After Sitting For Twenty Hours the Provincial Legislature Adopts the Election Petitions Bill Without Amendment.

Disgraceful Scenes in the House During the Night -Flagrant Disregard of the Rules and Amenities of Debate.

The Government Forces Retain Their Position and Utterly Rout the Opposition in the Divisions.

> -----Monday, Jan. 9, 1899.

The house assembled at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Speaker Forster took the chair. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. PETITIONS.

of certain railways in East Kootenay. Mr. Henderson: On behalf of Mackenzie, Mann & Hoar, provincial directors of the North Star & Arrow Lake,
asking an extension of time for the payment of security under the charter of the

Mr. Green: On behalf of A. St. G. Hamersley and others, for the incorporation of the South Kootenay railway

ver, Northern & Yukon Railway Com- use as townsites the sale of them has pany, seeking a bill of incorporation.

The petition of H. P. Gray and others The petition of H. P. Gray and others for incorporation of a railway was read and on the motion of Mr. Helmcken was and on the motion of Mr. Helmcken was saying that the late government by saying that the late government, when they found the sale against the public

Hon. C. A. Semlin, the premier, was now doing. received with a burst of applause when he rose to continue the debate on the adshort time was repeatedly interrupted by hearty cheers.

Complimenting the mover and seconder had displayed, eloquence which was a scurce of congratulation to all the memers of the house as being something rare, the premier turned his attention to the nember for Southeast Kootenay (Col. Baker), who, he said, was the only member of the opposition who had criticized the speech from the throne, and although tempting to perform. t was far from his (the premier's) deing leader of the opposition with levity, but it did seem as though that gentleman had an agreement with his followers to the effect that the speech from the throne was a very good one but that it was necessary for him to say something, means that we are taking a course which and while he was speaking it seemed as and while he was speaking it seemed as if he was casting a sidelong glance along the opposition benches as though telling them: "Of course you know all about it; this is only with the intention of attempting to make the members of the tempting to make the members of the course with the intention of attempting to make the members of the course with government think I am very much in government.

The member for Southeast Rootensy had made the assertion that the government occupied their position by tyranny and despotism. A few months ago that hon, gentleman had made the statement that in his opinion the best government in the world is a despotism, so that the hon. world is a despotism, so that the hon. gentleman could logically be held to have argued that this is the best government

usurpers. The law as it exists must be house. carried out until it is amended, and the law was carried out. How is the hon opposition doing all the talking, not a entleman going to convince the people of single speech coming from the governthis country of the truth of his assertion?

The definition of an usurper is "one who takes power from another who is entitled to enjoy it." It will bother the journ the debate on the ground of the inventors of heaving some artifus of the inventors of Columbia that this is the position occupied by the government at the present time. We claim that we represent the majority of the electors of this province. The first returns of the election provided that the could be c The first returns of the election proved that, and outside of the Cassiar district ing an important constituency, to fail in that, and outside of the Cassiar district ing an important constituency, to fail in that, and outside of the Cassiar district ing an important constituency, to fail in that, and outside of the Cassiar district ing an important constituency, to fail in that, and outside of the Cassiar district. roughly speaking, 3,000. Taking an average of the number of voters represented by each member of the house at about 475, it was clear that the government were entitled to six more seats than were the opposition. The first result of the election demonstrated the authority of the members on this side of house to represent the majority ne country. Therefore we were not of the country. taking anything that we were not entitled to, but his honor the lieutenant-

remarks he had made. We were duly called upon to take up the burden of government, and the hon. 'gentleman is wrong in the conclusions he arrived at. We do not hold that a despotism is the best form of government. We only wish to hold power by the voice of the majority of the electors of this province, it is to refuse to accede to the proposition, even though it did come from the ministry to which he was opposed and if we were to appeal to-day to the ministry to which he was opposed. ountry, the majority would substantiate country, the majority would substantiate the expression they gave last summer and this will be found to be so by the op-

Whenever a new government takes office there are a certain of changes which must take place, and if it were true that this had been done, the government would but have been following the example set by the government represented by the genan who made the statement. I would remind the members of the opposition of the action of the previous government in discharging the then superintendent of education, Colin C. McKenzie, of Nanaimo, to enable them to appoint one

of their own friends.

