## OFFER T. LUBBE

TO PROVIDE ER TO THE CITY

Consider the Leta Future eeting.

ade another offer to r the supply of water ny's reservoir to the was contained in a om T. Lubbe, man malt Waterworks ad as follows: nd Council.

the discussion before mmittee in connec poration of Victoria 873, and amendments by the municipality which the said led for an amendment said municipality ality at the rate sand gallons, and in reply of the city's are to the said procost of such water of the city of Vicdvise that I am in rectors to make the the city without

It Waterworks Comain supply pipe from est within the city discharging into

on gallons per day less than twenty will agree to sur water at the rate thousand imperial ch an amount so taken by the city our peninsula does months of the control of the con

ny would give the purchase the com the end of twenty plus the cost price incurred by g extensions to their ity pipe, with the ity to exercise that before then. ter commissioner to

the right to enter the works and means for supplying said y guarantee to b e said water int? Arm street within

offer by the city, unny has no control ntract to be entered to the above offer

the date of ac-

thout prejudice, and me of the points on to be voted on

LUBBE, Manager. d. Stewart the letter ng of the council when the water ns will be taken unld. Stewart said he ess his opinion ut the matter should and the mayor aying if the propo d the council would led to dip into the retty heavily.

DVER ON BAY ROUTE

## anada Greatest ucing Country World.

Feb. 22.-William

arrived here from dog trains which ne early part of the mistic over the Hudson's Bay as a o Europe, and he n Canada when the nto Fort Churchill at the suggestion Bay is only navigriod each year, and assistance of ice can be kept open awrence route, but rates via rail to inated. All that eds to make it the ing country in ning of the short Hudson's Bay. Pacific Railway surveys for a line e at Melville, chief south to the interat North Portal, ct with several Am-

ST. LAWRENCE. Teb. 23.-According ived from Ottawa, the St. Lawrence

pped with wireless twenty-one British eard singing in winmber and January

rk and corn-bunting.

## WATER TOO DEEP FOR WHARVES

SUCH IS THE POSITION IN PRINCE RUPERT TO-DAY

Says John Oliver in Discussing Chances of Government Docks.

Legislative Press Gallery, Feb. 22. Once more John Oliver, of Delta ok up the cudgels on behalf of the ople of Prince Rupert and the prove against the McBride government regard to the agreement which has een made as to the division of the wnsite and especially as to the closng of the street ends and the prevenon of free access to the sea.

The premier was roused by the trong attack made upon the policy of is government and rushed to the defence, but his attempt to meet the argunents of Mr. Oliver and the leader of head bridges but the official plan only the opposition was a very weak one. it is more and more clear as the de oate goes on that there is urgent need for such a gathering of reliable infornation as would be done by the con mittee to which Mr. Macdonald has oved that the whole matter be referred. Government members talk bout maps and charts and plans in the lands department, and masses of nformation, but when an opposition nember goes to look for these no one knows anything about them and even

Mr. Oliver, in resuming the debate, aid the president of the council had undertaken to show by a specially prepared map that there was no occasion to refer this matter to a select com nittee and to show that the criticisms of the agreements were not wellfounded. But the portions colored green on the president's map to show the government blocks did not in any way represent the area. They were continued out over land which was under water and over which the province had no jurisdiction. Block B was extended out thus for 500 feet below w water mark. It was quite apparent the map had been colored for the purpose of deceiving the members of the House. This proved that all these matters should be referred to a com mittee. Mr. Carter-Cotton had told of all the mass of information in the department. For two days he had been hunting for that information and could not find it. To-day he had inquired from the commissioner of lands, wh admitted that he did not have it.

No Depth for Wharves. Block D was colored out about 150 feet below low water mark. He was nformed by the surveyor-general that the rise and fall of the tide was 26 feet. In front of block D there was approximately about eighty feet depth, and with a rise and fall of 26 feet any one could figure out how far out wharves could be built. On the special plan at one point in block D the depth was shown at forty feet. Where the epartment got this information he ould not imagine.

