# ontinuation Of Clallam inquest

## e Builder of the Clallam Gave His Evidence Yesterday Afternoon.

## Said That the Clallam Only Took Three Months to Build.

(From Friday's Daily.)

e inquest on the Clallam disaster resumed yesterday afternoon.

ward W. Heath was the first wit- and said he was a resident of Ta- and had built the steamer Clal- He was a shipbuilder by trade, had been in the business for sixteen s and had had twenty-four years' rience. He had been on the coast ive years.

said he had built the Clallam from wn design, subject to the approval he Puget Sound Steamship Com- He then detailed the measure- s of the vessel, giving full dimen- over keel and gave the size of the re used in the construction. e was built from good, sound fir, from sap or any defect, and had ak saddle port, sided14 inches at tapering to 10 inches at bottom and ches deep, kneed with 12-inch knees thoroughly bolted with one inch iron. stanchions went down five feet be- he main deck, 4x 6, each of these hanging knee under the upper These stanchions were spiked to rame and were put in before the ing and were planked with 2x4, ed, from the main rail to string with 1x4.

Clallam had ports below the deck. They had a brass dead- -au eight inch light, six inches in glass. The frame was let in flush the planking and fastened with brass screws. Witness thought only had the single glass shutter. frame spaces were not boxed these lights. They were closed a double clamp. The deck houses held down by a three-quarter inch very six feet. Main deck houses fastened to clamps, with two eighths bolts in each beam. were no beam beams and were rted by beam stanchions. He sup- the boats for the Clallam. The ct called for them, but he allowed uget Sound Company to look after tting of them. The Clallam had vatertight bulkheads, one aft and t forward of the bunkers. His ct was for $28,000, but there was e over $2,000 in extras. All his ct called for was the hull and no ings or fixtures. Capt. Roberts f saw the Clallam several times she was finished. The Clallam o deadlights less than three feet the waterline. The Clallam was tieth boat he had built, and out- f the Albion which was wrecked, f them have ever had a mishap. deadlights on the Clallam were aviest he ever put in. He often ed on the specifications and did the Clallam. He had no explan- to offer as to how the Clallam

had a natural crook and her ork was at least six feet through. d only about two carloads of and if that had shifted it never have listed enough to let through the deadlights. He also rtain that if the Clallam was her hull would be in as perfect on as when she left the yard. nothing to say regarding the of the ship.

ess said he had his own private as to how the boat had been t did not care to state it.

regarding the statement that n as the Holyoke started to tow ter began to come in faster than witness said he could not account but had perfect faith that she roughly intact even when she down. After a little discussion the jury re the evidence of Mr. the coroner adjourned proceed- il 2 p. m. today.

the adjournment the Colonist had a few moments conversa- th the previous witness and ex- to him that there had been much as regards the difference in the the Princess Beatrice and the also the short time it had taken the latter steamer.

Heath replied that the steamer Beatrice was a much larger d required so much more timber e Clallam that there could not be any comparison. He said keel of the Clallam was laid 5th day of January and the boat nched on the 15th day of April. seventy men working on her e was never a better boat built Pacific coast than her," he re-

Heath further said that he had y boats and they are now all American continent, none hav- with any mishaps save a tug n on the rocks. What proved that the company were pleased ship was the fact that they not him a bonus of $500, but ok a cent of insurance out. Heath came here solely on his nest and gave his evidence in ear and fair manner.

# RICAN WARSHIP RAMS A COLLIER

## t Concord Strikes a Sister Ship in Harbor at Panama.

rancisco, Feb. 12.—The mail San Jose, just arrived from neom ports, brought the in- that the United States navy ro had been rammed by the Concord in the harbor of Pana- bilization of the army has ted without a hitch, the trans- of soldiers and supplies by the railway from the interior past proceed with great pre-

f Nitinat.—Settlers in the Niti- on the west coast of the is- he Colonist to urge that the vernment make an appropria- he purpose of removing a rock ructs the entrance to the har- hat is about ten miles from e and at the entrance to the he waters of the valley of the er and lake empties into the t at or opposite Cape Flat- channel going into the lake s narrow for three or four rds, but deep enough for els at high tide, and vessels enty feet of water could run e if the rock in the centre of was blasted out. Probably deepened to admit the en- deeper vessels in case of be- in a storm. Already there quarter sections of land taken valley, but no improvements se the only outlet is through channel, and small steamers een City can not go in or until that rock is removed. ronting on the lake and up will make a good many homes , as the land is as good soil of the island, and the Otta- ent are asked to spend three usand dollars to blast the

Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap ed in the bath softens the same time that it disinfects.

