ferent occasions. (Hear, hear.) II my memory, sir, serves me aright, in two of these instances, the bills which were disallowed were passed owing to the exertions of this government, or in other words, they were government bills. While on the fourth and last occasion when the bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bowser, who at the time was a private member, the measure was passed through the house with the concurrence of the the house with the concurrence of the government of the day. (Cheers.) And on the other occasion the government which enacted the bill was nade up of Liberals and Conserva-

Act Was Enforced My hon, friend from the Delta at-

My hon. friend from the Delta at-tempted to make the house believe that when this legislation was on the statute book the government was never sincere in the enforcement of the act. And I understood my hon. friend to say the other day that the evidence which was taken before a certain commission, went to show that when a Conservative government had the chance to enforce such an enact-ment it never did so. Now, sir, that is certainly a stap in the face from my hon. friend, which will be felt by hon. gentlemen.
Oliver: Was this evidence

Mr. Oliver; Was this evidence printed?

Hon. Mr. McBride—I think that the hon. gentleman will find it printed in the sessional papers.

Now, sir, what did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister, say in reply to Mr. McInnes? He says:

The Prime Minister (Mr. Laurier). the sessional papers.

Mr. Henderson—It is not to be found

there.
Mr. Oliver—The statements which I made were fully substantiated by the evidence which was given under oath before this commission.

evidence which was given under oath before this commission.

Hon. Mr. McBride—That would certainly put my hon. friend from Yale in a very serious predicament, indeed. But so far as this house has information, that commission stated in their report that the act had been enforced, and, moreover, that the government had done everything that could possibly be done in order to bring about its enforcement. (Hear, hear.) Their report, sir, will be found in the Journals of the house for 1903-4, and my hon. friend, the member for Yale, Mr. Drury and Mr. Davidson, then a labor member of the house, formed the majority of the committee. We can well remember that when it was proposed to appoint this

formed the majority of the committee. We can well remember that when it was proposed to appoint this commission, in order that there might be no question whatever as to the bona fides of their report, it was decided that the representatives of the government of the day upon it should be in the minority, and not be in the majority, as is usual in such cases. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Davidson was certainly an opponent of the government. Mr. Oliver—He voted for you.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I cannot help that. But he also voted against us, and simply because he had the good sense and splendid judgment to support at any time this administration, it does not necessarily follow that he belonged to the Conservative party. And on the first possible occasion, when his constituency was opened, a Conservative opposed him. And this occurred in 1907, with the result that we now have one of the most useful immunity of the commercial commun. we now have one of the most useful members of the commercial commun-ity in Kootenay, my hon riend Mr. Hunter, a member of this house.

Mr. Oliver Named Committee

Mr. Oliver Named Committee

My hon, friend (Hon. Mr. Bowser)
points out to me that the hon, member for the Delta himself named that
committee, as will appear from an examination of page 28 of the journals
of the house. And if the hon, gentleman makes the request I have no objection, speaking for this side of the
house, to have the evidence which
was taken on that occasion printed,
and given every possible publicity.
(Hear, hear.)

The report itself will be found un-The report itself will be found under date of January 28, 1904, on page 74 of the journal.

Mr. Borden's Telegram I will now return, sir, for a moment or two to the Lemieux mission. I am

siven a copy of a telegram which was sent by Mr. R. L. Borden to my hon. friend the attorney-general which I believe was read to the house yesterday. It runs as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1908.

Ottawa, ottawa

there should be a provise in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States and he recommends that when the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty an express stipulation. to the treaty, an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further definition should be required of the term 'laborer' so that it will definitely include artisans."

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

The big black plug.

between Great Britain and Japan?
2. If so, what was the government's

the intention of the government to take any action under the said treaty, or otherwise, which would interfere with the right of Canada to prohibit, re-

Sir Wilfrid's Reply.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Laurier) — Yes. When the government came into office they found a communication from the Imperial authorities asking the Canadian government to accept the treaty between Great Britain and Japan which has been before the government for over a year. The present government considered the matter and determined to answer that they would not be bound by the Japanese treaty.

