no motion would be introduced.

to pass the resolution

with the lunch room.

urred in the house.

ccurred in committee.

refreshment room.

matter.

Speaker.

Mr. Kitchen-It certainly did.

hours which I was absent yesterday af-

Mr. Kitchen-It occurred in committee.

Mr. Kitchen sald he would like to see

the motion amended to do away with the

Mr. Booth said he considered the mo-

tion a reflection on the Speaker. The

House was under control of the Speaker

lead the public to believe that they were

intoxicated, but he did not think any-

power of the Speaker to deal with the

lution was fouling the nest in which he

belonged, the legislative assembly. The

motion might be considered a good elec-

tion dodge by the mover, who was a tem-

perance advocate. All members were in

favor of temperance, but the motion was in bad taste. He was referring to the

proceedings in committee the other night

Mr. Hunter said he would support the

notion if the matter could not be settled

in a quieter manner. They had a per-

fect right to protect themselves and fami-

lies from the liquor traffic. If the mover

would not withdraw the motion and have

Mr. Brown considered that the passage

of the resolution would not reflect on the

members of the house. It would strength-

Mr. Horne and Mr. Adams thought the

natter should be left in the hands of the

Mr. Cotton moved, seconded by Mr.

Sword, that the debate be adjourned to

give the Speaker an opportunity to con-

Hon. Mr. Davie jumped excitedly to

his feet and objected most strenuously

to the adjournment of the debate. He

slander the members of the legislature

would have dealt with the matter.

Mr. Cotton withdrew his motion

Dr. Milne said he had signed the round-

motion came before the house to restrict

the liquor traffic he would know how to

deal with it as society demanded. One

hon. member had taken the opportunity

deal with the question.

the same reason.

had been thrown.

his meals if he wished it.

the rule asked for in the round-robin.

it settled quietly he would vote for the

when called to order.

matter could be dealt with without a rule.

one's privileges but he thought it would

be in the interests of good government

passed it would reflect on the capabilities

of hon, members to resist drink. He

had signed a petition to prevent the sale

of liquors on the premises, but he could

not support a motion to place such a

Hon. Mr. Pooley said if it was proposed to say what members should have at their

iches it would be better to do away

Mr. Semlin did not wish to curtail any-

course of treatment comparatively in apensive as compared with other rel ies or medical treatment.

DIRECTORS AND AIDERMEN. Conference Regarding the Financial

Condition of the Hospital. The Board of Directors of the Jubilea dospital held a conference yesterday af-ernoon with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to endeavor to secure from he city some assistance for the hospital. After presenting the resolution passed at he last meeting of the hospital board, resident Hayward made a statement showing the work of the hospital, the cost of the patients, the aggregate days of reatment, etc., and quoted extracts of ppinions entertained of the hospital's effiency and usefulness. In dealing with the present financial position of the intitution, it was shown that the total actul cost of the hospital, was as follows: Grounds, buildings, furniture and applinces. \$96,000. The subscriptions towards this were originally as follows: The government grant, \$20,000; sale of old Royal Hospital, 12,412.50; J. emberton's special gift of land, \$864.95. subscriptions and donations, \$22,004.02 nterests on deposits, \$480; \$55,761.47;

balance, \$40,238.53. This balance showed that the hospital d cost over \$40,000 more than the sum ubscribed for that purpose, and this amint had been taken year by year out the ordinary revenue of the hosp tal bscribed for its maintenance and had npoverished it to about the amount as present debt, viz: \$35,000.

The sums received from the various urces were sufficient for yearly main nance in the highest state of efficiency, it had been unable to stand the drain of 0.000 that had ben applied to buildings d equipment, -and interest -on borrowed Once relieved of -its present hts the directors were quite sanguing their ability to run -the hospital and et all requirements on its present

After a lengthy discussion the mayor mised to lay the matter before the oard. A loan by-law for \$35,000 will submitted to the ratepayers.

A CURIOUS STORY,

Plan to Steal a Lot of Deeds to U S.

