

THE WAR.

Kitchener has made a tour of all the positions in South Africa, and is now in Capetown in consultation with Gen. Roberts. The Sirdar is asked for the liberation of his movements, and it may be some time before his purposes become apparent, but it will not be surprising if some grand scheme to strike a blow that will break the back of the Boer campaign should unfold itself. That the Boers are now anxious and uncertain of what is in store for them is apparent from the dispatches this morning. The great losses they are reported to have sustained in the fighting with Gen. Buller's forces may be taken as substantially correct, for any but a practically beaten army would have taken some advantage of the British retreat. On the whole the clouds are lifting, and the apparent uncertainty of Joubert as to where the next blow is to fall increases the chances of the success of Buller's present advance to the relief of Ladysmith.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We think a mistake was made by the government in refusing to adjourn the debate on the Coal Mines Regulation Bill when first requested to do so last night, for the opposition should be allowed to advance all the arguments they have at command in support of the position they have taken in defence of the employment of Chinese in mines. No doubt it is desirable that no time should be lost in the dispatch of public business, but when great interests are involved, as great interests are involved in this instance, it is desirable that the matter should be discussed from every possible point of view. We do not know what position Mr. Prentice occupies on the floor of the House, but after the proceedings last night he can hardly be described as a thick and thin supporter of the government.

This morning the Colonist appeals to the member for East Lillooet to ring down the curtain on the present government and make clear the path for a stable, and we may presume, "business" administration. But suppose Mr. Prentice transfers his allegiance to the opposition, what will happen? We are told it would not be necessary to appeal to the country, and if that be a fact, upon whom can the Lieut.-Governor call who would be likely to form an administration which would command a majority in the present House? Clearly not Mr. Turner, the present leader of the opposition, for not only have we been told that he is impossible as the head of any future government in British Columbia, as a generation has arisen that knows him not, but during the life of the present legislature he has already been dismissed from office by His Honor, and his recall would be an anomaly and without precedent, we believe, in the history of parliamentary government. With Mr. Turner out of the question, who among his followers is capable of forming a government strong enough to attract supporters from the other side of the House? Mr. Eberts is vehement in denunciation, but he can scarcely be called a strong debater, and it is difficult to see his attitude on the membership of the House on which he told His Honor the Lieut.-Governor that it was possible to raid the provincial strong box without his signature has been forgotten either by His Honor or the country. We think we have exhausted the list of possible Premiers, but let us suppose there is a dark horse somewhere in the background capable of forming a government and directing the affairs of the province and Mr. Prentice did join the opposition, what would the position of the parties then be? All the members of the government party appear to be firm in their allegiance to Mr. Semlin, but let us admit that one of them might be induced to take the chair of the speaker. Mr. Higgins seems at last to have landed firmly on his feet, but what about Mr. Martin? In speaking in the House yesterday afternoon the third member for Vancouver spoke in terms of the most withering scorn of the late Turner administration, and it is clear any government which might be formed would have his uncompromising opposition. So we find a change of the character advocated by our own ingenious contemporary would land us exactly in the position we now occupy, with the exception that the new government would be at the tender mercies of Mr. Martin, as Mr. Prentice is said to hold the life of the present one in his hands.

Look at the matter from any standpoint, and the conclusion is inevitable that if the present government be defeated, there is only one way to secure a stable one, and that is through the agency of a general election.

NO CHINESE IN MINES.

We assure our morning contemporary that the object of the bill now before the legislature is not to prohibit Chinese from working in the mines of Mr. Dunsen, but to exclude them from all the coal mines of the province. The government does not attempt to deny that that is the real purpose of the bill, and we are satisfied that the great majority of the people of the province are behind them in their determination to make this the law and enforce it. No wonder the "opposition" look depressed over this matter, for they are perfectly aware of their fate if they go to the country on their record as opposing this measure.

