

make suggestions to the committee and hand them into the committee for them to consider, and I think a committee of two or five would be quite sufficient. I therefore move that the Chairman of this Convention appoint a committee of five to frame these resolutions.

MR. WILLIAMS.—I would like to move an amendment that the Committee on Resolutions should consist of ten.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Five is the motion.

MR. WILLIAMS.—I would like to move an amendment that it consist of ten.

MR. A. L. BELYEA.—I know that in bodies like this it is very necessary to have committee work promptly done, because if the committee work is delayed it keeps everything back. Now the larger your committee is the longer it is going to take to accomplish any subjects you assign to that committee. I think we might be able to divide the Province up into five districts, and give each one of these districts a representative. I throw this out merely as a suggestion. Take the Kootenay and give them a representative and the same with the Boundary country, Cariboo, Vancouver Island, and the Lower Mainland, and I think you can select a committee of five in that way so it will be fairly representative of the different interests as well as the different districts.

A Delegate.—What about Yale?

MR. BELYEA.—That is included in the Boundary district.

MR. DEAN.—Mr. Chairman, in support of my motion, I would say my chief reason in suggesting a representative should be chosen on that committee from each of the districts is this—that in the first place every district would feel that they had their desires fully ventilated in that committee, and in the next place, when that committee had made its report to this meeting that a large number of the audience would be prepared to support the findings of the committee. I think you will find if you have a very small committee you will miss the proper representation of probably some particular interest. For example, I would just mention now that Mr. Belyea omitted to mention the Slocan district.

CAPT. THOMPSON.—Now, as I have accepted the reduction from ten to five, I think it would be well to say that we want men to draw the resolutions who are accustomed to make resolutions, so that those who have resolutions to make will be able to be heard through the Resolution Committee. Therefore, I move that a small committee of five should take up this matter. The amendment was lost.

MR. ROLT, of Rossland.—With regard to this committee, it does not appear to be understood what are to be the functions of this committee. I should like to have it clearly understood. Is it a committee that has the power to weed out, or has it the power to accept any subject of debate which is put before it?

MR. CHAIRMAN.—It would be impossible to suppress any resolutions that they might want to bring forward. The object of the Committee on Resolutions is to lick things into shape and present them to you in the simplest form so that you can handle them. The resolution is handed up by someone, and we may not understand the language or the drift of it, or what the object of it is, but if it goes through the Committee on Resolutions they put the thing in shape. It is for us to either recommend or dispose of it. They put it forward, and the Convention can do what it likes with it; it is to shorten labour and save time that this method is adopted. Now, the only point involved in the amendment is the question of number. Mr. Dean moves that the committee be formed from one of the delegates from each of the districts represented. Mr. Thompson moves, seconded by Mr. Skinner, that the Committee on Resolutions consist of five members to be appointed by the Chairman.

A Delegate.—Mr. Chairman, I think we are all beating about the bush. I think the point that sticks in the gizzard is that there is the natural fear if a very small committee is appointed, it will tend to take away the main object for which the resolution was brought forward, and I think any man has a right to bring forward any resolution he likes.

A Delegate.—Mr. Chairman, allow me to make an observation. It seems to me that it would be safer to have a large committee. The gentleman who depends on the opportunity which he will have to present a resolution, unless it has gone favourably through the hands of the committee, will find that he will not have very much of an opportunity to get it passed at this meeting.

MR. JOS. HUNTER.—If that is the case, I entirely differ on the appointment of this committee. If I move a resolution, I propose to put it before this meeting in my own words, and I do not propose that my liberty be restricted in that manner, and if that is the object of the committee, then I say that it is not necessary to have such a committee at all. It would be simply a means of restraining and restricting the liberty of this Convention.

MR. GALT.—All I want to say is that there cannot possibly be any desire on the part of any member here to seek for himself or his little constituency some private advantage. If he intends to do so he will certainly be defeated. It is open to any and all of us to introduce our resolution in our own words, so that the only effect of appointing a committee of five, or any other number, is to save the time of this Convention, and its object as far as possible is to sift out those things which are really material and substantial which are to be brought before this Convention.

MR. FRANK RICHARDS.—I move that the Credentials Committee should appoint a body of ten from the body of delegates present. Seconded by Mr. Howse.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Now, I think I have them all, gentlemen. I will put the last one first. Moved that the Committee on Credentials select a committee of ten to pass on resolutions. That is the first amendment I shall put to you.

The question was then put, and the amendment was carried.

MR. D. W. HIGGINS.—I want to say something which is of importance to yourselves, and to the members of the press. We are brothers here for a common purpose, and ought to know each other, but we don't. Therefore I would ask if the members rising in their seats will kindly mention their names and the districts which they represent; it will greatly accommodate the press, and it will also assist you all. (Hear, hear.)

Moved by Mr. Marsh that all resolutions to be laid before the meeting should be in writing. Motion seconded and carried.

MR. McMILLAN, of Rossland.—There will be a great deal to come before this meeting, and I would like to make this suggestion that the speeches take no more than five or seven minutes, or something like that.

Victoria, B. C., 27th February, 1903.

City Hall, 10:00 a.m.

The Convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. Keen, who announced that arrangements had been made for the delegates to be photographed in a group at the conclusion of the morning session.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The next communication I have to make to you only shows that Victoria is bent on intoxicating this delegation. I told you their seductive influences were powerful and great. The citizens extend a hearty invitation to the delegates to visit the opera, "The Chinese Fete," to-night or to-morrow. The report has been sent in by the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

REPORT OF CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. This organization shall be known as the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia. Carried.

Sec. 2. The objects of this Association shall be to protect, develop and foster the mining industry of British Columbia in all its branches. Carried.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The officers of this organization shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of twenty-five