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here, or sent by mail.
BCINE CO., New York.
Dose. Small Price.

; he did not see how they
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ote. It was lost, and a
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the following:
nt agents and stipendi-
hall be license inspectors
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of Finance requested that
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e the questions involved.
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was adopted, and sub-sec-
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inquiry by Mr. Neill,
lin said that he could find
ice with respect to mining
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er search.
e at 11:15.

CAL NEWS.

h.—News has been receiv-
th at Lytton on Wednes-
mily Howard Crease, third
e late Capt. Henry Crease,
outh, England, and sister
P. P. Crease, Kt., of
s city.

oad.—A committee of the
bia Board of Trade yester-
waited on the government
of the proposal made by a
build a wagon road from
to Hazelton for a grant of
a mile. They also asked
y mile of road built from
ards Omineca half a mile
Hazelton. They were well
their reception.

r City of Seattle arrived at
Tuesday in tow of the tug
was brought down from
re she has been lying dis-
me time. While there she
out invitations for a dance,
e guests had assembled the
be called off, as the Pacific
ship Company had an in-
red on the captain restrain-
n having the dance, as they
some damage might be done
on which they have a sal-

Dixon.—Chief of Police Lang-
eived information regarding
n, late of Hay mountain,
prove of much advantage to
and anyone who knows any-
whereabouts will confer a
mmunicating with the city
ment. Dixon is thought to
who suffered severe hard-
endeavoring to complete the
the Edmonton route to Daw-
ng, stories of his experience
his companions having al-
red in the Colonist.

lleve, which took Misses Lo-
F. Trowbridge to the assist-
ship Louis Welsh at Che-
returned. She brought news
nage done by the gale in that
Monday night. The scow of
n, which was wrecking the
ed turtle and all the apparat-
as lost except the donkey en-
was bolted down. Three men
in the water but were saved.
Welsh, which was anchored
ami, broke adrift and lost one
70 feet of chain, and she
within one thousand yards of
t. Assistance was telegraph-
the tugs Cleve and Daisy tow-
Oyster Bay. The tug Tepic
ows loaded with coal that she
. They went ashore near the
lsh. A barge belonging to
bson also went ashore but was
out having received any dam-

TALKATIVE JUROR.

k, Feb. 7.—The most interest-
of the day in connection with
Roland B. Molyneux for the
Mrs. Katherine J. Adams,
culation of the report that one
rs had disobeyed the command-
rt and talked about the case.
that "he would not hang a
h evidence."

First Ball By Native Sons.

Wealth and Beauty of the City Represented Last Evening at Assembly Hall.

Unique Electrical Decorations One of the Pleasures That Charmed the Dancers.

The expectations that the first annual dance under the auspices of Victoria Lodge, Native Sons of British Columbia, would prove one of the chief social events of the season were fulfilled by the brilliant success which attended last evening's affair in the Assembly Hall, Fort street. On no previous occasion was the hall more handsomely decorated, nor has the attendance been larger, the supper more elegant or the general features more calculated to contribute to success.

For upwards of a week a staff of workmen under the direction of Mr. Frank Higgins had been busy in the work of preparing the large ball room for the event; and that their efforts were in every way successful those who were so fortunate as to get a glimpse at the interior of the hall last night will testify. Besides the customary decorations in which bunting, evergreens, etc., are employed, the art of the electrical specialist had been called into use. From the four corners of the spacious dancing apartment and from either side hung lines of brilliant vari-colored electric lights, half hidden beneath a mass of ivy and floral decorations, and the effect was simply enchanting. A profusion of large Chinese lanterns interspersed throughout the room added to the splendor of the scene.

One of the most interesting and attractive features of the novel arrangements which were everywhere in evidence, was furnished by a score or more of quaint nooks, where those weary of tripping the light fantastic would rest and gossip. These shady retreats, hidden beneath a wealth of potted plants and rich drapings, bore such titles as "Esquimalt," "Goldstream," "Shawnigan," "Saanich," "Bella Bella," "Vancouver," and other names well familiar to native sons.

On a platform over the main entrance were stationed Electrician Thomas Watson, and staff with a calcium light apparatus, which was used with most delightful effect during the evening, the handsome costumes of the ladies, brilliant uniforms of the military men in attendance, together with the regulation dress suits of the civilians, showing most harmoniously as the dancers moved to the strains of sweet music beneath the changing calcium lights.

At the rear of the hall, opposite the main entrance, were the supper rooms, and these also were beautifully decorated with evergreens and bunting. The task of catering to the appetites of the Native Sons and guests had been left in the hands of Phil. H. Smith, late steward of the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, California, and that gentleman succeeded in pleasing the most fastidious of his patrons, the service being in every sense efficient.