Washington, March 1 .- James Elder ecentric old man of Whatcom, Wash. ior to March, 1891, made a gift by ed to the United States government of ve large tracts of land, the present alue of which is now estimated at \$900, 00. Elder had three relatives, for whom cared nothing. He deeded the land the government with the request that be given to deserving immigrants from overcrowded east. No sooner had lder deeded the land than three distunt latives called on him and told him hey would take measures to have him eclared insane unless he would recover is property. Elder made a request for is deeds, but did not receive them. Then the relatives, it is alleged, con-

octed a scheme to steal the papers from he land office at Washington and subitute forged documents in their stead Then this was done Elder could put in plea that the deeds by which his land as conveyed to the government were rgeries, and of couse when the papers the land office were put in evidence would be clear they were forgering illiam Jameson, of Port Townsend ash., was the man assigned to make e substitution of the forged for the eal deeds. Jameson came to Washing with strong letters of introduction nd was given the run of the land office. he was leaving at night he said to

Weld: "By the way, was any one here inuiring about old man Elders case. I eard a good deal of it out west." replied Weld, and went to the elf to take down a tin box containing

records As soon as Jameson saw where the box was kept, he pleasantly said "Oh, don't pull them down; it is late, I am too tired to look at them toight. In fact, I don't think they will elp me in my case."

The next day Jameson visited the land fice, and, it is said, abstracted the five llder deeds from the box. He went mediately to New York, and goin to lithographing shop, had the five origicopied, even to the endorsements. ith the plate he went to a printer and used deeds exactly like the originals be made. By a queer coincidence, lerk Weld, in the land office, had occaon the very next day to look in the box which had held the original deeds.

e deeds were gone, Jameson was afterwards arrested by cret service men. The trial will take ace in the United States district court a few days. Jameson was addmited bail in \$7,500 and permitted to rern to Port Townsend. The object of is was to allow the secret service dertment to secure evidence against the her conspirators. In this, however, ey failed, except in the case of Elder, , Chief Drummond says, will turn ate's evidence. Elder was arrested in hatcom a short time ago and taken to ashington with Jameson. They are ow out on bail.

The Head Ocean Line. New York, March 1.- The Post's Moneal special says: Another new line of ean steamers is announced to run be veen Great Britain and Canada Juring coming season. This is the Head of steamers, which consists of Miswen Head, 3,050 tons; Bengore Head, 458 tons; Dunmore Head, 2,229 tons; Teelin Head, 1,687 tons. The new ie is run by the Ulster steamship comany. The British terminus will be at elfast and in Canada at Montreal. The ervice will be weekly. The first vessel expected to arrive at this city about ay 15.

California Fruit Duty. Washington, D. C., March 2.- The senfinance committee to-day hite of California, who made an exustive argument in favor of nights tties on California fruits. It is ood the committee has decided in his a duty of 1 per cent, on sugar up to Voorhees said to-day ould lay the bill before the Republicans Tuesday morning.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. How to Get a "Sunlight" Pleture.
Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a oman Look Old Booner Than a Must") Lever Brothers, Limited 48 Scott street, oronto, Ont., and you will receive by set a pretty picture, free from adversing and well worth framing. This is easy way to decorate your home. The app is the best in the market, and will ly cost le postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open write our address carefully PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

The Speaker's Decision on the Coal Mines Regulation Bill Sustained.

MR. DAVIE TURNS A SOMERSAULT

Advises the Speaker to Rule the Bill Out of Order and Then Vetes Against

March 1st.

Prayers by Rev. A. B. Winchester. Dr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. that a select committee, consistless's. Booth, Croft, Brown, consideration the subject of the nent of the provincial lands on the single tax or other equitable system of permanent but not freehold tenure, with acres of pasture land and the proper taxation of improvements, in order the encouragement of the settlement such lands, and to report to the house, with any recommendations as to the legis-lation which shall tend to the more rapid cupation and tillage of the agriculural lands of the province.

Mr. Semlin did not feel disposed to oppose the resolution, but he would like the mover to explain how he expected the motion to work itself out. Mr. Brown thought the proper time to

of the committee was presented. Mr. Booth considered the motion premature. He did not know of any better other along the line of railway.

way of settling the land than by the freeold system. Mr. Forster said the house was not a

lebating society so he would not discuss single tax. If the committee could find better way of settling lands it would a some good. Hon. Mr. Davie could not support the

notion, as it made the house admit that single tax was an equitable method of taxation. He was not prepared to admit that the siystem was an equitable one. Mr. Anderson thought the best way to settle the lands would be to make them easy of access, and give the settlers a small piece of cleared land.