In deciding that the bill in question

should become law we do not believe that private individuals have been considered at all; the sole consideration was: Will it be in the interests of the people as a whole? Proprietors of coal mines or companies owning coal mines cannot be considered from the same point of view as those engaged in ordinary commercial occupations. They have secured valuable franchises from the province, and surely it will not be denied that the people through their representatives in the legislature have the right to impose certain conditions and restrictions upon those who conduct the operations of these industries. Some of the coal mines in British Columbia have proved financial successes without the aid of Chinese miners; is there any reason why all the mines should not pay without the aid of Mongolian labor? We know that in the numerous undertakings in which the firm of R. Dunsen & Sons are engaged they employ many people, as stated in any complaint as to the salaries paid; but these things have nothing whatever to do with the question of the employment of Chinese in coal mines. The mines in which Mongolians are employed are not as safe for the miners as those from which Chinamen are excluded; the people of this province believe that Chinamen should not be employed in the coal or metalliferous mines, and will insist on their will being carried out, and in opposing the measure now before the House the opposition are providing the government with some very effective campaign material. The point of paramount importance to the people of British Columbia is, what would the effect be on the province if in self-defense, and in order to compete with the Mongolian-mined coal, all the mines put Chinese in their workings? That is something to think over, and we believe the government are justified in resorting to any measures within the law to avert such a calamity.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

In the article on "Workers in Coal Mines," in last night's Times, it was stated that owing to the early age at which boys started to work in mines in the Old Country they had not much of an opportunity to attend school. Our attention has been called to the present law of Great Britain, which in effect is that no boy or girl who has not passed the fourth standard and can produce a certificate to that effect shall be employed in any factory or mine in Great Britain, and no boy under 12 years of age shall be employed in a mine.

ONE ON MR. EBERTS.

Two years ago the electors withdrew the privilege which enabled D. M. Eberts to be re-elected to the legislature. He was re-elected, and he did not like it, as H. D. Helmecken will probably attest. Speaker Forster will no doubt become more parliamentary as he becomes accustomed to his job, but until he does it would become men like Eberts to hold their peace.

A NICE AGGREGATION.

Port Steele Prospector. "Politics makes strange bedfellows," is a true proverb and well illustrated by the presence in the same hard bed of opposition of the renowned quartette, Turner, of companies; our own Baker, late of St. Joseph's; Joe Martin, of Main; and the Rossland quartette; and for much-worried Higgins, our champion political acrobat.

TORONTO ITEMS.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Canadian Packers' Association last night it was decided not to again sell out the season's output to a syndicate, but to stand together. Ontario Rugby Union has determined to stamp out professionalism and will, it is understood, embody a clause in the constitution against it. Local census returns for January show an increase of \$250,000 compared with the same month of last year. According to the figures of the new directory, just out, Toronto has now a population of 250,000.

RIOT AT RIO JANEIRO.

(Associated Press.) Rio Janeiro, Feb. 3.—In consequence of serious disturbances yesterday and today, four naval officers and a number of marines have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of provoking riots.

The End is Paralysis.

If the Wasted Nerves are Not Restored and Revitalized by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"A living mind in a dead body" is the way paralysis is sometimes described. What can be more horrible than to lose all control of the body and feel death gradually claiming you for its own? Sleeplessness, nervousness, headache, loss of energy and vitality, gloomy forebodings, easy fatigue and weakness of the body are symptoms of the nerve exhaustion which will finally end in paralysis, nervous prostration or insanity.

Whether overwork, worry or irregular habits were the cause, restoration can be most effectively brought about by a few months' treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative in pill form.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food instills vital energy into the body, stops the wasting process and gradually but surely builds up the system, creates new nerve fibers and permanently cures all nervous disorders and weaknesses of men, women and children.

As a restorative its efficacy is unrivaled by any preparation known to science. It restores color to the cheeks, roundness to the form and elasticity to every movement of the body. 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Book free.

Provincial Legislature

Mr. McPhillips Speaks a Couple of Hours or so on Coal Mines Regulation.

Mr. Joseph Martin's Views Therein—Mnch Routine Business Disposed Of.

Captain Irving's Patriotic Resolution—Mr. Kellie's Long-Haired Bill.

