

ing his only contri-
buting to the
ment was out-
on. It was get-
ing. Messrs.
Eberts talked—oh,
but a division was
same majority being
2 was adopted on a
d the preamble. Mr.
Baker and Irving
se. Mr. McBride
e, and so it went on
hour of ten, when
to disturb the govern-
ment position they oc-
curred. The preamble
was passed commu-
ent, the house rising
afternoon, when the
taken up.
which will be long re-
tory of British Col-
on tried again and
not a private one.
outrageous conduct
all-night sitting of
the then opposition
to destroy the govern-
ment, but in the
distribution bill, but
continually, and
occasionally, the
leaders of the party
sake's chair with
candies replete with
poison.

January, 10, 1899.
the chair at 2
Archdeacon Scriven.
IONS.

on behalf of the
Telephone Company,
consolidation of the
Burard Inlet Tele-
and the Nelson Tele-
North Star & Ar-
Co. was read, and
Henderson, receiv-
the Kootenay &
Company was an-
ker to be open to
being signed by the
not having author-
member presenting

R. C. Selwyn, I.
Costello for a pri-
rate the Vancouver
Railway Company
motion of Mr. Mac-
ON.

to introduce a
to provide for
versers; leave was
ad a first time for
ers of the day for

THE DAY.

eral then moved
to the orders of
carried, and Mr.
up by a motion that
ons bill (No. 1) be
e moved in amend-
n for the third read-
and that the bill be
leader of the opposi-
sion argue against
the undue haste
bill on the house,
at the public
in, in face of what
act, that when in
bers of the govern-
demanded most ur-
accounts to be pre-
on the assembly
would have objected
the postponement of
the adding of the
h from the throne,
of the opposition said
s honor and to Her
that the opposition
existed in the count-
in receipt of this
"terrible legisla-
all these sentiments"

stock arguments
ad nauseam during
The ex-speaker had
well, delivering the
the identical words

as next on his feet
expression of opinion
the opposition's motion
English precedents
length. A general
speaker, would have
to the opposition,
ent bill as dangerous
government would be
making an American
of the legislature, as
ne kind was the
The usual argument
result to the judiciary
made use of one of
ere many others, the
er for Victoria being
harm to those who
ng the early hours of
who were treated to a
y everything he had

ewhen) was soon
r. Speaker when he
nicious to the bill
thdrawing the words
obnoxious." He then
be the measure as "a
thing," finding fault
saying it was not a
ion for the hearing
petitions," but for the
sh hearing.

Dewdney was most
supporters of the gov-
say anything about
ated them to a repeti-
ions in committee.

re of novelty was his
position alleged to be
tioners in the elec-
he said, were being
the government, which
reminded once again
he was travelling be-
debate when he un-
what His Honor the
s going to do. The
npted to justify the
of by stating that
ney-general had statu-
ould become law by
Mr. Speaker.

ney-General I never
ought, the remarks
ney-general had been
y opposition to the
ned the debate and
ring to the measure
"humoral."

emptly objected to the
mark and the colonel
followed up by a
ect that Mr. Turner
by the finance min-
would not meet be-
a statement was
y Hon. Mr. Cotton
ed in.

for Southeast Koot-
extensive review of
stances and history
ions. He prophesied
government if they

persisted in the use of "brute force."
The want of the public accounts and the
postponement of the debate upon the
speech from the throne were character-
ized as being unparliamentary.
Referring to the debate upon the bill
the hon. member said the opposition had
brought forward amendment after am-
endment and had discussed it for eight-
teen hours, discussed it ad nauseam.
(hear, hear) The gallant colonel con-
tinued his address, but brought forward
absolutely nothing new in opposition to
the third reading.

Mr. Helmecken (Victoria) followed with
a fifteen-minute address devoted largely
to a reconsideration of the circumstances
leading up to the necessity of introduc-
ing the bill.

Mr. Eberts (South Victoria) started by
calling for a ruling by Mr. Speaker on
an exempt from page 434. May, as-
serting that any bill for the relief of
an individual member must be intro-
duced as a private bill. Mr. Speaker
ruled the hon. member out of order, the
same point having been decided before,
the benefit in this case being a public
and not a private one.