Mr. Keith could see no reason why the house could not appoint the committee. It would not cost the province anything and it would give the committee an opportunity to express an opinion. Mr. Sword moved to strike out the

word equitable. Hon. Mr. Pooley said the amendment would make no difference. He proposed make the house commit itself to the single tax or other system. There was no more liberal system than the freehold system. As he understood single tax, it meant a perpetual rental. Mr. Horne did not think that there could be a more liberal law than at pre-

Mr. Forster said the president of the council had in his mind the leasehold not the single tax system. Single tax men did not wish to change the present method of holding land

The speaker ruled the motion out of order. The right of dealing with lands was left in the hands of the crown.

Mr. Horne moved for a return of all

does not reside with the provincial legistory to the adjournment of the debate. He had been brought up to the matter had been brought up to the members of the legislature. orrespondence, papers, orders in council, or other representations relating to the recessity of stationing a supreme court

eased to bring it down.

The resolution was adopted. Dr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr Kelthat while this house would welcome substantial reduction in the import du--consumed but not manufactured or produced in the province, it desires especally to urge on the Dominion government kinds used in the reduction of ores or in the act clear and plain. general mining, whether or not wholk or part only manufactured in the Domnion, should be admitted free of duty: that his honor the Lieutenant-Governor respectfully requested to send a copy f this resolution to the Hon. Minister of Finance of Ottawa. The mover said it would do much to develop the quartz

port of the abolition of the duty on much-Mr. Booth supported the resolution. One day the members voted for the aboltion of the duty and the next day they roted for the continuance in sending members to the Dominion house who supported the tariff. He moved an amundment that agricultural machinery be in-

Mr. Mara in the Dominion house in sup-

Mr. Hunter wanted coal mining machinery included. No doubt other members would wish to include other goods, so that all Canadian factories would be closed down.

Mr. Rogers said there was no comparion between mining and agricultural machinery. Good agricultural machinery was made in Canada, but so far miners had to go to the other side for their machinery.

Mr. Adams supported the resolution as amended. Mr. Croft thought the motion would

have more force in its original state. Mr. Smith said both miners and farmers were suffering from the high price f machinery and the Canadian made maninery is inferior to the imported articles. Everything possible should be one to encourage the industry of min-

Hon. Col. Baker would support any hing that would in anyway remove imediments that prevented trade.

Dr. Milne did not know whether he would vote for either resolution or amendment, as they were both milk and very poor milk and very poor water. He would support the first two tes of the resolution which read: That hon; would welcome a substantial in the import duties on all goods. He would like to see

nite resolution introduced. Beaven said the mover of the wanted to be a free trader a protectionist and did not know where he was. He seemed to want to something for his constituents in opsition to his colleague, Mr. Adams. house had already expressed their inion in passing Mr. Adam's resolution. The speaker did not know whether the ion was in order. A similar motion had been dealt with during the present

Mr. Sword moved for a return show ing the prices at which the trustees for the sinking funds under the loan acts 1877 and 1887, bought B. C., inscriber

Mr. Adams moved that whereas ther is a very large area in the province north of the Canadian Pacific railway with no immediate prospects of railway facilities; and whereas there are no industries which may be prosecuted profitably withthe Ruling-Dr. Watt's Motion Ruled out such facilities, viz., dairying and hopraising; therefore be it resolved, that would be most advantageous if practical dairymen and hop growers could be in duced to come into that section of the in the absence of the speaker, Mr. province to prosecute those industries Martin took the chair at 2 o'clock and that it is desirable that this house appoint a select committee to consider this matter, with the view as above se forth. The committeee to consist of Messrs Booth, Anderson, Semlin, Marti and the mover, be appointed to and the mover. The mover said that with a little encouragement the dairy ing and hop industries could be profitably prosecuted. There were thousands of climate for the industries.

> The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sword asked the chief commissio er if there was any condition inserted in contracts for the construction of the par liament buildings stipulating a minimum wage for laborers? If not, why not? The chief commissioner answered that no such condition was inserted in the con-

tract. Hon, Mr. Beaven said the more he had looked at the Nakusp railway papers, the more it became apparent that there was discuss the matter was when the report a great deal of information that had not been brought down. He would like to know the distance from one point to an-

> Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the wide tire amendment bill. The notion was negatived.

