might as well m

pass as it is," said John Oliver.

The premier thought it would only

Stuart Henderson suggested that

On the section giving the company

Hon, F. L. Carter-Cotton spoke

Bills Introduced.

ninor particulars.

were asked.

ination. The new section will relieve

Settles Vexed Litigation

of Long Standing.

Mention was recently made in de-

spatches from Ottawa that the supreme

court of Canada had affirmed the de-

cision of the Full Court of this province

in the case of the Star Mining & Mill-

action was tried before the Chief Jus-

tice at Nelson in February, 1904, and

he gave judgment in favor of the de-

fendant company, holding that in the

proper exercise of its extra-lateral

rights it had not been wrongfully tak-

ing ore from the Rabbit Paw and Heber

company which had applied for an in-

vember, 1906 and April, 1907, the court

judgment in November of the same

aside the judgment of the chief justice.

fied the onus cast upon it to establish

defendants' case failed on the facts. It

WESTERN LAND DEAL

A. B. Pugsley Wins Suit Against Messrs.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 17 .- Judge Barker

in the Equity court yesterday gave judg-ment for defendants in the case of A. B.

Fowler and Pope.

already noted.

Fraction mineral claims, near Sandon,

non-contentious clauses might

power to acquire water

lines quoted above.

J. A. MACDONALD ON PRINCE RUPERT PLANS

Second Reading of Water Act -Opposition to Goat River Power Bill.

Legislative Press Gallery, Feb. 15. The House started the week well, getting to work on time and keeping at it until well on to six o'clock,

Several now points were brought out by the leader of the opposition in criticizing the latest agreement with the ald spoke for half an hour, making an able speech. He spoke in the attifriendly manner possible as to the attitude to be assumed towards the railtude to be assumed towards the railcould not be gleaned from the plan. able speech. He spoke in the most province in the townsite, but he emphasized the matters in which, as he confuture city to be handicapped.

the province on land which ran down sheer from a height of sixty feet into the province. the water, and the fact that the water deepens so rapidly that it will be almost impossible to put in wharves outside the right-of-way, which is below ald said that it conveyed 2,000 acres to a subsidiary company to lay out a "that the bill be not now read a second the case of those who have become Island company had before the House

of the city. In view of the fact that members have little knowledge of the facts, and plan filed by the railway and townsite missioner of lands does not show, Mr. Macdonald moved for the reference of the bill to a small select committee. which could take evidence in one way

The Water Clauses Consolidation Act. the biggest piece of government legislation this session, was explained at considerable length on the second readhas it in charge. The minister spoke detail on some of the more important assist him in making it the perfect

measure its importance demands. the Goat River Power Company's bill is not going to get through. The com-

Criticised Agreement, "I was glad to hear the attorney-genspeaking in high terms of the G. T. P.," said J. A. Macdonald in resuming the debate on the townsite agreement. "He can hardly appreciate any more sincerely than I do what that great railway has accomplished and what it will accomplish in the future for British Columbia, as well as for the balance of this great Dominion. There but otherwise it was cut off by the was a different note the other day in the debate to that which was noted the debate to that which was noted company on Morse creek. some four or five years ago when the G. T. P. was first promoted by the present government at Ottawa, when gentlemen opposite were perhaps not so convinced that another great transconti-Liberals here and elsewhere as to the

The premier had spoken of the railthat this bill was genuinely intended to overhead bridge was in Block F. facilitate as far as possible the operations of the company. Something had been said about mutual concessions that the government had made some and received some in return for the province. The difficulty he or any large the order ly permitted to build an overhead ly permitted to build critic had, looking at the act, the orderin-council and the maps and plans submitted by the government, was that the data supplied to the House was not sufficient to enable any member, without special knowledge, to understand just

what was proposed by this legislation.

