Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the northwest coast of Kai-en Island: Commencing at a post marked A. E. Johnston's S. W. corner, thence running east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres or less.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

Kaien Island, Sept. 28, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one Albert Freeman, running thence southwest along said Freeman claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

R. H. KIDD.

Dated October 24, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence S. W. along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

A. BAAR.

Dated October 24, 1903.

Prepare for Business Life

By learning commercial subjects at the V. B. C., the school which has the most thorough courses. We teach Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and other subjects necessary for business—for earning money.

VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ltd.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situate at Port Fleming, Coast District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the coast marked R. H. Pooley's N. W. Corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains more or less, along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

T. E. POOLEY.

November 7th, 1903.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres of land, commencing at the northeast corner of Isaac Dubuil's pre-emption, situated about five miles north of Hy ranch, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

E. F. ST. A. DAVIES,
Fairview Ranch,
Chilcoten, B.C.

December 21st, 1903.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situate at Port Fleming, Coast District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the coast marked R. H. Pooley's N. W. Corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains more or less, along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

R. H. POOLEY.

November 7th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river, at northeast corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence southwest along Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about southeast 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence down said river to initial post.

ALBERT FREEMAN.

September 29, 1903.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Gage Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn.—Times, July 13, 186.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony. Companies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

Notice.—The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act extending the time within which the company may construct the Eastern and Western Sections of its railway as described in the Acts 62-63 Victoria, Chapter 52, and 63-64 Victoria, Chapter 52, respectively, and extending also the time for the commencement and completion of the branch lines from the Company's main line to Golden, mentioned in Section 7 of the Act 1, Edward VII., Chapter 49.

By order of the Board.

H. CAMPBELL OSWALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 15th, 1904.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay, in the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap

(10% Crystal Carbolic)

a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

Empress Of Japan For the Orient

White Liner Sailed Early This Morning—Chinese Line Withdraws.

As a Result a S. F. Company Fails—Mera Coming to Discharge Nitrate.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sailed for the Orient early this morning, and included amongst her saloon passengers were a large number of war correspondents, in fact the greatest number of those on board were correspondents bound to the front in expectation of war between Russia and Japan. Among the stormy petrels are Melton Prior, the veteran correspondent and artist of the Illustrated London News, J. F. Bass and R. H. Little of the Chicago Daily News, Mr. William Maxwell, representing the London Standard, accompanied by Mrs. Maxwell; Mr. L. L. Brownell, a man of literary attainments, author of "In the Heart of Japan," who is associated in this mission with Mr. Maxwell on the staff of the Standard, and a representative of the London Daily Telegraph, and Mr. R. J. McHugh. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the famous war correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, passed through the city en route to the Orient some time ago.

Other passengers on the Empress were Senator Washburn, M. Clemens, Mrs. U. S. Bach and child, F. Ringes, C. Jackson, H. J. Brown, H. E. Athearn, H. G. Pringle, R. J. Shaw, G. L. Townsend, Rev. W. A. Roberts, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Horton, Kwan Chow, Chan Hee Tai, Wong Nim.

The Empress while here loaded the two big boats of the draft of R. G. A. which recently sailed for Hongkong.

KESTREL HERE.

Vancouver Gunboat Lying in James Bay While Quadra is Tied Up.

The Vancouver gunbat, Kestrel, with her ram bow and junk-like appearance, lies in James Bay. She has been cruising in northern waters watching that all foreign fishing vessels other than those operated out of Vancouver, were kept off the British Columbia fishing banks.

The Kestrel came over from Vancouver, her home port, on Sunday. Her coming is due to the fact that the necessity of having a vessel here while the Quadra is being repaired has been drawn to the attention of the department of marine and fisheries.

HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Messrs. George Barrie & Sons, of Philadelphia, have taken heed of the complaint by Albert Bushnell Hart and Edward Channing, professors in Harvard University, that there is no comprehensive history of this country from the discovery to the present time; with the result that they now announce the first definite, authoritative, inclusive, narrative History of North America. The scope of the work includes, in territory, from the Isthmus of Panama to the farthest north; and, in time, from the prehistoric period to the present date. In plan they have followed the suggestion outlined by the American Historical Association, the greatest collective body of historians in America, and have in preparation a series of twenty volumes incorporating the three principles laid down by that society: (1) that it be co-operative; (2) that it be under the direction of an editor-in-chief; (3) that each volume be complete in itself. They have secured the services of Professor Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins and Columbia Universities, who accepted the responsibility of directing the work on the condition that he should have untrammelled choice in the selection of the persons he wished as advisers, editors, and authors, and have absolute freedom in literary and historical matters.