Hon. Mr. Turner denied the statement, which called forth from the premier the reproof that the trip across the Atlantic had not done the leader of the opposition any good. It was quite true that such discharge was made for the purpose men-

Turner: "Fifteen years ago." Mr. Semlin: The hon, gentleman has hit the nail on the head. The late government have had no opportunity for fifteen years to show what they would ernment have had no opportunity for fifteen years to show what they would have done had they had that opportunity. The government did it when the change was made, and the government was that was made, and the government was that represented by the present opposition. If we were doing what they accuse us of having done we would only be following out what they did.

Sald: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

out what they did. Col. Baker interrupted with the asser-

the gentlemen opposite did it. The super-intendent of education was not the only public servant who was guillotined by the government represented by the present opposition; the superintendent of provincial police, Mr. Todd, was another; he was dismissed and a friend and supporter

of the government was put in.

I don't say this to excuse anything we have done. We have found it necessary when we found some officials were not satisfactory to dismiss them in the interests of the general public, but there is no truth in the statement that some lave been dismissed to make room for

government supporters.

The hon, gentleman had made an allusion to the hon, member for New Westminster, to which I would like to make a reference, although I do not think it is necessary for me to make any defence of that gentleman. I am not aware that the opposition have any claim upon the allegiance of the member for New Westminster. I followed h's New Westminster. I followed h's speeches during the campaign and noticed that he was consistently independent, and the allusions in the speech from the throne to the Royal City were quite unknown to the hon, member for New Westminster until he heard them Mr. Kellie: For the consideration rend in the house. The hon member for New Westminster never made use

In regard to the attack made upon the government with reference to the system of dealing with the lands of the province. where we have found townsites of value to speculators who wished to exploit them for their own benefit we have ompany. withheld them from sale, but where the Mr. Macpherson: From the Vancouland has been absolutely necessary for

been allowed.

The ex-provincial secretary had en-ADJOURNED DEBATE ON SPEECH. interest, they would not allow it. That was exactly what the government are

As to the intention to remit the tax on he rose to continue the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and although he occupied but a short time was repeatedly interrupted by hearty cheers.

As to the interior to reinit the tax on the short wages, the hon, acting leader of the opposition had said the late government had intended to do that. The hon, expression to f the council stated during last session that the tax would be removed during that session, but the tax was not removed. The subject was the address upon the eloquence they taken up during the elections, and the result proved that the country was in-terested in the efforts of the min-ers to have the tax removed. We are only carrying out the promises which the late government were too dilatory to make good. They promised and did not perform; we promised and are at-

it was far from his (the premier's) desire to treat the remarks of the then acting leader of the opposition with levity, leader of the opposition with levity, and the speech regarding land policy, and the speech regarding land policy and the speech regarding land policy. protection of coal miners and of the re-mission of taxation upon miners workwill strengthen us in the favor of the

government think I am very much in earnest."

It was somewhat amusing, said the premier, to find that the leading opposition organ had not been able to take the acting leader of the opposition seriously, but had explained that he was merely joking.

The member for Southeast Kootenay had made the assertion that the government occupied their position by tyranny and despotisms. A few months ago that hon, gentleman

Dunsmuir and Robertson, spoke, not only against the motion but in favor of the amendment moved by the leader of I the next sitting of the The division was not taken until

on gentleman to convince the members importance of having some outline of the Oassar district his duty of asking for some more information as to why the debate was to be adjourned. When the attorney-general merely rose in his seat and moved the adjournment without any attempt to state the government's reasons therefor the speaker felt compelled to oppose it.
When the news of the lamented death of
Mr. Neilson was received the government insisted upon the urgency of public business as an except for not adjourn lic business as an excuse for not adjourning, contrary to the usage of every parling ent and legislative assembly in the orld. The government had neglected governor was a little clearer signted that the organization as ber, and now the members of the opposition had been converted to the conclusion that the business of the country was sometime to the conclusion that the business of the country was sometime. remarks he had made. We were duly

The hon, gentleman also said that we were turning out officials to put others in; another statement which cannot be made good. Whenever a new governity of such a mother statement which cannot be made good. Whenever a new governity of such a mother statement which cannot be made good. Whenever a new governity of such a mother statement which cannot be made good. Whenever a new governity of such a mother statement which cannot be made good.

Mr. J. P. Booth objected to the motion o adjourn. If the business was not so urgent now as it was last week he would like to know it.