Liquor License Bill Produces Interesting Discussion—Supreme Court Act Amendments.

Victoria, Feb. 1st, 1900.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Wilson. The attendance of the public at the opening of the proceedings was small, but as the afternoon wore on the throng increased to quite respectable dimensions, the ladies again turning out in force.

Petitions. The following petitions were read and ordered to be printed:

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from John Ridd and others, miners and residents of Phoenix, B. C., in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from M. G. Deny and others, citizens and business men of Phoenix, B. C., in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from W. H. Hamilton and others, residents of White-water, B. C., in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from Samuel Feeler and others, of Rossland mining district, in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. McPhillips, from the B. C. Mills Trading and Timber Co., and others, opposing certain clauses in bill to consolidate the Vancouver City acts. Petitions from the employees of the Wellington Extension and Wellington coal mines were presented by Mr. Eberts, but failed of order by the chair.

The petition in question read: "The petition of the Wellington (or Wellington Extension) coal mine employees against section 3, bill 1, 1900, to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground, who are unable to read the special rules as printed in English, and to understand the same to the satisfaction of the inspector."

By Mr. Prentice: The petition of William Farrell, of the City of Vancouver, banker, humbly sheweth:

1. That a petition has been presented to your honorable House in behalf of W. B. Davey, J. B. Donald, and Alexander Miller, praying for the incorporation by private act of a telephone and telegraph company, with power to the company who is unable to read the special rules as printed in English, and to understand the same to the satisfaction of the inspector.

2. That I am a shareholder in the New Westminster & Burrard Inlet Telephone Co., operating in New Westminster and Vancouver, and in the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co., operating in the Matland of British Columbia, and my interest in such shareholder will be prejudicially affected by the passing of such act.

3. That the said petitioners have not complied with the rules with regard to notice of applications for private bills for the erection of telegraph and telephone lines, nor have they complied with the rule requiring a deposit of a printed copy of the bill with the clerk of the House eight days before the opening of the session, together with a copy of the petition and notices, and the payment to the clerk of the House of the sum of three hundred dollars.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that leave shall not be granted to the said petitioners to present their said bill to your honorable House, and that your petitioner may have leave to appear by counsel to oppose the same.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., February, 1900. (Signed) W. FARRELL, Lyman N. Duff, parliamentary agent of W. Farrell.

Motions.

Mr. McPhillips asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "The Queen's Counsel Act Amendment Act, 1900."

Bill read a first time; second reading next sitting of the House.

Mr. Green asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to make special provision with regard to the qualifications of the members of the Council or the City of Sandon."

Bill read a first time; second reading next sitting.

Questions.

Mr. Higgins asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following questions: 1. If he is aware that the salaries paid each member of the British Columbia judiciary is one thousand dollars per annum less than the salaries paid the Ontario and Quebec judiciary?

2. If he is so aware, whether it is his intention to call the attention of the Dominion government to the anomaly, and request that the salaries of B. C. judges be raised to a level with that of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec?

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: 1. Yes. 2. A resolution will be introduced touching the question referred to.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance and the Hon. the Chief Justice the following questions: 1. Has any table of rates chargeable for rents, royalties, tolls and charges in respect of the waters of the crown, under the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1807," and "Water Clauses Con-

solidation Act Amendment Act, 1890," been fixed? 2. What rates (if any) have been collected from individuals or corporations during the calendar year 1899 for the users of waters of the crown on waters of the crown that they may have records of, and the names of such individuals and corporations?

Hon. Mr. Cotton replied: 1. It is the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, not the Minister of Finance, who answers the question. The answer is: 1. Yes; a schedule of rates was fixed by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in Council on the 18th August, 1897, and was published in the B. C. Gazette. 2. The rates prescribed by the schedule, except in the case of companies who have recorded large quantities of water with a view to the development of a high horse power, in which case the rates provided by the schedule would be excessive. In such cases the payment of fees has been held in abeyance, pending a revision of the schedule, which is under consideration by the government. The names of those who have recorded water during 1899, so far as returns have been received from the various offices, through-out the province, are as follows (there follow the names of 152 persons, firms and incorporated companies).