If he was not mistaken in his notion the meaning of the subdivision of the the railway companies generally had to records as to prevent the purchase of pany appealed from the decision and 5,000 feet or mething like six miles, ne provision at all had been made for one single street end reaching the waier. Yet last session gentlemen oppo-site had been heard talking of the difficulties which had arisen in Vancouver by reason of no provision having been made in early ligeslation which would protect the public interest with regard to access to the sea. He would not make the statement that there was not a single street going to the sea on the level. There was possibly one, but no one looking at the plan would be able decide whether there was a single street. Two or three were provided for by overhead bridge but unless Beach street, in Block E, gave access to the ued Mr. Macdonald. "To insist, if we see on the level, no one, from the plan,

"If that is the real state of affairs I submit that the agreement which the the original agreement provided. This House is asked to confirm is one which is what the province is entitled to un-

who knew the town, was the only block would destroy the usefulness of the concerned to see or figure whether but of the whole 32,000 feet laid cut block; whether Block D was situated this limit is observed." which was of any real benefit to the upon a high bluff of sixty feet with J. H. Hawthornthwaite declared

larly. So far as these two blocks were concerned they were of no value to the province. Block F was said to be very leader of the opposition continued: fair water front, perhaps as good as part of Block E, given to the railway company. Block E, 6,440 feet long, right opposite the centre of the city, was, he understood, the best of all. Block F, if he understood the plan

right-of-way ran along the front of year when we supported the measure passed and others left over and this right-of-way ran along the front it and every other block. It covered to give them, on specified terms, the part of the water front, even below low water, for nearly half the distance of water, for nearly half the distance of water, for nearly half the distance of the frontage, and the whole water front facilities on the water front to which purchase existing records, John Oliver was seven fathoms in depth, going down greatest railway on the North Amerialmost perpendicularly from the shore.

There would be no possibility of erect
Can continent, bar none. We know it has such advantageous grades that it gested that the government should almost perpendicularly from the shore.
There would be no possibility of erecting wharves at any distance out from loads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves low water mark. Even where wharves the mark water in the street, and the gested that the government should from a bill laying down the one polloads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves low water mark. Even where wharves the man in the street, and the succession of the should from a bill laying down the one polloads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves the street water in the large stock that his less favored brother in the street, and the street water loads that the government should from a bill laying down the one polloads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves the street water loads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves the street water loads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves the street water loads that the government should from a bill laying down the one polloads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves the street water loads that the government should from a bill laying down the one polloads than any other road on the conlow water mark. Even where wharves the street water loads that the government should from the street water loads that the government should the street water loads that the government should from the street water loads that the government should from the street water loads that the government should from the street water loads that the government should from the street water loads the st could be placed they would have to be filled in and brought up to a level with Grand Trunk Pacific in regard to the railway track. If the premier would Prince Rupert townsite. Mr. Macdon- explain how access was to be got to wharves either on the level or by an overhead bridge sufficiently high to al-

If his stand was right, so far as Block F was concerned, the only piece of waended, the government had allowed the ter front the province got which was worth having, would be worthless to These included the failure to provide the future city. He proposed later on one railway company but reserve suffifor street ends reaching the water front to move for the referring of the bill to except by overhead bridges at the pub- a select committee for the purpose of Mce expense, the shutting up of two obtaining evidence as to matters afsections of the city by the grant of additional blocks of land at the mouths would be in a position to get at the exof Hays creek and Morse creek, the act facts as to the water front and the taking of two blocks of water front for exact manner in which the order-incouncil would deal with the rights of

Cutting Town in Two.

Taking up the old act, Mr. Macdonside the right-of-way, which is below ald said that it conveyed 2,000 acres that there are many things which the proval of the lieutenant-governor-innpanies and approved of by the com- ed for railway purposes and the water gate fully the desirability of dealing front to be divided in blocks of not with the question in the way suggested less than one thousand feet. Since then or any other way, to inquire into facts. the lieutenant-governor-in-council had or another for the information of the sufficient for railway purposes, but instead this order-in-council cited in the bill gave the railway ninety-three acres, adjournment of the debate. sixty-nine acres more than the lieutanant-governor-in-council thought necessary. The railway company succeeded ing by the commissioner of lands, who in getting the choice pieces. If a cove or a creek ran in which would be useful for over an hour on the bill, going into for shipping, the company got where it features of it, and inviting the House to tional lands for railway purposes ran

along these creeks. The company got a block of land at A hint was given this afternoon that the mouth of Hayes creek, cutting the centre of the city off from the west end, running up like a tongue between the main portion of the city and the westpany, promoted by Victoria people is ern end, with no provision for crossing asking for wide powers and opposition that tongue except possibly at Sixth developed to some of these in the com- avenue, if he could judge from the plan. If there was no provision for a crossing Rev. Percival Jenns read prayers to- at Sixth avenue then this tongue of land divided the city in two, and no provision was made for a right-of-way across it. The other large block on Morse creek absolutely isolated an entire section of the city, making an island of it, and again without provision for access to this insular portion. Water front Block B. belonging to the the city by this means. There was a provision for one crossing from the

company on Morse creek.