Dancing commenced at 9:30, the floor being crowded at that hour with representatives of the wealth, beauty and fashion of the city. The affair was under the patronage of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, and there were also present members of the legislative assembly, board of aldermen and army and navy.

The important task of attending to the musical features was in the hands of Mr. Driscoll, leader of the Victoria theatre orchestra, and that gentleman had provided an orchestra which rendered the various musical numbers, in a faultless manner.

It is estimated that upwards of 400 guests were in attendance, many coming from outside points, as invitations had been extended to the mayors of different provincial cities.

Those to whom most credit is due for the very great success which attended the affair are members of a committee consisting of Ald. J. S. Yates, H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., W. A. Ward, F. B. Pemberton, D. R. Ker, J. E. Wilson, S. Sea, T. C. Smith, J. S. Harvey, E. H. Henley, G. H. Barnard, Geo. E. Powell, G. O. Madigan, G. F. Langley, Lindley Crease, E. C. Smith, T. H. Pooley, J. S. Smith, W. S. Moresby, E. W. Pratt, Frank Higgins, Thomas Watson and A. E. Haynes.

The lady patronesses of the assembly, to whom also is due a measure of credit for the brilliant success achieved, were Lady Crease, Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. Loewen, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton and Mrs. R. Harvey.

Dancing continued until about 3 a.m.

A special street car service had been arranged by the tramway company, and those resident at out-lying points suffered no inconvenience in reaching their homes.

DROWNED IN THE GULF.

One Man Succumbs After Awful Experience While His Companion Survives by Miracle.

From the Vancouver News-Advertiser: The steamer Comox, which arived late last evening from the north, brings news of a terrible experience of suffering, which resulted in the death of one man and the narow escape of another. The fatality was the result of a heavy wind on Monday night.

Charles Johnston, a brawny logger, who was at one time employed in the Moodyville mill, and George Clarke, an old man of nearly 60, were on their way to the north coast on a prospecting trip. They had a sailing sloop, and until Monday afternoon had a fine trip. They were nearly 60 miles from Vancouver, not far from Lund, when the storm struck them. It had been coming in gusts for several hours, but the full force of the south-wester struck them shortly before 7 o'clock. Their boat was capsized, and the men hung to the overturned craft for 36 hours. They drifted opposite Kinghorn island and into a bay known as Desolation Sound. On Tuesday afternoon Johnston started to swim ashore, a mile away. The shore all along is steep and rocky, and the surf was breaking with a continual roar. Johnston saw that it would mean death to attempt it, and feeling a duty towards his older and weaker companion, he turned once more to the floating boat. To work back against the wind was much harder than it had been to go towards shore, but he at length reached the boat. Tuesday night it was colder, but the evening was lighter than the night before. The old man's mind was wandering by this time, and the length of time they had gone without food made an awful situation still more horrible. They knew that the steamer Comox, from Vancouver, was bound to pass that way early in the evening. The hope of being picked up by her kept their hearts up, and never was so welcome a dream as from the lights of the steamer. They could see her first a couple of miles away, and then she came as close as a mile as nearly as they could judge. They yelled till their throats were sore, but were not heard on the steamer, as she passed away up the coast. The old man gave up all hope then of being saved, and gradually sank into a semi-conscious condition. His companion's youth and vigor held him out, however, and he passed the night, numbed with cold, but still more comfortably than the night before. The Comox had been 50 miles to the north, and was due to pass them coming down early Wednesday morning. Clarke never regained consciousness from the night before, and as nearly as Johnston could judge, he expired at about 7 o'clock. The sea was by this time quiet. Johnston pulled his body a little further upon the empty submerged boat, and leaned himself over the dead man, the position he was found in when the boat from the Comox picked him up at 8 o'clock. The overturned boat and her crew were seen by Captain Moody through the glass on the Comox, and they were at once picked up. Johnston was carried aboard, some whiskey was poured down his throat, and half an hour later he was swallowing soup and steak. He and the body of his dead companion were put off at Lund, where the funeral will probably be held to-day.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Major John Nicholles Appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Province.

With the exception of company notices there was little new in yesterday's Gazette. The companies incorporated were: The Banner Group Gold Mining Company, Limited, capital $1,500,000, headquarters at Rossland, B.C.; the Black Bear Mining Company, Limited, capital, $500,000; headquarters at Kimberley, East Kootenay, B.C.; the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, capital $40,000, headquarters in the district of New Westminster; the Greenwood Miner Printing Company, Limited, capital $10,000, headquarters at Greenwood, B.C.; the Britannia Copper Syndicate, Limited, capital $250,000, headquarters at Vancouver.

