

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 4.)

stated that he did not represent labor. Last year the Liberal leader had told a deliberate untruth in saying that the Socialists had turned him down.

Mr. Macdonald took exception to the language. He said that it was not only unparliamentary, but in addition to that it misrepresented the situation. The statement had been made by Mr. Macdonald, last year that a gathering of Socialists in Victoria had caused Mr. Hawthorthwaite. That was not contradicted at the time, and now after a year's time the member for Nanaimo came here and made the statement he did.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite retracted the language he had used and designated the statement as a mistake.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite, continuing, said that he wished to contradict Mr. Carter Cotton in his statement that he had opposed this Columbia & Western bill. The province had engaged in a fight, out in the private bills committee. The debate was opened this afternoon by George Fraser, who moved the second reading of the amendment to the West Kootenay Company's Act giving it the right to distribute power in Yale. Mr. Fraser made a strong plea in favor of the bill in the interest of the smelting industry of the Boundary district.

Dr. Young, chairman of the private bills committee, moved the adjournment of the debate and will introduce an amendment to protect the Cascade company up to its limit to supply power.

During the proceedings to-day John Oliver on a question of privilege took occasion to refer to the report of the C. P. R. He believed the government believed that the C. P. R. was entitled to these lands at the time. The C. P. R. then surveyed the wrong blocks of land. That was all there was to it. The province had engaged in a contract for the building of a railway. The province had got the benefits of the railway and should not take advantage of a legal technicality to deprive the company of the lands earned.

The Liberal party proposed to concede without compensation. Going into the subject of contract and the "lawful" character of breaking them, Mr. Hawthorthwaite said that negotiations did not respect contracts. The Western Fuel Company he said had broken every term of the agreement which had been brought about by Mackenzie King.

Mr. W. Patterson, rising to a point of order, said that the member for Nanaimo was given greater license than others in wandering from the subject. He wished to ask the member for Nanaimo if he last year had not asked members of the opposition party to vote for an amendment to a bill drawn up by the solicitor of the man he had accused as a murderer.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he did not know what Mr. Patterson meant. He said that he voted against all grants to companies, but he did not intend to repudiate the contract. He defeated there were important labor bills which were before the House and which would not carry. If for no other reason he would vote for this bill.

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On a vote being taken the bill passed its second reading on the following day.

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On the second reading of the bill to amend the Health Act, Hon. F. J. Fulton explained that the object of the bill was to do away with danger of poisoning from adulterated foods, etc. There had been no deaths reported from poisoned candies. It was thought best to take steps to prevent danger from it. Provisions were made also to inflict penalties for exposing unwholesome food for sale. There were also some sections dealing with contagious diseases.

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A number of amendments were suggested by Hon. F. J. Fulton. Objection was taken to this by members of the opposition who had not been consulted.

J. A. Macdonald suggested that the committee should rise and thus enable an opportunity to be given to see these amendments. In the past there had been no consultation with the House at the close of the session without due consideration in all details.

The premier said he had carefully gone into all the acts of the provinces, and he could say that the statutes of the province compared very favorably with all others.

Mr. Macdonald alluded as a sample of the mischief wrought by rushing these bills through to the Land Surveyors' Act, which had been put through with haste at the end of the session, and was found unworkable. It was a condition was anything but a credit to the province.

Mr. Ross said the municipal committee had gone fully into this bill. Mr. Macdonald said he thought they had accepted the municipal committee's report and that if it was to be gone into the material would be before the House.

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Victoria, March 3, 1906.
In the legislature to-day, Hon. R. G. Tallow delivered his budget speech. The finance minister, who may be thought of the policy of the government of which he is a member may pursue, commands the divided respect of both sides of the House. His popularity was attested to this afternoon on his rising to address

the legislature. Both sides greeting the minister with loud applause. His speech was moreover acknowledged to be the best ever delivered by him since assuming the department of finance. He does not usually speak at great length in presenting the estimates to the House. His speech on the present occasion was somewhat longer than usual and was listened to with marked attention.

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THIS PRETTY CANADIENNE

Saved From Terrible Kidney Disease
By "Fruit-a-lives."