Five Bridges in Six Miles. Mr. Macdonald went on to say he was unable to see that there was a single nental railway was required across the though there was provision for some continent. They are at one to-day with going down by over head bridges. There that the right to water should depend was one of these in Block H, and then desirability for the construction of that for a distance of over a mile and a half right to allow large corporations to railway at the earliest possible mo- (1.6 miles) there was not a single street acquire water privileges unless these to the sea either on the level or by overhead bridge; the city was absoluteway being retarded and delayed by the ly cut off from access to the sea as far government, and it was to be taken as the agreement fixed it. The next

> The other day the House had heard the attorney-general saying that the government had compelled the company bridge. If he had been following aright the controversies in cities where the question was a burning one, as in Toronto, he thought the burden was alat times, and he read several to illusways placed on the railways. Level trate this. Some were indefinite as to crossings were generally preferred by where the water was to be taken from. railways as the easiest and best for or in what quantity or what extent of which were the property of the plaintiff them, though not the safest, and where land was to be treated. Many sources the railway commission was appealed to of supply were so clogged by existing junction to stop it. The plaintiff comput in the overhead bridges. Yet this company was graciously going to let what water rights were available. It

> expense. From McBride street to the middle of block E was three thousand feet, and stream ascertain what records existed. the next overhead crossing was three- decide as to the priority of records and year, allowing the appeal and setting quarters of a mile further on, in Block
> D, with the possible exception of Beach
> street. There were possibly five over
> discourse the provided for from the destreams measured. There was aside the judgment of the chief j
>
> Mr. Justice Morrison dissented this course, but Mr. Justice to the provided for from the destreams measured. There was a side the judgment of the chief j
>
> Mr. Justice Morrison dissented the provided for from the destream of the p head bridges in six miles to be constructed at the cost of the province or the future town. And these were the concessions the attorney-general had boasted of the province getting.

What Province Was Entitled To. "What were we entitled to?" contin chose, on the water front being divided seuld tell where one single street end in blocks not exceeding one thousand same down to the sea on the level in feet in length, or say thirty-two blocks whole long six miles of the water in all. We were entitled to select every fourth block and to have the streets and street ends go down to the sea as uid not pass," declared Mr. Macdon- less this bill passes the House. We are entitled to give access to the sea every Power and Light Co., Ltd., the prothousand feet at least and we are in moters of which are E. V. Bodwell, This was not the only question he a position to compel the protection of K. C., J. H. Lawson, jr., and H. G. Pugsley against G. W. Fowler, R. H.

province. It was the only block which practically a straight wall down to the came down to the sea on even ground. Water; whether Block H was in the Blocks D and H were on high bluffs, same position, It was also entitled to

some sixty feet above deep water, to know whether or not the province was entitled to streets over these tongues of land. Without this information it speless to discuss the bill. The give Mr. Bodwell and his friends the opposition continued:

Fair Treatment for All.

"Every Liberal is desirous of treat- be fair to the promoters of the bill to ing the railway company fairly. We let the amendment of the member for on this side are thoroughly desirous of Nanaimo stand over until the member helping on that great national work in charge of the bill had consulted aright, was rendered absolutely value-less by reason that the railway track ing out. We are prepared, as I say, to cut it off from access to the sea. The treat them fairly. We showed that last below high water. It was also to be renembered that at this particular place we must remember that Prince Rupert water clauses act had been dealt with. n front of Block F, the harbor was is the most northerly seaport in our deep. One hundred feet out the water province, that it is the terminus of the against the company getting such pow-Grand Trunk Pacific a great undertaking, and the people of British Columbia are willing to deal in no niggardly spirit dealt with," said J. H. Hawthornth-with it in the matter of terminal facil-waite. "There is no fixed policy what-in the world, and in a province which to Protestant churches." ities.