Mr. A. W. Smith asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines the following questions: Why was it necessary for the Minister of Mines to issue the notice, as published in the Gazette, 20th April, 1899, that the powers conferred upon mining recorders by section 6, "Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899," and by section 8 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1899," should not be exercised by them until so directed by the Minister of Mines?

Was the notice issued by authority of section 150 of the "Placer Mining Act," and section 13 of the "Mineral Act"? If yes, has the order or regulation been laid before the legislative assembly, as required by Placer Mining and Mineral Acts?

Hon. Mr. Hume replied: This department considered these sections quite clear as to their intent and meaning, as only legalizing the acts of a ruling recorder should be called upon by the exigencies of the service or by this department to act in the place or stead of a gold commissioner who might be unable to do so owing to absence, absence of other cause, viz: that the powers of a gold commissioner "May be performed by a mining recorder," and that the section was in no sense mandatory. As an example of its application, I might say that the mining recorder at New Denver has been instructed to act as gold commissioner in the Sloan mining division, pending the appointment of a gold commissioner for that district, and his acts as such have force under this section. The notice in the Gazette of the 20th April, 1899, was issued by me to the mining recorders as officers of this department, to inform them of the practice in the service, and inasmuch as any other interpretation would have caused great confusion and been inexpedient. These instructions were not issued under section 150 of the Placer Mining Act, nor of section 13 of the Mineral Act.

Question of Privilege. Mr. A. W. Smith rose to a question of privilege. The Victoria Daily Times had reported him on January 31st, as saying, in reference to the Small Debts Act, that he had seen an instance of the fee system in Vernon. He begged to say he had never been in Vernon in his life, that he had never seen any instance of the kind mentioned, and that he never made such a remark.

The Legislative Assembly has some wonderful acoustic properties.

The Asylum Inquiry. Mr. Higgins said it would be necessary for the members of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the New Westminster asylum, to visit the establishment to inspect it themselves.

He moved the suspension of the rules and the adoption of the report. The Premier asked if Mr. Higgins could give the House some idea of what the committee would attain by this; what such a procedure would do.

Mr. Higgins could not enter into detail; it would be most indecent to do so as it was a most delicate question to touch upon, as it would wound the feelings of the friends of the unfortunate persons. The report was adopted.

A Small Gale. Mr. Higgins rose to a question of privilege. He would continue to rise until the business of this House was conducted in a manner more in accordance with his preconceived ideas of what that conduct should be. He had asked many questions for a return of all correspondence dealing with the eight-hour law, and he now finds only a mutilated abstract. The House had a right to have that correspondence in its entirety. He moved the rules be suspended and the correspondence brought down forthwith.

In reply to a question from the government Mr. Higgins continued angrily: "You want me to tell you what has been done with that correspondence? Well, it's been held back." It was a disgrace this legislature should be so treated. He was surprised the honorable gentlemen did not attempt explanation as to why this correspondence was not printed.

Mr. Kidd thought Mr. Higgins's charge quite out of place.

Public Bills. The House went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor's transmitting bill intituled An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1890. The committee reported the bill complete, report adopted and bill read a first time; reading next sitting.

The reports on the Jurors Act Amendment bill and the Game bill, the latter with the Attorney-General's amendments included, were adopted and the bills advanced for third reading next sitting.

Supreme Court Bill. The House went into committee on the Supreme Court bill, Mr. Ralph Smith in the chair. Mr. McPhillips said it was the opinion of the bar of Vancouver that two sittings of the court would be too few and suggested that there be three sittings.

The Attorney-General quite agreed with this. Representations had been received from the Vancouver bar and it would be as well to let the section stand.

Mr. Joseph Martin said as that was really the whole bill the whole bill better stand. This was agreed to and the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Companies Bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the Companies bill, Mr. Robertson in the chair. Reported progress. The adjourned committee in the Small Debts bill followed the same course.