# LEGISLATURE

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

NIGHT SITTING.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 8:30 p. m.

JUDGMENTS ACT.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Judgments Act, 1899. He explained the objects of the bill in a few words. The gist of the bill is as follows:

Section 7 of chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1899, being the "Judgments Act, 1899," is hereby amended by striking out the words "but a motion may be made to the Supreme court or a judge thereof in chambers," where they occur in the eighth and ninth lines thereof, and by substituting therefor "but an application may be made to the Supreme court of a judge or local judge thereof."

The said act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

"11B. All the proceedings which may be had and taken before a judge of the Supreme court under this act and all the powers which may be exercised by a judge of said court upon or in connection with such proceedings, may, where the judgment has been recovered in a County court, be had and taken before and be exercised by the judge or junior judge of the County court in which the judgment was recovered, and all the foregoing provisions of this act shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to such proceedings."

Read a second time and committed, Mr. Murphy in the chair. A couple of new sections were added to the bill.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. To be considered next sitting.

COUNTY COURT ACT.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the County Courts Act. He said those acts needed not only amendment, but consolidation. They had not been done since 1885. He proposed that this act should be put into proper workable form were he occupying his present position a year hence. Everything that facilitated the transaction of legal business was in the interest of the public. The purpose of the present bill was to amalgamate the two County courts of Victoria and Nanaimo for the greater facility of business. It was proposed sooner or later to establish a County court for Atlin.

Mr. McInnes had hoped that Hon. Mr. Wilson was working up to a withdrawal of this bill. For many years there had been two County court districts on Vancouver island, and now it was proposed to wipe out the Nanaimo county court, something that he objected to very strongly. Nanaimo enjoyed to-day greater prosperity and was more important than it was fifteen years ago. As a resident of that district he protested against any such action, and it would rouse a great deal of resentment in the northern half of the island. He accused the Attorney-General of trying to usurp the functions of the Dominion government, which alone had authority to appoint County court judges. He then drew attention to the congested condition in the County court of Victoria, and said that Supreme court judges should be empowered to ask any County court judge to come in and take the County court work here. He said the bill was objectionable to the people of the northern portion of Vancouver island, and a slur on the federal authorities.

Hon Mr. Wilson said the first bill brought in actually covered the first point of Mr. McInnes' complaint. Had Mr. McInnes left the latter part of his speech out there would have been no difficulty about making the change outlined. He had no objection to changing clause two.

The objectionable clause referred to is as follows:

2. Section 3 of the "County Courts Act" is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"Provided always that, for the purposes of this act, but not further or otherwise, the counties over which the County court of Victoria and the County court of Nanaimo, respectively, have jurisdiction shall be and hereby are united, and the judge of the County court of Nanaimo and any deputy or junior judge appointed in that behalf, shall have, exercise and perform all the jurisdiction, powers, authority and duties of a judge of such courts or either of them."

The clause was struck out and the following substituted:

"2. Section 8 of Chapter 52 of the revised statutes, 1899, being the "County Courts Act," is hereby amended by inserting after the word "judge" in the second line thereof the words "in and for the County of Victoria at the request of any judge of the Supreme court and."

The bill was reported complete with amendments. To be considered next sitting.

FRAUDS AND PERJURIES.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the bill for the prevention of frauds and perjuries and for prevention of many fraudulent practices, which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by perjury and subornation of perjury. Read a second time and committed, Mr. Hall in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendment. Adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

S. A. W. LAND GRANTS.

The chief commissioner moved the second reading of the bill to amend the South African War Land Grant, 1901. Read a second time and committed, Mr. Macgowan in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments. Report to be considered next sitting of the House.

LILLOOET SEAT.

The Premier moved the second reading of the bill to qualify Mr. Archibald McDonald to represent the Lillooet electoral district. He recalled the case of Mr. Prentice and dwelt upon the bad points of that question. All he asked for Mr. McDonald was that the House be generous enough to overlook the mistake of the government agent. Before the election he resigned his office under the government, but acting at the advice of the government agent he worked as road foreman during September and October, but never drew a cent of pay for that time. If there was one member of the opposition who objected to this bill the Premier was unwilling to proceed with the bill. After prorogation he proposed, if this bill passed, to bring on a bye-election in Lillooet, and he would consult the wishes and convenience in the matter for he felt convinced that the more the Liberals took an interest in the election the bigger would be the majority for the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) reciprocated the happy remarks of the Premier on the tour of Lillooet. The opposition on hearing of the case of Mr. McDonald had decided that it was not a case where for. It was felt that Mr. McDonald had sat nearly the whole session and the opposition had no desire to insist upon him being mulcted in the $15,000 or $16,000 to which he had laid himself liable. The Liberal Association of Lillooet, also, had declared that no advantage should be taken of Mr. McDonald's mistake. He had, therefore, much pleasure in supporting the bill. Though the letter of the law had been broken, they felt convinced that the spirit of the law had not been broken by Mr. McDonald. Read a second time, and committed next sitting of the House.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENQUIRY.