The Tamarac Mountain Gold mining Company, capital $5,000, in one cent shares, head offices at Spokane, has been granted a certificate as an extra provincial company.

Roy H. Clarke of Rossland has been appointed attorney for the Enterprise Gold Mining Company in place of D. T. Wheeler.

The Nelson Sawmill and Planing Company are applying for a lease of land on the foreshore of Kootenay Lake at Nelson for sawmill purposes.

H. G. Smith and Martin Dufour of Grand Forks, and C. H. Mount and G. M. Cottrell, gents' furnishers of Vancouver, have assigned, the two former to H. G. S. Heisterman and the latter two to the British Columbia Trust Company.

Taxes collectible by the assessor and collector of Revelstoke, division of West Kootenay, for 1900 are now due and payable at the court house, Revelstoke.

Major John Nicholles, of this city, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the province.

THE DELTA CREAMERY.

Company Declares Ten Per Cent. Dividend as Result of Supplying Victoria Market.

The annual meeting of the Delta Creamery Company, Limited, was held at town hall, Ladner, on Wednesday, the president, Mr. H. N. Rich, in the chair, and a full attendance of shareholders and patrons. The president in addressing the meeting said the company had manufactured during 1899 70,138 lbs. of butter, which was sold for $18,787, gross price of $26.78 per 100 lbs. The manufacturing expenses, including all charges for marketing, wages an depreciation of machinery were $5.41 per 100 lbs., leaving a net price of $21.37 per 100 lbs. Nearly all the butter had been marketed in Victoria. The profits to the company on each 100 lbs. butter sold had been $2.63, from which it was decided to pay the shareholders a dividend on stock at the rate of 10 per cent. (as against 7 per cent. last year), and carry forward the balance of profit to the outcome year, making it $1,365. A vote of thanks was passed to the president, accompanied by a donation of $75, and the new directors, Messrs. H. N. Rich (president), J. A. Patterson, H. D. Benson, W. Pybus and T. E. Lauher, having been elected, the meeting adjourned.

RECRUITING IN VANCOUVER.

One Hundred and Eight Volunteers for Fifteen Horsemen Called For.

Vancauver, Feb. 8.—Major Laurie, recruiting officer of Strathcona's Horse, arrived by to-day's train and was busy from 2:30 till late at night, choosing 15 from 108 volunteers who presented themselves. The first draft left 38. The second draft, horsemanship, 30; and the medical examination finished the inspection. Major Laurie leaves for Victoria by Friday's boat and Victoria's quota must take Saturday's boat for Vancouver.

TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRIES

Vancouver Business Men Form Asociation With Wide Field for Usefulness.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—The Industrial Commercial Association, having for its object the encouragement of manufactures and industries, was duly organized last night, with a membership of 40. J. W. McMillan, of McMillan & Hamilton, was elected president; C. Woodward, shoe merchant, vice-president; and James Clarke, postman, secretary.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Sister of Sir Henry Crease Struck by Freight Train Near Lytton.

Lytton, B.C., Feb. 8.—At 5.50 this afternoon, as the west bound freight train was passing the Atlantic express, Miss Crease, sister of Sir Henry Crease, of Victoria, was instantly killed, being struck while standing on the track by the fraight train. Miss Crease was the third daughter of Capt. Henry Crease, R.N., of Plymouth, England.

PALE WEAK GIRLS.

Many a pale, weak school girl, suffering the evil effects of an exhausted nervous system, and thin, watery blood, has been fully restored to the vigor and buoyancy of robust health, by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. The healthful glow on the cheek and the brightness in the eye tell of the building up process which is taking place in the body.

(From Saturday's Daily Edition).

Painful Scene In Legislature

Martin Taunts Ministers With Fresh Backdown and Makes Personal Onslaught.

Protest Against Naturalization of Mongolians—Provincial Policy in Question.

FRIDAY Feb. 9.

The house was opened at 2.15, Sergeant-at-Arms O'Hara having formally barred the door, and prayer being read by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

PETITION.

A petition was presented by Mr. Tisdall from mine owners and mining men of Vancouver city, praying that the eight-hour clause in the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act be either amended or repealed.

NATURALIZATION OF ASIATICS.

MR. HELGESEN moved, seconded by Major-General Kinchant,

"That whereas, under the provisions of the naturalization act, many Chinese and Japanese have become British subjects; and whereas it is highly detrimental to the best interests of the country that the franchise and other rights and privileges attached to British citizenship should be conferred upon Mongolians or any native race of Asia; be it therefore resolved: That this house views with alarm the admission of Mongolians to the rights of citizenship, and that the Dominion government be requested so to change the naturalization laws that it will be impossible for any Mongolian, or person belonging to any other of the native races of Asia, to become a British subject."

