

OFFER T. LUBBE TO PROVIDE WATER TO THE CITY

Consider the Let- a Future Meeting.

Waterworks Com- made another offer to the supply of water by its reservoir to the city...

Waterworks Com- main supply pipe from the foot of Arm street within the city...

undertakes to take million gallons per day not less than twenty...

without prejudice, and from of the position to be voted on...

OVER CANADA GREATEST TRADING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Feb. 22.—William setting of Fort was arrived here from dog trains which...

ST. LAWRENCE. Feb. 22.—According to the St. Lawrence's...

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, took up the cudgels on behalf of the people of Prince Rupert...

The premier was roused by the strong attack made upon the policy of his government and rushed to the defence, but his attempt to meet the arguments of Mr. Oliver and the leader of the opposition was a very weak one.

Mr. Oliver, in resuming the debate, said the president of the council had undertaken to prepare a specially prepared map that there was a plan to refer this matter to a select committee...

Block D was colored out about 150 feet below low water mark. He was informed by the surveyor that the rise and fall of the tide was 26 feet.

The president of the council did not know. The premier said the information was supplied by the G. T. P., and it was the result of work of their engineers...

Mr. Oliver replied that although the surveyor-general had prepared it that official had not the information to enable him to give members the depth of water there. It was quite plain necessary to refer the matter to a select committee...

He did not know how the president of 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.

"We were told by the president of the council," continued Mr. Oliver, "that the government was offering to exchange 3,000 feet of block K for a like extent at the mouth of Hayes creek. If there is anything which would stamp the government as incompetent it would be if they had accepted the offer that and did not accept it."

Could Get No Information. The statement on the specially prepared map was that the depth of water taken at the outside of the wharf in block F was twenty to twenty-five feet at low tide.

"I tried to get it and could not," Mr. Oliver reiterated. Speaking of the extreme eastern block of the province's land, block K, the premier said that with some filling it could be made a valuable industrial section.

The premier declared that the blue print attached to the order in council was not a final and determining plan, as it did not show the sub-division. John Jardine pointed out that it showed the streets, and that the original agreement called for the opening of all street ends.

Mr. Macdonald further drew attention to the provision for the approval of the plan, and asked if this did not make the plan binding. The premier recited the provision in the agreement now before the House 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 the same."

The Case in Victoria. The premier went on to inform the House that the choice of the province's lands in a brief report, and it appeared that the local government followed the order in council dealt with the Telupsean Indian reserve, which ran up to the eastern end of block E...

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 he referred to the matter to show the necessity which arose for safe-guarding the interests of the province. Had the provincial government agreed to the order in council of April 2, 1906, it would have meant the wiping out of existence of any interest of the province, which the government was now trying to assert.

The premier's defence. The premier said the proposal of the leader of the opposition was a very well made, if there was more light to be gained, if by the G. T. P., was not ready to go ahead with its plans. But the government was in the happy position of coming to the House for a discussion of the subject matter, and with the G. T. P. officials on the ground prepared to carry out the plans made.

Mr. Oliver intimated that the Dominion order in council only referred to the handling over of all Kaitia Island, and 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 the 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 it did in the matter of the sub-division 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 being placed in the centre of the waterfront, and acting on the advice of their engineer, J. F. Ritchie, that the provision could afford to take a block of 1,500 feet long and give the company a continuous block of 4,000 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 the 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, the premier said that he was not a competent man for this work, and that it was not unusual in British Columbia for a provincial land surveyor to do this work. Mr. Carter-Cotton was getting the government's expert advice from 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 of the teredo among timber.

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 for 800 feet in length of block F the railway right-of-way was below low water.

The application for an injunction 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 lot at Spring Ridge will cease until a decision has been arrived at as to the interpretation of the law.

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 Frederick street, of George Smith, the infant son of George and Minnie M. Smith. The child was but six weeks old.

HOW TO CURE A HEADACHE.