Mr. Clifford moved the adoption of the report of the select committee's report on the construction of Government house.

Mr. Macdonald discussed the phraseology of the report, which he challenged as incorrect and not in accordance with the directions of the original resolution. He contended that the arbitrators in going beyond the scope of the enquiry had exercised their right to enquire into matters relevant to the enquiry. He could not see what the chairman of the committee expected to gain by having the House reaffirm its resolution and directions.

The Premier gave a brief and careful resume of the facts connected with the appointment of the board of arbitrators. He commended the House to hear the facts from the chairman of the committee. On January 21st the House was of one mind in this matter, and he could not conceive of a better-worded resolution that that submitted by the Chief Commissioner. He feared the leader of the opposition wanted to discipline the committee of this House within the strict lines observed in the courts, but it was well-understood that the scope of authority granted to committees was of the widest. When the committee wished to punish for contempt it was under the same rules as a court of record. But to attempt to apply a hard-and-fast procedure for committees would be to attempt to set up a Supreme court. The press had said that certain persons had set at defiance the committee; that there was a most unusual scene in that committee room. He was disposed to accept verbatim the report of the committee, and he would ask the House to take the proper steps to bring the offending persons to the bar of the House. The penalties, he believed, must come from the assembly as a body. It was proper that the committees of the House should receive some clear definition and understanding of their powers.

Mr. Macdonald quoted from the press report of Mr. Dalton's evidence, and asked Mr. Clifford if it were correct.

Mr. Clifford replied that Mr. Dalton, on being asked certain questions, absolutely declined to answer the committee or any member of it. That at once stopped the proceedings, and the only course was to take the matter before the House. He had acted on the advice of his solicitor, Mr. McPhillips. Mr. McPhillips had also said that the action of the House in appointing the committee was an insult to the arbitrators, also that the proceedings in the committee room were most unseemly. These things were for the House to deal with. The committee had dealt seriatum with fourteen distinct charges of the arbitrators. The question was whether the memorandum was to be taken with the award or separate. The committee had no power to punish recalcitrant witnesses, so that the committee's work was blocked. The House would have to call the witnesses before the bar and punish them as it saw fit, or empower the committee to deal with persons so behaving. He hoped the House would take such steps as would enable the committee to meet the next morning at 10 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Green said there was no desire on the part of the government to keep back anything. The government had found no fault to find with the award, but the arbitrators had gone further, as the House now knew. The committee was appointed to arrive at the facts, be they injurious to whom they may. The House surely desired to get at the facts, and the only way was to stand by the committee. No questions, so far as he knew, had been asked of Mr. Dalton that he should not answer. It was for the House to determine whether or not the questions should be answered.

Mr. Munro said the reason why Mr. Dalton would not answer was that the arbitrators were threatened with a civil action by the supervising architect, and he had been advised by his counsel to decline to answer certain questions. The House, Mr. Munro said, should certainly reconsider the matter or support the committee in its endeavor to ascertain the facts.

Mr. McInnes explained how the hitch took place. The question, in effect, was: "What have you to say, Mr. Dalton, about the recklessness displayed in the erection of the house?" On the advice of his counsel, Mr. Dalton refused to answer that question. The House had taken a different view of the matter from Mr. McPhillips, treating the memorandum of charges as something distinct from the award. He held that this was the correct view, as the arbitrators themselves admitted the fact that the two were distinct. The committee now returned to the House and asked if it wished the committee to enquire into the whole document or only into the part of it known as the award. If not the whole matter was at an end; if so the committee could go on with its work. The public, moreover, were far more interested in the question than in finding out the truth or otherwise of the charges in the memorandum than in the award; and if the committee were to be debarred from enquiring into those charges, it might as well be dissolved.

Mr. Oliver charged the deputy attorney-general with having tried, or appeared to try, to break down the evidence given by witnesses testifying before the committee. His cross-examination of the witnesses was of the most hostile character. Mr. Oliver went on at great length in much the same strain.

