

Legislative Assembly

Several Bills Advanced in Committee—Two Railway Bills Read First Time.

An Exchange of Personalities Between Oliver, Bowser and Paterson.

A Wednesday February 7, 1906.
T two o'clock p.m. the House met
and after prayers by Rev. F. T.
Tapscott, Dr. Young presented
the fourteenth case from the

Mr. Speaker: Your select standing committee on private bills and standing orders beg leave to report as follows:

That the preamble of a bill intituled **An Act to incorporate the Canadian Plate Glass Insurance Company** beg

Bills.
That the preamble of a bill intituled An Act relating to the Union Steamship Company of British Columbia, has been approved, and the bill ordered to be re-

Mr. Macgowan presented the fourth report from the railway committee, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: Your select standing committee on railways beg leave to re-

ed An Act respecting the British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Valley Railway Company.

The report was received.

Mr. Brown asked the Hon. the Chief

1. Has the government reserved any areas of coal lands?
2. If so, where, and what quantity?
3. What was the date of such reservation or reservations?

"1. No.
"2. Answered by No. 1.
"3. Answered by No. 1.
The House went into committee on
the act to incorporate the British Co-

Mr. J. R. Brown (Greenwood) moved that in clause 11 the words "forty-five" be struck out and "thirty-five" be inserted. This is to limit to issue of bonds to \$35,000 a mile in place of \$45,000 as

A bill intitled "An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Northern & Alaska Railway Company, was committed. Reported complete with amendments. Report to be considered tomorrow.

George Ashcroft, of Barkerville and Fort George Railway Company, said that the proposed railway passed through a very rich country and its construction would greatly benefit and lead to extensive development of that section of the coast.

Mr. Clifford (Cassiar) moved the second reading of the act to incorporate the Bella Coola and Fraser Lake Railway company and facetiously remarked that since some forty private railway bills

struction as had resulted he had no
doubt that the House would be willing
to add one more to the number. Agreed.
On the bill intituled an Act to amend
the Lightning Creek Gold Gravels and

On the second reading of the Southern Railway Company bill, Mr. McGowan said that the men behind his machine were men of unblemished

ey meant business. The Southern
kanagan Land Company had purchased
enormous area of land in that district
d were laying it out in small holdings.
a few years this would become one
the finest fruit growing sections in

see the produce being shipped out in
train loads over this very railway. The
second reading was agreed to.

The House then went into committee
on the Timber bill, with Mr. Manson
in the chair.

Hon. R. F. Green introduced an amendment on the lines suggested by Dr. [unclear] to enable the Kootenays to export lumber without restriction. He proposed to adopt the Cascades as the di-

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, whilst approving of the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, could not accept it in lieu of

**Nervous, Dyspeptic,
Faint, Dizzy**

Dr. Hamilton's Pills

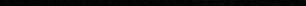
You must also purify and invigorate the blood.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills and writes:
I was run down, weak, tired, had
ling pains all over my body.
I had no appetite and could not

felt heavy and drowsy and out of
ts. My head ached continually.
I then took Dr. Hamilton's Pills.
There was a sudden change and I
rted to get well. I improved stead-
and was fully restored.

"G. G. BROWN."
y keeping the system well regulated
Hamilton's Pills do enormous good.
er discontent and ill-temper will be
emptly subdued. A cheerful disposi-
will never be lost.

box, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers
Polson & Company, Kingston, Ont.,
Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.



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Ambuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22



spoken of yesterday in this column as "arbitrary" is hardly necessary to explain that the word intended was "honed." No one who has had two years of hearing Mr. Corton speak would make such an error, or would fail to recognize the appropriateness of the latter adjective.