"We know that a great seaport will be built up at Prince Rupert. It is our duty to protect the future inhabitants. It is our duty to look ahead and see that the growth of the city in future will not be impeded by surrendering all these things of value to a seaport to some waterfront privileges in order to carry on its business. That is the feeling of the Liberal party and I am sure they are getting a fair deal." (Hear, for. This provision will govern the as he did last session. hear.)

In conclusion Mr. Macdonald moved examine witnesses on oath or viva decided that twenty-four acres were voce, gather evidence, send for witnesses or papers and report to this House." Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton moved the

> Water Act Consolidation Bill. Hon. Mr. Fulton said he rose to move the second reading of the Water Act necessities of life, but it had besides (3) Answered by No. 2."

uses of water which had now to be minister when questions on the paper deaft with was that of irrigation, Examining into the existing law, Mr.

The bill amending the Supreme Court

Act was added to and now stands for common law riparian right to unim-proved and undefiled flow of water for was suggested by a case in Vancouver domestic uses prevented its diversion where a man, charged with perjury in for mining purposes, and it had become connection with an examination for necessary in British Columbia to give discovery, was discharged on the placer miners the right to divert water ground that the special examiner had in order to carry on their industry. not been present throughout his exam-The Water Clauses Act was enacted, which did much to make water rights district registrars or special examinclear, but it had been necessary to ers from any necessity for remaining amend this from time to time, and the after they have administered the oath, present bill was an honest endeavor to in spite of which the whole proceedmake the act as perfect and up-to-date ings will remain a judicial proceed-as possible. Since 1890, Mr. Fulton said, ing. he had taken a deep interest in wate questions, and had frequently drawn FINAL DECISION attention to the subject in the House. Nothing was done until 1907, when a commission consisting of Prof. Carpenter and himself had been appointed In the course of his inquiries in California, which he had always looked Star Co. vs. White Judgment If the company found it could not carry struck by the immense strides in agriculture as a result of irrigat

on its beneficial uses. It would not be were made use of, and this had guided him all through the act. The interpretation was fuller and clearer than in the old act. The unit of water flow was to be changed from the miners' matter of fact not five per cent. of the cause of the prolonged litigation and make extends to the whole province a measuring boxes in the province were correct. The acre foot would be the unit of measurement of quantity.

Board to Investigate.

In early days the commissioner stated, records were taken off very loosely the province build bridges at its own was proposed to deal with the through a board of investigation, which being composed of Justices Irving, would go into the matter stream by Martin and Morrison. The court gave cisions of the board, but if the House this course, but Mr. Justice Martin saw fit it could alter this.

held that the defendant had not satis-Mr. Fulton explained the clauses i the succeeding parts of the bill briefly, the identity and continuity of its view the magnitude of the measure forbidding his going into its more important features at as great length as he Irving was also of the opinion that the gave some facts as to what has been would have liked to at that stage. In committee, he promised, he would dis- was from this decision that the defendcuss all these points and he was preprovement of the bill. John Oliver moved the adjournment

f the debate until Thursday, Power Bill Opposed There was a somewhat lively dis-

cussion in committee over the bill incorporating the Goat River Water, wished to discuss, he continued. He discuss, he continued. He discuss to refer to something else which was as important as the failure of the suffering from to-day."

Lawson. Among the other large powers which the company is applying for is that of borrowing, without the fits in a Western land deal. The contents of the progovernment to provide access to the sea. Block F, fifteen hundred feet in length, as far as he could make out and from what he could learn from those who knew the town, was the only block would destroy the usefulness of the concerned to see or fingure which is added this provisor. "Nevertheless, no lender or other person dealing with the company shall be would destroy the usefulness of the concerned to see or fingure whether

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, changes to

LEGISLATURE DISCUSSES COAL

GOVERNMENT AND ITS PLEDGE OF RESERVES

This Is Virtually Abandoned-Work of the Industrial School.

Legislative Press Gallery, Feb. 16. ever. I have seen most extraordinary is so rich in coal, the consumer has to thought.