The attorney-general commented upon Mr. Oliver's incorrigible habit of wandering away from the point and discussing everything inadmissible irrelevant to the matter at issue. He doubted Mr. Oliver's ability to tell whether a cross-examination was hostile or not, and blamed him severely for his attack on Mr. Maclean, who was there as an officer of the crown. If Mr. Oliver would take counsel with the leader of the opposition he would not make the egregious blunders he did so often on "the floor of this house" as he was fond of calling it.

Messrs. Munro, Paterson and other members of the opposition spoke briefly to the question.

Mr. McInnes contended that the best witnesses for the committee were the arbitrators, who made the award. Mr. Hooper had shown himself perfectly capable of taking care of himself, even at the hands of Mr. Maclean.

The report was adopted nem. con.

COAST-YUKON RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. Cotton, the bill to incorporate the Coast-Yukon Railway Company was read a third time and passed.

C. A. AND F. R. RAILWAY.

Mr. McNiven took the chair in committee in the bill to incorporate the Cowichan, Alberni and Fort Rupert Railway Company.

The promoters, office, route and capital are:

Abram C. Rhinehart, of Big Woods, Marshall county, in the state of Minnesota, U. S. A.; John Thompson, Edith Mary Gillies, Livingston Thompson and Edward C. B. Bagshawe, all of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, are constituted a body corporate under the name of the "Alberni and Cowichan Railway Company." The head office of the company shall be in the city of Victoria.

The company may lay out, construct and operate a railway of the gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, from a point at or near Mill Bay or Cowichan Bay, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, thence by way of Cowichan river to Cowichan lake, thence following the north shore of Cowichan lake to some point at or near the mouth of Sarita river, on Barclay sound, and also from some point on the said line by way of Coleman creek and the south shore of Alberni canal to Alberni, and thence by the shortest and most feasible route, to Fort Rupert, with power to build a branch from some point along said railway line to some point on Quatsino sound.

The capital stock of the company shall be $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each, and may be called up by the directors from time to time as they deem necessary.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. To be considered at the next sitting of the House.

FALSE CREEK LANDS.

Mr. Brown took the chair in committee in the bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900. He said that the British Columbia Medical Association had at its command so huge a sum as $5,000. He said this sum was raised by exactions upon the medical men trying to come in here and practice. This was the price of protection. (Mr. McInnes commented in very humorous fashion on this fancy, and then attacked the legal society and its enormous funds, raised from struggling young professional men, who cannot afford those crushing dues, and yet have to pay them or leave the profession. He wound up a very funny speech by asking Mr. Speaker if he thought a moderate subsidy would carry. Amid roars of laughter the division bell was rung, and the motion was lost. Dr. King then spoke briefly to the motion. He thought that the members of the Canadian Medical Association should be well entertained during their visit to the province.

The amendment was adopted, and then the report. Third reading next sitting.

TRANSPORTATION BILL.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the adoption of the bill respecting railway and steamship transportation in certain cases. The motion carried on a division of 11 to 9. The bill to be read next sitting.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS' ACT.

Mr. Munro took the chair in committee on the legal profession amendment bill. The bill was reported from committee.

The House adjourned at five minutes past one this morning until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

mittee of the whole on the bill to enable Vancouver to acquire lands on False creek.

Mr. McInnes objected to the power being given to any corporation to expropriate lands as it saw fit, as was proposed by this bill. There were people in Vancouver tonight owning land who had no chance to express their views on the matter.

Messrs. Garden and Bowser pointed out that the land would be paid for, and that the corporation already had power to expropriate for streets. Mr. Bowser spoke of the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. If people did not care to pass the bylaw to raise the money to expropriate the lands, there the matter would rest.

Mr. McInnes said that the lands in question would be depreciated in value.

Mr. Garden said that, on the contrary, the lands would increase in value every day when it was known that this scheme was contemplated.

Mr. Bowser said the owners of the lands in question never woke up to the value of the lands until this bill came before the House. It was only reasonable to suppose that the five members for Vancouver who represented the people of that city should know best about this matter. Mr. Marshall had O. K.'d the bill, and he represented a large number of the owners of the lands in question.

Mr. McInnes said that it was after he had O. K.'d the bill that Mr. Marshall discovered its treacherous nature as to lands.

Mr. Henderson moved, in amendment, to strike out the words "land and lands," wherever they occur in the first clause. Lost.

The committee reported progress, asking leave to sit again.

VANCOUVER INCORPORATION.

Mr. Garden moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900. Read a second time. To be committed next sitting of the House.

GAME PROTECTION.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the third reading of the Game Protection Act. Carried and the bill passed.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mr. Tanner moved the adoption of the report of the bill governing the speed of motor vehicles. Carried, the bill read a third time and passed.