Mr. John Bryden (North Nanaimo) also protested, but said nothing new, the intention to obstruct the business of the house and so delay the passing of the ill being now plainly apparent. Ex-Attorney-General Eberts was the next in the procession. He had not been in the house when the motion for

asy to Take asy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in Hoods

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparille

from the throne. That they were was proven because no member on

the government side would speak on behalf of the motion. The "great policy" of the government was centred in the bill to make Mr. J. D. Prentice a member of this house. There was no reason why the debate should be adjourned. because it would be expected that when a government, which is composed of men who have been in the cool shades of opposition for six years, the first thing they would do would be to enunerate their policy; but instead they adopted a policy without a precedent in the House of Commons of England or of the Do-minion. The adjournment of the debate was not in order; it had not been the practice of this house to go on in this manner. The speaker hoped that whatever ministry was in power they will not be afraid to come out and enunciate their policy. Hon the Finance Minister-Hear,

ear. Mr. Eberts: "I hear 'Hear, hear,' fron he finance minister. All he has done itherto has been to write a few letters We shall hear very little from him on the subject of the speech from the throne. A great many of the items in that speech were taken from the oppos tion platform holus bolus. Hon, the finance minister will not say much in condemnation of the present opposition, out when certain facts are brought to is knowledge will bow gracefully and admit the opposition entitled to credit. Hon. Mr. Semlin—Then you will sup-

ort them? Mr. Eberts-If the government have any policy it is due to the people of British Columbia that they should know what that policy is. The debate on the speech should go on for that purpose until the matter was disposed of and then what other business the govern-ment had on hand could come up. The government, however, had no business o bring up such a bill as had never been brought in the house before. R. McBride (New Westminster) rose

to protest against the adjournment of the debate. He regretted the political hypnotism of the attorney-general had so affected the members of the govern-ment side that they were unable to give expression to any opinion on the subject. He congratulated the member for Cari-boo (Mr. Helgesen) upon having given evidence that he was not affected by that political hypnotism. The speaker repeated his protest against the adjourn-

C. E. Pooley (Esquimalt) called attention to what he said had been the practice of the house for the last sixteen years He condemned putting on one side the most important business of the Queen's speech for the purpose of put-ting through a bill which it was custo-mary to introduce only pro forma.

H. Dallas Helmcken (Victoria) had had the good fortune to be a member of the house for four years and could recollect very well how the present government supporters opposed motions to adjourn. The government claimed to be incere in an attempt to push on with ousiness on Friday last and the speaker was therefore astonished at the adjournment of the discussion of the Queen's speech, that motion being quite at varance with their policy when they were

C. W. D. Clifford said the only interpretation that could be put upon the mo-tion of the attorney-general is that he is determined to push the Election Petitions bill through before Thursday in order to thwart the course of justice.

The hon, member proceeded to state that the government feared the action of the courts would leave them in a minority and was called down by the attorney-general, who asked him how he figured it out. Mr. Clifford said the figures would possibly make the opposition have 19 votes, which the attorney-general easily showed was impossible, the member of Cassiar being compelled

amend his statement by gracefully withdrawing it.

Then Mr. Clifford wanted some inforand the attorney-general to give it to him, saying the

o give it to them.

Mr. Clifford wanted his maiden speech stened to with deference; that he beeved such had been the practice in art of obstruction. Taking up clause in the columbia, whatever it might Mr. J. H. Turner launched out into som

ing necessary for the ex-premier to go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain o him the custom of the house. Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon, members must confine themelves to the motion to adjourn. Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and con-

inued to sin in the same way. Then ensued a very amusing scene, Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order and Mr. Clifford asking him if he was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his seat shortly afterwards, having said only that he objected to the adjourn-

Another maiden speech was the brief one of Mr. Price Ellison (South Yale), who said that he regretted his maiden speech was devoted to opposing such a motion. He would have preferred to speak upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The reason of the motion to adjourn was the desire of government to push through the tions bill. (Cries of "Order.") The on, member said he would try in future serve the rules. W. Smith (West Lillooet) wanted

know what the question was and the beaker explained that it was the adournment of the debate for one week, whereupon Messrs. Baker and Helmcken cclaimed simultaneously, "How long?" being apparent that the members of ne opposition had been talking all this without knowing what they had een talking to:

attorney-general said that mem pers should know that no motion had any effect until it was put by the chair and that was how the motion had been out. Some wrangling took place and l. Baker expressed amazement at the razen conduct" of the government. In o days there had been nothing but the short debate on the speech and this "Bill of Iniquity." The action of the government was an act of despotism. opposition were willing to test the endurance of the house, for although the opposition were in a minority it was their intention to place themselves on

their intention to place themselves on record before the people of the province as defending the course of justice.