To attempt to cure a headache by taking a "headache powder" is like trying to stop a leak in the roof by putting a pan under the dripping water. Chronic headaches are caused by poisoned blood. The blood is poisoned by tissue waste, undigested food and other impurities remaining too long in the system. These poisons are not promptly eliminated because of sick liver, bowels, skin or kidneys.

The act to regulate the use of liquor on club premises was read a third time and passed. Mr. Oliver asked: "Is it the intention of the government to enquire into the truth 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 was in this case the highway established by the government?"

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RAILWAY COMMITTEE HESITATE OVER BILL

Pacific Northern and Omnica 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 & Omnica railway and to construct under the bill the branch from the Kitsialas canyon up the Copper river to the Telupsean Indian reserve.

Mr. Tate represented that his company did not propose to ask for a renewal of the subsidy for the line. G. W. Van Arsdol, divisional engineer, was also present, and gave evidence as to the local government followed the order in council of April 2, 1906, it would have meant the wiping out of existence of any interest of the province, which the government was now trying to assert.

Mr. Tate assured them, however, that his company had dropped the subsidy claim, and that the local government 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 of the local government followed from \$25,000 a mile to \$25,000 a mile.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN POSTPONED

Tramway Company Appears for Purpose of Testing Statutes. The application for an injunction 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 lot at Spring Ridge will cease until a decision has been arrived at as to the interpretation of the law.

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An interesting and instructive lecture was given last evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church by H. A. Cross on "Breaking Bands—The Struggle Upwards." Mr. Cross is connected with International Sunday school work and has his headquarters at Claverton, B. C. D. E. Campbell sang in a most acceptable manner, and Mrs. W. A. Gleason recited.

THEY DARE NOT 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 arduous time of it to-day, the first night sitting being held and being prolonged until after the midnight hour.

In addition to the budget debate voted advanced to a stage where the end of it is in sight, as told in another column, three debates on the second night were being closed up. By a machine majority vote the government defeated the proposition of the leader of the opposition for the reference of the G. T. P. agreement to a select committee of the House.

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Jardine, Brewster, King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Kergin, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis.

Nays—McBride, Tatlow, Bowers, Young, Fulton, Taylor, Carter-Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Parson, Davey, Schofield—Henderson and Mackay.

The second reading was then carried on the same division reversed. The Medical Bill. Dr. J. H. King (Cranbrook), in rising just after midnight to move the second reading of the bill respecting the profession of medicine and surgery, stated that the bill was first made necessary to correct some defects but it was thought well to enquire into the matter and to re-consider the act governing the profession and bring it completely up to date.

It was stated that the profession was seeking the passage of legislation in their own interest and not in that of the public. This was not so, and the history of such legislation always was that it was essentially in the interests of the public. In many provinces and states such bills had been introduced in order that the people might be protected and had always been passed. They had had the result of protecting the public and stopping the operation of quacks. The standing of the profession would be made to be in proportion to the strength of medical bill in their province or state. Anyone violating the act would be struck by the fact that the men reflected the kind of legislation they lived under. It had been found necessary in several of the states where there was not a good medical bill to strengthen it.

Western Canada. was a Mecca for quacks and various forms of healers just as it was for bona fide practitioners and other seekers after a living. 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, in their constantly-growing population, presented a great field for quackery.

It was needless for him to mention what an amount of good had been accomplished for the world by the medical profession. Dr. King's remarks were cited with approval by the members of the House. Mr. King explained the bill as being 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. "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 amendments to be made. The bill will require you to require it of steamboat captains and of stationary engineers, and I feel that this legislation is even more in the interest of the public, have a number of amendments to the bill, which I think will meet the case of the homeopaths, osteopaths, nurses and other interests, ensuring the public competent practitioners while shutting out duly qualified men out from practice."