MEDICAL ACT.

Mr. Macgowan, in moving the report of the Medical Act amendment bill to amend the bill by adding a proviso enabling the medical board to appropriate certain funds for the entertainment of the Canadian Medical Association to visit the province this year. The medical board had on hand about $4,000 or $5,000.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock p.m.

RETURN PRESENTED.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance presented a return of copies of the forms used by the assessors under the provisions of the "Assessment Act"; also copies of the instructions issued to assessors in connection with carrying out the provisions of the "Assessment Act."

WATER CLAUSES.

On the motion of Dr. Young, bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897,'" was introduced, read a first and second time and committed.

Reported complete without amendment.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Drury asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:

What amount of royalty, during the year 1903, was paid by the San Juan Lumber Company, or other companies or persons, on timber cut in Renfrew district in the vicinity of Gordon and San Juan rivers?

The Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

"No royalty has been paid yet."

Mr. Houston asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What is the total acreage of land held under timber lease by the Davies-Sayward Lumber Company in West Kootenay?

2. What is the approximate location of each of these leaseholds?

3. Has the Davies-Sayward Lumber Company, during the currency of these leases, obtained from the government any rebate or remission of the rentals legally payable under the terms of the leases?

4. If any such rebate or remission has been allowed, upon what grounds was the allowance made, and to what amount?

5. Has the Davies-Sayward Lumber Company now any sawmill in operation that is appurtenant to these timber leaseholds?

6. Is the law in not being complied with by this company, is it the intention of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to cancel these leases?

The Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

"1. 10,694 acres.

"2. Salmon river and vicinity, Goat river, Duncan river, Gardeau river.

"3. Yes.

"4. A remission of $1,945.70 was made under authority of the Revenue Act, on the ground of the inability of the company to make payment in full in consequence of financial losses.

"5. The company established mills at Salmo and Pilot Bay, which they maintained and operated.

"6. Yes. $1,069.40.

"7. The department is not fully advised on this point.

"8. The matter will be considered."

Mr. Taylor asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Is the government aware that most, if not all, of the locomotive and train crews staffs of the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railroad Company employed on construction work are aliens?

2. Does the government propose taking this matter up with the Dominion government with the object in view of having the Dominion government enforce the Dominion Alien Act?

The Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

"1. The government has no knowledge as to the personnel of the staff of the Vancouver, New Westminster and Yukon Railway Company.

"2. The matter will receive immediate attention."

BILLS.

The report of the Granby Consolidated bill was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

The Joint Stock Company's bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPPLY.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved on the motion that bill (No. 68) intituled "An Act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia," be read a third time, the following amendment thereto:

"That all the words in said motion after the word "that" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:

"This House regrets that the government of this day has failed in its manifest duty to lay before this House for consideration during the present session some adequate measure or measures for the relief of those sections of the province in which railways are urgently needed."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow asked if this motion was in order. To him it appeared not to be in order.

Mr. Macdonald contended that it was strictly an amendment to the motion to read the bill a third time.

Mr. Speaker was of the opinion that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Oliver disputed the ruling, and quoted exhaustively from authorities.

Mr. Speaker held that there was nothing whatever in the bill under discussion relating to railways, with which the motion dealt exclusively.

Mr. Oliver, who could not get his authorities all to the fore, asked that other business be gone on with for an hour until he had a chance to hunt them up.

To this the government consented and business proceeded.

LILLOOET SEAT.

On motion of the Premier, the report of the bill to qualify Mr. Macdonald as representative for Lillooet, was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

BILLS OF SALE.

Report of the bills of sale bill was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

COUNTIES DEFINITION.

Report of the Counties Definition Act amendment bill was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Report of the bill to amend the Liquor License Act was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES.

Mr. Cameron moved, on report of bill (No. 135) intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act," the following amendments:

To insert the following as a new clause:

"Section 135, sub-section (3), of the 'Municipal Clauses Act' is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the word "stand," in the eighth line thereof."

Carried.

Mr. Cameron moved to add the following section:

"297F. Any municipal corporation may, in the case of any land heretofore conveyed to any such municipal corporation by the province for park, pleasure, recreation or other public purposes, exchange such land for other land to be used for similar purposes, or may sell, subject to the approval of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, or dispose of same and apply the proceeds thereof as the council may deem proper; and in the event of an exchange, sale or other disposition of any such lands, the corporation are hereby authorized to execute any conveyances and do all such other acts, deeds and things in the premises as may be necessary in order to effectually vest such property in the person or persons acquiring the same by sale, exchange or disposition, free from any such trusts for such purposes."

