

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

MR. CURTIS'S TRADES UNION BILL DEFEATED

Important Alterations Are Made in Committee to the Municipal Elections Act.

Press Gallery, May 29th. E. C. Smith resumed the debate on Mr. Curtis's bill re Actions Against Trades Unions and Kindred Associations. In doing so he said three-quarters of the time of the House was taken up with the capitalists class who stymied the lobbies of the House. Working men were rarely represented in the lobbies.

Referring to the history of strikes he mentioned that at Northport, where the management of the smelter had a reputation for breaking up unions, they sent to Missouri, the home of the vendetta, and imported a class of workmen familiar with the stiletto and bowie knife and capable of protecting themselves.

He wanted to see the employer protected to the limit, but he wanted to see the workmen equally protected.

He appealed to the House to treat the bill with consideration. Many of the members of the class affected were fighting the Empire's battles, and but a few weeks ago he had bid good-bye to sixteen of these men—wage-earners every one and eleven of them miners. These men wanted no discriminating legislation, but only fair treatment.

Mr. Curtis said he had been asked if he would allow section two to be amended as proposed by Mr. Hawthorthwaite if the second reading was not taken to take a half loaf if he did not get a whole one.

Mr. Martin urged voting down the bill altogether, as Mr. Hawthorthwaite's amendment was directly contrary to section two in principle.

Mr. Curtis said the bill was to be killed even though section three had not been voted on.

The bill was defeated on second reading by a vote of 10 to 23, Messrs. Curtis, E. C. Smith, Tatlow, Helmecken, Oliver, Hawthorthwaite, Green, Fulton, Neill and Gifford voting in the affirmative, and the remainder of the House against.

Messrs. Taylor and Garden were absent. Supreme Court Act.

Mr. Curtis moved the second reading of a bill amending the Supreme Court Act, thus providing for a restraining order shall be granted on an ex parte application on any railway building or operating in British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that the sections of the bill had already been rejected by the House when they had come before hon. members as amendments to another bill. He did not consider that the railway companies required the protection provided by the bill.

Mr. Helmecken opposed the bill on much the same grounds as Hon. Mr. Eberts and recommended its withdrawal.

On a division the bill was defeated by 15 votes to 14. Highway Traffic Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Helmecken the Highway Traffic Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read the second time.

The bill provides that section 3 of the act shall apply to all cities and municipalities except with their consent.

S. P. C. A. Act. Mr. Helmecken moved the second reading of the bill to amend the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals incorporated act. He stated that the bill provided for the appointment of the society, or of any branch thereof, might lawfully examine, seize and destroy or cause to be destroyed any animal found to be at large, abandoned or in the possession of any person who is not properly caring for said animal, and appearing in the judgment of two reputable citizens, or by a veterinary surgeon, called by him to view the same in case of necessity.

Mr. Helmecken also supported the bill, although he hinted at certain amendments of his own which he intended to move in committee.

Mr. Helmecken commented on the general mixing up of bills and amendments dealing with the liability of trades unions.

Mr. McPhillips could not support the second reading of the bill. He thought it would permit any crank, on the testimony of two other cranks that an animal was injured past recovery, to kill that animal so as to put it out of its misery. He believed that the lives of some politicians were in danger if this bill was passed. (Laughter.)

Mr. A. W. Smith was also opposed to the bill, the provisions of which would, he thought, be likely to cause hardship and trouble to farmers and others.

Mr. Oliver said that he had been among cattle all his life, and was satisfied that the bill would not do at all.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that he had seen many cases of cruelty to animals in Victoria. He had seen old horses quite unfit to work turned adrift in the city, and the society had at present no means of dealing with such cases. The bill was put forward by people who loved dumb animals, and he thought that their hands should be strengthened. He hoped hon. members would not defeat the bill. If there were faults in the bill it could be amended in committee.

Mr. Martin had no doubt that the bill was put forward with the very best motives, but he did not think that powers as those proposed by the bill should be given to private citizens. The bill could not be amended in committee so as to eliminate the objectionable features.

