

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Government Put Through a Mass of Important Business in a Short Time.

Employment of Chinese in Cariboo Mines—Government and Quebec Conference.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Mr. Trotter.

### PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. McKechnie presented a petition from the Licensed Victuallers of the Cariboo and vicinity praying that the laws respecting retail liquor licenses should be so amended that the party actually vending should be the holders of the license, and that the landlord of a building in which liquors are sold should not hold the license unless he was actually a vendor.

### REPORTS.

Mr. Higgins presented a report of the Private Bills Committee, representing the Pine Creek Plume Co.'s Bill as amended.

### MOTIONS.

Mr. Helgesen moved the following resolution: "That the attention of the government should be directed to the terms of the lease dated 19th May, A. D. 1894, granted by the government to the 'Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited,' so as to prevent the said company from employing Chinese and Japanese laborers, to the exclusion and injury of the laboring classes of this province."

In speaking to his motion, Mr. Helgesen said that he had been at the scene of the company's operations recently and found that despite the restriction, the company was employing both Chinese and Japanese almost to the exclusion of the white laborers of the province. He said that in the district three or four Chinamen to every white man. The condition of affairs was most serious, and he trusted that the government would take some early measures to prevent the province being overrun by Mongolians. The head money should, he thought, be raised so that fewer of them would come. He hoped that measures would be taken at once to make the company employ only white labor. General Kincaid, in seconding the motion, endorsed all that Mr. Helgesen had said. All the Chinese and Japanese were working at everything, even to freighting on the roads, while white men on the other hand were unable to obtain work.

Mr. Deane also stated that Chinese labor was driving white men out of the upper country, and it was incumbent on the government to take some early steps to protect not only white labor but the mining industry of the province. The government should encourage the alien labor and encourage white men to open up the country.

Mr. Hall asked if any of the development claims in Cariboo had been paying dividends? Mr. Helgesen said that the very company complained of had last summer sent down one lump of gold weighing 300 ounces, as well as a large sack of gold. Mr. Turner said that Mr. Hobson, manager of the mine, in answer to a protest from the late government, had replied that he could not obtain all the white labor he required on the mine, but was employing all he could.

### QUESTIONS.

Mr. Turner asked the Premier: What action, if any, was taken by the government in relation to the Quebec conference? The Premier replied that the Attorney-General went forward to Quebec and conferred with the Canadian commission upon the interests of British Columbia. The executive also sent on to the commissioners a voluminous memorial setting out the interests of the province.

THE NOXIOUS WEEDS BILL. Mr. Kidd withdrew his Noxious Weeds Bill. He said that he hoped his object had been served in bringing the attention of the government to the necessity of adopting some legislation in this direction during the present session.

THE BUREAU OF MINES ACT. Mr. Neil of Alberni moved the second reading of his amendment to the Bureau of Mines Act, which contains the following sections:

The Minister shall, twice in each year, institute an examination for efficiency in the practice of assaying and other kindred subjects as may be deemed advisable by the examination shall be conducted by examiners to be appointed by the Minister; each candidate shall pay, before the examination, such fee as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who shall grant a certificate of efficiency to each successful candidate at such examination, on the recommendation of the duly appointed examiners, and the payment of further fee to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such certificate to be taken as prima facie evidence of efficiency in any court of law in the province.

After the expiration of two years from the first day of March, A. D. 1899, no person not holding a certificate of efficiency shall, by public advertisement or otherwise, solicit employment as assayer, or to perform assays, nor shall any such person give or receive any remuneration for performing any assay, nor shall the receipt of any assay be deemed valid.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, and not less than five dollars, for each offence, or one hundred dollars, for each offence, or both.