Mr. J. H. Turner condemned the government for having refused to adjourn from Friday to Monday, contrary to the custom of many years. The explanation given was a desire to expedite public business. The proper thing to do then was to go on with the speech from the throne, in deference to Her Majesty.

The government, which claims to be a The government, which claims to be a government, which claims to be a government of the people, were taking away the rights of the people. They were trying to defer the discussion of the speech from the throne to make members of the legislature by machinery.

Then the ex-premier waxed indignant and told the house that the government are trying to make it believed that the members for North Yale and East Lillooet were unknown in those districts and had been

rovince which is trying to filch away he rights of the people?" Shortly afterwards the ex-premier referred to the Election Petitions bill and was called to order by the attorney-general. The ex-premier retorted that the government were afraid to have the

ill mentioned.

Hon. the attorney-general said the speaker was palpably discussing the bill and knew better than to do so, the ex-premier gracefully replying that he had touched the hon, attorney-general "on the raw." The ex-premier then made the asser-

tion that the province had been "going down in the world since June last," con-cluding by moving an amendment that the debate be adjourned only until the next sitting of the house.

All the members of the opposition had spoken except Messrs. Robertson and

Dunsmuir, and then the wearisome procession began all over again, Mr. Mc-Phillips dwelling once more upon the enormity of the proposition to adjourn for a week. The hon, member went on to refer to Col. Baker's speech and was

called to order.

Mr. Kellie (sotto voce)—Oh, let him get rid of the surplus gas. (Laughter.)

The speaker called Mr. McPhillips to order repeatedly, and finally informed him that he would be compelled to limit the letting he might allow in other delays of this bly of this letting he might allow in other delays of the letting he would be compelled to limit the letting he might allow in other delays of this letting he would be compelled to limit the letting he might allow in other delays of the letting he would be compelled to might allow in the letting he would be compelled to order. the latitude he might allow in other de bates, Mr. McPhillips humbly apologized and proceeded with an allusion to his sacred duty to maintain the constitu

tion.
R. McBride (Dewdney), C. E. Pooley (Esquimalt). J. P. Booth (North Victoria), and H. D. Helmcken followed in turn, each one of them using almost the same language as on the motion and then came Captain Irving, who said he wanted to see public business advanced. Hon. Attorney-General-Do you think ou are advancing it very much now? That conduct is what is called obstruc-

Mr. Irving—I thing it is the attorney general who is obstructing.

When the captain resumed his seat he was followed by his colleague from Cassiar, who said he was so elated with his maiden effort that he felt he must speak again. Mr. Clifford made some fun to relieve the monotony of the debate, complaining of the attorney-general calling him down. He didn't mind the hon. member for Esquimalt doing so, but when Mr. Martin tried to jump down his throat he felt he couldn't "swallow" it.

Then came Mr. Bryden, who said he

was willing to stay here until Thursday; Col. Baker, who said the attorney general was the obstructionist, which he was called to task for by that gentleman and was ruled out of order two or three times by the speaker, and finally Mr. Bberts made the last speech and the division was taken at 5:30 p.m. The amendment was defeated by 18 to 15; and the original motion carried on an identical vote, the division list being as ollows:

For the original motion-Martin, Jos., Semlin, Cotton, Higgins, Macpherson, Semlin, Cotton, Higgins, Macpherson, Smith, R., Martin, J. M., Deane, Hume, McKechnie, Kellie, Kidd, Kinchant, Helgesen, Munro, Green, Neill, Henderson—19. son—19.
Against—Pooley, Booth, Dunsmuir,
Robertson, Ellison, Clifford, McBride,
Baker, Turner, Eberts, Smith, A. W.,
Bryden, Helmcken, McPhillips, Irving—

THE FIRST BILL.