The amendment was lost.

The report, as amended, was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Hall took the chair in committee on the bill to amend the Municipal Elections Act.

The bill was reported complete without amendments. Mr. Houston objected to consideration of the report until the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker over-ruled the objections on the rules of the House, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Houston, in reply to Mr. Speaker's query as to whether there were any objections to the third reading, said: "Yes; there's one great, big, solid objection right here. I object." (Laughter.) He might have amendments to offer which he could not do if the bill were rushed through in this manner.

Mr. Oliver held that the bill must be read a third time then if the House desired. The question was then put to the House.

Mr. Houston said he had been five sessions in this House, and had never seen a bill rushed through stages in this way. The objection he took was the only way to kill a bill that was considered objectionable, he he did this one.

The bill was read a third time on a division of 21 to 14.

ANIMALS ACT.

Mr. McInnes moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Animals Act. Carried and the bill passed.

FISH TRAPS.

Amid much laughter, the Premier again dashed Mr. Hall's hopes on the fish trap question by answering "Stand!" to the question as to adjourned debate on the motion. Mr. Drury added to the merriment by suggesting a special fish trap session. Mr. Hall joined in the laughter and business drove on.

FALSE CREEK LANDS.

Mr. Bowser moved the third reading of the bill to enable Vancouver to acquire certain foreshore lands on False creek. Carried and the bill passed.

SUPPLY.

Messrs Macdonald and Oliver resumed argument on the third reading of the public service grants bill, and quoted copiously from all sorts of authorities in support of their views.

Mr. Macdonald's contention was that in the bill there might be provision made directly or indirectly for railway building or railway subsidies.

Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Macdonald's amendment (quoted above) was not relevant to the subject matter of this bill and was therefore out of order.

Mr. Henderson asked leave to amend his amendment:

That the word "now" be struck out and the following words be added: "this day four months."

It reads as follows: "After the government submitted for the consideration of the House some adequate measure of railway legislation for the opening up of those sections of the province which urgently need assistance of this kind."

Mr. Houston emphatically protested against the Municipal Election Act just passed, denouncing it as mischievous legislation.

Mr. Speaker ruled out of order an amendment almost identical with that of Mr. Henderson. The bill was read a third time and passed amidst hearty applause.

RESOLUTION BLOCKED.

The Premier asked that Mr. Wells' motion regarding the lumber industry, which was of tremendous importance to the province, be submitted now instead of Thursday, as on the notice paper, as follows:

That whereas the lumber interests of British Columbia are assuming a degree of importance conducive to the prosperity as well as the increased revenue of the province:

And whereas serious encroachments upon the market in Canada at present exist by reason of large shipments of American lumber, chiefly to the Northwest Territories and to Manitoba, thus depriving largely Canadian manufacturers of our home market;

And whereas the duty imposed upon Canadian lumber entering the United States is prohibitory, reserving exclusively their own market to American manufacturers:

Be it therefore Resolved, That this House views with alarm the serious consequences that must result to the lumber interests of British Columbia, and is of opinion that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor respectfully asking him to communicate with the Dominion government, to the end that such legislation be passed as will relieve the great injustice under which the British Columbia lumber interests are suffering, and praying that a duty be put upon American lumber entering Canada equal, at least, to that imposed upon Canadian lumber entering the United States.

Mr. Houston objected on the ground that if this House insisted in passing mischievous legislation there was no use passing resolutions that didn't amount to anything. The resolution, therefore, remained unread.

VANCOUVER INCORPORATION.

Mr. Davidson moved on consideration of the report on or third reading of Bill No. 54, intituled "An Act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900," that the Bill be recommitted, to consider the striking out of the following clauses added in committee:

"Section 181 is amended by adding thereto the following words:

"(4.) The property qualification for a member of the Park Board shall be in all respects the same as for an alderman of the city, and no person shall be qualified to be or sit on the Park Board unless he is the owner of property as provided for in the case of alderman in sub-section (2) of section 4 of this Act.'

"Section 161 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "The property qualification for a member of the Licensing Board shall be in all respects the same as that for an alderman of the city, and no person shall be qualified to be or sit on the Licensing Board unless he is the owner of property as provided for as in the case of an alderman in sub-section (2) of section 4 of this Act."

Mr. Garden offered a few remarks in explanation, having telegraphed for specific information on the subject, and he pointed out that if Mr. Davidson's amendment carried property qualification would be abolished.

The first half of Mr. Davidson's motion was put and lost 18 to 21.

The second half was put and carried.

The report as amended was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

MR. WELLS' RESOLUTION.