The committee decided to leave the bill over for discussion some other day. Third readings were given to the bill the subject was discussed in the legis- combined with education, physical and made by the government at Ottawa for respecting the sale of poisons for hor-licultural use and extending the time for commencial the government was reminded of its cient to deal with any other railway that may come in hereafter and require the South-east Kootenay railway.

the government was reminded of its food and the kindness of Superintendent of pledge, given to the people in 1903, to make worthy citizens of the south-east Kootenay railway. establish reserves of coal lands in the every boy in it. That the boys appre-The minister of agriculture introduced a bill to amend the Farmers' The government and its followers have ages they got was shown by the reluct-

hability of members of all existing or The discussion arose over a proposa to a subsidiary company to a grant of time, but that it and all documents and members of existing institutes before a provision that it should not charge fourteen thousand odd acres to the rail-way, the plan to be subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor-incouncil, the necessary land to be allow-council, the necessary land to be allow-council to be Oliver to the record of the Conserva-John Oliver asked the following tive party in this province in regard to

questions: "(1) Was the store of C. D. the matter. Morris, at Eagle Pass, searched for The premier, in his reply, virtually iquor in June, 1908, by the provincial announced the abandonment of the police? (2) If so, did the police act pledge given six years ago, as he put upon information charging the said the date for a possible putting of it into D. Morris with being in possession effect far off in the future. The disof liquor contrary to law? (3) If so, who laid the information upon which the police acted?"

Cussion was an animated one throughout, and ended in the withdrawing by Dr. McGuire of his amendment. Dr. McGuire of his amendment.

The attorney-general replied: "(1) The attorney-general replied: "(1) A very interesting statement was consolidation bill with a full realization of the importance of the measure. Water was one of the most imperative. The attorney-general replied: "(1) A very interesting statement was made to the House earlier in the afternoon by Attorney-General Bowser rewould be useful and the grants of addi- Water was one of the most imperative the administration of justice to give. garding the work being done in what has always been considered, and will many very important uses in industrial As usual, the department of works connections. One of the most pressing did not have answers ready for the industrial school on the mainland.

Reasons for Rejection. The private bills committee reported to pass the bill incorporating the Shuswap & Thompson River Boom Co. The committee pointed out that the appliment which gave it all the privileges now sought for. Doubt was expressed as to whether this was sufficient for department the benefit of his experi- necessary legislation upon the report the purposes of the company, but the committee was of opinion that the provisions of the British Columbia Rivers and Steamers Act afforded ample failities for the successful operation of logging. No evidence had been given on behalf of the applicants to show that these were inadequate to its purposes. Besides the area over which the com-IN MINING CASE pany asked jurisdiction was approximately 18,000 square miles, and the granting of this would be virtually suron its operations under its federal charter it could apply again and a com-

mission be appointed to inquire into the facts. The report was adopted.

Width of Tires. On Hon, Thomas Taylor's bill to amend the Highways Traffic Act the House went into committee for a short time. The minister conferred with Messrs. Oliver, Yorston and Eagleson, inch to the cubic foot per second. The ing Company vs. the Byron N. White agreeded to let the bill stand a few who have amendments to propose, and old unit was now obsolete, and as a Co., which has become celebrated be- days. The amendment he desired to the large mining interests involved. The law in force from 1893 to 1902 so far as affected west of the Cascades, that loads weighing over 2,000 pounds must be drawn on wagons with tires of at least four inches. In 1902 the law as altered to a graduated scale.

Mark Eagleson (Lillooet), will propose that the four-inch tire and the 2,000 pound load remain west of the shall be exacted for a 10,000-pound load, 5 inches for over 7,000 pounds, 4 inches for over 4,000 pounds, and 3 inches for over 2,000 pounds; and that where be taken as the width.

John Yorston (Cariboo), for the proection of merchants having stocks on hand will move that the new provisions, whatever they are made, shall not come into force until May 1st, 1910. The Industrial School.