'The surveyor-general prepared the map," said Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton "Where did he get the data?" asked

The president of the council did not

The premier said the information was supplied by the G. T. P., and it was the result of work of their engineers, as well as the Dominion Geodetic survey, represented there by Capt.

Mr. Oliver replied that although the official had not the information to enable him to give members the depth of water there. It was quite plainly necessary to refer the matter to a se-Rossland proposed. Block F, as the leader of the opposition pointed out, had a large portion of the railway right-of-way much below low water mark. Scaling it he found that over 800 feet of the 1.500 feet length of the block the right-of-way extended from ten to thirty feet below low water The rise and fall of the tide only left a beach or foreshore of twenty or twenty-five feet. It naturally followed that if the right-of-way went beyond that thirty feet it was too deep for wharves even at the inner edge. It was very desirable that members oposite should examine these things. According to the specially prepared map of the president of the council there would be found only seven hundred feet at all available for wharfage, varying in width from nothing at

the west end to one hunared feet at Overhead Bridges. He did not know how the president the council proposed to construct timber overhead bridges at a cost of \$5,000 each. Perhaps by hanging over the sea, like parts of the Cariboo road. allowing the statutory headway and the flooring of the bridge its surface would be twenty-five feet above the rack and a six per cent. curve would nean a descent of 475 feet long to the vharf, fifty feet wide. This would eave only 30,000 superficial feet for vharves and warehouses

'We were told by the president of he council," continued Mr. Oliver, that the government has a standing offer to exchange 3,000 feet of block K for a like extent at the mouth of Hayes If there is anything which would stamp the government as incometent it would be if they had an offer ke that and did not accept it. In the neighborhood of Haves Cove there is Prince Rupert were quite satisfied. ore value than in the balance of the town site. Between high and low water mark, in the mouth of the creek here is an area of 800 feet deep and Naden (Greenwood). feet wide, and from the eastern of the cove a block of 3,500 feet uld be laid out with an average ith between high and low water of eet with ample room for the erecof piers into the water. You will 10 3,500 feet in the six miles of the

Could Get No Information.

harbor to equal this. Either the govent is so utterly incompetent that cannot realize the advantages of was never made. There is no cape from that position." (Applause.)

pared map was that the depth of water taken at the outside of the wharf in Oliver reiter tod. block F was twenty to twenty-five feet at low tide. If there was ever a wharf block of the province's land, block K, taking a "headache powder" is like surveyed for at that point he had never the premier said that with some filling trying to stop a leak in the roof by

wharf at that point. "I can only tell you that I have in- as it did not show the sub-divisi

juired and can get no information whatever about it," declared Mr. Oliver. "It is an imaginary wharf and al agreement called for the opening of an imaginary depth of water and prac- all street ends. tically nine-tenths of this map is imaginary. If the information really ex- tion to the provision for the approval ists I will have it or I will know why."

There were two overhead bridges make the plan binding.

provided for in block F. Where were thirty feet below low tide and there was 45 to 60 feet of water immediately outside that. Where was the president of the council going to build his overhead bridge to? It should be apparant the same. to members that these matters of detail could be better handled before a ommittee than on the floor, and be Macdonald. thrashed out. It was the intention of the government, apparently, to force the bill through the House without giving any information at all as to these disputed points. The specially prepared map provided for two over-

Acess to the Sea. According to the official plan in the whole townsite as laid out there were nly two street ends open to the sea, in spite of the legislation of last session. One touched the water at Seal Cove, 600 feet inside the railway. Beach | the Causeway and Rock Bay, although street was the other one What did the legislation of last session mean? Had the House meant to provide against a repetition of the case of Vancouver or not? To further safeguard the matter and make sure there was no error it was provided that the plans of the townsite, when prepared must be anproved of by the chief commissioner o that the company could not override the wish of the province. There was nothing about giving the townsite the company to let it do as it liked. That there was an approval of the plans required showed the intention of the legislature. The commissioner lands, whose duty it was to carry out the intention of the act of last session, so safeguarded the rights of the people that he approved a plan which howed only two street ends in all the waterfront, one inside the railway The House was now asked to endorse this gross bungle.