In reply to his motion, Mr. Neil said that the existing legislation was practically a dead letter. It was impossible to get the public from the operations of the assayers. Anyone could

set up as an assayer. One man had done so in this very city, and had driven a thriving business, but it had finally been discovered that all the machinery this man had had for testing ores was a pen and paper. Many men had spent thousands of dollars for years, lured on by false assays, only to find that they had been swindled by the incompetent assayers. In these cases it was the poor man who suffered. Wealthy companies had their own assayers, but as a general thing the whole community suffered to a considerable extent from these operations. Mr. Neil continued in a sarcastic strain regarding the failure of the late government to provide legislation in the line which he was proposing, and closed with the quotation from Ovid:

"They knew the right and did approve it too; condemned the wrong and still the wrong pursued."

Colonel Baker claimed that the late government had by establishing the Bureau of Mines provided for the introduction of just such a bill. He did not object to it, as it gave resident assayers two years in which to qualify under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Pooley, on a point of order, stated that he thought the bill should be introduced as a government measure, as it involved the expenditure of public money. He did not object to the bill. He thought it a step in the right direction.

The Speaker pointed out that a fee would be paid to the assayer, and the money would not necessarily be expended. He promised to look the matter up.

The second reading passed after some further discussion on the point of order.

### THE REAL PROPERTY BILL.

The Real Property Bill, which had been re-printed, was finally considered in committee of the whole, and was reported to the house complete as amended. Report to be considered at the next sitting of the house.

### QUEEN'S COUNSEL BILL.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved that the Queen's Counsel Bill be reported and read a third time. The bill was then passed.

### COAL MINES REGULATIONS.

Hon. Mr. McKechnie moved that the Coal Mines Regulations Bill be reported and read a third time. The bill was then passed.

### THE CONSTITUTION ACT.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Attorney-General's Bill to amend the Constitution Act, Mr. Smith, Scotchman, in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendment, read a third time and passed.

### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill respecting the Attorney-General's Department, Mr. Kidd in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendment, read a third time and passed.

### THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill respecting the Provincial Secretary's Department, Mr. Green in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendment, read a third time and passed.

### NEW GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Hon. Mr. Martin, in moving the second reading of his Counties Definitions Act, explained that its objects were to detach the mainland section of the county of Nanaimo and add it to the county of Vancouver. This was being done because the boats which run up the coast go to Vancouver and Victoria, not to Nanaimo. As a consequence, the mainland section of the county of Nanaimo was a great inconvenience to the residents of the county of Vancouver. This was all there was about the bill. It passed its second reading.

Hon. Mr. Martin briefly explained his Executions Bill, Judgments Bill, and Absconding Debtors Bill as being necessary in connection with the Real Property Bill. They were intended to provide that all records in connection with land in the terminus registry offices. The second readings passed.

Hon. Mr. Martin explained that his Land Registry Bill contained nothing beyond small details of changes in the act. The second reading passed.

Hon. Mr. Cotton, in moving the second reading of the Department of Mines Bill, said that the bill was to define the duties of the Minister of Mines and of the department. Hitherto the department had been administered in connection with the Provincial Secretary's Department, but in view of the rapidly increasing importance of the mining industries of the province it had been determined to make it a separate department in charge of a responsible minister. An important change had been made in dealing with crown grants of mineral claims, as the government thought that in order to promote the efficiency of the department all matters connected with mineral claims should be controlled by one department.

Hon. Mr. Semlin explained that the Lands and Works Bill defined the work of the department, and provided a division of the work by which the deputy would look after the lands while the works would be attended to by an engineer specially appointed for that purpose. The public interests would be better forwarded and the work would be under better control by the change.

Both bills were read a second time.

### PRIVATE BILLS.

The South Kootenay Railway Bill was reported, read a third time and passed. The Atlin Short Line Railway & Navigation Company Bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

The Kamloops & Atlin Railway Bill was read a second time.

The Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Bill was reported with amendments, allowing the company to appoint places outside of British Columbia in which it may do business.

The British Columbia Telephone Bill was allowed to stand without debate.

The Chartered Commercial Company's Bill was read a second time.

The Kitimat Railway Bill was reported complete without amendment.

The Kootenay & Northwest Railway Bill was read a second time.

Friday, Feb. 10, 1899.