The attorney-general, in moving the second reading of his bill to alter the where it was mining within the lines of name of the juvenile reformatory in another owner's claim, and Mr. Justice Vancouver to the Industrial School, done since the institution was opened on February 1st, 1905. There had been ant company appealed to the supreme one hundred boys committed to it, the pared to hear any suggestions for the court of Canada, but unsuccessfully, as charges against them being: Theft, 62; housebreaking, 6; housebreaking and wilful destruction, 2; receiving stolen money, 1; vagrancy, 2; forgery, 1; obtaining money under false pretences. 1: incorrigible, 24. There had been 17 boys admitted in 1905, 20 in 1906, 32 in 1907. and 31 last year. At present there are

59 boys in the institution.

The causes which had led to these oys being incarcerated were largely lack of proper home training, religious instruction, education and school dis-

was the matron, and the other officials

up to, and become useful and honorable young men. This was sought to be before the House. It ill-became ligious instruction. All these were com- it had, pulsory. Manual training was in charge The premier referred to Dr. McGuire of a young man from Ontario. Two motion of last session call days a week had to be given by each | federal department of trade and boy to this work, which was very popu- merce to make an investigation into lar among them. Most of the useful coal situation in British Columbia, articles in carpentry required at the in- Mr. Oliver's amendment to have the stitution were made by them. The done by a committee of the legisla physical training was under the charge The request had been forwarded to Ot Highlanders.

school curriculum was followed. A designed to excite the interest of the fifty-three acre farm attached to the electorate than accomplish any gain institution gave opportunity for teach- The premier said he could not suppor ing the boys something of agriculture, Dr. McGuire's amendment, which mixed The price of coal is a matter that of the boys had their own industrial tion. touches the man in the street, even gardens, in charge of an experienced "It all depends on what a man has east has to. The fact that within a going was not compulsory, so that Rofor breakfast how these companies are few miles of some of the biggest mines man Catholic boys did not have to go do with the acquisition of rights from

Boys Like the School

conclusions arrived at in committee.

There will be one policy one day and exacted anywhere is not a comforting fully looked after was evidenced by the was the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Committee.

There will be one policy one day and exacted anywhere is not a comforting fully looked after was evidenced by the committee. fact that since it was opened \$282 only To-day was not the first time that has been spent on medical fees. This make worthy citizens of practically interests of the people of the province. ciated the home life and the advantit is the earnest desire on both sides to have this agreement so framed that the ing the liability of members for the interests of the province and the people of Prince Rupert will be alike safegular and the people of Prince Rupert will be alike safegular and the people of Prince Rupert will be alike safegular and the feelings they retained for it. One boy one of those followers, Dr. McGuire of who had been committed there in erple of Prince Rupert will be alike safegular and the feelings they retained for it. One boy one of those followers, Dr. McGuire of who had been committed there in erple of Prince Rupert will be alike safegular and the feelings they retained for it. One boy one of those followers, Dr. McGuire of vancouver, who brought the matter of guarded. It is our duty to see that guarded. It is our duty to see that paid on the stock he has subscribed excessive price before the House to-day, not be permitted. Inside a week he had The member for Delta modestly decommitted a theft so as to be sent back | precated the idea that he was looking to it for two years! Very few escapes after the interests of the federal govtook place from the school, notwith- ernment or that it needed any help

> boy, now grown into a young man, who blandishments of the premier he opening had been \$121,000, of which whatever. \$15,000 was for the new building. Now Ottaw that it was up and the work in good train he had decided that the name should be altered to industrial school. During the summer he intended to ask

the superintendent and his wife to make a visit to similar institutions in the eastern provinces and in the States, to acquaint themselves with the manner in which the work is carried on there. It was not the intention, however, to copy the institutions in the through its chairman, W. R. Ross, K. States, which had been carried to a C., the reasons which led it to refuse high state of efficiency, as the cost would be too great, but the trend of the matter was one for the federal governwork would continue to be more and ment to deal with. more towards a home and school, Withcants had already secured a bill of in- in a week or two it was expected that ed Mr. Macdonald, corporation from the Dominion parlia- J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children under the Ontario government, do so by royal commission and the would visit the institution and give the provincial government to bring in any

Pardons and Paroles The attorney-general described the is sought to develop the self-respect of the boys and give them a healthy stim- Macdonald. ulus to do well. There was no intention of keeping good boys in longer than they had overcome the effect of their early surroundings and were in a fair way to do well they would be pardoned or released on parole. Thirty boys had already been so treated. An invitation out by an official of the mines departwas extended to the members of the House or anyone interested, to visit the home and make any suggestions that struck them as proper to the depart- from his view that the national govern-

Before concluding Mr. Bowser paid a as the price of coal, and that the govtribute to the work of the matron, Mrs. ernment and House was right last ses-Donaldson. The department had been sion in calling upon the department of fortunate, he said, in all its officials trade and commerce to act. Referring

The adjournment of the debate was mier stated that it would be unworknoved by Stuart Henderson (Yale.) Price of Coal.