In elaborating his resolution, the senior member for Cassiar emphasized the danger of the Chinese and Japanese becoming dominant races in this country. A return had been presented to the house last session showing the number of Asiatics who had been naturalized. He had not this return at hand, but according to his recollection these Asiatic-born naturalized subjects were a couple of thousand strong at least, while many more had since that date taken out their naturalization papers. At one time, in a few weeks, Chinese to the number of one hundred had been made British subjects in his own district—he did not know how many more before or since. It be noted by the daily press that Mr. McInnes, M.P., was bringing before the House of Commons a measure in the direction of restricting Asiatic immigration; and he hoped the legislature would see fit to pass this resolution unanimously, and thereby strengthen Mr. McInnes' hands at Ottawa.

MAJOR-GENERAL KINCHANT in seconding the resolution, pointed out that while naturalized Chinese and Japanese were as yet prohibited from voting in this country, a cry had been raised as to the right of the legislature to debar them from the exercise of the franchise. As for the extent of the naturalization of Asiatics, he referred to an incident in Cariboo, where a resident magistrate had signed the papers of no fewer than fifty-eight Chinese in a single day, although obliged to certify to the good character and residence of each and all.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN recognized the resolution as one of a class to which he had always taken objection, holding that the legislature of British Columbia should confine itself to such matters as had by the British North America Act been delegated to provincial legislatures. He coincided, however, with the abstract principle involved in this particular resolution; and thought that the mover was taking one method of striking at a branch of the Mongolian question which great now threatened to become a very serious one in and for British Columbia, where it was greatly to be feared that the Chinese and Japanese would ere long demand that they be allowed fullest advantage of the rights of citizenship obtained by the naturalization process, even to the extent of becoming voters under the Dominion law. This coming to pass, it would be but a very short time before the Mongolian vote would have attained such importance that the entire question would be gravely complicated—the votes of the Asiatics becoming so important a consideration that the politicians of either or any party would wish to antagonize this element of the population. For such a thing to come to pass would, of course, be greatly to the disadvantage of the white people of the province, whose influence in their own behalf would by the Asiatic vote be largely neutralized. He was willing to admit that there was a possibility of following too far the desire of all in Canada in maintaining the Imperial policy of friendliness with China and Japan. British Columbia had during the course of the present trying war, time and again demonstrated its fidelity to the Empire. The province was therefore entitled to assert itself with distinctness upon this question of so vital bearing upon its destiny and the prosperity and happiness of the white inhabitants. It might be that for the sake of our own people and our own homes, it would become necessary to even antagonize the Imperial policy and plan; but he thought that the patriotism of British Columbia had been sufficiently emphasized for the Imperial authorities to grasp the situation without prejudice and give just and right consideration to the matter with due regard to the effect of Asiatic immigration upon this province. The interests of people of their own race and flag would be found to weigh more in the end with the home authorities even than the friendship of a foreign power. He held that British Columbia should take so strong and determined a stand on the Oriental question as to thoroughly impress the Dominion and the Imperial authorities with the importance borne by it upon the future of British Columbia. By persistent pressing of the provincial feeling in this matter upon the Dominion, the sympathy of the whole of Canada would ultimately be secured, and the government of Canada—not matter what party might be in power—would then be prompt to present the fact to Great Britain that in favoring the Asiactics as against the interests of our own people, too much was asked. Great Britain with the history of the loss of other colonies would not allow such a consideration to jeopardize the retention of so important a colony as Canada, and there was no doubt as to what the ultimate conclusion would be.

MR. DEANE sympathized with much that the third member for Vancouver had said, but maintained that the Imperial government had no desire to encourage or permit unrestricted Oriental immigration. The only objection entered by the home authorities had been to the method proposed. In Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's letters to Lord Minto at the disallowance of certain acts, it had been clearly pointed out that restrictive measures on the lines of the Natal act would be approved by the Imperial government. In this connection, on July 20, 1898, Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain had written to the Governor-General:

"In the meantime I have to request that you will impress upon your ministers that restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan, and you should not fail to impress upon them the importance, if there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese laborers into Canada, of dealing with it by legislation of the Dominion parliament on the lines of the accompanying Natal act, which is likely to be generally adopted in Australia."

The member for Kamloops urged that in the Oriental exclusion question, British Columbia should proceed upon the lines suggested by the Colonial Secretary.

MR. HELGESEN would support the resolution, while holding that it did not go quite far enough. He agreed that on this question the province must assert itself emphatically, but held that the resolution should have added to it an intimation that the province hoped to see Dominion legislation brought about for the restriction of Oriental immigration such as had been intimated would meet with the approval of the Imperial government. As for Mr. McInnes' bill now before the parliament at Ottawa, it was no doubt well conceived and most desirable legislation, but it should not be lost sight of that it was legislation proposed by a private member, and its fate could not be predicted. He would have preferred to have seen government legislation in the same direction. In closing he offered as an amendment to the resolution an expression to the effect that restrictive legislation should be adopted by the Dominion on the lines suggested in Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's communication.