Eton. Mr. Prentice said that cattle

ranchers might be put to a great deal of inconvenience by the provisions of the bill, which would send away and put in poor condition before they could be found, and it would be possible for such cattle to be destroyed by an agent of the society.

Mr. Prentice supported the principle of the bill, but suggested certain amendments which would, he thought, make the bill more workable.

Mr. Rogers agreed with Mr. Curtis. He had seen old sick horses turned adrift in the upper country to be worried and starved to death.

Mr. McPhillips said that Mr. Martin had disagreed with the Attorney-General, and he hoped that this time the Attorney-General would not accordingly change his mind and vote with Mr. Martin.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—You are out of order. This bill before the House is dealing with cruelty to animals.

Mr. McPhillips said he knew what was before the House, but he hoped that for once the government benches would rise and the Attorney-General would give Mr. Martin the support which he deserved.

Mr. McPhillips—I know the Attorney-General is afraid of my criticism.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—No; I am only a little more afraid of your state of health. (Laughter.)

Mr. McPhillips—You need not be afraid. I am willing to submit myself to an examination by any two reputable citizens of the province.

Continuing, Mr. McPhillips said that the Attorney-General's political state of health was very low indeed. He would support the second reading, but thought that it would be better to amend the committee so as to throw more responsibility upon the society.

The second reading was carried by 20 votes to 11. Trades Unions Liability.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the bill to amend the law relating to trades unions. The bill provided that in any action or other proceeding at law or in equity should be maintainable against any trade union, or against any persons in their representative capacity as officers or trustees of any trade union, for any wrongful act committed by any officer, trustee, servant, agent or member of such trade union in furtherance, or purporting to be in furtherance, of any strike, lock-out or trade dispute between employers and workmen, unless it be proved that the council, committee or other governing body of such trade union expressly authorized or were privy to such wrongful act.

This provision was, he thought, all that was necessary to put the unions in a fair position in regard to actions for damages. The bill defined "trade union" to be a trade union as defined by the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Mr. Curtis said that Mr. Martin in opposing the bill introduced by him (Mr. Curtis) had the first opportunity to impute bad motives to him. But he proposed to consider Mr. Martin's bill on its merits only. He did not think that the bill was adequate. He was not in favor of the bill, but he would not affect any union already registered under the Dominion Act, and those were the only unions included in the operation of Mr. Martin's bill. He had made inquiries, and he had found that about 100 trade unions and organizations in the province only one was registered under the statutes of Canada, and that was the only union that would be affected by the bill.

He believed, also, that the bill would make unions liable in cases in which under the existing law they would not be liable. He objected to the word "privy" as it appeared in the bill, which word might be construed by a judge to mean "having a participation of interest or knowledge." Thus the bill would make a union liable for damages if the council of the union had knowledge of any wrongful act—whether the council were in favor of or opposed to that act. He did not believe that hon. members had read his bill which they had rejected. His bill had protected the employer as well as the unions. He would not oppose the second reading, but he hoped that when the bill came into committee it would be amended so as to make it necessary to prove whether registered under the Dominion Act or not.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite hoped the second reading would be carried. Mr. Martin had agreed to an amendment—namely, that the bill should be approved by the Labor Council of Victoria, and he thought that so amended the bill would meet the wishes of the laboring class.

Mr. Gilmour also supported the bill, although he hinted at certain amendments of his own which he intended to move in committee.

Mr. Helmecken commented on the general mixing up of bills and amendments dealing with the liability of trades unions.

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was passed in the British legislature he would support its passage here, but not otherwise.

On a division the second reading was carried by 17 votes to 13. Municipal Classes Amendment Bill.

Mr. McInnes moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Municipal Classes Act. As the bill contained 64 clauses he did not propose to explain them all at that stage. They could be discussed in a separate committee. The motion was agreed to without a division.