Coal Mines Regulation Bill. Col. Baker was not ready to proceed with the adjourned debate which he had moved the previous day, owing to absence of certain information he was expecting. He moved the adjournment of the debate. Negatived.

Mr. McPhillips would have expected the President of the Council in bringing in such a bill would have instanced other countries where legislation of this character was enforced. It would be impossible for him to cite precedents, for this bill requires that no one be employed underground who is not able to read and understand the rules. In this western province, with all the experience of other countries extending over a long period of time, it is strange that it should be made for this province to introduce legislation of such a drastic character, without precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position no reasonable men should affect; they were usurping the functions of the government at Ottawa. It was not within the power of this legislature to do that which that government refuses to do; it was a trespass upon an authority they had no right to enter upon at all. It was for the Dominion government to decree what rights and privileges foreigners or aliens may enjoy in any part of this country. But he denied the right claimed by this government about the people who come here as to what they shall learn. Not every one who opposed this measure was a favorer of Oriental labor; he was opposed to Oriental labor in this country, (hear, hear), but he was not going to make himself a party to legislation which is valueless. He would like to see this government endeavor to carry out the decision recently given by the Privy Council. He had been very much amused to see with what little ingenuity the President of the Council had introduced this bill. If that gentleman's speech were read out to the lords of the Privy Council who had given their decision so emphatically—

Mr. Ralph Smith—What in? Mr. McPhillips—On the question of the introduction of Oriental labor into the industry of this country—that speech would have immediately impressed them as an attempt being made indirectly to ride down their decision. The speaker then went on at great length to argue that this bill was palpably a subterfuge to exclude Chinese from the industry of this country, and that the judgment of Lord Watson showing that this was improper legislation. He held the Dominion government had exclusive right in such matters, and blamed the President of the Council for not reading and studying the B.N.A. Act. He had always found that the very men who talked most about the rights of the people are the very ones who place shackles on the people.

Mr. McPhillips, to illustrate his point, declared there were thousands of people in Scotland who could not read English. This brought a swift protest from some members opposite, but Mr. McPhillips stuck to his point and promised to back it up with statistics. He said thousands in Scotland could not read nothing but Gaelic. The same could be said of Wales and Ireland, yet these people were, many of them, first-class workers. Mr. McPhillips then used "Tommy Atkins" as an example of the men who cannot read English and yet are first-rate workmen. This was also protested against by several members, but Mr. McPhillips said he was prepared to prove his contention from statistics in this also. He next mentioned the French-Canadian, contradicting Dr. McKechnie's statement that there were no French-Canadian miners in British Columbia. There were many of them in the Crow's Nest coal mines. He declared this legislation was on a par with a great deal of the legislation which had emanated from the same source. He then moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned.

The House continued at great length its discussion of the measure, He concluded by moving the following amendment to the bill: "To strike out all the words after 'that' and to insert in lieu thereof: 'Whereas it is provided in bill No. 14 being 'An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act' in section 3 thereof, 'No owner, agent or manager of a mine shall employ underground or allow to be underground for the purpose of employment in any mine to which the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act' applies, any person who is unable to read the special rules for said mine as printed in English, and to understand the same to the satisfaction of the inspector.' 'And whereas it is so providing there is an attempt made to establish a statutory prohibition which affects aliens or naturalized subjects, and therefore trenches upon the exclusive authority of the parliament of Canada.

"And whereas it has been held by Her Majesty in her privy council that legislation of this character is ultra vires of the provincial legislature and illegal.

"And whereas the effect of any such legislation will not be of any beneficial result in inhibiting the employment of Oriental labor, which is so much deplored in this province, in that it has been held by Her Majesty in her privy council that the legislature of the Dominion is invested with exclusive authority in all matters which directly concern the rights and privileges and disabilities of the class of Chinamen who are resident in the provinces of Canada.