In Committee. The house then went into committee

of the whole of the Elections Petitions oill, No. 1, with Mr. Higgins in the of the whole of the Elections Petitions bill, No. 1, with Mr. Higgins in the chair.

The leader of the opposition raised the first voint, viz., that no one having any primary interest in any bill should be allowed to sit in the house and vote upon it. Many members of the opposition had something to say on the point, the chairman ruling that the hon. member for North Yale (who was meant) was not pecuniarily interested in the sense referred to in the rule relied upon. The opposition insisted upon the matter being referred to the speaker, who re-entered the house for the purpose and maintain referred to the speaker, who re-entered the chairman of committee. So dreary was the swirl of language that even the polylic accounts were not ready, in face of what he considered the undue haste what he considered the undue haste of the speaker and that of Mr. Bryden, Mr. Price Ellison, Mr. D. M. Eberts, McPhillips, failed to arouse them. Mr. McPhillips failed to arouse them. Mr. McPhillips repeated himself by the half was the fact, that when in opposition the members of the government of the chairman of committee. So dreary was the swirl of language that even the considered the undue haste what he considered the undue haste of the speaker and that of Mr. Bryden, Mr. Price Ellison, Mr. D. M. Eberts, McPhillips, failed to arouse them. Mr. McPhillips repeated himself by the half was the fact, that when in opposition the members of the government of committee. So dreary was the swirl of language that even the assembling of the chairman of committee. So dreary was the swirl of language that even the considered the undue haste what he considered the undue haste what he considered the undue haste in forcing this bill on the house, and complained that the public accounts were not ready, in face of what he coardinate when in opposition the members of the government of the said was the fact, that when in opposition the members of the said was the fact, that when in opposition the members of the said was the fact, that when in oppositi

At 8:10 the chairman again took the chair, and then the opposition proceeded to prove themselves masters of the Mr. J. H. Turner launched out into some have been in Manitoba.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar refusing to take his seat, it believes the condition of the train that the legislature were trying to make members by lature were trying to make members by machinery; third, that not one in 100 of the people of the province agreed with the bill; fourth, that some of his old opponents had called the bill a damnable one; and fifth and finally, that the gov-

but had thought they didn't want any information; they didn't appear to want to know anything. The members of the opposition had said they intended to obstruct the bill until Thursday, in the appropriate that the courts might conclude that the election in East Lil-coet was void. They are entirely mistaken as to what would occur even if they were able to obstruct the bill so long. Even though it be decided that Mr. Prentice was not able to sit in the house, although the speaker believed he was, he has a right of appeal to the full court, and the decision to be given on Thursday does not amount to anything in determining the question whether he was elected or not. What will result if as elected or not. the bill be not passed will be that the electors of East Lillooet will be disfranchised until the full court decides the member is entitled to sit.

The attorney-general's remarks made e leader of the opposition uneasy, and he said the hon, gentleman was making poor argument.
Mr. Martin-No argument at all; only

Statement of fact.

Col. Baker continued, and was followed by Messrs. McPhillips, Bryden, McBride, Pooley, A. W. Smith, Irving, and Pooley, all of them talking against time.

Hon. Premier Semlin said that gentlenen on the opposite side were talking n circles. They said first the governnent were trying to break the constitu tion, and then suggested that the govern-ment might as well bring in a member for Northeast Kootenay. The gentleman

statement of fact.

and told the house that the government known in those districts and had been

tion that the late government had not done it.

How Mr. Semlin repeated the state
That they were

That they was doing; the sitting member was order. The chairman ruled otherwise and the debate went on. It was getting absolutely painful now. Messrs. Tur elected and yet the opposition would say the government were trying to destroy the constitution. In East Lillooet the election was open and above board, and low they did talk—but a division was Mr. Prentice was elected by a large matrice. The was new claimed be in discretely and the corrected and getting the was selected by a large matrice. The was new claimed be in discretely and the corrected and yet the opposition when they did talk—but a division was many claimed by its discrete and the corrected and yet the opposition when the constitution. It was getting about 1 was getting and the constitution and the constitution are constitution. It was getting about 1 was selected by a large and the constitution are constitution. ority. It was now claimed he is dis-lualified; but Mr. Prentice had been a similar division. qualified; but Mr. Prentice had been a voter in British Columbia for many years, had been a member of the house, and it was absurd to say that if he was eligible yesterday he was not to-day. He had abserved the rules of the constitution of course, and Message and Irvin continued the torture. Mr. McBrid abserved the rules of the constitution of tion, and the gentlemen on the opposition side talk nonsense when they say the government is trying to break the constitu-tion. Then they say, "Have a new elec-tion." They don't think of the inconvenience they would put the people of that district to. In a stock raising country the people could not neglect their business at this time, and the bill is in

the interest of the electors of East Lil-looet and North Yale, and not in the in-terest of the members who were objected to by the opposition. Mr. Booth followed and then Mr. Helmcken moved an amendment, which had the effect of making the clause read as