Mr. Eberts dissented from the ruling,
expressing all due deference to the hon.
speaker and asked leave to appeal from
the ruling.

Hon. the finance minister objected to
the bill being introduced upon a point
decided some time ago, and the ruling ac-
cepted by the house.

Mr. Eberts then rose for a ruling as to
whether the bill was a public one. Hon.
speaker ruled it was and an appeal from
that ruling being demanded it was sus-
pended. Messrs. Helmecken and
McPhillips voting with the government,
the figures being: Ayes, 21, noes, 19.

Mr. Eberts then proceeded to call in
question the action of the government
in postponing the debate on the address.
His intervention was met by a member
who wished to know if the hon. mem-
ber was in order in referring to a sub-
ject already discussed. Mr. Eberts re-
sponded that he was aware he was not quite
within the confines of the rules of the
house, but asked leniency on the ground
of the long and continued session the
house had experienced.

Mr. Eberts then went on to discuss the
bill and again Mr. Higgins rose to a
point of order, claiming that on a mo-
tion to discharge the motion for the third
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bers cannot discuss the merits of the bill.
The hon. speaker thought the discussion
of the merits of the bill was out of or-
der. Mr. Pooley wished that other
members might express an opinion on
the subject. He thought it was permis-
sible to discuss the bill, and the opinion
was shared by hon. the attorney-general.
The hon. speaker ruled that although it was
not permissible to discuss it so generally as
on the second reading yet some latitude
must be given.

Mr. Eberts resumed his speech on the
merits of the bill and continued until 6
o'clock and the house rose until 8 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The house resumed shortly after 8
o'clock, there being a comparatively
small attendance both on the floor of
the house and in the galleries when the
speaker took the chair. Mr. D. M. Eberts
continued his speech, reviewing the
course of the system of hearing while
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leged inability of Mr. Jones, the govern-
ment agent at Clinton, to receive and
report on the bill. Mr. Eberts then
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in the Stoddard-Prentice petition. Quoting
from Todd's Parliamentary Practice, the
ex-attorney-general stated with great
emphasis that the legislature has no
right to constitute itself into a court of
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pted by the government.

"A political trick," "a subterfuge," "a
wasteful use of the prerogative of the
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made use of to explain his
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sion, and then he branched out into a
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in Ontario, claiming a parallel exist-
ence between the conditions there and here.

"The government's majority is only
two," exclaimed Mr. Eberts. "If there
were loud cries of No! no! these two
cases were heard in a court, and the
government would lose both seats and
again repeated the assertion. "To prove
it you have but to read the preamble
of the bill; the person who drew up the
bill knew Mr. Prentice was disqualified
and if he knew it the government knew it."

"This legislation is pernicious, the
press of Canada will soon give an over-
whelming expression of opinion against
the action of the government. People
in British Columbia have already spoken
out. There have been telegrams received
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Mr. Eberts then "read them" from the gov-
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Mr. Eberts—One of them is from
Kootenay.

In response to continued cries of "read
them," Mr. Eberts yielded, and was then
called upon to give the name of the
sender, but refused. Provincial Sec-
retary Hume insisted upon the right of the
government to know the name, and Mr.
Eberts's reply was that he was afraid
Mr. Hume would have to insist.

"I will read you from Winnipeg,"
continued the speaker, "that the gov-
ernment is a disgrace to the province."
(Loud laughter and cries of
oh! oh!)

The hon. member read the telegram,
and Mr. Higgins called the speaker's
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grams were the property of the house.
Mr. Eberts refused to give them up, and
Mr. Higgins insisted that he was out of
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Mr. Martin—He does approve of it.
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Mr. Eberts—I wish you would allow
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Mr. Speaker—Mr. Eberts did wrong,
and the finance minister was also wrong
in saying what he did.

Mr. Eberts agreed and said he did
not impute any wrong motives to any-
one.