The house went into committee on the essage of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing "An act to establish and naintain a library for the use of the egislative assembly, and to constitute a oureau of statistics." The act was reorted to the house. On motion to go into committee of the

whole on message of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor with bill respecting the Nakusp and Slocan railway. Hon, Mr Beaven said the bill should be passed until all the information had been brought down by the government. Hon, Mr. Davie consented to allow the

ill to stand over The house went into committee, Mr Keith in the chair, to consider the county courts act. A large number of amend ments were made and the bill was report-

Mr. Speaker Higgins having resumed the chair the adjourned debate on appeal from the decision of the chair on the second reading of the bill to amend the coal mines regulation act' and 'amendug act. 1890,' was continued.

Mr. Speaker's ruling was "I rule bil (No. 18) intituled "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act' and 'Amending Act, 1890," out of order, for the following reasons:-First, because it aims to oppose indirect taxation, contrary to the provisions of the B. N. A. Act; and, second, because it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the province that the power to impose unequal taxation does not reside with the provincial legis-

session.)' Hon, Mr. Davie said he did not quite understand the reasons for the speaker's hand, having been handed to him by the ruling as printed. The incidence of tax- Speaker. He had referred it to his col-Hon. Mr. Davie said there had been a ground he took against the bill. The leagues and had received two notes, in ground he took against the bill was that tremendous amount of correspondence on the matter, but the government would be it was unconstitutional. There was no agreed to prevent the sale of liquor in the matter, but the government would be it was unconstitutional. There was no the refreshment room. If the motion had tax imposed by the bill.

Mr. Speaker said he was perfectly not been brought up, the government clear in the matter. The bill proposed to tax employers of Chinamen,

Mr. Kitchen said if indirect taxation ties on all classes of goods-not luxuries was levied by his bill it was levied in the general act, as the general act provided for a penalty for the employment of Chinament in certain capacities, around machinery and appliances of all the mines. He simply wished to make

Mr. Forster said the general act which imposed a penalty was introduced by a private member and was not ruled out Every act imposed a penalty and if that was called a tax, every act introduced by a private member was out of order.

Dr. Milne said the pharmacy act passed similar legislation. That bill provided mines of the province if the duty was fine for chemists who employed incomaken off. He read a speech made by petent clerks.

Mr. Booth said it had never been shown in the house that Chinamen as a class were more dangerous than other

Mr. Sword said the bill was not any different than he act now on the statute

Dr. Watt thought it was better to allow doubtful legislation to pass the house and then let the courts decide on its constitutionality. It was in the province of the legislature to deal with the Chinamen. But in view of the promise of the attorney-general to bring in a bill, he

thought the bill should be withdrawn. Hon. Col. Baker said it was just heating the wind, to discuss the bill in view of the decision of the supreme court. The chair was sustained on the fol-

lowing divisions. Ayes Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Vernor Martin, Croft, Eberts, Hunter, Stoddart, Booth Rogers, Adams, Anderson Horne, Smith and Punch.—15. Nays-Messrs. Davie, Milne, Semlin, Brown, Grant, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Brown, Forster, Keith, Cotton and Watt

The house adjourned at 5:45.

MAROH 2 The Speaker took the chair at two Prayers by Rev. A. B. Winelock. chester.

The private bills committee reported the drainage and dyking bill to the house. Mr. Keith moved the following as a new rule to be added to the rules and orders of the legislative assembly: Rule in the lunchroom. If it was, it was in No. 113-Ne wine, spirits, beer, porter, or infraction of the liquor license law of other fermented or intoxicating beverage Victoria. shall be brought, supplied, sold, bought, given, used, or consumed in or about the premises or buildings where the legislative assembly holds its sittings, or in any of the rooms, buildings, restaurant, or premises adjoining the same, or in its or in their immediate vicinity, or within the limits of the jurisdiction where the rules of the legislative assembly are appli-

cable." The mover said the motion should commend itself to the house. Hon. Mr. Vernon said the principle might be all right but he did not think it was a desirable rule. The Speaker had

session. He ruled the motion out of could make rules to deal with the quest an hon, member had got up and wanted given to West Kootenay, the population refusing to speak till their opponents had to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He commenced to read a little Mr. Grant said he would like to see anybody go to his pockets to see if he

had a bottle of liquor on his person. Mr. Brown, who said that the attor-Those who did not wish to use liquor did not have to use it.