Were Not Bound Them

Were Not Bound Then Were Not Bound Then

There, sir, you have the public statement made in the Canadian parliament on this question by Sir Wilfird Laurier! That they had received a communication in regard to this treaty, and that after considering the matter they had determined to reply that they were not bound by the treaty with Japan.

Mr. Macdonald—What bearing has that statement on this question?

Mr. Macdonald—What bearing has that statement on this question? Hon. Mr. McBride—The answer then given by the prime minister at Ottawa. bears upon it, and I have no doubt whatever that my hon. friend would have been much better pleased if these questions had never been asked; and if that answer had never been given. (Hear, hear.) (Hear, hear.)
Now, sir, all this happened at Ot-

tawa ten years ago. When this Ja-panese treaty was at that time dis-cussed it was refused, and an official cussed it was refused, and an official statement in answer was sent to that effect to the colonial office in the old country. The Liberal government at Ottawa in 1897, sir, would have nothing whatever to do with this treaty between England and Japan. And why, and how then, sir, has it come about that just ten years later this very same Liberal administration cannot do enough for Japan? (Hear, hear.) Did the government at Ottawa know more in 1907 than they did in 1897?

They Did Object. Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your Conservative friends at Ottawa object?

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your Conservative friends at Ottawa. object?

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your bed. Cheers.) Those whe came at the Dominion parliament, object to Canada becoming a pasty to it?

Mr. McBride: Mr. Borden accepted the assurances which were given to the house on that occasion by the prime minister. But we cannot for get that some years ago we had assurances which were given to the house on that occasion by the prime minister. But we cannot for get that some years ago we had assurances of your way before fisher, only to find that there was absolutely nothing of any value what were to this country in them! (Cheers.) and, on the sound the subject we consider the surances which were absolutely ineffective. (Cheers.) And, in these circumstances, will my hon, friend knows quite was absolutely ineffective. (Cheers.) and, in these circumstances, will my hon, friend knows quite value as the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which are given us by the Hon. Mr. Lemisur? (Cheers.)

Cannot Justify Change.

But to return to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will, at least in my opinion, he uit, terly impossible for the Liberals' of the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which are given us by the Hon. Mr. Lemisur? (Cheers.)

Cannot Justify Change.

But to return to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will, at least in my opinion, he uit, terly impossible for the Liberals' of the province successfully even, to attempt to justify the changed views of this province successfully even, to attempt to justify the changed views of the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which have a given to have the assurance to ask the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances of the province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances of the province of British Columbia to take at all ser

gary. This extract runs as follows:

Vancouver, Jan. 6.—Nagatany, a well-known Japanese, and resident of Canada for several years, left for Toklo today to complete arrangements for a colonization scheme in Canada. He has purchased twenty-five thousand acres of irrigated C, P, R lands east of Calgary. His company is incorporated for half a million yen.

Two hundred Japanese will be prown and a refinery erected near.

The Japanese government is being severely criticized in Japan, said Naggatany, in an interview, for agreeing to limit immigration to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come, and many expect to come to Canada. A company is been swill be for the would be effective, and the purpose of establishing a newspaper in British Columbia to take their side, and show the people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come to Canada. The Liberals were in power in the Dominion at that time, and the purpose of establishing a newspaper in British Columbia to take their side, and show the people in the Dominion at that time, and the purpose of establishing and the purpose of establishing and the purpose of establishing and the farmers of Canada. The Japanese people wish to come to Canada.

A company is being organized in Japan and the farmers of the fact of the fact of the purpose of establishing and the fact of the fact of the fact of the fact of the propess of the province.

Why Not a Dominion Act

July 20, 1898, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had sent would be effective if enacted. The Liberals were in power in the Dominion at that time, and in the legislative of the fact of the fact of the propess of the fact of th

the time. We wish to come here, and in lawy of the auguston sumpain lawy of the sumpain lawy of the sumpain lawy of the auguston sumpain lawy of the sumpain law

C. FITZPATRICK, Acted Summarily.

Here was an extraordinary spectacles. Between governments there was some courtesy necessary and yet what were the conditions in the case. When this act was disallowed they did it so summarily that they did not even inform the local authorities that it was in question. They disallowed it forthwith.