The dispatch which has marked the transference of business in the house under the guidance of the present administration has become so well established a rule that it no longer excites com-

ment, and yet but a year ago it would have been remarkable for so many important measures to be advanced in their various stages as has been done this week. The house strikes even the most casual observer as a business house. There is very little unnecessary talk, and although perhaps from the standpoint of the spectator there is a certain dryness about the proceedings, it must be confessed that the interests of the country are being better served than by the wasting of eloquence.

The feature of to-day's proceedings was the bringing down of a measure which has been eagerly looked for for some time, the "An Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act." (No. 13.) As soon as the papers had placed on the members' desks the printed copies of the bill, shortly after 5 o'clock, every member on both the opposition and government benches was deep in the perusal of the bill.

"It contains some drastic changes, and will commend itself to the favorable consideration of all who are desirous of maintaining a good system of representation." Thus, briefly summed up is the verdict of the members on the right of Mr. Speaker, who is a most inquisitive measure and will be fought by us tooth and nail." Thus spake the members of the opposition. And the members of the press gallery prepared themselves for a long day of tings and some impassioned speeches during the consideration of the bill.

The announcement of the nomination of Messrs. Hunt and Smith in the Nelson Riding of West Kootenay was received during the afternoon, and supporters of the government and of the opposition also received telegrams congratulating the new members, and going on in that constituency. Both sides claimed the last prospects.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and Rev. Ralph W. Trotter opened the House with prayer.

### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Mr. McKechnie presented a petition from the members of the British Columbia Alliance praying that legislation be enacted allowing the exercise of the franchise by women. Read and received.

### ATLIN & SOUTHERN.

Hon. Mr. McKechnie presented a petition praying for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Atlin & Southern railway.

### PLACER MINING ACT.

As soon as Mr. McPhillips had read his motion asking leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to Repeal the Placer Mining Amendment Act, 1890, and to Amend the Placer Mining Act (Chap. 138, R.S.)."

Mr. Higgins said, "Mr. Speaker, I object to the granting of leave for this purpose. It is contrary to parliamentary usage for a private member to introduce a bill which has for its object an increase of the prerogative of the crown without the consent of the crown being obtained." This point had been ruled upon by Mr. Speaker Mara in 1891, February 22nd, and Mr. Higgins contended applied to this particular bill.

Col. Baker wished the consideration of the objection deferred until the second reading of the bill. This measure of Mr. McPhillips was not intended to change the principle of the bill so recently assented to, but to its workableness and clearness. He desired that time should be given the members of the opposition in which to cite precedents in support of the introduction of such legislation.

Mr. Higgins reiterated his objection to the admission of the bill, saying he should oppose it strongly. Mr. McPhillips urged that his bill was a matter of general legislation, and that it was within the definition suggested by Mr. Higgins, but

Mr. Speaker disposed of the matter that there was no reason for delay in the matter. In addition to the objection entered by Mr. Higgins, which was a sound one, although it might have been taken on the second reading, but there was another point which the Speaker would not fail to bring before the house. He suggested that for the purpose of "repealing" an act passed during this session, which was distinctly out of order. He therefore ruled accordingly; of course an appeal could be taken from his ruling, but he could see no useful purpose which could be served by postponing the matter.

Mr. McPhillips did not suggest an appeal, and the House passed on to the next business of the day.

### LIQUOR LICENSES.

Hon. the Attorney-General introduced

### FEARED DEATH!

Heart Would Go Into Her Month. Make Her A Quack. Sinking Feelings Came Over Her. Dizzy Spells Alarmed Her.

Mrs. James McCaw, Oshawa, Ont., Gives an Account of Her Serious Sickness and Restoration to Health by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Many people of Oshawa, Ont., and surrounding places are today thankful for health and strength brought back through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There is one, we venture to say, more grateful than Mrs. Jas. McCaw, wife of the well known shoemaker, served with a serious case and her account of how she was cured is well worth reading.

