pfils. One pill a dose, 25 fore the House in connection with the cents a box.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

(Associated Press.) Barrie, Ont., Jan. 23.—Word has been received here announcing the killing of John Bowlder, formerly a resident of this place, by an explosion of dynamite or

TO THE DEAF .- A rich lady, cured pecone nuable to procure the Ear Drums us; have them free. Apply to Department ... The institute, 780 Eighth avenue, New York, U. S. A.

> CUSTOMS COLLECTOR DEAD. (Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 23.-Robert Reid, collector of customs at this port, died early this

Headache Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all dru druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Provincial Legislature

of New Bills--Amending the Supreme Court Act.

Mr. Clifford's Want of Confidence Motion Defeated at Last Night's Session.

Songhees Indian Reserve Question Discussed in the House.

way Belt-British Columbia Scouts.

Victoria, Jan. 22, 1900. The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m. Prayers were read by the Rev. J.

Petitions

By Mr. McBride, from the British Co-

New Bills

The following bills were introduced. trick guessing the upshot. Japan will read a first time and second reading set To amend the Evidence Act-Hon. Mr

Henderson. To amend the law respecting the Lia-To amend the Execution Act-Hon.

To amend the Supreme Court Act-Hon, Mr. Henderson. To amend the act amending the Com panies Act, 1897-Hon. Mr. Henderson

To amend the Game Protection Act-To amend the Municipalities Incorpor ation Act-Hon, Mr. Henderson, To amend the Farmers' Institutes Act

-Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton. The bills were distributed and their scope is explained below:

The Execution Act.

mending act being to destroy the advan- earried out of the limits of this province. tage of priority in execution, and to se- the heads, horrs or skins of animals menchance be able to get nothing. The pro-Then again the revelations of the pres- toba, where good results are said to have ent war in South Africa alter the whole been obtained in practice. Three months

Supreme Court Bill.

of the civilized world, gigantic fortunes a corn cob, shift in a hurry, squat in In the bill to amend the Supreme Court have been made by American citizens, one place for days, stand any kind of Act a step is taken to meet the growing just as they are now making them in climate, be patient under it all and obe- difficulty experienced both here and in dient-why, this is simply a description Vancouver to secure judges for the trial gested a number of radical changes. of the kind of fighting at which John of original actions, owing to their being Chinaman would show at his best, and appeal sittings. The amended law is calengaged the greater part of the time in give to every Canadian in the United it is the worst that a European trained culated to give the judges more time for the taking of trials by restricting the number of appeal sittings, and is said to meet with the unanimous endorsation of the bench and the bar. Full court sittings are by it arranged as follows: In To suppose that the kidneys alone are re- January; in Vancouver from the first Victoria from the second Tuesday in sponsible for all the weak, lame, aching Tuesday in April; in Victoria from the backs. Backache as well as pain under the first Tuesday in June; and in Vancouver Companies Act.

The amending legislation brought be-Companies Act contemplates nothing further than the repeal of section 5, which provides for the registration in the office of the Provincial Secretary of mortgages securing debentures.

The Evidence Act.

the substitution of the following:

"6. No witness shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground the Attorney-General intended to introthat the answer to such question may duce a bill to amend the act. He was tend to criminate him, or may tend to glad of that, but he must say, judging establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of bill would contain, that it would not go any person; provided, however, that if with respect to any question the witness objects to answer upon the ground that of existence. his answer may tend to criminate him or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any person, and if but for this section the witness would therefore have been excused from answering such question, then, although the witness shall be compelled to answer, yet the answer so given shall not be used or receivable in evidence against him in any criminal trial or other criminal proceeding against him thereafter taking place other than a prosecution for perjury in

giving such evidence." County Courts Act.

a statutory vacation in the County claimed that had Mr. Justice Irving much has been published, and said that Courts, and secures holidays in these arrived in the country a month earlier courts annually during the entire month the miners would have been saved much of July-this vacation not being allowed; loss. however, to interfere with the service of ordinary default or judgment sum- Clifford could make such statements as Seattle. He believed that the Alien Bill monses or other proceedings thereon, or he did. He himself was in Atlin from

Liability of Trustees.

There appears to be very little difference between the bill respecting th liability of trustees of which Mr. Helmcken torney-General has laid before the House, and it is quite possible that they will be personal liability of trustees under certain conditions, the measure being very similar to legislation recently enacted in Manitoba and adopted in the Old Country some time ago, which has been very journals since its practical test in operation. The entire force and effect of the bill now before the legislature is contained in the second section, which reads: 2. If it appears to the Supreme Court for him to do so. As to the laying over or a judge thereof that a trustee, however appointed, is or may be personally liable for any breach of trust, whether the transaction alleged to be a breach of trust occurred before or after the passing of this act, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the court in the matter in which he committed such breach, then the court or wholly or partly from personal liability for the same.