Is the Plan Final? Taking up the statement of the comissioner of lands that this was not he final plan Mr. Oliver showed that was signed by J. H. Bacon, of the ownsite company; J. F. Ritchie, the government's engineer; Hon. F. T. Fulton and Darcy Tate, and he defled the commissioner, the attorney-general or the president of the council to say that this was not the plan referred to in last session's legislation. If not incorporated into and forming an inegral part of the agreement could the plan have any status? Yet the House vas told by Mr. Fulton, who had put his name to it, that this was simply

preliminary plan! Did the members of the government know what they were talking about or did they have an intent to deceive. He elieved they did not intend to deceive ut were simply ignorant. If there was one thing the president of the council had proved it was the necessity for referring the matter to a committee

before it was ratified. (Applause.)

The premier said the proposal of the leader of the opposition might very well be made if there was more light to be gained, of if the G. T. P. was not ready to go ahead with its plans. But the government was in the happy had not been provided by the position of coming to the House fully there, but it had been here. a discussion of the subject matter, and with the G. T. P. officials on the ground prepared to carry out the plans made. Had the provincial government acquiesced in the request of the Ottawa government which importuned it to hand over the whole of Kaien Island to the company, it would not have been able to make any arrangements

for the protection of public rights

Mr. Oliver interrupted to say that the on order in council only referred to the Indian reserve, which was but a small portion of the townsite. The premier replied that the Domin ion order in council would have made for the handing over of all Kaien Island. The company had made representations to the government in regard to having ample terminal facilities, and having in mind the experience of other cities in this matter the government secured the advice of a gentleman who had had large experience in railway work in Winnipeg. As a result of his report the government had done what t did in the matter. In the subdivision of the waterfront, in view of the configuration of the shore, the depth of the water and the need of the government to get facilities, which would ensure the station buildings be ing placed in the centre of the water front, and acting on the advice of their engineer, J. F. Ritchie, that the pro rince could afford to take a block of 1,500 feet long and give the company a continuous block of 6,000 feet, the government had decided to do so. This was the result of nine months careful work by the engineer and six weeks negotiations. The government block F was reported to be the very finest part of the waterfront. The people and the press of the province were agreed that the government had made an excellent bargain, and leaving out the question

of overhead bridges and street ends, he was satisfied there was practically no division in the House. The people at Prince Rupert Not Satisfied "They would not have been if they

had seen that plan," said George R. "You had a chance to see when the attorney-general and provincial secretary were at Prince Rupert," remarked Mr. McBride.

"I asked and was refused permission to see it," retorted Mr. Naden. The premier went on to say that the data in the department showed a depth of 40 feet all round the harbor front. "I asked for that to-day and the chief commissioner told me he did not

have it," said Mr. Oliver, The premier said he had consulted the man himself, showing all the the mills were shut down, and that bell sang in a most acceptable manner The statement on the specially pre- depths.

Speaking of the extreme eastern surveyed for at that point he had never the premier said that with some filling it could be made a valuable industrial The president of the council said he section.

ould only tell the member for Delta The premier declared that the blu that plans had been prepared for a print attached to the order in council John Jardine pointed out that it showed the streets, and that the origin

Mr. Macdonald further drew atten-

The premier recited the provision in they going to? The right-of-way was the agreement now before the House thirty feet below low tide and there that the plan was "subject to such rectification as may be found necessary when the actual survey is made on the ground to make it conform to

"But only as to the original laying out of the street lines," observed Mr.

The Case in Victoria.

The premier went on to inform the House that the choice of the province's quarter of the lots throughout the ownsite would shortly be completed. Nine street ends were provided for, and if more were seem to be necessary they would be provided. If further access to the sea was required there was ample power in the railway commission to order these In Victoria, the premier stated, there was only one street running to the water between on the original plan there had been seven, gradually closed up to allow of the establishment of warehouses industries. In the matter of overhead bridges, also, these could easily be built from time to time.