This amendment was seconded by Capt. John Irving.

HON. MR. SEMLIN endorsed the resolution offered by the senior member for Cariboo, realizing the danger that might result through Chinese and Japanese becoming voters, although he did not anticipate that this was likely to occur. He hoped and anticipated that the good work of converting the Eastern provinces to the truth in regard to the Chinese question would be accomplished without bitterness or waving of the bloody shirt. As for the amendment that had been offered by the senior member for Victoria he suggested that it be withdrawn, as the government had already taken virtually the same action as it proposed, their despatch to the Dominion government either being now in the hands of that government or certain to reach that body in the course of a day or so—together with a suggestion in respect to the per capita tax. It would be well therefore that the amendment should be withdrawn until it was seen what the Dominion government proposed to do upon the government's recommendation.

MR. HIGGINS agreed in the view of the matter taken by the Premier, while pointing out that if the naturalization of Chinese and Japanese was to continue it would not be long before these citizens of Oriental birth would insist upon enjoyment of the right of the franchise. The Premier would remember when such a thing had occurred in the earlier history of British Columbia, and when indeed the Chinese at one time had controlled an election for the house, returning a member for Lillooet by their votes. On that occasion the white residents, feeling themselves the victims of an outrage, had appealed to the courts, but had been defeated in their appeal, the judge holding that it was impossible to go behind the revised voters' roll. He anticipated that unless prompt steps were taken in preventive measures the time would come when the Orientals would again claim the ballot; and he hoped to see both the resolution and the amendment incorporated with it, unanimously adopted.

MR. POOLEY thought the principle involved in the resolution and amendment was right, and the resolution in the proper direction—carrying out the policy of the house as indicated during years past. At the same time he contended that the resolution as drawn was calculated to cast a doubt upon the validity of the acts of our own house with respect to the refusing of the franchise to certain classes of the population. The act of British Columbia had specially restricted that it was "detrimental to the interests of the country that the franchise should be extended to the Chinese, Japanese and Indians," and these had been excluded from the voters' privileges. British Columbia had always asserted and exercised the right of regulating the franchise, and the resolution now brought forward in its second paragraph threw a doubt upon the legitimacy of excluding the naturalized Chinese and Japanese from voting. In this respect the resolution should be amended, which could easily be done by striking out the second section of the preamble. The amendment proposed by Mr. Helmcken might then be very well added, and a good resolution constructed, which he would be happy to support.

HON. MR. HENDERSON did not regard the paragraph as open to the objection taken by the senior member for Esquimalt.

MR. McPHILLIPS for consistency objected to the resolution and the amendment as dealing with matters beyond the jurisdiction of the provincial house, and trespassing upon the duty and the prerogatives of the house at Ottawa. As for the provincial franchise, this was something with which the legislature had an indisputable right to deal—the people of British Columbia had a perfect right to say who should have the ballot in provincial matters. This resolution, however, travelled far outside of the limit of provincial jurisdiction, and hit at the franchise that might be arranged for the House of Commons at Ottawa, with which British Columbia had properly nothing to do. It was the business of the representatives of the people in Ottawa to frame this measure, and these representatives would be responsible for their actions to the people themselves. It was not to be inferred that the local legislature could instruct them in their duties or responsibilities. The greater part of this Chinese talk was mere clap-trap, designated to catch the unreflecting voter—to do what the legislators who would not recognize the limitations of their responsibility were prepared to go far outside of their proper and legitimate sphere. If the House of Commons said the Chinese were entitled to the franchise in Dominion affairs, what right had the parliament of British Columbia to interfere—the members of the House of Commons were responsible to the people directly, and the people would know how to deal with them if their action was disapproved on this or any other matter. He referred to the prime importance of maintaining the union of Great Britain and Japan, as against Russian aggression, and urged the withdrawal of both resolution and amendment as especially ill-timed.

MR. RALPH SMITH held that if the resolution was in the line of dictating to the Dominion government it would be different, but the fact was British Columbia would be only bringing to the notice of the people of Eastern Canada the nature and extent of our grievances. Moreover, by passing this, the people of this province would be strengthening in the hands of the members in the Dominion house. He understood a bill was presented last year to the Dominion based on this principle and it was refused. This showed that the grievance under consideration was not understood. It was a surprise to Easterners to learn that Chinese could gain a livelihood here when the people seemed so united against them, but this was explained by there being several large employers of labor who continued to show partiality for this class of labor.