Game Protection

"4. No person shall at any time pur-

out of the limits of this province any of the Dominion. skin or hide of any animal mentioned in this act, in a pickled state, or in any other state unless said skin or hide has been completely converted into leather ready for the manufacturers' use without being worked over or treated in any way, nor any other portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this act in their raw state; and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies. In determining the question of intent of any party charged under this section, any competent proof that the accused has within one year exported, or caused to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charg-A radical and important change is ed in the complaint or information: Pro-

A Technical Correction It is only a technical correction that is contemplated by the Attorney-General's bill to further amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act, a section in the existent act having been found to be incorrectly numbered 3, and now re-numbered 3a. Before the bill passes through the House, however, various other amendments will probably be brought forward, at the suggestion of the legislation committees of the various municipalities interested. Victoria having sug-

Farmers' Institutes Act Hon. Mr. Cotton's bill (in his capacity as Minister of Agriculture) for the amendment of the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act, amends section 22 to the extent of providing for the making of annual reports, not to the Provincial Secretary but to the Agricultural Department

Want of Confidence Motion. Mr. Turner interrupted the introduction of government bills by reminding the Premier that there was a want of confidence motion on the paper. If, therefore, Mr. Semlin wanted to carry out the policy he outlined the other day this motion (Mr. Clifford's) should be disposed of at once. Hon. Mr. Semlin quite coincided with

his hon. friend's request. Mr. Clifford moved: "That in view of the hasty legislation by the government last session in amending the Placer Min-Hon. Mr. Henderson's bill (No. 3) to ing Act, by which aliens are deprived of amend the Evidence Act, is for the pur- the right to acquire placer mines in this pose of making the provincial statute with 'province, having proved highly detrirelation to the law of evidence corres- mental to the mining industry by obnond to the recent changes in the Do- structing the introduction of capital, minion Evidence Act, by the repeal of creating a distrust in titles to mining section 6 of the existent act (relating to claims, and by hampering the developprivilege on the ground that answering ment of such industries, the government will tend to incriminate the witness), and has forfeited the confidence of the people his point by declaring that the governof this province."

He said he was aware of the fact that from what had been said as to what the as not speaking to the question before far enough. He would not support any bill that did not sweep the whole act out

Mr. Speaker interrupted to say that he was doubtful if the hon, member was in order, the House having only so recently as Friday expressed its confidence in the government. However, he would allow

Mr. Clifford claimed that the act practically ruined the Atlin country and prevented the government from getting a large revenue from the district. He dwelt particularly upon the hardships which he claimed had been inflicted upon United States miners, and declared that large amount of capital out of the coun-The bill for the amendment of the try. Great hardship was caused to

garnishees, nor with any original pro- the early part of April and saw the best and worst of things. It was true that the camp was then in a troubled state. But how could it help it? Some 1,500 or 2,000 railway men rushed in when the first prospects were found. Neither the had given notice, and that which the At- late government nor the members of the present government knew anything about that. Of course "jumping" took place. merged. Their scope is to terminate the If Mr. Clifford was a miner he would know that jumping was not a novelty, as he seemed to think, but happened in all new camps. (Hear, hear.) The late government sent up officials. They did their best, he supposed, but that was most unfavorably commented upon by the law satisfactory. This government did its best by sending up the Commissioner (Mr. Justice Irving), who did such good work. The Commissioner went into the country as soon as it was of any use of claims, which Mr. Clifford complained of, Mr. Helgesen said it was the best thing that could have happened. (Cheers.) Mr. McPhillips wished to correct a statement made by a member of the government during the debate on the address, to the effect that all the members, save Mr. Clifford, were against the Alien Act. He himself was against it. He went at some length into the subject of the reason of his opposition, repeating rejudge may relieve the trustee either marks reported before. He thought the 'act was wrong and not in the best interests of the country. The results of the law had been most baneful. All that could be said in its favor was merely sen-Bill No. 9, for the amendment of the timentality. Discussing the act from the government. She calls at all the minor in their own countries, to study and bring lumbia Yukon Railway Company, pro- Game Protection Act, 1898, contemplates retaliation point of view, he said there meeting the difficulty presenting itself | were many mistaken ideas. In thirty when, during last spring, an endeavor states of the union there was no restricwas made to prevent the exportation of tion against foreign miners, while other a totem pole and a cabin, yet Victoria the ordeal of meeting the powers in a bill this session to incorporate the Lake deerskins in what is termed the "pickled" states demanded a declaration of intenstage. The clause which it is proposed tion to become a United States citizen. to re-enact, relates to the prohibition of The government's decision to change the treatment of Victoria by the owners of the Cottage City has been very marked supplied from Tokyo) is agitating the kay and others relating to the building of certain animals and game birds, and law was a change of policy, and it was, worked tremendous mischief in Atlin. a change made since the speech had been He claimed that it was not inconsistent introduced. Not having been told the chase or have in possession with intent effect of the government's intended bill to export, or cause to be exported or car- he was compelled to assume that it did ried out of the limits of this province, not go far enough. The act ought to be or shall at any time or in any manner annulled entirely. It was bad legislation export, or cause to be exported or carried and was in conflict with the authorities