"At whose expense?" asked Mr. Oliver. The premier replied that they would be paid for out of the sales of the province's Prince Rupert lots, and would not be a serious charge in any

Mr. Macdonald asked why the dominant partner should not pay its share. The premier replied that it was payever happened on this coast, paying three-fourths of the cost of streets and sidewalks. He did not think it would be business like to put in permanent overhead bridges now, as there would be no need of that for several years to

Mr. McBride went on to read from amphlet issued by the Prince Rupert Securities Company, Ltd., of which the nember for Greenwood is secretary, in which reference was made to the street

ends opening to the sea. "It was early enough for anyone who was here last session to think that, bserved Mr. Naden. The premier admitted the justice of this, but considered that on the whole the pamphlet endorsed the govern-

ment's action. "None of the people in Prince Rupert ever dreamt there would be no street ends open to the sea," Mr. Naden remarked.

"How many street ends do you want left open?" asked the premier "More than one in six miles," replied Mr. Naden.

Can Trust Company,

The premier went on to speak of the railway company's paramount interest, and held that it could be trusted not to injuriously affect its own interest, which would be that of the province. "What is the trouble in Vancouver about street ends if the railway could have been trusted there?" asked Mr.

Macdonald. had not been provided by the province

said the province maintained that the foreshore was its in all harbors which had not been Dominion harbors before confederation, but to make sure the provision had been put in that if the 3. T. P. ever got the foreshore rights at Prince Rupert it would make a conveyance to the province of its share. Mr. Macdonald asked if this was in the agreement.

The premier replied that it was matter of negotiation between the attorney-general and the company. He stated also that borings and other preliminary work was being done for a wharf by Mr. Ritchie.

"Is it not a fact that Mr. Ritchie is provincial land surveyor and not a civil engineer?" Mr. Macdonald asked. The premier replied that he was a competent man for this work, and that t was not unusual in British Columbia for a provincial land surveyor to do this work Mr. Carter-Cotton was get ting the government the expert advice of Mr. Legge, the general manager of the Union S.S. Company. There was a proposal to make the wharf of cement instead of on piling, on account of the ravages o fthe teredo among

Mr. Henderson asked if the contract was let for the wharf. The premier replied that it was not that the only contracts let were those for streets, sidewalks and sewers. Mr. Oliver asked for an answer from the premier as to his statement that railway right-of-way was below low

water, The premier said this was right, but the impression that it would prevent the building of docks he did not agree At six o'clock the premier adjourn-

Exporting Saw Logs

John Oliver moved: "That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying that he will cause to be transmitted to this House a copy of all orders in council allowing a rebate of taxation upon logs a rebate upon these logs. The commissioner of lands replied

"I tried to get it and could not," Mr. HOW TO CURE A HEADACHE. THEY DARE NOT

To attempt to cure a headache by putting a pan under the dripping water. Chronic headaches are caused by pisoned blood. The blood is poisoned by tissue waste, undigested food and other impurities remaining too long in was not a final and determining plan, the system. These poisons are not promptly eliminated because of sick

iver, bowels, skin or kidneys. If the bowels do not move regularly -if there is pain in the back showing kidney trouble-if the skin is sallow or disfigured with pimples-it shows clear ly what is causing the headaches.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure headaches be cause they cure the cause of head aches. "Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the three great eliminating organsbowels, kidneys and skin, tives" keep the system free of poisons. "Fruit-a-tives" come in two sizes-25c and 50c. If your dealer does not have them write to Fruit-a-tives Limited,

ere being attacked by the teredos. On the report of crown officials the government came to the conclusion that exported than to have them ruined.

pointed out by the opposition that there might be occasions when it would be House is without any authentic infornecessary to give permission of this mation on a number of points which kind, but the government had not seen it should be in possession of in order fit to take statutory power to do as to intelligently discuss and ratify standpoint the government had exceed- argument sake, that the government's ed the law, and while there was justi- position can be supported by the facts fication in this case there might not it has in its possession the other membe in some other case. The danger was bers are not possessed of these. As in the government assuming powers not a matter of fact, some of the informa- under. It had been found necessary in conferred upon them by statute. Leave to withdraw the motion was

The act to regulate the use of liquor on club premises was read a third

Mr. Oliver asked: "Is it the intention ruth of the statement made by W. Allen, of Cortes Island, that he was convicted of trespassing on the lands of one W H Robertson, whilst, as a matter of fact, the said W. Allen done, the first time such a thing had travelling a public highway established by the government?'