Mr. Rogers said he had signed a paper ney-general had no right to use lies published in the provincial papers in the deagainst the sale of liquor in the house, but it was with the understanding that Mr. Speaker called the premier to or

der and referred him to rule 15, which states that no member should use offensive language. Hon. Mr. Davie-I was just reading a little paragraph. If the cap fits the hon. member who rose to a point of order all Mr. Croft said if the resolution was right. The junior member for Yale, Mr.

Semlin, insinuated that the public would attribute the heated debate the other evening to liquor. If so they would at tribute the language used by the leader Mr. Speaker—Order! order!
Hon. Mr. Beaven—Oh, let him go on.
Mr. Speaker—The premier cannot refer

to what occurred in committee. Hon. Mr. Davie-I am afraid I cannot Mr. Kitchen supported the motion. It debate without getting out of order. (Hear! hear!) was time to stop the use of intoxicating Mr. Keith closed the debate. He de liquor on the premises when an hou. member got up in the house and wanted to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." nied that he brought in the resolution for the purpose of throwing slime or slander Mr. Speaker-No such thing ever ocing the members of the house. After having circulated the round-robin, he Mr. Speaker-I deny it. It never ocurred, unless it occurred during the two

found that he would have to bring the matter up as he had done. The only names called were those that had been called by the attorney-general. That hon, gentleman must feel disgusted with himself when he used such contemptible lan-Mr. Speaker-You cannot refer to what guage as he had done. It was the attorney-general who was the scandal mon Only the other day he had reger. peated in the house something that he had heard in the lobby.

Mr. Speaker-Out of order. Mr. Keith-I know I am out of order. The attorney-general, when called to orand he was well able to regulate it.

Hon. Col. Baker said the actions of had his miserable say. What would the some members of the opposition might people think if there was a bar in the supreme court and the judges, jurymen and lawyers went out during the session one had been drunk. It was in the to take a drink? But this was done in the legislature where the laws administer ed in the courts were framed. The resolution did not reflect on the members. The resolution was negatived on the

following division:
Ayes-Messrs. Semlin, Milne, Beaven. McKenzie, Horne, Brown, Sword, Kitchen, Forster, Keith, Cotton, Stoddart Kellie and Hunter-14. Nays-Messrs. Grant, Smith, Punch, Watt, Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Booth, Rogers, Hall, Anderson, and Adams .-

Hon. Mr. Davie, after the division was taken, stated that the government had given orders that no more liquors wer be sold in the refreshment room.

Hon. Mr. Turner said respecting the return asked for, showing the prices a which the trustees of the sinking fund had bought British Columbia inscribed stock, that no returns had been received since January, 1893, on account of the

en the hands of the Speaker in enforcing illness of one of the trustees. Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the seconreading of the redistribution bill, which he said was one of the most important measures that could be introduced. He referred at some length to the history of early governments and parliaments of British Columbia. The composition of the legislature at the time of confederation was 12 members from the Island and 13 from the Mainland. At that time, although the population of the Island was the larger the representation was the smaller, because it was known before long that the population of the Mainland must become larger than the Island. There was no census of British Columbia taken until 1881, so the voters' lists had to be taken as signs of the population of the Island was larger than the Mainland for 13 years. In 1886 the Mr. Cotton said the attack made by the number of representatives was increased premier was a cowardly one. He had by two members, one for the Mainland not signed the round-robin as he did not and one for the Island. In 1890 the know that liquor was sold in the remembership was again increased, the freshment room and because he thought Mainland being given 17 and the Island the Speaker would deal with the matter. 16 members. The present bill gave the Mainland 19 and the Island 14 members. He denied that he wished to slander the house. He had moved the adjournment From confederation to the present time. of the debate to allow the Speaker to neither area, revenue or population had been taken for a basis upon which to Mr. Sword-I seconded the motion for form a redistribution bill. The government, in preparing the present bill, decided that 33 were sufficient to represent Hon, Mr. Davie said he did not mean that the members who moved the adthe country during the next four years. journment of the debate wished to slanwas considered that it would be un der the members, but their motion, if wise to decrease the number of mem carried, would cover up the slime that bers and it was agreed not to increase the number, so a redistribution method was decided upon. It was decided to give the cities representatives according to obin because he thought it would be their population, and the cities were givetter to deal with the matter without en one member for every 4000 people bringing it before the house. He would Westminster was entitled to one and like to see the sale of liquor in the lunch half but not to two members, but no room stopped, but he did not believe in doubt it would soon be entitled to anpreventing a man from having liquor at other. The cities were given 9 mem bers to represent their 49,000 people, leaving 24 members to represent the 55,000 people in the rural districts. Although the Indians were looked after by the Do minion government and did not pay taxes, they had to be taken into consideration