The wisdom of Messrs. Barrie in granting this carte blanche is shown in the inspiring list of authors, staffs, and collaborators given in their circular.

A particular, and probably unique feature is that, in order that all defects of omission and commission might be avoided, a complete syllabus of many pages was printed of the author's outline of each volume, and these syllabi submitted to all concerned in the production of the work. As an example of the thoroughness with which the work of the several boards is done, Messrs. Barrie have sent to us facsimiles of some returned pages, showing that in this case at least the work of the boards has not been merely nominal.

Its result is that we are promised a history on modern lines. The spirit of the times is to insist that a statement be backed up by evidence; the old plan of bearsay will not answer in history today. In this realistic age the reader wants the whole story, and to hear both sides, for and against; or none at all. The truth, pleasant or unpleasant, is what the student insists upon now. In this history it is claimed that this point has never been lost sight of; indeed, that it has been the fundamental basis of the whole structure.

The publishers have been noted for their fine illustrated publications in the past. The fact of their having received a medal at every Exposition since that of the Centennial, and that at Paris, in 1900, they received an award higher than that given to any other publishers in any country, is testimony that they will undoubtedly be able to issue, as they claim, the finest illustrated history of any country that has been issued at any time. We look forward with considerable interest to giving our readers, at an early date, a detailed review of the volumes of this series.

CONSOLIDATED LAKE.

New York, Jan. 26.—The organization plan of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company will probably be announced in a few days. Out of a total of $5,050,000 syndicate participants all but $250,000 have consented to the proposition which allows a liberal interest in the plan to old stockholders.

CHANGE OF PASTORS.

Rev. Dr. Cleaver Will Succeed Rev. Wm. Sparling at Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 26. — (Special) — Rev. Wm. Sparling, of the Metropolitan Methodist church said last night that he had accepted an invitation to become pastor of Grace Methodist church, Winnipeg, at the expiration of his present term in June, 1905. He will be succeeded at the Metropolitan by Rev. Dr. Cleaver of Sherbourne street church.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

MRS. WM. J. FLEWELLING, Arthur, Ont.

USELESS PHRASE.

Bobby had returned from his first tea party, his round face wreathed in smiles. "I hope you were polite, Bobby," said his mother, "and remembered your 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you,' when things were passed to you."

"I remembered 'Yes, please,' said Bobby, cheerfully, "but I didn't have to say 'No, thank you,' mother, because I took everything every time it was passed."—Youth's Companion.

MOVED HIM.

The little girl stood by the street letter box weeping bitterly.

"What is the matter my child?" asked the elderly philanthropist, who happened along.

"I—I wanted to mail a letter," she sobbed, "and I hadn't any st—amps. So I—I dropped two pennies in the slot at the top, and the—stamp won't come out!"

Here the elderly philanthropist burst into tears.

"Wh—what are you crying about?" she asked.

"I weep, my child," he said, wiping his eyes, "to think that a nice little girl like you should try to work me for two cents with such an old chestnut as that!"—Chicago Tribune.

EVEN SENATOR SORGHUM GRIEVED.

I'm afraid there's a great deal of dishonesty in some of these trusts," said Senator Sorghum sadly.

"But, you are always defending the trusts," exclaimed his friend.

"Yes. Of course, you expect a trust to take advantage of the public. But when the men who organize the deal get to taking advantage of one another—that's dishonesty."—Washington Star.

Provincial Legislature

Afternoon Session is Spent in Listening to Addresses on Supply.

Mr. Bowser Severely Arraigns Liberal Methods of Conducting Elections.

Hon. Mr. Wilson Briefly Reviews the Arguments of Opposition Members.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock p.m.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Barber.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Gifford presented a petition from Chas. Evans and others, of Vancouver, asking government aid to the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway Company.

Ruled out of order.