The premier replied that the case had not bee brought to his notice until the other day, when certain questions were put on the order paper. Since then the agent at Cumberland had been asked for a full report, and if it appeared from that that further action should be taken by the government that action would be taken.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE HESITATE OVER BILL

Pacific Northern and Omineca Measure Has Been Laid Over.

The railway committee Wednesday met and considered the application of Darcy Tate, representing the G. T. P. for an extension of time in which to complete the Pacific Northern & Om!the bill the branch from the Kitsalas canyon up the Copper river to the Telqua.

Mr. Tate represented that his com pany did not propose to ask for a reready \$250,000 had been spent upon the P. N. & O. line and it was desirable in the public interests that this branch should be continued.

The committee showed some diffi dence about extending the time fearing that the subsidy might carry Mr. Tate assured them, however

that his company had dropped the sub sidy end of the bill. After consideration in private it was decided to lay the bill over for further consideration The Hardy Bay and Quatsino bill passed the committee after the bonding privileges had been reduced from \$35,000 a mile to \$25,000 a mile.

## INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN POSTPONED

Tramway Company Appears for Purpose of Testing Statutes.

which was to have been made in the Supreme court by the city against the tramway company was postponed until next week. In the meantime the work of constructing the spur into the vacant for 800 feet in length of block F the lot at Spring Ridge will cease until a decision has been arrived at as to the interpretation of the law.

The management of the tramway npany wish it to be clearly understood that their action in appearing as a party to the proceedings has been taken in no unfriendly spirit, but simply for the purpose of testing the

-The local bank clearings for the week ending Tuesday, amounted to \$1,186,751.

-The death occurred on Wednesday morning at the family residence, 1028 shipped out of the province during the fiscal year 1907-8." Mr. Oliver said he Frederick street, of George Smith, the five members, Messrs. Fulton, Gar-in conclusion. "I agree that the prosition did so to give the commissioner of infant son of George and Minne M. den, Hayward, Naden and the mover, ent legislation is altogether inadequate. lands an opportunity to explain why Smith. The child was but six weeks to investigate fully the advisability of and I agree that on general lines the dealing with the questions involved in proposed legislation is in the right di-

-An interesting and instructive lec that he would bring down any papers ture was given Tuesday evening in St. there were. There had been no order in council, however, but it was a decision of the council. It had been representation of the council. It had been representations and records, gather evidence, etc., and struggle Upwards." Mr. Cross is contract to the council of the council sented to the government about March | nected with International Sunday or April last that owing to the depres- school work and has his headquarters sion in the lumber industry most of at Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. D. E. Campa large number of logs in the water and Mrs. W. A. Gleason recited.

FACE COMMITTEE

VOTED DOWN MOTION FOR A G. T. P. INQUIRY

House Sat Until After Midnight and Did Much Business.

Legislative Press Gallery, Feb. 23. The House had a long and an made necessary to correct some dearduous time of it to-day, the first fects but it was thought well to ennight sitting being held and being tirely redraft the act governing the prolonged until after the midnight hour. In addition to the budget debate be-

of it is in sight, as told in another column, three debates on the second reading of bills were closed up. By a machine majority vote the government defeated the proposition of history of such legislation always was it was better to allow these logs to be the leader of the opposition for the that it was essentially in the interests reference of the G. T. P. agreement of the public. exported than to have them ruined.

Mr. Oliver, in asking leave to withdraw his motion, said it had been draw his motion, said it had been draw his motion, said it had been draw his motion.