Hon, Mr. Beaven-It has been said that the matter should be left in the hands of the Speaker. The Speaker could not make a rule that would be effective without the consent of the legislature. Some of the remarks that had been made about as were also the Chinamen who did con-Mr. Keith should not have been applied tribute to the revenue. It would be imto him. He was doing what he considproper to alone take into consideration ered to be his duty. The introduction of the population in considering the repre liquor into the house might safely be arsentation of the rural districts. gued as a breach of the privileges of the white population of Cassiar amounted to house. If it deterred the members from about 500 and the Indians about 4790. dealing with the business of the house so if the Indians were not considered it was a breach of the privileges. It Cassiar would not even be entitled to one was laid down in all constitutional au- member; in fact all the representatives thorities that anyone preventing a memwould be grouped in New Westminster ber from dealing with the business of and Yale districts. The bill before the the house was guilty of a breach of privihouse, he was sure, would satisfy the lege. It was not fair to throw the reelectors as a whole. So far no criticism sponsibility on the Speaker, who could of the bill had been heard. The press not enforce the rule unless it was sanchad been very silent and he thought if tioned by the house. The round-robin had been signed by 20 members and the there was anything objectionable would have been heard before now. Viexecutive should comply with the request. toria was left as it was. So had Esqui-He would vote for the motion as it was. malt, which was entitled to two mem Although he seldom used the lunchroom bers in view of the works being carried himself he did not think that it should on there. Victoria district and the Isbe abolished. It was a great convenience lands had two members, whereas the to members who had to attend commitformerly had three. Alberni had been tee meetings in the morning and be back terged into Cowichan and the combine at the opening of the house at 2 o'clock. istrict was given two members, where He did not know that liquor was so'd the two districts now return three mem-bers. Nanaimo City and district returned the same number of members as formerly, three. The boundaries of Co-Hon. Mr. Davie said he disclaimed any mox had been extended while Cassiar insinuation that he considered the memwas decreased. Both returned one mem ber. Westminster district and Vancon bers voting for the resolution, with one exception, were doing so to slander the ver city had each been given an addi house. He did not stand second to the tional member. Westminster city and hon member for Comox in an earnest de | Yale district were about the same, with

> nonulation of Cariboo will soon be largely increased and it would then be entitled

low." He commenced to read a little poem on scandal mongers when called to of each district as they were lower to west Rootehay, the population of which had largely increased. He had not gone into details of the population order by could be better discussed in committee. land, made at confederation, had recog-The change in the management of the voters' lists was absolutely necessary, as cles to large proportionate representation, many men whose names were on the list. All admitted that cities should not have had passed away and other names were duplicated. It was in the interest of the province to have corrected voters' He was satisfied that the bill lists. would meet with approval from all parts of the province, as an equitable and just talk about balance of power, that was measure. The bill before the house showed the fallacy of the charge that it was a gerrymander. The districts decreased were represented by government supporters while those increased were represented by opposition members. It could not be denied that the basis of representation in the cities was a fair one. He hoped the measure would be approached in an unbiased manner, and that provincial, not district interests, would be considered. The details of the bill could

be aftered, in committee.