"I was troubled seriously for a long time with my heart and nerves, and had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me much worse in every way. At times the palpitation of my heart was so bad that I feared death. My heart seemed to jump up into my throat, and caused a feeling of suffocation most painful to endure. On other times I was troubled with a fluttering of the heart, followed by a sinking feeling, dizziness, etc."

"I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from Mr. T. G. Ryley's Drug Store, and commenced taking them. From the first few doses I improved rapidly, and am now much better than I have been for a long time. My appetite is good and I am doing better in every way. I can recommend these pills very highly, as I feel that no other remedy could have so wonderfully cured me. There is a remedy which will cure them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are sold in a box of 25 pills, and a box of 50 pills. Druggists, T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

# Dr. Williams' Pink

## Make Girls Bright, Rosy and S

### FAILING IN HEALTH.

Mrs. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says: "My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this had been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly getting better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

### GOING INTO A DECLINE.

Miss Julia A. Birney, Sheba, N. B., writes: "I wish to add my testimonial to the many who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I consider that they have saved my life. My occupation is teaching, and for about two years my health had been failing, and in the summer of 1895 I was so completely run down that I feared I would never be able to do any more work. I was overworked, and my friends all feared I was going into a decline. The doctor who was treating me said he could bring me around in a short time, but at the end of three months I was no better. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me, and I began taking them. It was not long before I began to improve, and I had been taking the pills a little more than a month I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend these pills to any suffering from anemia or nervousness, feeling sure that what they did in my case they will do for others."

### BLOOD POOR AND WATERY.

Miss Minnie E. Smith, Merrickville, Ont., says: "About two years ago I was taken quite ill. I became pale and languid, and if I undertook to do any work I was soon exhausted. I became terribly fatigued. I was subject to terrible sick headaches, and my stomach became so weak I could not eat. My trouble was further aggravated by weak spells, and my feet, winter or summer, were as cold as ice. I felt it seemed as if there was no feeling in them. I tried several kinds of medicine, but instead of helping me

### I was growing weaker. One day in March, 1898, my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately discontinued the other medicine and began taking the pills. I found that they helped me, and four more boxes were procured, and by the time I had finished them I was entirely well. I have never had better health than I am now enjoying. My appetite is now always good, and I have increased in weight. All this is due to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other young girl who is troubled as I was to try them, and they will certainly cure if the directions are followed."

SUFFERED FROM HEADACHE.

Miss Marie N. Hunt, Thorold, Ont., writes: "I express my thanks for the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For two years I have suffered from headaches, cramps, shortness of breath, and the various symptoms of anemia. I used a number of medicines, but none of them gave me any relief, and it was only after I had begun the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I began to regain my health, and after the use of six boxes I am feeling better than ever I did. I know there are lots of young girls who suffer as I did, and I would urge them to give my medicine a trial."



Healthy Happy Girls, often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise, so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption."

They are anemic, doctors tell them, which means they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood? More anemic people have been made bright, strong and energetic by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. They are the best tonic in the world.

A SEVERE CASE OF ANEMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of color, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy, suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

CAUTION. If a dealer tells you he has something "just the same," or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, be on your guard. Insist on having the genuine. Sold only in packages with full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." At all druggists or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Mr. Helmsen accepted the suggestion of the Attorney-General and the resolution was amended accordingly.

### THE TORRENS BILL.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved that the report of the committee upon the Real Property bill be adopted. Mr. Pooley wished delay to be granted, the members of the Law Society being desirous of looking into the provisions of the bill. The report of the committee was adopted and the third reading set for the next sitting of the House.

### LANDS AND WORKS.

Hon. Premier Semlin brought down the report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the year 1897.

### PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The committee's report on the bill respecting the internal economy of the Provincial Secretary's department was considered and the bill read a third time.