Mr. Wells informed the House that Mr. Houston had subsequently withdrawn his objection to the reading of the resolution referred to above, and Mr. Wells now asked leave to read the same to the House. There being no objections the resolution was read. Mr. Wells supplemented the resolution in an address in which he covered the whole ground connected with the lumber question in a very thorough and exhaustive manner.

Mr. Cotton seconded the resolution.

The Premier heartily sympathized with the movers and hoped when it should be submitted to the Federal authorities that a measure of relief would be granted, particularly with reference to the Northwest trade, which was assuming enormous proportions. Our cheapest asset today was the lumber of British Columbia. He hoped the House would support this motion.

Mr. Parker Williams marveled at a resolution like this coming from the Liberal party, which paraded as the low tariff or no tariff party. He had found, as a rule, that Liberal party free trade doctrine consisted of protection from the other fellow except in the commodities in which the other fellow was scarce.

The resolution was carried.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. Clifford reported for the committee on Government House, and said if the House prorogued today the committee's labors would have been in vain. He would therefore ask leave for the committee to continue sitting until all the work was complete and report to next session of the House, also for power to print the finding of the committee in the B. C. Gazette, or some paper in the province.

The Premier, on behalf of the government, said they were quite in accord with this suggestion, which although not usual, was certainly of serious moment and should be respected. The desire of the committee, he understood, was to make the report complete and thorough. He asked Mr. Clifford to prepare a resolution to the effect of his remarks.

MR. BOWSER'S POEM.

Mr. Bower said the following set of verses, which he insisted upon inflicting upon the long-suffering House, had been picked up on the opposition benches. The reading of the piece was accompanied with applause, groans and government laughter:

THE SATISFIED CLUTCH.

(Dedicated to His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, Session 1903-4.)

We come from the mine and the meadow,
From the clam-ranch, the tunnel, the mill,
For brows we wear a statesmanlike shadow,
Our manners a statesmanlike frill.
With gestures and speeches uncivil,
The Government's soul do we vex;
But the country can go to the devil
And our thoughts of McBride are quite tender,
When Mason comes round with the cheques.

Forgotten at once is our anger,
Against the Old Party that's in;
We reach for the cash without languor,
Eight hundred's a nice lot of tin.
'Twill stave off the harsh money-lender,
Whose mortgage-rope galls our poor necks;
And our thoughts of McBride are quite tender,
When Mason comes round with the cheques.

After all—to deny it were idle—
We are most of us here for the dough;
'Pure patriot's," a very fine title,
But it's money that makes the mare go.
So long as we collar the dollars,
For the commonweal nobody recks;
In Corruption's old school we're apt scholars,
Here's Mason! He's bringing our cheques!

—The Looker-On.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. Clifford's resolution to the effect outlined above, was put to the House.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said he had doubts as to the power of the House to grant authority to a committee to print its finding while the House was not in session.

Messrs. Oliver and Macdonald continued the debate, holding that the House, by granting such permission, might lead to future complications.

The Premier replied and quoted a precedent at Ottawa, in the case of the Pacific Scandal, when charges were made against Sir John A. Macdonald, when a committee of parliament was empowered to sit, and did sit and make certain findings. Surely this House could clothe a committee with similar power, and accept their report next session.

Mr. Macdonald said it was principally as to making their report before it is submitted to this House. He dwelt upon the awkwardness of the report being published to the world and then being rejected by the House.

Mr. McInnes said the passing of this resolution would not prevent the committee from making its report to the House. The report stood as the report of the committee and made practically no difference to the committee whether it was published early or late. It would be public property from the moment the chairman got on his feet next session and submitted it. It did not affect the members of the committee.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said this was a most serious matter. Some of the members of the opposition actually desired that Mr. Rattenbury should be condemned unheard on the very grave charges laid against him. Something should be done by the House to bring this matter to a conclusion; it should not and must not rest where it is; in the interests of justice and in justice to Mr. Rattenbury, who was now under most serious charges, this matter should be pressed to a finish.

Mr. Oliver also spoke.

The Premier said it was customary in the Imperial House to appoint committees exactly on the lines suggested, the committee sitting between sessions.

The Premier said the committee's only desire was to do simple justice to Mr. Rattenbury, and as quickly as possible; this was the only reason for making the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said it would be advisable that the House should not proceed hastily in this matter, which involved a constitutional point. He asked Mr. Speaker, who had had twenty years experience, what his opinion was.

Mr. Speaker replied that so far as his experience was that when the House rose the powers of its committee died with it.