Mr. Price Ellison declared that the act, having been tried, had been found wanting. It was not in the interests of this province, and had prevented the introduction of needed capital. senior member for Cassiar could speak with authority on this subject, and the would vote for the resolution. House could not but have been impressed with his opinion. The member Cariboo (Mr. Helgesen), on the other hand, had said that everything was coing on satisfactory when he left the country. He (Mr. Ellison) desired to show that Mr. Helgesen had changed his mind since the time when he came down from Atlin, and the time he had taken his seat in the House. Why? Perhaps it was because the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had visithe quoted the long ago denied interview

that the eight-hour law was unthat various rulings by the Commission- | not blame the government for passing the er of Mines must be changed; second, bill; he believed its action was consisdepartment, amending the License Act, etc., and give to Cariboo the attentionit should, but has not received at its hands, he will withdraw his support. and will sit at the coming session in the opposition. That this statement was made after careful consideration and as an an expression of the views entertained by him and to be given to his constituency. The conversation took place in the presence of several mining men, residents of Cariboo and constituents of Mr. Helgesen, who, to a man, assured him that his present views were those of at least the great majority, if not of

all of his constituents.' Mr. Helgesen-I distinctly deny ever having made such a statement. (Government applause.) Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton-He denied

that long ago. (Renewed government applause.) Mr. Ellison felt that Mr. Helgesen should have denied the interview in the upper country at the time, and not have waited six months.

Mr. Helgesen-So I did. Mr. Ellison could not understand how a man who had been in the Atlin country, and a man who was so conversant with the mining laws and could speak so intelligently on mining matters generally as Mr. Helgesen could, could come for ward and say that everything was right. He (Mr. Ellison) supported the resolu-

Mr. Helgesen, as a question of privilege, again denied the interview. Mr. J. Martin was surprised that in an important matter of this kind they had not had a word from the govern-Strong ground was taken against the government by the opposition, but they could get no reply from the government. He was emphasizing ment had not replied to opposition criticism on the address till after nearly all the opposition had spoken, and had then moved the previous question when-Mr. Speaker ruled him out of order,

the House Mr. Martin appealed from the ruling of the chair.

The chair was sustained by 19 votes to 17 Mr. Speaker-The hon, gentleman will speak to the motion.

Mr. Martin said he had changed his mind as to the need for this legislation. At the time the act was passed he believed it was proper and judicious for the Legislature to pass this legislation. especially as it referred to Americans. He took this view because of the action of the United States with regard to the Klondike. That country adopted very vexatious regulations against the bill had had the effect of keeping a adian territory, as compared with those who purchased goods in United States County Courts Act simply corrects the miners by the laying over of so many acts of the customs house officials at omission in past legislation to provide for claims by the Gold Commissioner. He Dyea and Skagway, about which so members up to Athin last year. He ar-

by these means a big rush of the Kiondike business was forced from Vanconver and Victoria and other Canadian cities to American towns, particularly Mr. Helgesen was surprised that Mr. when introduced, had the support of the whole province. But it had since been shown that the final effect of the act was far from being of advantage to the British Columbia people. The intention of the act was justifiable. He had sympathy with any loss occasioned to the Americans in Atlin. These people could not say it was unfair legis at on when many of their states, especial in the west, had similar legislation, He looked at the matter simply from standpoint of the interests of the pro-Why had this act not been vince. found to be of advantage to British Co. bumbia? There was in America a larg class of mining speculators. Canada had not this class to any extent. Atlin and Klondike naturally attracted thes men from across the border. The legislation of last session practically killed t market for mining claims in Atlin by keeping these men out. The effect the statute was to drive away American industry and enterprise from that portion of the province. Again, it was with good cause al'eged that this act had had a bad effect on hydraulic mining, especially in Cariboo. The market for Cariboo hydraulic claims was this same class of American mining speculators. To a certain extent it was also claimed that it had affected Kootenay. Therefore he had come to the conclusion that it was an error on the part of the Legislature to pass that act. He regretted, therefore, that the government had not announced in the speech that it would repeal the act. That was the only true