Manufacture of Steel Rails. Mr. Garden moved the second reading of the bill to encourage the manufacture of steel rails in Canada. The bill provided that no cash subsidy or land grant granted at the present session of the legislature, or hereafter, or hereafter granted to any railway company by any act of this legislature, shall be deemed to be earned, nor shall the same be paid, granted or conveyed, unless the rails and spikes used in the construction of the railway, or any part thereof hereafter constructed to which such subsidy or land grant applies, shall have been manufactured in the province of British Columbia or in some other province of the Dominion of Canada, provided always, that the rails and spikes necessary for such construction are procurable in the province of British Columbia or in some other province of the Dominion of Canada at a price not greater than the open market price in Great Britain or the United States of America for rails of a similar make and quality with the current freight rates from the place of shipment in Great Britain or the United States that the place where required in British Columbia added thereto.

He pointed out that the Dominion Government had voted a bonus of \$3 per ton on steel rails manufactured in Canada, and he thought that this province ought to do something in the same direction.

The second reading was agreed to without a division.

Medical Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Gilmour moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Medical Act, 1898. The bill provides that the medical council shall appoint annually from amongst themselves a president, vice-president, and a treasurer, but that no member of the council shall be appointed as registrar or other employee of the council.

Mr. Garden supported the bill, which he said was desired by the medical men in his constituency.

On the motion of Mr. Hawthorthwaite the debate was adjourned.

Code Signals in Mines. Mr. Curtis moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act Amendment Act, 1901. The object of this bill was, he said, to repeal the two sections of the act which provided a certain code of signals which had to be used in the engine rooms of the mines in the province. This code had been found to be unworkable by the mine managers at Rossland and elsewhere. They were anxious to do all they could to secure the safety of the miners, but this system had proved to be impractical. Although there was a penalty provided for mine owners who did not use the code, it was not, as a matter of fact, used in any of the mines. He believed that the miners themselves were quite willing to have the code done away with.

The debate was adjourned.

First Readings. The bill to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act was introduced by Mr. Martin and read the first time; and the bill to amend the Evidence Act was introduced and read the first time on the motion of Hon. Mr. Eberts.

The bill to amend the Fisheries Act was received from the Lieut.-Governor, and its committee fixed for the next sitting of the House.

Replies to Questions. The following questions by Mr. Tatlow were answered by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

(1) Is it the policy of the government to protect the wages of men employed on government works? Answer: In so far as the government is able and warranted in doing so.

(2) Is the Chief Commissioner aware that one Max S. Wilson has not received his money for painting the government buildings at Princeton, although the work was done in October? Answer: The Chief Commissioner has received an intimation that the wages of Max S. Wilson were paid.

(3) Are occupied? (c) Are alienated, respectively, and thereby, under said chapter 14, made liable to taxation, and what is the assessed value of the same? Answer: No steps can be taken by the government for that purpose.

The House then adjourned for dinner on the motion of the Premier.

EVENING SESSION. The House resumed at 9 o'clock and proceeded to the orders of the day.

On report of the Municipal Elections Act Mr. Oliver moved an amendment that property owners to vote at municipal elections must have their places of business in the municipality and be assessed to the amount of \$100.

This was attacked by Mr. Martin, who held it absurd that a man who owned property in a city and who was a British subject should be deprived of the right to vote.

Mr. McPhillips moved to strike out clause 2 altogether, holding that any meddling with present law was more likely to result in harm than in good.

Mr. Honston defended the refusal of the franchise to a non-resident as being in pursuance of the principle of one man, one vote.

Mr. Green held the same view, and said it was about time that British Columbia became progressive enough to adopt that principle.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said the principle of one man, one vote, was in the interests of the poor man, as against the man of wealth. If a man happened to have a residence in a city, it was not his fault if he did not reside in it, and he should not be denied the vote because of his residence there. This combined the evils of absolute landlordism and of giving a resident of a city the power to vote his views in perhaps a rival city.

Mr. Oliver spoke against Mr. McPhillips's amendment, which he said would kill the bill.

Mr. Curtis asked if the minister had any official information.

The Finance Minister—No. If I had I would have said so.

In the meantime Messrs. Eberts and Martin retired to the lobby, and after waiting for their return for five or ten minutes, Mr. Prentice and the speaker proceeded to the orders of the day.

Mr. McBride asked that the courtesy be allowed Mr. Martin of returning to the chamber and submitting his resignation.

The Speaker said Mr. Martin was not in his place, and Mr. McBride said he probably withdrew purposely in order not to embarrass the government.