The Premier thought this was sufficient precedent for the proceeding contemplated in this case. The House was bound to receive the report, but not to adopt it. It is a case where the committee might well be allowed to continue its work on the case. The publication of its report would make no difference to the conclusion of the House as to the report of the committee.

Mr. Cotton said the Crown had the power of calling and of dismissing the House, and as could be found in May and other authorities, when the House was relieved of its duties the members occupied a totally different position from what they did when the House was sitting. He agreed with Mr. Speaker in this matter.

Mr. McInnes said the matter of reporting previous to the House meeting again could be waived; but unusual cases called of unusual remedies, and he could not see why the report should not be published.

Mr. Cotton disputed Mr. McInnes' views. The effect of prorogation was to suspend all business until the House met again.

A long debate on the legal points then followed.

The resolution was laid over until the evening session.

The House adjourned at 5:25 until 8:30 p. m.

The Premier announced prorogation for the same evening at 8:45 o'clock.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 8.30 p.m.

C. A. & Ft. R. RY.

Report of the Cowichan, Alberni & Fort Rupert Railway Company bill was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

B. C. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Hall moved upon the consideration of the report on bill (No. 53) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Insurance Company," to strike out the word "Vancouver" in the title, and substitute the words "British Columbia." Also to strike out the word "Vancouver" where it occurs in sections 1 and 18, and substitute the words "British Columbia" in each case. Carried.

Report as amended adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

FALSE CREEK LANDS.

Mr. Brown took the chair in adjourned committee on the bill to enable Vancouver to acquire False Creek lands.

Mr. Bower moved the following amendments:

That section 2 be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"2. All notices upon any person interested in or entitled to sell any such lands, riparian, littoral rights or interests, shall be served in the same manner as a writ of summons in an action in the Supreme court."

That sections 3 and 4 be struck out.

That section 5 be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"5. If for sixty days after the service of such notice any person shall fail to state the particulars of his claim in respect of any such land, or to treat with the corporation in respect thereof, or if such person and the corporation shall not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid for such lands, or the interest in such lands, riparian, littoral or otherwise, belonging to such person, the amount of such compensation shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided."

The amendments carried.

The bill was reported complete with amendment. Report adopted, third reading next sitting.

VANCOUVER INCORPORATION.

Mr. Cameron took the chair in committee on the bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900.

Quite a discussion took place on the amendment to make a $500 property qualification. Mr. Davidson (Ind., Lab., Slocan,) objected very strongly to this especially, as he said, it was introduced without notice. Mr. Parker Williams also upheld the objection and descanted upon property qualifications generally. Hon. Mr. Tatlow held that persons who were going to spend the people's money ought to have some sort of tangible responsibility.

The amendment was carried, 16 to 11.

The bill was reported complete with amendment. Report adopted; third reading next sitting.

LINE FENCES.

The Line Fences bill (Mr. Evans) was read a third time and passed.

MEDICAL ACT.

Mr. Macgowan moved the third reading of the Medical Act, 1898 Amendment bill. Read and passed.

MEMBERS' PASS BILL.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the third reading of the bill respecting railway and steamship transportation in certain cases.

Mr. Cotton was opposed to this bill because the house was doing something it had no power to do. The promoters of the bill said the Dominion government had passed such a measure, but this house when it passes an act is supposed to have power to enforce it. If it passed the legislature could not enforce it, and would be brought into disrepute amongst the people and throughout the Dominion. The Kaslo & Slocan and the Victoria and Sidney were the only systems that could be made amenable to this act; the C.P.R. and its branches would certainly not come under this act. If the bill carried the mileage allowance to members should be struck out; hon. members would certainly not accept mileage if the bill passed. It was most unreasonable in the case of members coming from long distances. On public grounds and personal considerations, and for the dignity of the legislature this bill should not pass.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow asked that if this bill passed that the sum in the estimates for mileage should lapse.

Mr. Murphy (Cariboo) humorously reviewed the matter, saying it amounted to confusion, and as no member would contest it if a clear way referred to grant a pass, and it would cost him more than his sessional indemnity and then lose, what was the use of this bill?

The Premier contended in favor of the bill, saying what the hon. member from Nanaimo had in view was to put this upon the statute books and make it the law of the land which was much better than custom. The opposition had entirely misunderstood the motive of the promoter of the bill; it was simply intended to make the custom the law. No bodies would hail with more delight the appearance of this bill on the statute books than the transportation companies. Long ago the lobbies would have been strung with protesters in the interests of the companies. The leader of the government at Ottawa had given this subject his sanction; surely the opposition were not going to set at defiance such an example.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) thought the rail