Dr. King explained the salient features of his bill, both as to the internal government of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and its control both as to the arrangements for the examination and registration of physicians and surgeons. The attorney-general said he would vote for the second reading provisionally, but he would move for the amendment of several clauses in committee. J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Water Act. Mr. Macdonald, resuming the debate on the second reading of the new Water Act, said that it was the measure, and he had to congratulate the government on taking a stick from the Liberal woodpile. Features of the bill would not please some people, more particularly those holding water records in the dry belt. The water had come, if it was not past, when it had become necessary to legislate for the protection of water and make provision for the conservation of water and the protection of those who were doing it. The legislature should consider the whole question of the distribution of water. The earlier acts had dealt entirely with the taking of water for mining 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 inadequate provision. It was not until 1892, when the Water Privileges Act was passed, that the water was introduced in the crown. The law stood that way until 1897, when the Water Classes Act came in, the place of which the new act took.

A Dangerous Power. So far as he could see it was the intention of the commissioners to practically revise all the water grants made and adjudicate upon them, taking away in whole or in part all water given under previous grants. This power was to be vested in a board of investigation. This was a very great power to place in the hands of that board, practically to confiscate vested interests. He was not saying the power should not be exercised in some cases, but that this tribunal should not be vested with powers not vested in any court in the Empire without appeal. He trusted that when the power was taken up in committee, the commissioner of lands would give careful attention to it.

"I agree with the principle of the act," said the leader of the opposition in conclusion. "I agree that the proposition is altogether in the public interest and I agree that on general lines the proposed legislation is in the right direction." The bill was then read a second time and committed to committee of the whole.

The bill was last under consideration, said he had merely intended to draw attention to the juvenile delinquency legislation enacted by the Dominion but J. J. Kelo, of the Ontario government service, had since done this in interviews with the government, in the 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, saving extra expense.

H. Hawthornthwaite approved, 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 "Provisional Act" and the "Mining Act and Mineral Act. One of the features of the latter was described as being motivated 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 year, not that he should acquire a similar title to that he would acquire in the past.

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 be introduced to amend the Coal Mines Act. It provides for the staking of lands for the purpose of obtaining a coal prospecting license, and abolishes 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 question of Japanese holding coal lands. It was not the feeling of the people of British Columbia that any such privileges should be granted to Japanese, he declared.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite took the same view. The second reading passed. Width of Wagon Tires. Hon. Thomas Taylor's bill to amend the width of tires was taken up in committee, Fred Davey in the chair. The minister had an amendment to propose to his original proposition, that the four-inch tire should be adopted east of the Cascade range. This was a load of four inches and four inches, not exceeding 5,000 pounds on tires between three inches and four inches, not exceeding 5,000 pounds on tires between four inches and five inches.

Mark R. Eagleson (Lillooet) proposed that the scale should be a three-inch tire for loads over 2,000 pounds, a four-inch tire for loads over 4,000 pounds, a five-inch tire for loads over 7,000 pounds and a six-inch tire for loads over 10,000 pounds.

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, whereas if the amendment was accepted it would prevent great trouble in the future. With the minister's amendment a load of 2,000 pounds could be drawn on four-inch tires, and so could a load of twelve or fifteen thousand pounds. One trip with a load like that on a four-inch tire would cost the roads up as badly as a narrow tire.

John M. Yeston (Cariboo) supported Mr. Eagleson's amendment. Should Listen to Members. Stuart Henderson considered that the least the minister should do was to listen to the opinions of men like Messrs. Eagleson and Yorston, who knew the country and the needs of the people.

William Hunter (Slocan) said that in his district tires were all the way from 1 1/2 to 6 inches wide. A four-inch tire was quite enough, but a six-inch tire would be too much for a heavy road. Parker Williams remarked that the "water" which was going to be heavy on Slocan district was large enough to fix up the roads.

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. Eagleson 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 proclamation, notwithstanding the congestion of legal business within the province, was taken up in committee, when the attorney-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 months 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 court judges was unable to sit in some particular cases, but even afterwards occasions might arise from the illness of a judge or otherwise when it would be desirable to have a temporary services of a Supreme court judge. If such an emergency should arise when

(Continued on page 12.)