The House then proceeded to committee of supply and the adjourned debate on the motion "That Mr. Speaker, do now leave the chair," and the amendment thereto moved by Mr. Green, as follows:

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "In view of the fact that the House of the province, this House does not approve of the proposed increase to salaries in the civil list."

Mr. Fulton waived his right to refer to the debate.

Mr. Honston, amid applause, resumed the debate on the estimates, and said he was fairly entitled to state some general grounds on which he proposed to vote for the amendment. In connection with the several amendments already moved and proposed to be moved by members of the opposition to the motion to go into supply, and with the general conduct of the opposition during the present session, it had been charged by the government and its supporters that they had been pursuing a policy of obstruction, and he was to admit, which he did not, that the policy of the opposition had been one of obstruction, still he submitted that it had been obstruction with a definite and legitimate purpose and object. The fact was that the opposition did not consider that the government were entitled to supply unless and until they brought down before the House a definite and complete railway policy. They had had a kaleidoscope and piecemeal policy submitted to them from time to time, and did not know now whether they had got the right one, or whether what had already been presented to the House was the final, complete and definite policy of the government.

The opposition held the government entitled to supply until they had submitted a definite railway policy and the House had passed on it. If that were done there would be no obstruction of the estimates, the government should do that or take the alternative of agreeing to a dissolution of the House and an appeal to the country on their railway policy. With such an understanding also the opposition would consent to the estimates going through.

Opposition applause and cries of "Now you've got it," "It's up to you," "You should keep it back," etc.

Mr. Fulton, continuing, said that he made this statement authoritatively on behalf of the opposition.

Since 1897, he said, the increase on the civil list had been \$12,147, or 120 per cent, while the increase in receipts was only \$849,470, or 40 per cent. The increase this year in the salary list was \$2,800, while the estimate on roads, streets and bridges was decreased \$400,000.

Mr. Kidd rose to resume the debate, but the Speaker said he had already spoken.

Mr. Kidd replied that though he had moved the adjournment of the debate it had been on the distinct understanding that it was the wish of the majority of the House to continue the debate. The Speaker said all he knew was that he had spoken.

Mr. Oliver then moved that the standing orders be suspended to permit Mr. Kidd to resume the debate.

Hon. Mr. Prentice said this was not necessary, and that Mr. Kidd was right and the ministry quite willing he should speak.

Mr. Kidd, continuing, said the cost of civil service had increased two and a half times in recent years far outrunning the increase in population. He regretted that the government was not showing any material increase. The government had borrowed more money during the last ten years than had been spent on public works during that period. In view of the financial condition of the province he considered that the expenditure on the civil service should be reduced.

Turning to the affairs of his own constituency, Mr. Kidd said that some time ago the government had stated that they were in favor of increasing the number of small holdings provided that a suitable tract of agricultural land could be obtained for that purpose. There was such a suitable tract of land in the Richmond district west of the C. P. R. land, and he hoped the government would do something towards furthering the settlement on small holdings there. He knew that there were a number of people anxious to secure such holdings.

He criticized adversely the proposed scheme for the colonization of Bulkley valley, a district which, according to many people who had been there, was not altogether suitable for general farming. The scheme was especially unnecessary as there were other lands, nearer the established settlements, which were in every way suitable for settlement available, and he thought that the lands should be settled first. He understood that there was some fine land in the district known as the Pemberton meadows at the head of Howe Sound, which had been reserved for the government by a road through the Squamish valley. If the government were anxious to increase agricultural settlement, this road should be constructed.

Mr. Kidd said that he knew the country Mr. Kidd referred to, and he did not believe that the proposed road could be easily constructed. He was surprised that the members of the opposition would oppose an increase in the salaries of certain officials, because session after session they had supported such increases.

He recalled the opposition of having been taken from the position they had once taken, that they would not allow the estimates to pass unless the government consented to go to the country on the railway question.

Mr. W. Smith agreed with Mr. Hunter that the proposed settlement of the Pemberton district was out of the question at present. There was no very good land available, the construction of the road would be expensive, and he did not believe that the settlers would

be able to do any good there. The only thing that would make the Pemberton meadows of value would be the construction of a railway.