Mr. Oliver, in asking leave to withdraw his motion, said it had been draw his motion, said it had been draw had the people might be protected and had the leave to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Oliver, in asking leave to withdraw his motion, said it had been draw his motion, said it had been draw his motion. tion which ministers stated was in the ber for Delta was unable to find when

he went to look for it. The second reading of the medical bill was the last thing done before the House rose. In a brief speech Dr. of the government to enquire into the King, who is in charge of the bill, explained it, and made it quite clear that the main object aimed at is the safety of the public, their protection from quacks and the assurance that the men who practice the healing art in this province shall be thoroughly competent.

At the night sitting a large number of bills were advanced a stage. two private measures a great deal of opposition was aroused by the nature of the powers sought and one of them will have a lot of difficulty in getting through.

Grand Trunk Pacific. The premier said he had postponed his remarks yesterday in order to peruse the Dominion order in council which was forwarded to the government some years ago and concerning which he had had some passages with the leader of the opposition. This order in council dealt with the Tsinpsean Indian reserve, which ran up to the eastern end of block E and continued to the limits of the townsite It occupied about two-thirds of the

Mr. Oliver said that it was shown plainly on the map and it was only about one-third of the townsite. The premier went on to say that ing the interests of the province. Had the order in council of April 2, 1906, it would have meant the wiping out of mo duly qualified man out from practities between four inches and five neca railway and to construct under existence of any interest of the prov- tice." ince, which the government was now trying to assert. The federal order in tures of his bill, both as to the internal reserve should be handed over to the ompany, as it would be in the public Macdonald.

The premier replied that a safeguard had not been provided by the province there but it had been here.

pany did not propose to ask for a remark for the Dominion and the province that the company should have it for terminal purposes, and that a safeguard had not been provided by the province that had been here.

We also present and gave evidence as result would be the enhancing of the province that the company should have it for terminal purposes, and that a safeguard had been here. value of adjacent property. The hon. gentlemen opposite were always ready to support their friends at Ottawa and had the local government followed adjournment of the debate. the spirit of that order in council, presumably the opposition would be today supporting the government in this legislation. But the local government on the second reading of the new had to watch the actions of the Ot- Water Act, said it was an important tawa government closely in the in- measure, and he had to congratulate a load of 2,000 pounds could be drawn terests of the people of British Colum- the government on taking a stick from on four-inch tires, and so could a load bia, and it was a fortunate thing that the Liberal woodpile. Features of the during this debate the government bill would not please some people. had had two or three occasions upon more particularly those holding water four-inch tire would cut the reads up which it could explain this policy to records in the dry belt. The time had as badly as a narrow tire, the people. It was the intervention come, if it was not past, when it had of the provincial government which become necessary to legislate for the ed Mr. Eagleson's amendment. alone had saved to the province its in- protection of water and make provision terests in that future great terminal for the conservation of water and the city. What the government had done protection of those who stored it. The

> the press of the province. Not All the Press. "What about the Prince Rupert paper?" asked Geo. R. Naden. "Well, perhaps it did not," replied the premier. "If it did it would be ething exceptional. With that one

> exception the press of the province en-"And the Empire is a Conservative paper, too," remarked John Oliver. "It is an advantage of the Conservative press of British Columbia that they are not bound by party considerations." the premier responded, a remark at which the opposition laughed

"The Colonist is a very good news- away in whole or in part all water paper, but not perfect," admitted the given under previous grants. This premier, and as this amused the oppo- power was to be vested in a board of sition he added: "The Times for in- investigation. This was very stance." He did not think the matter power to place in the hands of that was one for joking, however, on the board, practically to confiscate vested government side. In closing he pre- interests. He was not saying the powdicted that the return from the sale of er should not be exercised to some delands at Prince Rupert would fill the gree, but that this tribunal should not treasury far beyond the most sanguine be vested with powers not vested in expectations.

following words:

"That the bill and all documents and attention to it. data bearing on the same be referred dealing with the questions involved in proposed legislation is in the right dithe way suggested, or in any other rection.' way, with power to inquire into the The bill was then read a second time facts, examine witnesses upon oath and committed to committee of the

this House." The Vote. This was lost on the following second time. division

Jardine, Brewster, King, Naden, Hall, the bill was last under consideration, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Kergin, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis-

Gifford, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Parson, Davey, Scho-

Pairs-Henderson and Mackay. The second reading was then carried on the same division reversed. The Medical Bill.