"I have much pleasure in reporting to you the great benefit I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-lives'—and I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of a medicine which has done me so much good. I was a martyr to that distressing complaint chronic constipation accompanied with severe headaches, backache, sick stomach and all the symptoms of dyspepsia. I had also a dreadful complexion, swollen at the extremities and black under the eyes. I had every symptom of kidney irritation and I had been told by physicians that my kidneys were affected. I consulted a number of physicians and took various remedies but received very little benefit. Last May I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-lives' and when I began to take them I had little faith of getting anything to give me permanent relief, but after I had taken half a box of 'Fruit-a-lives' I began to feel better and before I had finished one box the constipation was relieved. The headaches left me, the pain in my back was better and I could sleep as soundly as when I was a child. Also, my complexion began to clear up again, all the swelling disappeared and the black circles under my eyes went away. The pain in the back gradually left me and all signs of kidney disease disappeared by the first of August after I had taken three boxes. Since then I have continued to improve and now I have none of my old symptoms and my appetite is good, digestion splendid and my complexion as clear as when I was a young girl. Also the constipation from which I had suffered so long has been entirely cured and it is not necessary for me to take the 'Fruit-a-lives' now as I am quite well in every way. I took no medicine but 'Fruit-a-lives' but I followed faithfully the directions as to diet etc., given in the pamphlet which accompanied each box of 'Fruit-a-lives'."

(Sgd.) FLORENCE JAMISON.

Every part of the body is constantly decaying and being renewed. The dead cells, or tissue waste, should be removed by the skin, kidneys and bowels. When these organs do not act regularly, this poisonous matter stays in the system—is taken up by the blood—carried to heart, liver, stomach, brain and nerves all over the body—and poisons everything it touches.

"Fruit-a-lives" keep each organ clean and healthy. "Fruit-a-lives" act on the skin, stimulating the millions of minute glands and opening the pores so the waste can escape. They act on the liver sending more bile into the bowels and making the bowels move regularly and naturally every day. They act on the kidneys, strengthening and invigorating these organs and curing all kidney disorders.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—
50c. a box or 5 boxes for \$2.50.

Fruit-a-lives
or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by
FRUIT-A-LIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

bition, paid a high compliment to both their quality and uniformity.

"Since acting in the capacity of judge of the dairy products at the Dominion exhibition at New Westminster, I feel that I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without complimenting you and the people of British Columbia on the quality and uniformity of such a large and splendid exhibit. Out of 14 entries only a few of them scored under 90 points out of a total of perfection of 100. The dairy as well as the creamery stood high in point of excellence, and the exhibitors showed a high degree of ability on the part of the makers. The flavor, too, which is chief among the points on which butter is scored, was good throughout. I can safely say that the exhibit was the best I have ever judged, and I am convinced that its high and uniform quality is largely, if not almost wholly, due to education along dairy lines in the course the provincial government has been pursuing. I feel that I cannot too strongly mention such a commendable dairy exhibit, and to me it is evidence that the people of British Columbia are anxious to improve and take advantage of the assistance of the local government is so generously extending."

In conclusion I would like to quote from the address of Mr. Walker, manager of the Bank of Commerce, as showing how we are viewed by an outsider in a position to know. "While the Northwest provinces have had more attention from Eastern Canada and from the outside world during the past year, no province in Canada has had greater prosperity relative to its immediate possibilities than British Columbia. This huge province, destined probably some day to outstrip all others in wealth, with resources which require several millions of people for their development, has at present but a handful, as it were, of people. It is so rich in products of both sea and river, valley and mountain—fish, fruit, grain, cattle, timber, coal, and almost all minerals—it is so lovely a country for man to live in; and it can eventually be so largely self-supporting because of its possibilities in producing varieties of food for the people of the world. No one can doubt as to the character of its industrial future. But the physical and financial problem of British Columbia is by far the most difficult of any of the provinces, and it seems desirable that the other people of Canada should appreciate what the British Columbians have to do.

"This small body is called upon to make the initial expenditures necessary to render even the earliest conditions of settlement possible. And these initial expenditures mean roads built in one of the most difficult of countries, bridges across great rivers, etc.; indeed, at every step the first outlay is most costly, especially as compared with that of the prairie provinces. And when communication is made, the individual again has to expend unusual labor and money before he can get any return. The ultimate result of such initial expenditure, if wisely made, is not a matter of doubt, but the difficulties explain why British Columbia grows more slowly in population than we all wish."