Mr. McBride—May I ask the hon. member if he has made the government promise him a railway charter as other government supporters have done?

Mr. Smith said he had not. He would be glad to support the construction of such a railway, but the opportunity occurred. But he did not propose to get a charter himself.

Mr. Kidd had two affidavits from settlers in the Pemberton district, stating that farming operations could be carried on very successfully there.

Mr. Smith said he was afraid that the statements in the affidavits were not correct. He spoke from his own knowledge.

Hon. Mr. Prentice said he knew the Pemberton meadows and he entirely agreed with Mr. Smith's statements on the subject.

Mr. Green's amendment was then defeated by 19 votes to 15 on the following division, Messrs. Martin and Murphy being paired, and the question being: "Shall the words proposed to be struck out stand part of the question?"

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Dunsuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Elliott, Gifford, Houston, Wells, Prior, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Mounce—19.

Nays—Messrs. E. C. Smith, Oliver, Hawthorthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Garden, Fulton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, McPhillips, Taylor, Kidd—15.

Committee of Supply. The House then resolved itself into committee of supply, with Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The first vote, amounting to \$403,140.81, providing for interest on public debt and for the sinking fund was then considered.

Mr. McBride proceeded to discuss each item at some length.

An argument arose between the chairman and the hon. member as to the right of the latter to discuss the payment of interest on the public debt. The chairman said it was contrary to all precedent to discuss those items, as it was necessary for the honor of the province that they should be paid.

Mr. McBride said that he had only just commenced and he expected that it would take him several days before he got through.

The Chairman—Are you going to vote against the payment of this interest?

Mr. McBride—I shall not say how I intend to vote. I may as well inform the government that the opposition would probably take three or four months before they conclude their criticisms in committee of supply. Indeed, we are willing to wait such a long time rather than allow the government to do anything. The position in this House is unusual, and we propose to adopt unusual steps to meet that situation.

After another discussion Mr. McBride moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Trust Deeds Amendment Bill. The bill to amend the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1901, was read the third time on the motion of Hon. Mr. Eberts and passed.

Judgments Act Amendment Bill. On report the following amendment (in lieu of section 3), moved by Mr. Martin, was made to the bill to amend the Judgments Act, 1890: "All judgments registered under the provisions of said chapter 33 and amendments thereof, the coming into force of this act, shall rank pari passu as to the proceeds of any lands sold under any judgment, but this section shall not in any way affect judgments registered under the provisions of the 'Land Registry Act' and amending acts, nor judgments registered under said chapter 33 and amending acts, prior to the coming into force of this act. Registration shall include re-registrations and renewals."

Section 8 of the act was amended by adding the following sub-section: "When the debtor or person having the legal estate therein, or any notice of motion or order made thereon under this section may, in any case where, in the opinion of the court or a judge thereof, personal service cannot be reasonably effected, be served in such manner as the said court or a judge thereof may direct."

The next order reached was the adjourned committee of the whole on the message of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill intitled "An Act to Aid the Construction of a Railway from Victoria to Yellowhead Pass."

Mr. Oliver moved an amendment to the effect that owing to the erratic nature of the government's railway policy the House had no confidence in the government.

The amendment was defeated by 13 votes to 15.

Mr. Neill moved to amend the motion by adding the following words: "But whereas this committee has already received this session a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill for the ratification of a contract made between the government and the Edmonton & Yukon Railway Company for the construction of a railway from Bute Inlet to the Eastern Boundary of British Columbia, this committee is of opinion that the bill to ratify said contract should be disposed of before any other bills should be considered, giving the government authority to make another contract for the construction of said railway."

The hon. member pointed out that unless the previous contract was disposed of by the House in the usual way, the Edmonton & Yukon Company might have an action against the government for damages for breach of contract. This amendment was also defeated.

Some difficulty then arose owing to the fact that the message of the Lieut.-Governor transmitting the bill to the House had been mislaid, and finally progress was reported.

The following amendment, moved by Mr. Martin, was carried: "This act shall not come into force or have any effect unless and until it has been approved by a majority of the municipal electors of the city of Vancouver entitled to vote on money by-laws. The council of the city of Vancouver is hereby authorized to hold an election for that purpose in the manner provided by law."