THE VANCOUVER BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. McInnes, it was resolved:

"That that portion of report No. 5 of the private bills committee, presented on the 21st day of January, reporting the preamble of bill (No. 50) being an act to enable the city of Vancouver to acquire certain lands, be withdrawn and the bill recommitted for further consideration and report."

The report, as amended, was received.

DEBATE ON SUPPLY.

Mr. Parker Williams resumed the debate on the motion to go into committee on supply. He continued his arguments from the Socialist standpoint, and said that as far as the workingmen of this province tried to get some living wage, the cry went up of ruination to industries. Mr. Williams then turned his attention to Mr. Oliver, and charged that hon. member with having taken part in a deputation, the object of which was commercially opposed to the principles so often and so strenuously advocated by Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Oliver gave this assertion a flat denial, and Mr. Williams declared that he could convince, not only the House, but the hon. member himself, that he did take part in such a deputation. Mr. Oliver again flatly denied the allegation, and was supported by Mr. Speaker, who said that such denial from any hon. member must be accepted as correct. That was the etiquette of the House.

Mr. Williams then attacked the fish trusts question, and declared that this was another blow at labor, because it was designed to cut down the number of men employed; hundreds would now do the work that had formerly employed dozens, and the difference would go into the pockets of the combine. He was disappointed at the appropriation for Newcastle district. Ladysmith was a town of 4,000 inhabitants, and it had no court house and no public wharf. The roads around there also required urgent attention, as the town was laboring under very serious disadvantages. He hoped the matter would receive attention.

Mr. Bowser had not been surprised to hear the rash and irresponsible statements of the opposition members; it was the usual stock-in-trade of gentlemen in that position. He went on to traverse the remarks of the opposition speakers, and showed how the government had done what was necessary and wise in adopting the course they had. As had been explained, the assessment bill was not perfect, the finance minister had admitted that, but he had offered to have a commission to enquire into all the facts. The case of Ontario was not to be compared with that of British Columbia, because the conditions were not similar; where the precedent of Ontario could be followed profitably it was adopted. He asked how Mr. McInnes could expect to be credited with consistency when he asked that the B. & N. railway belt should be taxed 50 cents a thousand feet for timber taken off that land, when he knew perfectly well that, under the conditions existing it was absolutely impossible to do so. It has always been the aim of the Conservative party to build up and protect the industries of this country. Yet when an export tax is put on to try to prevent the resources of the country being taken away to foreign countries, the opposition object. Mr. Bowser was going on to say that an American company was going to build a sawmill in Alberni district, when Mr. McInnes rose in his place and said he could announce, on the authority of the manager of the company, that the company had now no intention of doing anything of the kind. Mr. Bowser said if information came from an authoritative source also, and he had no doubt that that mill would be built before long. Mr. Bowser hoped there would be no sectional legislation, but legislation for the benefit of the whole province. He took exception to the unfair criticisms of the Times newspaper of this city, and quickly dispelled the various assertions made against him in the editorial columns of that paper. He also refuted the statements made regarding the returns as between Victoria and Vancouver, and showed that this city had certain advantages which considerably swelled the returns; banking and railway institutions, etc. He believed Vancouver equaled Victoria if the entire returns could be secured. He then referred briefly to the coal licenses, and said the whole opposition were at sixes and sevens on the subject; the leader of the opposition was not in agreement with some of his followers in the matter. Mr. Macdonald here made a brief explanation as to his position concerning the coal licenses. Mr. Bowser wanted to know if the J. R. Brown mentioned in the list of those who were taking a leading part in the scramble for these coal locations in Kootenay, were the hon. member for Greenwood. Mr. Macdonald said that if it was so, Mr. Brown should not receive any such license. Mr. Bowser, continuing, said it was evident the leader of the opposition did not have that perfect control of his followers which a leader is generally supposed to have. Mr. Bowser then arraigned the Liberal party as trying to stand in with the C. P. R.; it was evident, from the actions of the Liberal party that they were merely keeping the country "on the string" to see what they could get out of the situation; their own followers in this province did not know whether the bill would be swallowed or not.

Mr. Brown (Greenwood), said his name was used in connection with the coal and oil licenses without his sanction. How it got there he did not know. Had he himself staked out a petroleum claim he would not have uttered a word on the matter in this House.