The price of coal charged to British olumbia consumers was brought up by Dr. McGuire (Vancouver), in committee on the bill empowering the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., to construct railways. He proposed to add to relating to west of the Cascades was the bill a proviso that the company shall hereafter sell to the public, free on board cars at its mines, coal at the minimum price charged to its agents or to parties living outside British Colum-Cascades, but that east a 6-inch tire bia. In doing so he said nothing had been done since he took the matter up last year, beyond the small relief that whereas the companies formerly sold only to agents, they would now sell to wagons have tires of different widths the public. The exorbitant price chargthe mean width of all the tires shall ed to the people of the province where the coal was produced was a longstanding grievance. Notwithstanding that British Columbia consumers have to pay \$7.50 per short ton, 75,000 tons of British Columbia coal was sold last year in Seattle at \$7 a on. This was an injustice to the people of British Columbia. Companies should give some concessions to the province in return for the concessions they asked. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. should sell coal at \$2 a ton, but to get around that pro-vision appointed an agent to whom it

sold the whole output H. B. Thomson (Victoria), who was in charge of the bill, said the member for Vancouver was defeating his own object. This company had made large expenditures on its mines and on bunkers at the sea coast, and now desired to be able to put in a line of railway from the mines to these bunkers to get its product marketed cheaply. should introduce a general bill if he desired to effect his object.

Socialist Opposition. J. H. Hawthornthwaite wanted to

know what Dr. McGuire would think cipline. Out of those who had been re- of a proposal to compel dentists to fix third time. ceived 24 could not read or were in the certain fees, say five cents for pulling primary class, 47 in the first grade, 21 a tooth. He denounced the amend in the second and the others in the ment as improper and as in restraint of trade, which even a Socialist could not The superintendent and his wife, who accept as any approach to a remedy, John Oliver considered that it ill-betried to make the institution a home came the fourth member for Vancouver Grand Trunk railway power to issue This is and not a prison, and inculcated in the boys a love of better things and tried to move this resolution when as a perpetual consolidation debenture member of the party that pledged it-

of life to that which they were brought party to a man, had voted down a omplished by industrial occupation, try to embarrass a company which by education, by physical training, by just starting out and which had gain manual training and by moral and re-

of a former member of the Seaforth tawa, but nothing had ever been hear In school classes the usual public degree in manufacturing records m rticulture and gardening, and many purely local interests up in a big ques-

Premier Again Evades

Mr. Oliver said the premier had again evaded the matter of the pro and his party had made in 1903 to the people. What had the department of trade and commerce at Ottawa got t the government of British Colum The coal companies got their rights That the home was in a splendid sit- from the province. The only compa pany, and it was the only company with a price limit. That provision was the protection of the people other company had acquired its rights from the government of British Col umbia, which had full control of the situation. Last year, when the legisdepartment of trade and commer d somply tried to place upon that department something which aid not pertain to its duties, but did pertain to the duties of the provincial govern-

standing that only a five-foot fence sur- from any individual. It had been mainrounded the grounds, and these were tained in office at the late election by generally among the new boys. Once as large a majority as ever, despite the a boy got used to the place he could efforts of Premier McBride and of his be relied on to remain. In the four attorney-general, who had stumped years the only boy who escaped had not the country from coast to coast. The returned or been brought back. While premier had said he was an adept at the superintendent was returning re- making records. Who made this recently from a visit to this city he was cord of voting down the proposition accosted on the boat by an escaped for an inquiry? If he listened to all the gave himself up to serve out his term. require a much larger hat than he The cost of the institution since its wore, but they had no effect on him wore, but they had no effect on him

Ottawa McBride's Scapegoat

"Where has Ottawa any jurisdiction in this matter?" asked Mr. Oliver. "If the premier had not the Ottawa government as a scapegoat to carry his sins and those of his government he would have been swamped by long ago. I am not sure but I think that some day this goat will butt and perhaps the hon, gentleman and his colleagues will then have no opportunity for sinning.