No election petition shall be tried during the sitting of the legislative assem-bly of this province, and all election petitions set down for trial during the sitting of said legislative assembly ourned until a day at least two weeks after the prorogation of the session of said legislative assembly; but this act shall not apply to any election petition

at present standing for trial. Mr. Chairman Higgins ordered a recess for fifteen minutes to allow of a consideration of the admissibility of the amendent, finally ruling it out of order.

Then for hours the tide of eloquence flowed on, Messrs, Baker, Eberts, Mc-Phillips, McBride, Booth and Clifford keeping it going until 2 a.m. During all this time the only speakers on the government side were Mr. Helgesen and he hon, attorney-general, the last named giving the opposition some good digs. pointing out the act was necessary be-cause of the defect in the law for which the late government were responsible. That defect was that it was against public policy for election petitions to be tried during the sitting of the house.

January 10, 1898. legislature has there been a more shameess exhibition of brutal and senseless obstruction than has been witnessed in the provincial assembly of British Codumbia since two o'clock yesterday af-ternoon. Not even in the days of the most belligerent Parnellism has its equal been seen, for, as was well said by Hon. Joseph Martin during the night, the Home Rulers in the imperial house commons had an object to attain which justified in great measure the tactics

they adopted. But this obstruction! Senseless, because foredoomed to failure, impotent, as its end proved, the bill passing its second reading without amendment, and

precedes this, and here follows a brief synopsis of what took place in the house after the last named hour until an adjournment was reached at ten o'clock this morning, when the second reading of the bill carried. When, at two o'clock, object of the bill was to give to the electors of North Yale and East Lillooet representation in the house. Mr. Helmcken objected to the attorney-general making a speech, to which Mr. Martin retorted that he was not making a speech, but if the members of the opposition desired information he proposed to give it to them.

The definition of the speaker, who re-entered was a welcome break, and for some minutes Mr. Pooley, who was speaking, was allowed to continue uninterruptedly, for everyone had seized upon a paper and the ex-president of the council's talk wearied no more. Mr. McBride and Captain Irving kept the ball rolling, the member for Cassiar reading from a volume of Edward Bridge and Captain Irving kept the ball rolling, the member for Cassiar reading from a volume of Edward Bridge. talk wearied no more. Mr. McBride and Captain Irving kept the ball rolling, the member for Cassiar reading from a volume of Edmund Burke quite irrelevantly, but so badly that no one was able to discover how irrelevant it was. A. W. Smith took a hand for a little while, but Mr. McPhillips did the lion's share of the work, and it seemed easier for him to do it than it was for his unfortunate hearers to bear up under it. Finding the strength of the work was a subject to the strength of the speech in almost the indentical words used last night.

Mr. McPhillips was next on his feet work and it seemed easier for him to do it than it was for his unfortunate hearers to bear up under it.

and fifth and finally, that the government was eating out the vitals of British Columbia.

Then came Mr. Eberts, who called the bill a political trick; a private bill, without precedent; and, finally, got out of order by calling the bill a "rotten bill," with the was informed was an allusion to the bill and not to the clause, and which he amended by saying that the concluded by saying he believed the hon finance minister had in his innermost heart a bit of political honesty left and would refuse to allow himself to assist in passing it.

Col. Eaker began by talking about white-washing members, and finally asked what was the meaning of clause 1. Hon, the attorney-general would answer anyone who wished for information, but had thought they didn't want any information; they didn't appear to want to know anything. The members of the opposition had said they intended to obstitute the boile, and said they intended to obstitute the bill until Thursday, in the hone, angrently, that the courts might.

Do You Have Backache?