Clauses 25 and 36 of the bill were struck out on the initiative of Hon. Mr. Prentice.

The bill was then reported.

First Readings of Railway Bills. The following bills, received from the Lieut.-Governor were reported, without discussion, by committees of the whole House, and read the first time: The Bill to aid the Construction of a Railway from Vancouver to Midway, the Bill to aid the Construction of a Railway from Midway to Vernon, and the Bill to aid the construction of a Railway from Kitimaat Arm to Hazelton.

The House then adjourned until 8.30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. On the House resuming in the evening the following report from the select committee on the Savers charges was received and adopted:

To the Honorable the Speaker Legislative Assembly of B. C.: Sir—The select committee appointed to inquire into the charges made against J. D. Graham, gold commissioner of Atlin, by C. W. Savers, have the honor to report as follows:

Charge 1. That Mr. Graham himself owned the building in question. The committee cannot, upon the evidence, hold that Mr. Graham was the owner of the building.

Charge 2. That during the moving he stated that he was lending it to the government. Mr. Graham did not deny making this statement, but that it was made in a hostile way.

Charge 3. That it could not have been sold at the time for \$100. The committee cannot say there was any market for the building at the time of the sale.

Charge 4. That a building of similar construction could have been erected for less than \$200 and in one day. The committee are not of the view that the building could ever have been erected for less than \$200 and in one day.

Charge 5. That it was not used for the poor patients, but as a kitchen and living room for the nurse, the patients being confined in a large tent.

The committee find that the building was acquired at the request of Dr. Lewis, the medical officer, and was at first used for fever patients. Later it was used as a kitchen and living room in one day.

Charge 6. That at the time it was not a necessity. During the previous winter tents were used for hospital purposes, and this building was not used until after the 26th of April, 1901.

The committee hold that as the building was used for medical purposes, Mr. Graham proceeded rightly in acquiring same.

On sum up: The committee hold that with the knowledge Mr. Graham had of the condition of affairs at Atlin at that time and the number of buildings unemployed, or for sale, that, although he was protected by the provisions of the act, notwithstanding same his duty was such that the circumstances as to go to prove that Mr. Graham was not as diligent in the public interest as he might have been.

Chairman. The report was received.

The Finance Minister moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair to go into supply.

The opposition immediately objected. The leader of the opposition said the understanding on which he moved the adjournment of the debate, was that the railway bills should be considered before supply was gone on with.

Hon. Mr. Prentice insisted on going on with supply. The opposition instantly said that if the arrangement of the afternoon was not to be honored the whole matter would have to stand where it did.

The Finance Minister said to pass the interest clauses at least.

Mr. Oliver said he hoped the wrangling would not be renewed, and Mr. Hawthorthwaite, who was the intermediary between the opposition and the government in the arrangement, said it was most inadvisable to reopen the old scores.

The opposition intimated that if the government was not willing to go on with the railway bills they would consent to passing the public bill in the hands of private members. This consented to by the government, and the House passed to the consideration of these, Mr. McBride first inquiring what had become of Mr. Martin's motion of censure on the government filed in the afternoon.

Mr. Martin said he had withdrawn it.

Legal Professions Bill. The Legal Professions Bill was committed with Mr. Clifford in the chair. This is the Chambery Bill of last year, which was invalidated by an innocent looking amendment by Mr. Kidd. To overcome this the following was proposed to be added as a new section: "Section 59 of said chapter 24, as enacted by chapter 4 of the Statute of 1901, is hereby amended by striking out all the words thereof after the word 'concerned,' in the 14th line thereof."

The bill then scheduled to said chapter 24 is hereby amended by striking out the words, 'you shall not be guilty of champerty or maintenance' where they occur therein."

The following amendment, moved by Mr. Martin, was carried: "This act shall not come into force or have any effect unless and until it has been approved by a majority of the municipal electors of the city of Vancouver entitled to vote on money by-laws. The council of the city of Vancouver is hereby authorized to hold an election for that purpose in the manner provided by law."

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