Hon. Mr. Beaven was sure that the Hon. Mr. Beaven was sure that the land cities had at least as much populaommissioner of lands and works must tion as the two on the island. commissioner of lands and works inust commend itself to hon, members. The actions of the government could only be actions of the government could only be of records and the land of the l udged by the measures that they intro- of people in all four were a unit in their judged by the measures that they intro-duced in the legislature. All agreed that desire for good government, and a man the people should be properly represent who came to the house to advocate that ed but the bill before the house did not was a good representative, no matter carry out this prospect in its entirety. There were different opinions as to how Vernon's statement an unfortunate one the country shuld be represented. Some for the government was, that the same argued that the population should be the rule had not been carried out in other basis of representation, others that interests should be the basis, others that property should be the basis, and still of course it was, in the case of the cit-Most people, however, admitted that men should be represented as far as possible. The majority of the voters should decide the way in which the province should be government, not having done this, was legislated for. It would be difficult to self-condemned. Esquimalt, Mr. frame a measure that would bring about this principle in its entirety, but after the delay there had been in bringing down the measure it was to be expected that it would be of more useful and permanent benefit. The chief commissioner had referred to the introduction in this province of responsible government. He made a mistake when he said that representation had never been based on population or interests. The first constitution act passed in the province was framed on the basis of interests and interests alone. He could not say what influenced the government of which the chief commissioner was a member when they increased the number of members malt, and had increased more in six by six. The various interests of the province were the basis on which the first constitution bill, which brought the province into existence, was based. first change was made by a government of the bill, Mr. Brown proceeded to his of which he was a member. One mem-ber was taken from the mining district one could not but be struck with the ining representative of Kootenay could represent the mining district of the north. on the assumption that these are universely the population of Kootenay would inbut would return to. Then there was Cariboo, which was not as prosperous as formerly, but was regaining its popula-tion, and was to be developed. The chief commissioner also referred to the patriotism of some members who had assisted in the framing of the bill. He did not know that there were more than five members of the executive. After the time that had been spent in framing the bill the province was entitled to a measure that would give proper representa-The general complaint was that ority rule the province. What was wanted was a radical change whereby the majority will rule. A mere change of the boundaries and the division of nority. If the bill was passed the majority would not be heard in the legisla-

presentatives of the Island had arraved the Mainland, or vice versa. The balance of power referred to was only vislonary. He regretted to see that in the census returns brought down the government had gone to the trouble to obtain the population of the Island and of the Mainland as if they were two different provinces. There was no other theory underlying the returns. The interests of the citizens of Victoria were bound up with the interests of the miner or settler in the most remote portion of the province. It was mischievous to try to divide the province into two portions by referring to where the largest popula-tion was. If the basis of the representation was founded on the population, all representation had been based on the measure would be brought down. He but the measure before the house, one such a one as caused the violence that world. The basis of representation was wrong as long as it allowed the minority to rule. As long as this lasted there would be dissatisfaction and distrust. The basis of representation had been going from bad to worse. No one had ever attempted to show to him that it was necsire to bring the liquor traffic under such | the exception that the boundaries of Yale essary to have thirty-three members. The control as to bring freedom and happiness had been slightly changed. Lillooet was to the household. Whenever a general about the same, while Cariboo had one advantage to the province; in fact, he believed the change had been a detrimember less. It was hoped that the to the same representation that it has and say who should administer them. complete control of the assembly and he ed that gentleman to order when he said while an additional member had been cowardly tactics of the government in try distant from his own, and sent out to throw slime. You (Mr. Speaker) call- now. East Kootenay remained the same,