MR. NEILL said that Mr. Phillps had stated that he objected to this resolution because the province had quite enough to do in attending to its own business, and that it was wrong to interfere in these outside matters. That was an argument that might be applied both ways. If it were wrong that the British Columbia legislature should take the interests of their constituents at heart in a matter over which the Dominion government had jurisdiction, he presumed that it was also wrong to take into consideration the needs of the Imperial government in South Africa. Again, in alluding to the Dominion legislation, Mr. McPhillips had stated that there was a provision on the statutes preventing these Orientals from voting. That was quite true, but there had also been a provision on the statute preventing Oriental laborers from working under ground in coal mines. The privy council had decided that the province could not specifically mention these Oriental by name and exclude them. It might also be decided that the franchise law was ultra vires. He therefore supported the resolution.

MR. BOOTH was in hearty sympathy with the intention of the resolution. If he had differed with some of those who had attempted to cope with this evil it had been more because of the manner of the attempt than for the attempt itself. He had always claimed hat the only fair way of dealing with races that were not desirable in this country was to stop their entrance into the province altogether. This resolution did not show any reasonable probability in that direction. As Mr. McPhillips had said, the Imperial government practically stood to-day friendless save for Japan. The Canadian government knew that. They knew also that the Japanese were a sensitive and combative race. They objected to certain British Columbia legislation, not because it prevented Japanese from working on certain franchises, but on account of the discrimination against their race. If the Dominion government adopted the suggestion of the resolution and passed an act refusing to naturalize Japanese, no matter how intelligent they might be, they would look upon it as an unfriendly act against a friendly nation.

Mr. McPhillips—Hear, hear.

This, Mr. Booth thought, was the mistake in the resolution. If Mr. Helgesen would change it so as to recommend that parliament be passed restricting Oriental immigration on the lines of the Natal Act (as Mr. Helmcken had suggested) the Japanese could not reasonably object. Moreover, there were other nations in Europe which were equally objectionable with the Chinese, and it would be the same effect against those. In regard to Premier Semlin's announcement as to the course that had been taken by the government, he noticed that the government had taken a whole year in which to make up its mind.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—No, no.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—That is not so—this is in answer to a later communication.

Mr. Booth urged Mr. Helgesen to withdraw his resolution, and bring it in in better shape, as there was no possibility of the Dominion government acting on the lines indicated. If it were changed the united support of the British people of Canada would doubtless be secured.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN was in sympathy with the views expressed by Mr. McPhillips so far as the house objected to advise the Dominion parliament as to what it should do. He declared, however, that it was the duty of the house to do with regard to this question what it had undoubted power to perform under the British North America Act. He differed entirely from the government as to the stand it had taken on this question. He claimed that it had abandoned completely the stand it had taken when he was a member of it. He understood from the remarks of the Premier that the government was prepared to accept the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and be satisfied with the enactment by the Dominion House of Commons of the Natal act. That subject had come before the government when he was a member of it, and the decision then had been just the contrary. The government had decided that it would not be satisfied with the enactment by the Dominion house of the Natal act, although it was anxious that the Dominion government should pass an act of that kind. The government had then proposed to stand by the undoubted rights of this province. What should we do? The needed action was clear and definite. Mr. Ralph Smith had properly pointed out that the people in Eastern Canada did not appreciate the importance of this subject to British Columbians. Was that appreciation to be given to them by the passing of a resolution of this kind, which was useless, or were we to impress it upon them by standing up for our rights and re-enacting the statutes disallowed by the Dominion. It was quite within the privilege of the province, he contended, to re-enact that legislation. If it did not then the people of Eastern Canada would assume that the stand taken by the Dominion government was correct. It was useless to talk to the people of Eastern Canada and tell them that this was a burning question out here if no attempt was made to re-enact those acts. As he understood it, however, the acts of last session which Hon. Mr. Mills had said would shortly be disallowed, but the government was prepared to accept the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Mills and the Dominion authorities, to put in force in Canada the Natal act. That question had come before the government clearly and definitely in February, 1899, when he was a member of it, and the government had decided to do just the contrary to what was now proposed.

The hon. member then proceeded to quote from the correspondence with the Dominion government in regard to the Natal act, in which the provincial government had stated that that act would not be effectual for the desired purposes. The Natal act, while a most desirable act to have on the statute books, was not, this government had said in its letter to the Dominion, one that would carry out the purposes that the province had in view. The government had plainly indicated at that time that it was not prepared to accept the Imperial government's suggestion, yet now it proposed to stand silent and do nothing.

Mr. Deane: "No."