Dr. J. H. King (Cranbrook), in ris ing just, after midnight to move the second reading of the bill respecting the profession of medicine and sur gery, stated that the bill was first made necessary to correct some deprofession and bring it completely up to date. Since he had introduced it there had been a great deal of critiing advanced to a stage where the end cism of it, unfair criticism, as he felt. It was stated that the profession was seeking the passage of legislation in the public. This was not so, and the

on has revealed the need for such a the people might be protected and had step as Mr. Macdonald proposed. The always been passed. They had had the result of preventing illegal practice and stopped the operation of quacks. The standing of the profession would be found to be in proportion to the they had done here. From a technical agreement. Even if it be granted, for strength of medical bill in their province or state. Anyone visiting one o the great post-graduate schools would be struck by the fact that the men reflected the kind of legislation they lived records of the departments the mem- not a good medical hill to strengthen it. For Protection of Public.

Western Canada was a Mecca for quacks and various forms of healers just as it was for bona fide practition ers and other seekers after a living, and it was the duty of the legislature and to some extent of the profession to see that the public were protected from the class of people who came in to prey upon them. The western cities, with their constantly-growing population, presented a great field for quack-

It was needless for him to mention what an amount of good had been ac inplished for the world by the medical profession, Dr. King said, or to recite what Harvey, Lister, Huxley, Osler or hundreds of others had done for the benefit of the human race in conquering disease and bringing about the wonderful change in sanitation which the last century had seen.

"Although classed as being class legislation, I am sure the House will recognize that this bill is not to be so considered but is absolutely in the interest of the public," said Dr. King in conclusion. "I am anxious to see it made as perfect a bill as possible for the protection of the public and I will welcome any suggestions or amend-ments to that end. You require coal committee, Fred Davey in the chair, miners to undergo an examination, you The minister had an amendment to prorequire it of steamboat captains and of stationary engineers, and I feel that this legislation is even more in the interests of the public. I have a num- that wagons and four-wheeled vehicles he referred to the matter to show the ber of amendments on the order paper shall not carry a load in excess of which I think will meet the case of the 2,000 pounds on tires under three inch the provincial government agreed to the order in council of April 2, 1906, it competent practitioners while shutting inches, nor exceeding 5,000 pounds on

Dr. King explained the salient fea government of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and its council both as to the arrangements for the examination and registration of physicians

The afterney-general said he would pounds. but he would move for the amending of several clauses in committee.
J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved the

The Water Act.

Mr. Macdonald, resuming the debat had met with the hearty endorsation legislature should consider the whole least the minister could do was to of the people of Prince Rupert and question of the distribution of water. The earlier acts had dealt entirely with the taking of water for mining knew the country and the needs of the and for the limited agricultural purposes it was then used for. Following that came the land act of 1884, the water sections of which made some 1% to 6 inches wide. A four-inch tire inadequate provision. It was not un-til 1892, when the Water Privileges Act would be too much for a heavy road. was passed, that the waters were vested in the crown. The law stood that I way until 1897, when the Water Slocan district was large enough to fix Clauses Act came in, the place of up the roads. which the new act took.

A Dangerous Power. So far as he could see it was the intention of the commissioner to pracheartily and the Colonist was in- tically revise all the water grants i and adjudicate upon them, taking any court in the Empire without The amendment proposed by the appeal. He trusted that when the leader of the opposition was in the matter came up in committee the con missioner of lands would give caraful

"I agree with the principle of the to a select committee, consisting of act," said the leader of the opposition

Industrial School.