Mr. Bowser accepted the statement, but said it was exceedingly peculiar, a very strange coincidence. He then made a warm attack on the Dominion government's policy regarding British Columbia, and said that but for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway there would have been a Dominion election on already. He then charged Mr. Oliver with being entirely privy to all those intrigues, a statement which Mr. Oliver hotly denied, amidst the laughter of the House. Mr. Bowser, continuing, said Mr. Oliver was a politician, and had tried to get a unanimous nomination for the Dominion House. (Laughter.) Mr. Oliver did not care now, as he could not get the nomination anyhow. (Laughter.) Regarding resignations, Mr. Bowser strongly criticised the remarks and conduct of opposition speakers. The hon. member for Cranbrook was one of those who had a very anxious time in regard to his seat. He would like to see nothing better than to open the two seats of Fernie and Cranbrook, just to see if the two hon. members would come back, or two Conservatives. (Applause.) Mr. Bowser also scarified the Liberal government and its "machine," a term never heard in the politics of this country until the Liberals came into power in 1896. (Applause.) He then dealt wan the Gamey matter, the North Renfrew scandal and others. The people of Ontario are coming to their senses and see wheg the Liberal machine can do to corrupt the politics of a country. Mr. Paterson here unfortunately interjected, "What about the gerrymander?" Mr. Bowser was on him in a flash with "And what about the scandal in the Islands? What about the notorious scandal of the steamer Iroquois." The House went into convulsions of laughter at Mr. Paterson's expense. Mr. Bowser drove on and gave a description of the criminality in connection with the Liberal elections in Ontario. Mr. Bowser was frequently interrupted by the shouts of the opposition, but he kept on with his exposures of the bilbored Liberal statesmen, politicians and methods without mercy. Mr. Oliver also unfortunately interjected: "From what authority are you quoting?" "From Hansard," replied Mr. Bowser, while the House laughed heartily at the discomfiture of Mr. Oliver. Mr. Oliver defied Mr. Bowser to produce the book, and Mr. Bowser defied Mr. Oliver to prove that he had not been quoting from the Hansard speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The utter rottenness of the Liberal election machinery in Ontario was then at great length fully exposed by Mr. Bowser in very trenchant terms. The Premier was dealt with unsparingly, and he was denounced as one of the most corrupt men. He pointed the men who were admired and supported by the members of the opposition. The members of the British Columbia government had never resorted to such criminal methods to gain support, and never the will of the people; no pencils between the fingers in marking the ballots; there was no "machine" to bug. Mr. Bowser then commiserated the member of the opposition on his rebellious following; if ever he came to the treasury benches he would occupy no bed of roses. On the other hand, the government's following was united in its allegiance; the Liberal party would never have more representatives on the floor of the House than it had now; 17 would be the non-increasable maximum. The Conservative party was giving the country good government and the people were satisfied.