The heartiest round of applause no-

ticeable during the progress of the de-
bate occurred when Hon. Joseph Martin,
attorney-general, rose in his place to
continue the debate. He said:
The hon. gentleman on the other side
of the house has complained that
members of the government, notice-
ably myself, as having charge of the
bill, and also supporters of the govern-
ment, have declined to discuss this
measure. The reason of that, Mr.
Speaker, is quite evident to you
and to other members of this house.
When I introduced this bill I laid before
the house the reasons which had induced
the government and its supporters to
bring this bill before the house and sup-
port it in the house, and it was con-
sidered that these reasons were so clear
that they required on the part of the
government and its supporters no ad-
ditional arguments to support them.
It was also, Mr. Speaker, well known,
in fact it was rather boastfully an-
nounced by the hon. gentleman on the
other side of the house, that the gov-
ernment were not intended for the purpose of
an honest criticism of the bill, but for the
purpose of filling in the time so that this
bill could not pass this house within a
certain definite period.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when members rise
and say that their speeches are not for the
purpose of honest criticism of the de-
bate, but for the purpose of filling in
time, it is idle to suppose that other
members who have been elected to
perform a serious duty on behalf of
the government and its supporters, in
replying to criticisms of that nature,
and I have not at the present moment
any additional argument to bring for-
ward in support of the statement that
this bill should be endorsed by the house.
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question the action of the government
in postponing the debate on the address.
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and the finance minister was also wrong
in saying what he did.

Mr. Eberts agreed and said he did
not impute any wrong motives to any-
one.

The heartiest round of applause no-

gentleman's was that election petitions
are not set down by any party, but by
parties; they are set by the judge. He
is well aware that the statement is not
correct. I challenge him to refer to
any judge of this court who has made
that statement. The fact of the matter is
that an election petition would never be
heard at all if it applied to any judge.
By the petitioner to have it set down for
trial. And that was not done in the
case of the East Lillooet petition until
some day that the judge could not
set it down for hearing until the 4th of
January. That application was made
in December, after October, and the hon.
member had been allowed to pass without
any steps having been taken. The same
remark applies to the North Yale peti-
tion.

Now I say if it be so, hon. gentlemen
on the other side have stated in the most
authoritative manner that the member
for North Yale is not the duly elected
member, and that the duly elected mem-
ber for East Lillooet was not qualified.
They have stated this as a matter of
fact, and they have stated it as a matter
of law, forgetting that these two points
are before the courts, though I take no
stock in the statement that it is not
competent for this assembly to discuss
any question in a public interest, this
being the paramount court.

The member for Victoria, who I had
been led to believe was rather an inde-
pendent gentleman and not apt to be led
away by any particular political influ-
ence, objected to the remarks made by
the hon. member regarding the matter
of Mr. Prentice, but I notice with sur-
prise that he sat quite still in his seat
when members of his own party made
similar statements, and alluded to that
qualification question which is before
the courts.

The North Yale petition is in two
branches. First, that the ballots, if pro-
perly counted, would result in the return
of the ex-officio member, Mr. Eberts,
and works. Mr. G. B. Martin. That is
also a very simple matter, and I have no
hesitation in saying that it would have
been possible to have brought it on
and decided, and the proof of it is shown
in the fact that the junior member for
Esquimalt, whose candidacies were dis-
qualified, is sitting in the house at this mo-
ment. (Loud cheers.)

What was actually done in the case
of the junior member for Esquimalt
could have been done in the North Yale
case had the hon. gentlemen had any
confidence in their own predictions.
But they had no such confidence. It
is pretty nearly an axiom in politics.
Mr. Speaker, that if you are a member
who is appointed by the government of
the day counts in a member of the opposi-
tion who is appointed by the government
of the day counts in a member of the opposi-
tion. The government of the day appoints
the returning officer in North
Yale, and he counted in Mr. Deane as
the duly elected member.

In the East Lillooet case, what posi-
tion is Mr. Prentice in? It is admitted
by everyone that which is the govern-
ment of the day appoints the returning
officer in North Yale, and he counted in
Mr. Deane as the duly elected member.

Several suggestions have been made in
regard to myself. I never think it
worth while to reply to anything of that
kind. I have been accustomed during
a somewhat long political life to be sub-
jected to attacks of that kind. I never
worry me; I don't think I have ever
lost five minutes of sleep because
of them. My policy is to go on and do
what is right, and while I am doing it
I have always found a sufficient number
of people to stand by me and to justify
what I have done. But I won't say
just like to say, since these attacks have
been made, and there has been so much
harshness and unkindness, that I have
my experience in politics I have never
been in circumstances so congenial to
harshness and unkindness as I have been
of the members to represent Vancouver
in July last.