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Mr. McPhillips would have expected the President of the Council in bringing in such a bill would have instanced other countries where legislation of this character was enforced. It would be impossible for him to cite precedents, for this bill requires that no one be employed underground who is not able to read and understand the rules. In this western province, with all the experience of other countries extending over a long period of time, it is strange that it should be made for this province to introduce legislation of such a drastic character, without precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position no reasonable men should affect; they were usurping the functions of the government at Ottawa. It was not within the power of this legislature to do that which that government refuses to do; it was a trespass upon an authority they had no right to enter upon at all. It was for the Dominion government to decree what rights and privileges foreigners or aliens may enjoy in any part of this country. But he denied the right claimed by this government about the people who come here as to what they shall learn. Not every one who opposed this measure was a favorer of Oriental labor; he was opposed to Oriental labor in this country, (hear, hear), but he was not going to make himself a party to legislation which is valueless. He would like to see this government endeavor to carry out the decision recently given by the Privy Council. He had been very much amused to see with what little ingenuity the President of the Council had introduced this bill. If that gentleman's speech were read out to the lords of the Privy Council who had given their decision so emphatically—

Mr. Ralph Smith—What in? Mr. McPhillips—On the question of the introduction of Oriental labor into the industry of this country—that speech would have immediately impressed them as an attempt being made indirectly to ride down their decision. The speaker then went on at great length to argue that this bill was palpably a subterfuge to exclude Chinese from the industry of this country, and that the judgment of Lord Watson showing that this was improper legislation. He held the Dominion government had exclusive right in such matters, and blamed the President of the Council for not reading and studying the B.N.A. Act. He had always found that the very men who talked most about the rights of the people are the very ones who place shackles on the people.

Mr. McPhillips, to illustrate his point, declared there were thousands of people in Scotland who could not read English. This brought a swift protest from some members opposite, but Mr. McPhillips stuck to his point and promised to back it up with statistics. He said thousands in Scotland could not read nothing but Gaelic. The same could be said of Wales and Ireland, yet these people were, many of them, first-class workers. Mr. McPhillips then used "Tommy Atkins" as an example of the men who cannot read English and yet are first-rate workmen. This was also protested against by several members, but Mr. McPhillips said he was prepared to prove his contention from statistics in this also. He next mentioned the French-Canadian, contradicting Dr. McKechnie's statement that there were no French-Canadian miners in British Columbia. There were many of them in the Crow's Nest coal mines. He declared this legislation was on a par with a great deal of the legislation which had emanated from the same source. He then moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned.

The House continued at great length its discussion of the measure, He concluded by moving the following amendment to the bill: "To strike out all the words after 'that' and to insert in lieu thereof: 'Whereas it is provided in bill No. 14 being 'An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act' in section 3 thereof, 'No owner, agent or manager of a mine shall employ underground or allow to be underground for the purpose of employment in any mine to which the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act' applies, any person who is unable to read the special rules for said mine as printed in English, and to understand the same to the satisfaction of the inspector.' 'And whereas it is so providing there is an attempt made to establish a statutory prohibition which affects aliens or naturalized subjects, and therefore trenches upon the exclusive authority of the parliament of Canada.

"And whereas it has been held by Her Majesty in her privy council that legislation of this character is ultra vires of the provincial legislature and illegal.

"And whereas the effect of any such legislation will not be of any beneficial result in inhibiting the employment of Oriental labor, which is so much deplored in this province, in that it has been held by Her Majesty in her privy council that the legislature of the Dominion is invested with exclusive authority in all matters which directly concern the rights and privileges and disabilities of the class of Chinamen who are resident in the provinces of Canada.

"And whereas any such treatment will

would be as well to let the section stand.

Mr. Joseph Martin said as that was really the whole bill the whole bill better stand. This was agreed to and the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Companies Bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the Companies bill, Mr. Robertson in the chair. Reported progress. The adjourned committee in the Small Debts bill followed the same course.

Coal Mines Regulation Bill. Col. Baker was not ready to proceed with the adjourned debate which he had moved the previous day, owing to absence of certain information he was expecting. He moved the adjournment of the debate. Negatived.

Mr. McPhillips would have expected the President of the Council in bringing in such a bill would have instanced other