Mr. Stuart Henderson (Yale) followed in a pleasant speech, in which he complimented Mr. Bowser on his address. As an example of unqualified vitriol it surpassed anything ever heard within these walls. He had raked all Canada from end to end to find dirt (cries of "order, order") to throw at the Liberal party. Mr. Henderson then proceeded to laud the Liberal party politicians and policy. He took comfort from the alleged fact that if the opposition lacked quality in the House it made up for it in quality. (Laughter.) He then went on to pass a general criticism of the government and its acts much on the same lines as have been followed by all the speakers in the opposition side from the commencement of the debate on supply. Mr. Henderson defended the Liberal government and wound up a lengthy speech by suggesting that the government should take the hon. member for Nanaimo into the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said he intended to confine himself mainly to a discussion of provincial subjects. But for the high laudation of the Liberal government, Mr. Bowser would probably not have launched his attack on the Liberal government which had so much disturbed the opposition. Hon. Mr. Wilson complimented Mr. Munro on his speech, the best in his opinion, that had been delivered by any member during this session. It was also listened to with less attention by the members of the opposition than any other speech delivered in the debate. He had felt almost moved to tears at the lamentable pictures of distress and misery which Mr. Munro had drawn, but which he was comforted to think existed entirely in the well-developed imagination of the hon. member from Chilliwack. Regarding the charges of the hon. member for Rossland that the Attorney-General had "tinkered" with all sorts of bills, he could inform the opposition that he had had to leave aside many more measures that should have been brought forward. The House had, since recess, been occupied only 24 hours in discussing actual legislation. He said if there was less discussion upon such matters as they were then talking about there would be more time to discuss useful legislation. He was surprised to hear Mr. Macdonald quote the Empress Catherine of Russia as an exemplar as to what could be done by British Columbia in the matter of development. It was not right for any member of this House to cite such a personage as an example for British people. Mr. Macdonald rose to a point of order and explained what he had said. Hn. Mr. Wilson, continuing, scorned the idea of adopting Russian methods of developing this country. Proceeding he said the government had made a conscientious effort to carry out the programme laid down, and they had succeeded very well so far. Regarding the tax on mines, he could not say what the government would do in that matter. Political promises were not the most trustworthy sources of infallibility, but the government had tried most faithfully to carry out its pledges. He was proud to see the government receive the support of independent men like the Socialists. Those gentlemen had yesterday expressed in very plain terms their opinions of party governments. It was an honor to any government to get the support of the Socialists and Independent Labor members in this House. Mr. Henderson had tauntingly suggested that the hon. member for Nanaimo should be taken into the government. Presumably he would have no objection whatsoever to sitting in any cabinet with that hon. gentleman, for he had seen nothing in his actions, heard nothing from him or heard anything regarding him that would lead anyone to suppose that he was in any sense whatever a social or political outcast. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Wilson then gave effective reply to Mr. Drury's assertion that the hon. member for Slocan had given the government slavish support. As to the railway policy Mr. Wilson pointed out that in spite of the many millions of dollars spent and the millions of acres given away, there was only 600 miles of railway in this province today. Some of the finest railway propositions ever offered to the province were turned down. Apparently there would be no railway policy that would suit the opposition until such huge grants of land were given as would earn dividends for the railway company for years. No railway proposition laid before this government would fail to receive the most careful attention from the government. He detailed what had been done in the past, the subsidies voted that provided no railways. There would be no railway, either, until those contemplating railways would build them as business propositions. British Columbia had debauched the railway companies that they looked upon this province as fair game, the happy hunting ground of the railway promoter. Mr. Henderson's assertion that the Loan Act made the Assessment Act absolutely necessary, he showed to be utter nonsense, showing where Mr. Henderson had completely contradicted himself. He had never attacked the Loan Act except as to one or two trivial details. He ridiculed Mr. Henderson's statement about issuing bonds on the security of the northern lands. It was astonishing to hear a gentleman like Mr. Henderson committing himself so. As finance minister of the Liberal government he would meet with some rather unpleasant surprises. Mr. Wilson then remarked that Mr. Bowser needed no defending, he was quite able to take care of himself. The time for the condemnation of this government had not yet arrived; there had not been time to determine the effect of that legislation. The government had fairly announced that the legislation was of a hasty character; that could not be helped; some gentlemen had remarked that the province was in the hands of the pawnbrokers. He hoped that the province was in the hands of honorable upright bankers, men who had financed this province since 1858. It was very unfair to them to call them pawnbrokers. Those gentlemen had called a halt on inflated expenditures, and warned the government that it must stop. He agreed with Mr. Munro that half the value of the timber cut each year ought to be able to pay all the expenses of government in the province. Mr. Wilson said there should be an end to the senseless interneciae disputings which were only waste of time and did absolutely no good. Both parties should work together for the good of the province, and soon there would be seen a development that would place British Columbia easily in the front rank of Canadian provinces.

Mr. Wells (Columbia) followed in a general criticism and commentary upon what had been said by previous speakers. He criticised the action of the Premier regarding his attitude on the Westminster bridge question, and endeavored to show that the Premier's present position was inconsistent with his stand then. Mr. Wells related his experiences during his visit to Ottawa to interview the Dominion government regarding the Fraser river bridge. The Dominion government expressed willingness to grant a certain sum to aid the scheme, but suggested that an attempt should be made to get some railway company or strong bridge company to take it over. He attributed the flotation of the million dollar loan to the erection of that great bridge. Had he had his way when in the ministry he doubted very much if that structure would have spanned the Fraser river today. He complained that the government had not given sufficient appropriations for the upkeep of the roads and trails. The system of roads and trails in this province was probably the finest on the continent today, and he regretted that it should not be maintained in its full efficiency. He then spoke on the immigration question, and thought that the people themselves should be allowed to advertise the country amongst their friends abroad. To bring in carloads of immigrants here was to lead to trouble; because what could the government do with them? He was glad to see the salaries of the civil servants had not been reduced. Discussing the estimates, Mr. Wells blamed the government for not discussing the question of appropriations with the members. He himself had had audiences with the Chief Commissioner and had felt a little uncomfortable in that august presence. (Laughter.) When he himself was Chief Commissioner he had always discussed this matter freely with the members.