The act to change the name of the Juvenile Reformatory at Vancouver to the industrial school was also read a Stuart Henderson, who had moved such an emergency should arise when Ayes-Macdonald, Oliver, Munro, the adjournment of the debate when

said he had merely intended to draw attention to the juvenile delinquent legislation enacted by the Dominions Nays-McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, but J. J. Kelso, of the Ontario govern-Young, Fulton, Taylor, Carter-Cotton, ment service, had since done this in Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, interviews with the government, in the Phomson, Hunter, Garden, Macgowan. press and on the platform. He might point out that Manitoba had now, brought itself within that act by appointing a probation officer, establishing a detention home and naming as juvenile judge Hon. T. Mayne. Daly. Mr. Henderson endorsed the change of name proposed in the bill.

Mining Amendments,

At the evening sitting a batch of small amendments to the mining laws got a second reading, after being explained by the premier, who deprecated any serious interference with the acts. One of these provided for a change in regard to boards of examiners so that it will not be necessary to have boards for small mines, sav-

ing extra expense.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite approved. their own interest and not in that of but thought something should be done in regard to Orientals working in the mines, many holding certificates who were absolutely not qualified.

There were small amendments to the Companies' Act, Placer Mining Act and Mineral Act. One of the features of the latter was described as being motived by complaints of the inability of compelling holders of mineral claims to take the steps leading up to taking out a crown grant.

Mr. Macdonald thought the proposed legislation was unwise, as it compelled every holder of a mineral claim to take out a crown grant, whether he wanted to or not. The original intention was that the holder of a mineral claim should go on working from year to several of the states where there was year, not that he should acquire a similar title to that he would acquire

> The premier explained that there was no intention to compel a holder to take out a crown grant, but to take out a certificate of improvements.

Mr. Macdonald said that being so he had no objection to the bill. The commissioner of lands explained

the bill he introduced to amend the Coal Mines Act. It provides for the staking of lands for the purpose of obtaining a coal prospecting license, and the taking out of such a license. The royalty of five cents a ton on coal is abolished on account of being dealt with under the Assessment Act. The unlimited use of timber is extended to lease-holders as well as license-holders. Parker Williams regretted that the bill did not deal with the que Japanese holding coal lands, It was not the feeling of the people of British Columbia that any such privile should be granted to Japanese, he de

J. H. Hawthornthwaits took the same

The second reading passed. Width of Wagon Tires.

Hon. Thomas Taylor's bill to amend homeopaths, osteopaths, nurses and wide, nor exceeding 3,000 pounds on

Mark R. Eagleson (Lilloost) pro that the scale should be a tire for loads over 2,000 pounds, a fourinch tire for lands over 4,000 po five-inch tire for loads over 7,000 po and a six-inch tire for loads over

Hon, Mr. Taylor said no harm would be done to freighters by the adoption of his amendment, which he considered would meet the general situation Mark Eagleson declared that the change would involve great expense on the people all over the province, wherewould prevent great trouble in the future. With the minister's amendment of twelve or fifteen thou One trip with a load like that on a

John M. Yorston (Cariboo) support-

Should Listen to Members Stuart Henderson considered that the listen to the opinions of men like Messrs. Eagleson and Yorston.

William Hunter (Slocan) said that in his district tires were all the way from Parker Williams remarked that the vote which was going to be made to

Hon, Mr. Taylor did not see why he should take the opinion of members of the House as against that of the engineers of his department. "I thought your bill was brought in to protect the roads," Mr. Bagleson

remarked. The minister agreed to the bill being left over for a day or two, and the committee reported progress.

Court of Appeal. The bill to amend the two-year-old Court of Appeal Act, which has not yet been brought into effect by proclams tion, notwithstanding the congestion of legal business within the province, was taken up in committee, when the atcorney - general proposed another amendment, giving the chief justice of the court power to request any Supreme court judge to sit in the Court of Appeals at any time within twelve

nonths after the act comes into force. The leader of the opposition did not see why the power should not be made permanent instead of for one year. During the first year need might arise for the services of a Supreme court judge, if one or more of the Appeal ourt judges was unable to sit in some particular cases, but even afterwards ccasions might arise from the illness of a judge or otherwise when it would be desirable to have the temporary services of a Supreme court judge. If

(Concluded on page 12.)