Then Your Kidneys Are Out of Order and You Need Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

You're only tired, you say; your back is tired. But what does that mean? It simply means that your kidneys are tired; that they ache because they are worn out and unable to do their work of filtering the blood. Backache is the most marked symptom of kidney disease. By neglecting to cure an aching back you leave yourself l'able to Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, and all the most painful and fatal diseases. Whatever other allments you may neglect, never delay in curing the kidneys.

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Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act direct-Backache is the most marked symptom of or. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are spells for kidney disorders.

Or. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act direction the kidney-Liver Pills act direction the kidneys, make them strong and gorous, and absolutely remove every trace

Mr. Speaker continued the debate and started in by referring to the measure under discussion as "immoral."

Mr. Speaker promptly objected to the colonel

vigorous, and absolutely remove every trace of kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the cheapest and most effective kidney cure ever offered for sale, as is evidenced by the enormous sale which they have in Cannda and the United States. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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TO THE SERVICE WE WERE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE

recorded and clause 2 was adopted on a

was at it red hot too, and so it went on until close on the hour of ten, when every effort failing to disturb the government from the strong position they occupied, the whole of the preamble was put through and the bill passed committee without amendment, the house rising tee without amendment, the house trainintil 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the third reading will be taken up.

It was a night which will be long to

It was a night which will be long remembered in the history of British Columbia. The opposition tried again and again to justify their outrageous condu by allusions to the all-night sitting last session, when the then oppositi fought tooth and nail to destroy nuitous so-called redistribution by Lon. Joseph Martin continually, redistribution bill. pletely silenced the leaders of the part to the left of the speaker's chair with few well chosen sentences replete wit

January, 10, 1899.

The speaker took the chair at 2 Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS. By Mr. McPhillips, on behalf of the British Columbia Telephone Company, authorizing the consolidation of the New Westminster & Burrard Inlet Telephone Company and the Nelson Tele

phone Company and the Neison Tele-phone Company.

The petition of The North Star & Ar-row Lake Railway Co. was read, and, on the motion of Mr. Henderson, receiv-

The petition of the Kootenay & Northwest Railway Company was announced by the speaker to be open to certain objections, being signed by the agent, and, the agent not having authorty, referred back to member presenting t, Mr. Kellie.

The petition of A. R. C. Selwyn, I Oppenheimer and M. Costello for a pri Perhaps never in the history of any vate bill to incorporate the Vancouver egislature has there been a more shame- Northern & Yukon Railway Company was read, and, on motion of Mr. Macpherson, received.

The petition from A. St. G. Hamersley for a private bill to incorporate the South Kootenay Railway Company was read, and, on motion of Mr. Green, received. MOTIONS Mr. Booth asked leave to introduce a

bill intituled an act to provide for the election of road overseers; leave was granted, the bill read a first time and placed on the orders of the day Thursday next.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. unwarranted, because it was devoted to one end, the disfranchisement of two constituencies of the province.

The full report of the proceedings of the house from two o'clock yesterday the house from two o'clock yesterday the Election Petitions bill (No. 1) be now read a third time.

Mr. J. H. Turner moved in amendment that the motion for the third reading be discharged and that the bill be recommitted. The leader of the opposi-tion proceeded to argue against what he considered the undue haste Majesty. He said that the opposition knew what a feeling existed in the country and were constantly in receipt

messages deploring this "terrible legisla-

him to do it than it was for his unfortunate hearers to bear up under it. Finally at 5:45 a division was reached on Mr. Phillips's amendment, the government majority being 17 to 15. Then Mr. Helmcken's amendment, looking to the emasculating of clause 1, and making it apply to all sittings of the house, was talked over for a quarter of an hour, Mr. Helmcken doing the talking. The division resulted in the amendment's defeat

The member for Dewdney was most troubled that the supporters of the government would not say anything about the measure and treated them to a repeti-tion of his assertions in committee. Something savoring of novelty was his reference to the position alleged to be occupied by the petitioners in the election suits, who, he said, were being treated unfairly by the government. Mr. McBride was reminded once again by the speaker that he was travelling beyond the limits of debate when he undertook to prophesy what His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was going to do. The non. member attempted to justify the remark complained of by stating that the hon the attempted to fact that the hon, the attorney-general had stated that the bill would become law by Thursday next.

unparliamentary remark and the co withdrew it. But he followed up by statement to the effect that Mr. Turne had been assured by the finance min ister that the house would not meet be fore the usual date, a statement which was bluntly denied by Hon. Mr. Cotton and was not persisted in.