Mr. Oliver also spoke, giving an amusing resume of the opposition arguments.

The House adjourned at 6 p. m. until 8:30 p. m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Thursday next, Mr. Macgowan to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Game Act, 1898."

By Mr. Ross, on Thursday next:

That in the interests of higher education it is desirable that the means for the introduction of a scheme whereby a University may be established within the province of British Columbia should receive the early consideration of the government of this province.

The Hon. Mr. Wilson to move, in committee of the whole on bill No. 18, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1900,'" to amend section 2, line four, by adding at end of line: "and by adding to said section 5 the following sub-section:

"(2.) Upon receipt of a certificate of forfeiture of land to the Crown, issued under the provisions of section 133 of the 'Assessment Act, 1903,' the estate and interest in any land so forfeited shall be registered by filing said certificate and making a reference to same in the Register books against every title affected thereby, and also upon receipt of said certificate any certificate of title or of registered estate outstanding in respect of the same shall be deemed to be cancelled as to said forfeited estate or interest."

NIGHT SITTING.

Mr. Oliver continued his remarks to the great amusement of the House, who thoroughly enjoyed his humorous and unconsciously humorous comments upon the subjects under discussion. Mr. Oliver made some very reckless statements, in one of which he was caught up by the government members who called for a quotation in support of his assertion that good men had been discharged and their places filled with political hacks. Hon. Mr. Tatlow defied Mr. Oliver to mention even one name, and Mr. Oliver could not mention one. He attempted to give the name of the Rev. Mr. Vert, of New Westminster, but both Mr. Tatlow and Mr Gifford were on their feet in a moment to deny the charge. Hon. Mr. Tatlow said Rev. Mr. Vert had never been appointed. Mr. Oliver was completely nonplussed. The Premier asked that Mr. Oliver's words be taken down, as he intended to give that gentleman a good chance later to take back his charge. He was a little heated, the Premier said, at the present time with the exuberance of his own verbosity, but when he cooled off he would have a chance to see where he had erred. After his discomfiture on this point, Mr. Oliver passed on to many other subjects. Mr. Oliver last night fully established his claim to be the humorist of the House! his various sallies kept the House in roars of laughter for upwards of an hour; the House and galleries laughing with and at him with good natured impartiality. Mr. Speaker had occasion to caution Mr. Oliver for attempting to discuss matters irrelevant to the question. Hon Mr. Tatlow had to ask Mr. Oliver to play the game fairly and not make incorrect statements for the mere sake of effect. This was on a question as to who were responsible for the late estimates. Mr. Oliver declaring that they were brought in by the present ministry. Hon. Mr. Tatlow pointed out that the estimates were the work of a joint committee of the House.