He had done so, proceeded to answer some of the points advanced by Mr. Vernon. The old division of 12 on Island and 13 on Mainnized the right of outlaying constituenas many members in proportion as country constituencies, and in those days, a large part of the population of the whole province, according to the best date be had, was in Victoria. It was nonsence to got up by certain capatalistic and monopolistic elique, who saw a chance by its aid to govern the province in their own interest, and they had done it. more or less, from that day to this. Mr. Vernon had said that no government since confederation had been able to agree upon any basis of representation-nither area, interests, nor opposition, but this bill had established the bill of representation by population as far as the cities were concerned. Mr. Brown showed that where he came from. What made Mr. cases, and they could not plead that they had not thought of it. If it was right, as les, it was right in other cases also; all constituencies of the same class should have been dealt with, as among themselves, on the basis of population. The non had said, was entitled to retain its present representation, as its population was increasing and large works were to go forward there shortly. And almost immediately afterwards he had told us that Cariboo had been reduced one member, but that works now going on and to be undertaken there would, no doubt, speedily bring it up to its old standing. Now Cariboo, a sparsely settled, outlying district, of immense area, was entitled to greater representation in proportion than Esquimalt, yet under the bill it was to be given just the same, although it had more voters than Esquior eight months than Esquimalt had in four years. After congratulating Mr. Vernon on the smooth way in which he The had slipped over the dangerous points of Kootenay and given to the mining grained sectionalism of the government district of Cassiar, to which district a as displayed both in the bill itself, and large number of miners were moving. the comments made upon it both in this He was one of those who objected to house and in the government organs. The this change, as he argued that the min- bill divides the country into two camps He also objected to it on the ground that in themselves and hostile to each other. The bill was an invitation to the people crease again, as he was glad to say it of the province to consider themselves not had. The same was the case with Cas- British Columbians, but Mainlanders or siar, which district the miners had left, Islanders as the case might be. In contrast with this the steady demand of the independent party for fair and equal representation of the whole people of the province, in the legislature, stood out, broad, statesmanlike and patriotic, against the narrow, sectional policy of the government. This was even more apparent when one came to look into de tails a little. We were told that, as be tween Mainland and Island, the division was exactly according to poulation. In his peregrinations up and down the counthe country's expense, the prem ier had endeavored to make it appear that the independents were demanding all the representation for the cities. The some of the districts into ridings was false statement had been accompanied by not what was wanted. The bill just in- a declaration that the government would creased the representation of the ni- be careful to guard the interests of the outlaying, sparsely settled districts, of large area. The bulk of the latter of tive hall. It could not be the wish of course lay upon the Mainland, and at the government that they should have whose expense had their interests been the minority of those enjoying the fran- guarded? If we take a division of the chise supporting them. What was want- province which recognizes both the naed was that the majority of the people tural boundaries, and not one only; if entitled to vote should rule, not the tia- we divide the province into three parts jority of the representatives. He was by the gulf and the Cascades, we find a sorry to hear frequent references to the large proportion of voters to population, Island and the Mainland, as if they were showing at once one strong reason why two separate portions of the province, they should have large representation in He challenged any one to point out a proportion to their population. Dealing division of the house by which the re- with the figures as we have them before themselves against the representatives of less striking than it would be had we the us a course which made his argument correct figures for West Kootenay-we find that this trans-Cascade country is given by the bill one member for each 890 of white population, and each 364 voters. This, of course, is according to the figures as we have them before us. in the cis-Cascade region, or lower Mainland, we have rather more than 3,000 population, and about 900 voters per member. Now if we compare this latter division with the Island division, we find that there is little difference between them, in respect of the things which enter-into a calculation like the present. The Mainland division has a little the better of it in the inhabited territory, in the representatives would be massed in population and in voters, but the divisions the southern portion of the province. If may be taken as practically equal, and what difference there is strengthens the population in early days, Cariboo would argument. It follows, of course, that we have had all the representatives. It was should find the same difference in pro-disappointing that after so long a delay portion of representation to population the government could not bring down a and voters between the trans-Cascade bill that would give the majority of the division of the Mainland and the Island, people the right to say what laws should that we find between the two divisions or should not be passed. The bill should of the Mainland. But do we? On the be placed in the waste paper basket and contrary, we find that 540 and some 2,000 a better one introduced. The bill was white population on the Island are to not worth all the talk with which its in- have as much political power as 900 on troduction had been heralded. After the lower Mainland. Except pure and anouncements made by the late premier unadulterating sectionalism, no reason and the present government, it was to be can be advanced to justify this. Comthought that a broad and statesmanlike paring the two divisions, we find city population, agricultural and other pop would be very sorry to hear of any vio- ulation, both about equal to each other, lence being attempted in the province, with the advantage a little to the credit of the Mainland division, and yet the that allowed the minority to rule, was Island division is to have a majority of five in the legislature. This is, as has alwas heard of in different parts of the ready been said, treating the Mainland and the Island as two, not one. A stronger bid for that separation of which we have heard so much-a stronger argument for those who advocate it-it would be hard to find. It is true that Comox has been extended to include part of the Mainland, but it is also true that Cassiar six members added in 1890 had been to has been made to include what was for merly part of Comox, so that the argument from population and voters is not ment. The whole object of the bill was materially affected. Perhaps this point that the minority should make the laws would be best brought out by way of an illustration. A certain prince came in-Mr. Brown, after showing up the to possession of some territory in a coun-