If this act were passed what would Mr. Aylesworth do with it? He would probably say that this act could not go into force and the responsibility for its disallowance must rest upon the federal government.

The honorable leader of the opposition

The motion that the bill be read a second time was thereupon put to the house and carried.

The adjournment of the house was moved by Hon. Richard McBride and took place at 5:25 p. m.

Mr. Oliver asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

sioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. How many acres of public lands were sold during the periods from January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, and from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907?

2. How many acres of public lands were pre-empted during the same period?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

The approximate area of unsurveyed land sold during the year 1906 is 162,183 acres, and during 1907, 309,015.

2. 1,048 pre-emption records were issued during pre-emption records were issued during the year significant pre-emption records were issued during the year significant pre-emption records were issued during pre-emption records were pre-empti

pre-emption records were issued during the lear 1906, and 938 during 1907. The area of these pre-emptions ranges from forty acres to one hundred and sixty Mr. Oliver asked the premier the fol-Mr. Oliver asked the premier the following questions:

1. Did the premier advise his honor, the lieutenant-governor to assent to bill No. 30, session 1907?

2. Did the premier enter any objection with his honor, the lieutenant-governor against the proposal of his honor to withhold his assent to bill No. 30, session of 1907?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

pert Townsite

The honorable leader of the opposition stated that he would support this act that he would support this act the cause it excluded Hindus in that they were not treated in the immigration act. Therefore he expected that the leader of the opposition when he gets notice that this bill has been disallowed, would immediately take issue with the federal authorities in that if allowed to remain in force, it would have excluded Hindus.

De Geod fr Either Case.

According to the word of the attorney-general, the act would exclude Hindus.

Thomas S. Ives.

According to the word of the attorney-general, the act would exclude Hindus.

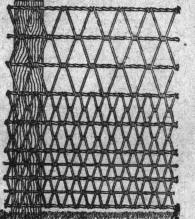
the shellener of Canadas is being given to the shellener of Canadas in being given to the shell be reto the time defiation should be reto the simple of the shell be reto the simple of the shell being the shell being

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Tuesday, February

the cannery doors selves into the wait where herring glut th navigation is a bure in land-locked harbo an island where 300 ice-free harbors, and mill shunts its plane ing holds of sea-going laid with coal meas ent's supply for a ce produce \$700 to the undepleted bands and salmon on the rodfor the first time of would crowd the dec fellow all round the

"O young Mariner Down to the harbor Launch your vessel And ere it vanishes After it, follow it, fo

And yet all these are true of North golden Vancouver, If, these things ar In 1778 Captain

Nootka Sound on th ver Island. Cook Anian Strait, that v to connect the Atla whose existence all turies utterly believe Cook went north to turned to the Sandwid killed by natives. In the spring of I

handful of men fr landed on the butte Beacon Hill. An em that March day, and teen men is about to end they employ no cu ter. Hewn logs an writing tools. They to build a fort for pany. Hard tasks duties ere they fell in and outworn faces, an continent from ocean

Most of the piones ed away, but two em chaplain and the spea Assembly, which met tlemen of the old sch the "Old Doctor"—th Far-seeing both, broad withal gentle and mos be held in affection as one stone stands City, and honor is a n

, Through all these westward-seaward, 'c rect her energies. N coastwise to all the ar beyond the sugar-can rose gardens of Nippo the Isles of the Sea of Australia is her marke in the morning mists firs and sockeye salm the Bay." Vancouver callin'," the East just 1 ing for her shingles, h salmon; but on the ede

"From East to West the Till West is East beside

and in the East which Vancouver Island find trans-Pacific lands are

Vancouver Island's argest in the world What does she send ou Fish, coal, gold, silve masts and spars, furs apples, whales and stra vessels round her sho eight million tons and onnage of two million

For many years ou Harbor plied the little ! the first steamer to o ward and the first cra churned the waters o "Beaver" played an ho tory of this west coast Sailor King ruled in I on the Thames bank was the hand of a D christening bottle over the days when men but "How Good?" It Watt who built her eng were they to do in an World. Up and down carried the fur traders her decks, seeking fort she became a survey s