Mr. Oliver concluded his remarks at 10:15 p. m.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite complimented Mr. Oliver on filling so successfully the role of dead man for the Liberal circle. Mr. Oliver had attempted to classify the members of this House. Mr. Hawthornthwaite would try to help him in that—there were doctors, lawyers, insurance men, capitalists and wind bags. (Laughter.) Mr. Oliver seemed to be afflicted with boils or something, for he could never keep his seat very long when his name was mentioned or his actions criticised. Mr. Oliver arrogated to himself the peculiar attribute of truthfulness and other virtues. He believed he was the only man who talked the truth on the floor of this House, and he was ever ready to cry "thief! thief!" at the other members of the House. Mr. Hawthornthwaite then went on to denounce Mr. Oliver's action as a delegate in a deputation which had interviewed the government on the Chinese question, when it was stated that the Chinese could not be got rid of. Mr. Oliver rose to several points of order, denying that he was a member of that deputation. Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained that Mr. Oliver was counted in and identified as a member of that delegation, and said that Mr. Oliver was very fond of handing out slanderous reflections on other hon. members, but when he got a good stiff dose of his own medicine he took it with a very wry face. There had been many attacks made by hon. members on the Socialists. The Socialists could stand all that, and he proposed to give back a few of the compliments that had been passed out to the Socialists. It was quite true that he did not care, no Socialists cared one jot how the taxes were raised so long as it was fairly got and not sweated out of the wage-earners. The men upon whom the taxes had fallen and who were sitting such a squeal and rumpus about it, were the very men upon whom that taxation should have fallen. He was glad to see that it had fallen on them. He praised the government for its action in this regard. Turning to the Liberal party as represented in the House, he compared it to a jelly fish without bones, without blood, without head, or tail, or brains. (Laughter.) He would defy the cleverest surgeon in the world armed with a lancet a foot long and a microscope to find in that Liberal medusa even an appendix to operate upon. (Great Laughter.) He then turned his guns on Mr. Brown of Greenwood, and taxed him with having staked out a coal claim. Mr. Bowser denied (on point of order) this charge. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it was very strange that Mr. Brown's name should have appeared on the coal claim stake, and demanded to know why he, as an honorable man, had not repudiated the staking of that claim. Mr. Hawthornthwaite continued his stinging attack on the Liberal party amidst continuous outbursts of laughter from the House and galleries. He praised the government for its courage and patriotism in tackling the financial situation so bravely. Speaking of Mr. Ross' presence in the House and the virulent attacks made upon him, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said Mr. Ross had complied with every demand of the law; Liberal members had talked about a cloud that they said was visible. Probably it was a cloud to them, but a pillar of light to the rest of the House. (Applause.) In fact, it was something of a halo (renewed laughter.) If the hon. member for Perle went back to contest his seat he would beat his Liberal opponent out of his boots. (Laughter.) If Dr. King went back to Cranbrook and tried it again that would be the last of him. He believed a couple of good Socialists would beat the boots off both of them. Criticising Mr. Paterson's remarks about workingmen, Mr. Hawthornthwaite severely reflected upon the hon. member for the Islands' idea of a workingman; a hibernating workman with aluminum works and operated with a little cheap premium. (Laughter.) On the subject of reforms he said the Liberal party had gone into travail and brought forth a mouse. The great member for Delta, the modest member for Delta, had brought in a magnificent reform when he introduced the bill to prevent the poisoning of tom cats in his neighborhood. (Roars of laughter.) The only practical reforms introduced had been by the Socialist party, and the Liberals dare not ignore them.