There have been statements in this
house and in the press suggesting a want
of harmony among the members of the
government. There are five of us in the
government, and only twice has there
been any want of unanimity between us.
One occasion arose in connection with
the 29th of October, and the circum-
stances were such as to arouse suspicion
that its cause was of an incendiary char-
acter. The application for the insurance
was not made until a few days ago,
when, acting on instructions from the
police, the agents refused to pay it.
The charge of arson was laid against
Tetu.

Mr. Barrill, of the office of Pemberton
& Son, gave evidence regarding the insur-
ance held with accused. Accused told
the agents that the house cost \$500;
that he did not know of its destruction
until the day following the fire; that he
believed the fire was of incendiary char-
acter, but that he did not know to whom
to attribute the fire. Mr. Barrill said
that the pictures in the house were worth
\$800 and the furniture about \$50. He
said he had not slept there since his re-
turn from San Francisco in October, but
that he went out to the place almost
every day. He was not out to the place
the day of the fire.

H. Hulbert, butcher, of the same dis-
trict, was returning from the city on the
evening in question, and noticed the re-
flection from the fire. About half a
mile further on he met a man, who, on
seeing witness, crowded in against Mac-
re's gate. Hoping to get some news
as to the location of the fire, witness
went to the man, who replied to his ques-
tions by grunts, and seemed to be feign-
ing drunkenness. His suspicions were
aroused, and upon investigation he re-
cognized the man as accused.

W. J. McKenna was the first at the
scene of the fire, and noticed a strong
smell of coal oil. A Chinaman's coat
was hanging on a chair near the gate.
A son of one of the Tetu's neighbors
met the old man a short distance from
where he was met by Mr. Hulbert, and
addressed him by name. In reply to
witness's inquiry, Tetu said he did not
know where the fire was, but he was
in the city where Tetu lives, said that ac-
cused visited him on the evening of the
29th, he left at 8:30, complaining that
he felt sick. He heard him return about
11:30 and told another occupant of the
house that he was very ill, and the next
day he came to the house, and the latter
to get him something to drink,
which he did.

The case is still in progress.

represent them this session, even sup-
posing Mr. Justice Drake heard the case
on Thursday next.

I understand the gentlemen are wait-
ing for Thursday, hoping to delay the
bill until after his decision. But that
decision would not determine the
question as to the representation of East
Lillooet. It has been stated that Mr.
Stoddard does not claim the seat, and
I heard it in court announced that he
had abandoned his claim. I had already
advised Mr. Prentice that under no pos-
sible circumstances could they declare
Mr. Stoddard elected, and the only re-
sult would be a new election. Mr. Deane
is so, if Mr. Justice Drake or any other
judge should decide on Thursday
next that Mr. Prentice was the duly
elected member for East Lillooet, Mr.
Prentice has the right to appeal to the
full court, if he failed to do so, he
would, in view of the conflicting cir-
cumstances, he would not take the chances
of taking his seat on the basis of the
house. It is clear that the appeal could
not be heard by the full court until next
April, and what is the use of coming of
Lillooet in the meantime? The plain
common sense question before this
house.

Now, suppose that Mr. Justice Wal-
ken decided on January the 18th that
Mr. Deane was not elected in North
Yale, and that Mr. Martin was the
elected member, could Mr. Martin take
his seat in this house?

Col. Baker—Yes, if he was on the gov-
ernment side, if you pass this bill.

Mr. Martin—Surely this government
has no right to dictate to this house
what it shall do. It acts on instructions
received from the house. We cannot ad-
mit for one moment that any member on
this side of the house has any more
than is enjoyed by members on the
other side. I am surprised that the
member for Southeast Kootenay should
say such a thing. Has anything been
said that would indicate that the gov-
ernment announced such a policy? And
if so, do you think that these gentlemen
(turning to the members on the govern-
ment side of the house) elected by ex-
citizens to whom they are pledged to
perform a sacred duty, would dare to
go back to tell them that they were
fears, if I should call it so, of their con-
stituents, their proper respect for those
whom they were elected to represent, and
low them to support a government
which would propose that one measure
should apply to members sitting
on this side of the house and another
to those sitting on the other.