> Mr. McBride felt it was his bounden duty to support this resolution, as a vote of want of confidence. The government had practically admitted that the act of last session was a gross blunder. It should be condemned for not showing foresight. He declared that the act had for him to now condemn the government for that act when he supported it last

> Mr. A. W. Smith had always been against restrictive laws of this kind. It was opposed to the policy that should be pursued by any government in British Columbia. This province was sparsely settled and should try to atract foreign capitalist to assist in its development If the government bill did not repeat the act he should oppose it. The bill should be taken off the statute book. He

Col. Baker claimed that the government's silence showed that it had no confidence in its own policy. This act was another example of the hasty legislation of last session. The two chief reasons given for passing the act were: (1) That we should keep our wealth for Canadians; (2) that we should retaliate against United States laws of the same character. As to the first reason, to be consistent the law should have been ed his district. To prove what he said made to apply to the mineral as well as the placer act and English should appearing in the Ashcroft Journal as have been kept out as well as Americans. The second reason was absurd "Mr. Helgesen authorized the Journal and childish. The act had hampered the to say as his unalterable conclusions, development of the province.

Mr. Hall said Mr. Helgesen was powise legislation and should not have litically hide-bound and should take been passed, at least at this time, and something to benefit himself. He did that the anti-alien legislation was a tent and honest. Had he been on the mistake; third, that if the present gov- floor of the House at the time he would ernment does not at the very earliest have supported the measure. However, date repeal these obnoxious measures the bill failed to obtain its object. It and make new regulations in the mining was not adapted for the province and should be repealed. There would be nothing wrong for the government to vote for the wiping out of the act.

Mr. Neill drew attention to the extraordinary political inconsistency of hon. gentlemen on the opposition side. He particularly dealt with Mr. McBride's speech and said the latter in condemning the government condemned himself. (Cheers.) Mr. McBride had during the debate on the address stated that the act should only be changed so as to provide for aliens purchasing claims. That was only last Thursday and yet to-day he was willing to vote for the resolu tion. Col. Baker, he noted, had turned a complete somersault. Last session he had asked: "Why confine this legislation to placer mining?" That was hardly a strong protest. He defied hon, members to show how in any way Col. Baker had made the "strong protest" he a few moments ago spoke of. Mr. A. W. Smith had also fallen from grace. He quoted from Mr. Smith's speech last year to show that, and pointed out other opposition inconsistencies.

Mr. Booth had listened with interest to the eloquent address of Mr. Neill, but that gentleman had missed the point, It was a want of confidence that was being discussed now and the government had lost the confidence of the people, as the resolution said. He would support the resolution.

Mr. Kellie said that in looking up ancient history he saw that the principle of this bill had been endorsed by the Colonist and World when the Turner party was in power. Some hon, gentlemen had tried to show that they had opposed the bill last session. He denied that. The Dean-Prentice bill of last sesion was a child of innocence as compared with this bill, but the opposition had spent twenty-three hours opposing the former.

Mr. J. Martin, on a point of order, asked Mr. Speaker what the Deane-Prentice bill had to do with this motion. "You never," he said, "find anybody on the other side out of order."

Mr. Speaker-The hon. gentleman will withdraw that remark. (Loud government cheers.)

Mr. J. Martin-Why, certainly, I withdraw it, Mr. Speaker. (Laughter.) Mr. Kellie went on to remark that the right course to pursue was for the opposition to withdraw that resolution and let the government bring in its bill. But no, the opposition could not do that, it wanted to make a little cheap party capital. He quoted from an interview which appeared in the News-Advertiser about the time that Mr. Turner returned from England, to show that "Mr. Turner, like Col. Baker, claimed that his government tried to put through a similar bill." (Laughter.)

Capt. Irving condemned the government because it did not send one of its

gued that 3,000 peop criticised said he we want of co Mr. Ebe because no He claime rushed thr part of las bill carried Sub-section fect of pre from inves was slip-sl ment had of amendi nounced, ter the F forced steps and year's act. bag by M feeling had said mend the quote from Journal in Mr. Hels nied the in

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