The Premier was received with much applause. He said the debate had touched on many matters; the hon. members of the opposition had traveled all the way from Ottawa to Omineca in their endeavor to hinder the government from giving the people of the province good and stable government. He challenged them to show where any good could flow from such tactics. He had listened with pleasure and interest to the remarks of the hon. members for Newcastle, Nanaimo and Slocan. These gentlemen had been attacked most bitterly and undeservedly, because they had in a manly way fairly and aboveboard, given their support to the government. Every hon. member in the assembly would second his remark when he said that he was proud of the support of those hon. members whom he had mentioned. The Liberal tactics had been unworthily obstructive; they were fighting not for the best interests of the province, but for another chance on the hustings. He believed that the patriotism of the opposition could be measured; he suspected very much the genuineness of the protestations of patriotism from the Liberals. His Socialist and Labor friends were true, loyal Britishers, and they had given their support because they believed it was for the best interests of the province. It was not a case of lip loyalty, but of true loyalty to the country. He knew that they had said to themselves that if the government did not stand true to its pledges they would unite in hurling them from the treasury benches. They were worthy representatives of their constituents, who should be proud of them. (Applause.) He then dealt with federal politics. It was evident by many signs that things were not quite comfortable at Ottawa, active preparation had been made for campaign work, probably before February 15th. That government had taken refuge behind the Grand Trunk railway, which early consideration of promise of enormous financial assistance to the extent of five millions of dollars. The government could not pay the money, so the election had been postponed for a few weeks. A great affront had been given to British Columbia in the passing over of Senator Templeman for the fourth time in favor of Mr. Emmerson, a much younger man in federal politics. The Grit press hailed with great glee the advent of Senator Templeman into the cabinet without portfolio, but that he would receive a portfolio soon. Since then he had been turned down in favor of Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Bernier, Mr. Prefontaine and now Mr. Emmerson—four distinct slaps in the face. He would like to know how Senator Templeman enjoyed the situation; also the Liberal party. Something must be wrong when this important section of the Dominion receives such treatment. British Columbia's case is a good one, yet no answers have been made to the numerous requests made to the heads of departments at Ottawa. Unless attention was given to British Columbia's claims for better terms public opinion here would make itself heard very plainly. He had received a letter from Sir W. Laurier the other day, and he would submit it in a day or two. That letter plainly showed that the Premier of Canada still took no stock in the statement of the case as put before him by the representatives of this province at Ottawa. This province for the present could expect nothing from the Federal government. The opposition knew perfectly well that the province's representatives at Ottawa had not placed the case in a manner to convince the government there. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared that the wish of the people of British Colombia should prevail. The Premier then pointed out that nothing had been done to give effect to that statement. A good deal of amusing chaff then passed from side to side of the House. Speaking on his own position in the House, the Premier said he had always done his utmost for the interests of the province. Members of the opposition seemed to think that it would be quite easy to go to the world with British Columbia securities and raise money on them. For himself he did not see what particular benefit could be gained by parading the depleted condition of the treasury before the world. The talk about the Finance Minister was absolutely foundationless: he had done the very best that could be done in the financial crisis with which the province was confronted. The government of the day spared no effort to make the best bargain that could be made, and he challenged the opposition to show where a better could have been made. He advised the opposition to temper their criticisms with fairness and justice of they wanted to stand well in the opinion of the country. They should be careful in their criticisms of the financial position, because should they ever cross the floor to the treasury benches the country would want to know that they were responsible and sensible men competent to carry on the business of the country. Taking up the criticism of the leader of the opposition regarding the measures introduced by the government, the Premier showed conclusively that all those measures were important. He referred to the time wasted by the opposition in profitless discussion. He then dealt with the Kootenay coal and oil lands, and said the attitude of the government in this matter had been decided; as soon as the proper time came the government would open them as already stated on the door of the House. He charged the opposition with trifling with this matter for unworthy purposes. He next took up the Oliver attacks on himself, both before and after election. That hon. gentleman had used very strong language regarding him (the Premier), calling him everything, almost a thief, and then proceeded to hold up Mr. Oliver's career; showing its inconsistency; first having spoken strongly against grants to railways, and then supporting such votes. Had the Premier been enabled to spend only three days more in Delta constituency Mr. Oliver would have lost his deposit. The Premier said he believed that the tone of debate in the House could never be raised by indulgence in personalities. He had never used his privileges in this House for that purpose, and he regretted much that he had to deal with those references to himself. He charged Mr. Oliver with having said that he held the Westminster constituency in his hand; that he was sure and that Mr. Oliver had negotiated with him for a seat in his cabinet should he ever come out. Mr. Oliver, on point of order, denied both statements. The Premier emphatically reiterated his statements. The Premier predicted that if Mr. Oliver offered himself for election in the Dominion House he would be elected to stay at home on his farm for the next five years. As to the Assessment Act, the government had done its best in the circumstances. They did their utmost to stand by the responsibilities which faced them. It was the intention to hold a commission of inquiry into the taxation question. The opposition had done gross injustice in their remarks criticising those bills; he had had no idea that British Columbia would be brought so soon face to face with such a straitened financial situation. All the measures were well thought out and submitted in the best of faith. Wisely conceived reforms would always receive the attention and sympathy of the government. He would not say anything about the agitation of certain Boards of Trade, except that had they studied the subject more carefully, they would not have agitated at all, and they would have seen that it would have been better for them and the country to have refrained therefrom. He next dealt with railway construction. Bill after bill had gone through this House since 1896, but no railways had been built. The thing had become a farce and a humbug. He would rather resign his position in House and country than be a party to any more of such legislation. Millions have been voted away for railways but not a mile had been built. He would in a few days be in a position to explain what the government proposed to do in this matter. He had before him no fewer than sixteen railway schemes. He had listened to hundreds of delegates and delegations, full of enthusiasm, but those who were now appealing appeared to have more real mer