The so-called "Timber" bill monopolized the attention of the House throughout the session, and it is not surprising that opposition, as pointed out by Mr. Bowser, were not altogether free from the influence of policy. Mr. J. A. Macdonald framed the bill, and Mr. Bowser's calculations to draw a red herring across the trail. The subject under consideration was not, however, involved, and whether effective restriction should be imposed on the exportation

undoubtedly that the only effective response to the "commercial" proposal is to fight it with a perversity which could only bring from the exigencies of party politics. His opposition persisted in maintaining that the proposal was a "cheap" scaling and grading, would meet the requirements of the case. Even Mr. C. J. Smith, who had been the cause of the inconsistency of the opposition who expected him to vote with them. He said that the "commercial" proposal was "nothing in common with his money and amendment which was solely for the purpose of protecting the bona fide hand-laborers." He said that the "commercial" is a "commercial" proposal. He decided to be lured into a false position, and he said that he would never register a vote against the government. It would be on some strange issue, and he said that he would contribute a fiery and somewhat of a

Mr. John Houston spoke for the first time this session, on raising was cheered by both sides of the House. When he sat down only one side cheered. He was imagined from a perusal of his speech. It was brief, lucid, forceful and frank, as most of his utterances are. It did it must be conceded that he still has to learn the art of speaking to a large assembly in a few words than any other member. He speaks as he writes—in plain, unadorned, and to say well, in abloids.

**Reputation of Caucasians Tell
Witte They Do Not
Propose to Pay.**

**Premier Is Said to Have Made
Slighting Reference to Eng-
land and France.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—A delegation of citizens of Katerinodar, Caucasus, went to St. Petersburg to obtain the Emperor's personal assurance that the land tax would not be increased.

sumbly, was received in audience by the emperor on Wednesday. An interesting account of the interview was published today. The premier pointed out to the agrarian problem could not be solved by dividing the land into small plots amounting to 18,000,000 acres, each of which is forest land. The peasants would have to be given the right to work on an easy installment plan as provided by the imperial ukase of November last. The spokesman of the peasants' union replied that the peasants did wish to buy land, but were determined to receive it as a gift. He said that the peasants were not in a formal discussion of the matter. He intimated heaven that the conditions in Russia were different from those prevailing in other countries. He referred to the published report, that a French president was dependent on the

dependent. The consumption desired by the Emperor was not fulfilled by Poles, Armenians and Jews and could not be realized. The premier is reported to have said: "The greatness and happiness of Russia are in the hands of God, without the Emperor who, wearing long coats and high hats, will still be a monarch."

Regrets Unfortunate War
The premier is reported to have regretted that the war had only had a beneficial effect on Russia. "If only they had been for this unhappy war, I should have been on our side, all would have been well. But God did not so will it. I am a monarch, and I must be on the side of the Emperor."

The premier promised the delegation that the Emperor would be received in audience by the Emperor and that the Russian plenipotentiaries would be able to pledge the Emperor's support to the plenipotentiaries of Buriats, a Mongolian people living chiefly in the government of Irkutsk and Trans-Baikalia, who arrived in the capital on the 10th inst.

ACTION REWARDED.

of \$150,000 to Columbia for Having Abolished Football.

New York, Feb. 7.—It was stated to-day that a gift of \$150,000 was received by the Columbia university given as a result of the university's action in abolishing football.

The football football, was given by Mrs. Maria H. Williamson of New York city, to endow a chair for instruction in the origins and development of civilization.

The gift was made to the state-ment Mrs. Williamson considers the establishment as one of the greatest steps in the interest of the country that has in place in many years.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS.

Petersburg, Russia, Feb. 7.—While chatting with a party of guests in his residence today, General Krasnov was suddenly shot and dangerously wounded by a riot, who fired through an unshuttered window, the shooting of which is undoubtedly in revenge for the arrest of more of terrorist leaders.

Pastopol, Feb. 7.—The court martials of three officers of the cavalry regiment took part in the mutiny on board the Russian battleship Kniiaz Potemkin in the Black Sea. The mutiny, which broke out in June last, began over the Black Sea. The court charges that the mutiny was an attempt to overthrow the existing government.

Petersburg, Feb. 7.—Twenty leading anarchists were arrested tonight in a raid on the headquarters of the organization. A number of bombs, dynamite and other explosives were found.

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