Premier McBride insisted that the

"How could they deal with it?" ask-The premier intimated that it could

being made "Does the hon, gentleman expect the department of trade and commerce to system of marks by means of which it act as detective to find out facts for this house to act on?" inquired Mr.

The premier thought that as there would have to be evidence taken as to When they showed that selling prices south of the line, an in vestigation could be conducted much better by a federal department Stuart Henderson did not see why

these facts could not be as well found

An Unworkable Pledge The premier was not to be moved ment should inquire into such matters to the pledges given in 1903 the preable to attempt to operate coal mines if the provincial government was expected to be a co-partner in these oper ations to any extent. The time might come, however, when the province could operate coal mines.

"Aye, after you have given them all away," remarked John Oliver. The premier retorted that there were nmense coal areas yet untouched,

"Where?" asked Mr. Olivar. "In the Peace River country, Kootnay and Telqua," replied the premier "How much of this has been reserved, ollowing up your pledge " Mr. Oliver nauired

"We have put no reserve on so far with regard to coal lands," Mr. Mc-Bride answered. "We are anxious to encourage prospectors to go out and

"If government coal mines are not a gold-brick in 1903," was Mr. Oliver's

Time Not Ripe The premier went on to say that when the time came for the government to go into competition there would be little difficulty in getting the equipment or getting a mine, but the time was not ripe from a business point to carry out the plank of 1903

Dr. McQuire withdrew his m deference to the views of the House, but announced that he would keep at the question of coal prices. The bill was reported by the chairman, Dr. Hall (Nelson), and stands for

third reading The Supreme Court Act amending bill was given a third reading and the bill amending the Jurors' Act in some particulars where amendments had not worked out as they were intended to was read a second time.

The Southeast Kootenay Railway Company's bill, extending the time for mencing the work, was read a

GRAND TRUNK DEBENTURES.

Ottawa Feb 17.-The most important bill considered by the railway comnittee yesterday was an act giving the to get them to take a different view self to reserve a coal area he, and the consolidated debentures."

LOCAL FOR

HOME IND

City Coun

The tender was awarded agents for th at Tod Creek. and while t difference in product and land most of cil felt like e dustry. The report

showed the Rithet & Co. barrel: Rober price, \$2.65 pe \$2.51¼ per bar Hill and \$2.417 elsewhere in the return of bags details. The Bostock & C it is difficult cepted as the from the Old lay the work eight to ten season of the stated that it have the ce than in barr Ald. Stewar they could d cept the offer He would like the local pro charged for thought they duct lower. price delivere Ald. Turner was a penalty had been con livery. He w

His Worship Ald. Turner that Rithet & or none of th would like to allow the co amount of Eng a test on a fer Ald. Ross th practically the lieve in going Ward & Co. contract divid Ald. Humber prices of the quite as good Ald, Turner industry. Wh same and then

to make it bi

shall be lived

quality the lo encouraged. Ald. Raymon her. Not only the benefit of carrying trade other resident

Ald, Henders should take ste up by the loc company coul where else and cany.

Ald, Fullerto contract divided have a division year's shortage Ald. Mable tl a lot made out year. It had b The motion awarded to Rit est tender, was ing vote: Ayes-Alderm

McKeown, Stew Nays-Alderm Bishop and Hun ST. DA

Supper and So the Sir Will

At a committe residence of A. street, on Mon celebrate St. Da supper and socia Sir William Wa vening, March 1 tickets should ladies to be abl evening's enjoy corner of Yates be the caterer.

Tickets can watchmaker, D member of the Hub cigar stor he supper will M. J. Morgan nusical portion and Dr. O. M.

sented to presid MUCH FRI Steamer Keem From Livery

Orie

Blue Funnel li due to arrive he the Orient on next, is bringing rgo to this por the freight which Hongkong and o Among the fre of 112 steel plates Railway Compar and 3,000 boxes lay, Durham & ing salmon cans

The bones of a are probably 6 po

of the big run,

plate will be us