### STEAM BOILERS INSPECTION.

In the adjourned committee on the bill (No. 28) providing for the compulsory inspection of steam boilers in the province, with Mr. Green in the chair, Mr. MacPherson moved an amendment to section 5, providing that the act should apply to locomotives on railways, which had been declared to be the general benefit of Canada. Hon. Mr. Martin thought the amendment was not properly worded, thinking that what was meant was railways under the supervision of the Dominion. Mr. MacPherson accepted the change, and the section was so amended.

Section 14 was reconsidered on the motion of Mr. MacPherson, who wished to insert an addition to the effect that after any boiler had been repaired it shall not be used until it has been inspected and declared in good condition under a penalty of \$5 a day.

Hon. Mr. Semlin, Mr. Booth and Mr. Kellie favored the amendment down, and it was lost.

Section 26 was amended on motion of Mr. Tisdale to read the all penalties form part of the general revenue, which became necessary consequent upon it being decided to pay salaries to inspectors.

Hon. Mr. Semlin pointed out that it was intended to exempt boilers under 2 H. P. The section read "less," and he suggested that "not more" would be better. Mr. Tisdale "with a capacity of two horse power or under" was decided upon, as the most exact expression.

Section 30 was amended by the addition of a provision that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should have authority to make rules and regulations for the examination of all in charge of boilers.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

### DEPARTMENTAL.

The bill respecting the internal economy of the Provincial Secretary's department received its third reading.

### COUNTIES DEFTON.

In committee, Mr. Munro in the chair, the bill which amends the definition of the counties of Nanaimo and Vancouver was slightly changed. The counties are now defined as follows:

"The county of Nanaimo: Commencing at the southeast corner of Shawinigan

### District, due west along the south boundary of Saanich District, and on a bearing of 100 degrees 30 minutes, to its intersection with the shore line of the western coast of Vancouver Island; thence in a northerly direction following the shore line of Cape Scott; thence easterly and southerly following the shore line of Vancouver Island to the point of commencement, including the whole of Vancouver Island, except the portion thereof in the Victoria county, and including all islands not included in the counties of Victoria and Vancouver."

"The county of Vancouver: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot 758, Section 1, Westminster District; thence due south to the shore line of the Fraser river; thence south-westerly along the shore of the Fraser river, including lots 517, 516, 453, 531, 532, 533, 534 and 535 to Point Garry; thence north-westerly following the shore line to the boundary line between Alaska Territory and British Columbia; thence northerly following the said boundary line between the said Alaska Territory and British Columbia, to its intersection with the sixtieth parallel of north latitude; thence due east along the said sixtieth parallel of north latitude to the one hundred and twenty-sixth meridian; thence due south, following the said one hundred and twenty-sixth meridian to the second parallel of latitude to the one hundred and twenty-fifth meridian; thence due south along the said one hundred and twenty-fifth meridian to the fifty-first parallel of latitude; thence east along the said fifty-first parallel of latitude to the one hundred and twenty-fourth meridian; thence due south along the said one hundred and twenty-fourth meridian to a point at the north end of Jarvis Inlet, where it meets a line drawn due west from the town of Lytton (being the north boundary of Westminster county) produced westerly; thence due east along said line (being the northern boundary of Westminster county) thence southerly along the western boundary of Westminster county, to the point of commencement, including also Bowen Island, Thormanby Island, Gardner Island, Nelson Island and Ketchikan Island, and all islands within any inlet or arm of the sea within the said territory, and including all islands in British Columbia lying north of the northern extremity of Texada Island.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the adoption of a section, providing that the bill came into effect on May 1, 1899, which was adopted and the committee rose and reported progress.

### BUSINESS DISPATCHED.

A series of committees of the whole followed, the first measure considered being the Execution Bill, with Mr. Price Ellison in the chair. The Attorney-General moved to add a clause to the effect that the bill shall come into effect on May 1, 1899.

Mr. Kellie was chairman during the consideration of the Judgments Bill, the same clause providing for its going into effect on May 1st being added.

In the Absconding Debtors Bill, Mr. Price Ellison was in the chair, and the same clause was added to the bill.

The Land Registry Bill was also considered with Mr. Deane in the chair. The