Mr. Martin: "Yes; the Premier practically says so." He noted that there had been no reference in the Queen's speech on this question. Mr. Helmcken had introduced a bill to re-enact the disallowed legislation, but it was of no use for a private member to do this. The government should take the responsibility. Nothing had fallen from the members of the government to indicate that they intended to do anything except sit quietly by and allow the Dominion government its triumph. Therefore, he said, there had been a distinct change of policy.

HON. MR. COTTON said that the house had just listened to one of the characteristic speeches of the hon. gentleman, largely composed of clap-trap and absurdity. This was the usual quality of the hon. gentleman's speeches since he had ceased to be a member of the government. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman sought to give the house the impression that since he went out of the government it had lost its nerve and courage. He thought that Mr. Martin had found that there was plenty of nerve and courage, not only in the government but in its supporters when they asked him to resign and pass away from the government. He directly challeged the statement of the hon. gentleman that the government had departed from the position it had taken up when Mr. Martin was a member of the government. He thought that the hon. Premier, the Minister of Mines, and the President of the Council had just as much right to say what took place last year as the hon. gentleman himself. The minute which Mr. Martin had read was drafted, as the house would see, by himself (Mr. Carter-Cotton) and he thought that in drafting it he knew what the words quoted meant and what had been intended by them.

"I distinctly say in this house," said Mr. Cotton, "that this government has not departed from the view that it took a year ago on the question. If there had been any departure from that view, it has been by the hon. gentleman himself. It must be very evident to every member of the house who has heard him speak this afternoon, just as to those who hear him speak at Nanaimo a few weeks ago, that this is all done for effect. The hon. gentleman does not mean what he says. The government has been met by a certain condition of things in regard to this question, and it has to deal with it in a manner which will conserve to some extent the interests of the Dominion and of the Imperial government, while also protecting what the government considers to be the vital interests of the people of British Columbia."

It was very easy for any gentleman to get up, Hon. Mr. Cotton proceeded, and make spread-eagle speeches and to say we will do this and we will do that, when he knew that he had neither the power nor the responsibility which followed that power. But the government had the power resting upon it; it has hands over the interests of the people of British Columbia, and he thought that in the ten years that he had been in the house, and during the fourteen years he had advocated the restriction of Chinese immigration he had shown his sincerity and had done as much more for that question than Mr. Martin had. What did Mr. Martin say? He would have the house believe that the Premier had got up and deliberately stated that the government had abandoned the position that it had taken a year before. He (Mr. Cotton) distinctly denied that the Premier had said anything of the kind. Hon. Mr. Semlin had said that the government was in communication with Ottawa on this matter, and that amongst other things he had intimated to the Dominion to adopt a suggestion similar to that advocated by the senior member for Victoria. How could Mr. Martin say that the government had abandoned the question and we submit to any terms the Dominion government pleased to impose? He need not take up the time of the house in going into the fallacies and absurdities of the hon. member. Mr. Martin had said that what the Minister of Justice stated was not a change that should be paid any regard to. He would like to know how the hon. gentleman arrogated to himself such authority as this. He had not attempted to give any authority to show that such was correct. Instead he had flown off on the Manitoba railway question. (Mr. Martin having in the course of his address cited the persistent provincial pressing of this matter by united Manitoba as an illustration of how the people of the Dominion might be educated up to the facts of a provincial issue, with ultimate success in that issue) which had nothing in common with this question. There were details connected with this matter which were entirely different from the position or any of the details of the Manitoba railway question, as the hon. junior member for Victoria would agree.

Mr. Martin said that Mr. McPhillips had fought him as hard on that question as Mr. Cotton did on this.

Mr. McPhillips remarked that there was a contract in it which the Dominion set aside.

Mr. Martin—No.

Hon. Mr. Cotton—I think the opinion we must have of the hon. gentleman's career in Manitoba is formed by his retiring from that scene.

The Finance Minister was proceeding with his speech when Mr. Martin interjected:

"I would like the hon. gentleman to repeat that"— he not having caught the observation.

Hon. Mr. Cotton was going on, not taking notice of the interruption when Mr. Martin called out:

"The hon. gentleman's cowardly tactics are well known, but surely they are not to be extended to ——"

The rest of Mr. Martin's interjection was lost by the noise in the chamber.

Hon. Mr. Cotton claimed that Mr. Martin's language was unparliamentary. This was not a proper statement to make on the floor of the house.

Mr. Martin—You should not make statements of that kind here.

The uproar at this increased, and Mr. Cotton's rejoinder was lost in consequence, and Mr. Martin again said:

"I should like to know what that statement was—he said something in a low tone of voice; I didn't hear it."

Hon. Mr. Cotton: "I said nothing in a low tone."

Mr. Martin: "The hon. gentleman is afraid to repeat it."