Continuing, the hon. attorney-general
insisted upon the fact that the law and
usage of all parliaments was that every
constituent must be represented in the
legislature, and then turned to the gov-
ernment side of the house, and said
that Col. Baker, that if the bill passed,
"the ignominious measure," as he called
it, a division would be taken.

"The hon. gentleman must feel sure
that we have a majority, because he and
his friends have been declaring that we
are here by the power of the law, the gov-
ernment, whereas it has been proven since
the house assembled that the govern-
ment is administering the affairs of the
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harshness and unkindness, that I have
my experience in politics I have never
been in circumstances so congenial to
harshness and unkindness as I have been
of the members to represent Vancouver
in July last.

There have been statements in this
house and in the press suggesting a want
of harmony among the members of the
government. There are five of us in the
government, and only twice has there
been any want of unanimity between us.
One occasion arose in connection with
the 29th of October, and the circum-
stances were such as to arouse suspicion
that its cause was of an incendiary char-
acter. The application for the insurance
was not made until a few days ago,
when, acting on instructions from the
police, the agents refused to pay it.
The charge of arson was laid against
Tetu.

Mr. Barrill, of the office of Pemberton
& Son, gave evidence regarding the insur-
ance held with accused. Accused told
the agents that the house cost \$500;
that he did not know of its destruction
until the day following the fire; that he
believed the fire was of incendiary char-
acter, but that he did not know to whom
to attribute the fire. Mr. Barrill said
that the pictures in the house were worth
\$800 and the furniture about \$50. He
said he had not slept there since his re-
turn from San Francisco in October, but
that he went out to the place almost
every day. He was not out to the place
the day of the fire.

H. Hulbert, butcher, of the same dis-
trict, was returning from the city on the
evening in question, and noticed the re-
flection from the fire. About half a
mile further on he met a man, who, on
seeing witness, crowded in against Mac-
re's gate. Hoping to get some news
as to the location of the fire, witness
went to the man, who replied to his ques-
tions by grunts, and seemed to be feign-
ing drunkenness. His suspicions were
aroused, and upon investigation he re-
cognized the man as accused.

W. J. McKenna was the first at the
scene of the fire, and noticed a strong
smell of coal oil. A Chinaman's coat
was hanging on a chair near the gate.
A son of one of the Tetu's neighbors
met the old man a short distance from
where he was met by Mr. Hulbert, and
addressed him by name. In reply to
witness's inquiry, Tetu said he did not
know where the fire was, but he was
in the city where Tetu lives, said that ac-
cused visited him on the evening of the
29th, he left at 8:30, complaining that
he felt sick. He heard him return about
11:30 and told another occupant of the
house that he was very ill, and the next
day he came to the house, and the latter
to get him something to drink,
which he did.

The case is still in progress.

A Doctor's Remedy

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is the prescription of a skillful physician, and has been used in successful professional practice for nearly half a century. All doctors who know its merits endorse it in the strongest terms. Dr. A. E. Salter, one of the leading physicians of Buffalo, N. Y., writes to the S. C. Wells Co., of Le Roy, N. Y., as follows:



"I am glad to testify to the value of your Shiloh's Cure in all cases of throat and lung trouble. From my personal knowledge it is a specific for coughs of every form, and I am prepared to say that it is the most remarkable remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. Indeed, I believe that it is a cure for consumption in its first stages. 'It is, of course, out of the common run to give a testimonial of this sort, but the value of your remedy is so evident that I, for once, have waived professional considerations, and send this, hoping it may be received in the same spirit in which it is written.'"

Shiloh's Consumption Cure has effective tonic and expectorant powers. You can hasten and help its curative action by proper living, just as you can defeat it by injudicious living. By proper living is meant proper dressing, proper food, sufficient sleep, and having a pure atmosphere constantly about you, and this is so evident that I, for once, have waived professional considerations, and send this, hoping it may be received in the same spirit in which it is written."

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