Then the member for Southeast Kootenay went into an extensive review of the alleged dircumstances and history of the election petitions. He prophesied retribution for the government if they

persisted in the use The want of the publ postponement of the speech from the thron ized as unparliamentary Referring to the deba the hon, member said th brought forward amend endment and had discuss teen hours, discussed (Hear, hear.) The galla tinued his address, but be absolutely nothing new it the third reading.

Mr. Helmcken (Victoria fifteen-minute address to a reconsideration of the leading up to the necessing the bill.

Mr. Eberts (South Vic. Mr. Eberts (South Victoraling for a ruling by an excerpt from page 6 serting that any bill for an individual member duced as a private bill, ruled the hon, member of same point having been the benefit in this case and not a private one. the benefit in this case and not a private one.

Mr. Eberts dissented f expressing all due defere speaker, and asked leave the ruling.

Hon, the finance minis any appeal being made u cided some time ago and cepted by the house.

Mr. Eberts asked for whether the bill was a p speaker ruled it was and that ruling being demand

speaker ruled it was and that ruling being deman tained. Messrs. Pooley, McPhillips voting with the figures being: Ayes, Mr. Eberts then proc question the action of in postponing the debate in postponing the debat and was interrupted who wished to know i ber was in order in reject already disposed said he was aware he within the confines of house, but asked lenien of the long and continuouse had experienced. Mr. Eberts then went bill, and again Mr. He point of order, claimin tion to discharge the merading and recommit the same and the same area. reading and recomm bers cannot discuss The hon, speaker th of the merits of the der. Mr. Pooley v members might express the subject. He though sible to discuss the bill, was shared by hon. A long discussion follow speaker ruled that alth permissible to discuss it on the second reading should be given.

Mr. Eberts resumed l merits of the bill and o'clock and the house ro

EVENING SES The house resumed o'clock, there being a small attendance both the house and in the ga speaker took the chair erts continued his spe change of the system petitions and bringing leged inability of Mr. ment agent at Clinton for the purpose of giv Stoddart-Prentice p from Todd's Parliame ex-attorney-general st emphasis that the le right to constitute itself appeal, which he main tempted by the government "A political trick," washing measi of the prerogative of the some of the expressions to make use of to opinion of the measure sion, and then he brane review of the disputed in Ontario, claiming a between the conditions "The government's two," exclaimed Mr. there were loud cries government was at government was afra cases were heard in a c would lose both seats. again greeted the asse

it you have but to rea of the bill; the person w bill knew Mr. Prentice and if he knew it the go "This legislation is press of Canada will so whelming expression of to the action of the gove in British Columbia hav en! There have been tel in this city this evenu strong condemnation of government."
Cries of "read them" ernment benches. Mr. Eberts-One of

In response to continue them," Mr. Eberts yielder called upon to give the sender, but refused. Prary Hume insisted upon government to know Eberts's reply was that Mr. Hume would have to "I will read you one fr continued the hon. memb Press —" (Loud laught oh! oh!) The hon, member reand Mr. Higgins called er's attention to the f

Kootenay."

grams were the prope Mr. Eberts refused to Mr. Higgins insisted th order by rule 55. Mr compliment to the hon, as an old parliamentar had that hon, gentleman his course of argument. Then came the first so Then came the first ing. The ex-attorney assertion that some of supporters did not apprinted in the senior couver (Mr. Tisdall), never been in his seat Mr. Martin-He down. Eberts—If he down the government side. on the government sid

Hon. the Finance I
so. If the hon, gentl

statements he should Mr. Eberts—Take make false statements'
Hon. the Finance
them down. Take the
Mr. Eberts—I will back for you until you Mr. Speaker—Take
Mr. Eberts—What that it was not known was introduced. Hon. Mr. Martin-Th rong. Mr. Eberts—If the

makes that statement am sorry that I made withdraw it. But wh calls me across the floa "liar" —

Mr. Cotton—I did not false statements, and he would take them b Mr. Eberts—I wish me to give you my opini he is a man or not.

Mr. Speaker—Mr. El

and the finance min in saying what he d Mr. Eberts apologi not impute any wron

The heartiest round