Hon. Mr. Cotton: "Afraid to repeat it! I am afraid to repeat nothing! I hope I've not come to that yet."

Mr. Martin—"It looks very much like it."

Mr. Speaker—"Order; order!"

Mr. Martin—"I ask as a right, Mr. Speaker."

Hon. Mr. Cotton—"If the hon. gentleman will sit down and not keep interrupting me I am not afraid to tell him what I said. What I said was this—that in regard to the hon. gentleman's action in these matters in Manitoba I think that his retirement from that province was the natural explanation of what the people thought of him there. (Hear, hear.) That is what I said: and I hope the hon. gentleman won't make any insinuations."

Mr. Martin—"That is the most contemptible statement ever made in this house."

Mr. Speaker—"Order; order. The hon. gentleman will take his seat."

Mr. Martin—"I never left Colorado the way you did."

Uproar and cries of "Order!"

Hon. Mr. Cotton made a remark which was unhearable in the gallery.

Mr. Martin said: "I never locked my creditors up in a room and skipped out by train."

Hon. Mr. Cotton in his retort was unheard in the uproar that ensued.

Mr. Speaker—"If the hon. gentleman interrupts again I will have to name him."

Hon. Mr. Cotton—"I did not use any personalities, Mr. Speaker. The hon. gentleman asked ——"

Mr. Martin interrupted—"I never hesitated to go back to Manitoba at any time; did the hon. gentleman hesitate to go back to Colorado."

Hon. Mr. Cotton—"I think, sir, we can see where the cowardly action comes in."

Mr. Martin—"I have no creditors waiting for me in Manitoba; I defrauded nobody there." (Uproar.)

Mr. Speaker—"If the hon. gentleman does not keep order I will have to name him. He has interrupted now four or five times."

Hon. Mr. Cotton was then allowed to proceed. He remarked: "As I was going to say, Mr. Speaker, while I agree with the resolution of the hon. senior member for Cariboo, I do not agree with the statement made by the hon. junior member for Victoria, that we have no right to discuss this matter. We are keeping strictly to our constitutional rights, as I consider it, in discussing this matter. It may be, Mr. Speaker, that there are certain details, certain conditions, in the British North America Act itself which might even require changing, and surely we have a right to discuss these matters and to indicate in what manner we think those provisions or conditions bear hardly on this province. Therefore, I think the hon. member for Cariboo in bringing this resolution forward is doing good service for the cause, and at the same time I think that the hon. senior member for Victoria will agree with the suggestion made to him by the Premier that he should withdraw his amendment at the present time. (Loud Government applause.)

MR. MACPHERSON said that because of the action he had taken in regard to this Chinese labor matter, he felt compelled to give his views. As a rule, he believed that the province should not interfere with the Dominion, but this was and exceptional case, and he felt that something should be done to bring the Dominion government to its senses.

MR. McBRIDE was of the opinion that the government should leave nothing undone to relieve the situation caused by the competition in the labor market by Chinese and Japanese. He could not agree with Mr. McPhillips' view that it was waste of time for the legislature to discuss this matter. At this distance from Ottawa it was difficult to appreciate how little Eastern Canadians knew of the extent to which the Chinese were coming into this province. A glance at Hansard, however, would show how ignorant many leading politicians were on this question. He could inform the house that if nothing were done the valuable fisheries of this province would be lost to white men. He closed with a request that the mover of the resolution should amend it so as to exclude the inhabitants of British India from the effects of the motion.

MR. CLIFFORD Mr. Martin's right-hand neighbor) spoke in favor of the amendment, but moved to add to it that copies be forwarded to the Dominion government. He held that every means should be taken advantage of to emphasize the justice and right of the provincial contention.

Mr. Speaker ruled that such an amendment should be deferred in presentation until the first amendment was disposed of.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Helmcken's amendment, which was lost on a division of 14 to 21, Messrs. McPhillips and Booth voting with the government and against the senior member for Victoria.

Mr. Clifford's amendment was then admitted as permissible, and opened the debate.

MR. MARTIN proceeded to take advantage of this fact. He said that the Finance Minister had devoted his remarks to a criticism of his (Mr. Martin's) speech. It might be that the gentlemen on the government side of the house were satisfied to take the Finance Minister's ipse dixit that his (Mr. Martin) arguments were ridiculous; that they were absurd; that they were claptrap; and that he (Mr. Martin) had made a number of fallacious statements. He submitted, however, that to an intelligent man it was not sufficient to make broad charges of that kind. But in order that statements of the kind should have any weight in the house it was necessary to point out what arguments were absurd; what statements were clap-trap; and where he had made fallacious statements. He was perfectly satisfied that the hon