

ANOTHER RAILWAY PROPOSAL.

Another railway proposition was submitted to the City Council last evening, a proposal identical with that which is now in the hands of the council, with this difference, that the new one asks for a city guarantee of \$40,000 a year for twenty years, less the annual charge for interest on the V. & S. R. bonds, against the other of \$500,000 entailing a civic expenditure of \$25,000 a year. There is something to be said in favor of the new proposition, the delay asked by the solicitors is the serious objection. If delay is simply to block and not probably kill the original scheme we hope the City Council will deal with it as it deserves. The council took a step in the right direction in calling a meeting for Thursday evening for a joint meeting of the council and the promoters of both schemes. Surely out of the multitude of schemes one will be found upon which the city can unite and carry to a successful conclusion. The promoters of the new project are unknown, but the firm of Tupper, Peters & Fotts, which speaks in their behalf, stands sponsor for their good intentions.

RADICAL MEASURES NEEDED.

Those who have any knowledge regarding the frightful facts connected with the bubonic plague will unite in urging the city council to act promptly upon the wise suggestions contained in the letter which Dr. R. L. Fraser, medical officer of health for Victoria, laid before the board last evening. The panic which occurred in Victoria when the smallpox epidemic broke out some years ago will be nothing compared with what will happen if this horrible disease appear in this community. The death rate from bubonic plague attacks is ninety per cent.

The great danger spot in Victoria is the filthy Chinese quarter. It would be sufficient at this time to expatiate upon the shockingly unsanitary condition of that place, or upon the vain struggle which faithful servants of the corporation and the people have made to enforce the law there. What can be done with a people who are as perverse as spoiled children, and who cling with obstinacy to their foul habits? And what can be done in face of the property conditions in Chinatown—the owner of the condemned unsanitary property living in England and the tenant absent in Hongkong? These people, owners and tenants, are fertile in excuses for evading the law. There is only one thing to do with them and that is to take radical, drastic measures to protect them against themselves and also to protect the public. We cannot do better than refer our readers to the letter sent by Dr. Fraser to the city council, which will be found in our report of council proceedings.

The city council considered the report favorably, and we trust they will not let the matter rest until Changay is as clean and wholesome as the other portions of Victoria.

Mr. J. R. Roy's numerous friends in British Columbia will be gratified to learn that he has just been appointed secretary of the department of public works at headquarters, Ottawa, and has accepted upon his new duties.

Long speeches are marking the present session of the Provincial Legislature. The opposition members have had much to say but little to show for it all.

CORRECTION BY MR. HIGGINS.

To the Editor: In your report of my remarks in the House on Friday I am made to say that "one million dollars would have bought the London Times." What I did say was that the one million dollars proposed to be sunk in a cable "is an advertisement" would have bought an advertisement of the resources of the province in every English newspaper, including the London Times, for a year.

D. W. HIGGINS.

MR. MARTIN'S MEETING.

To the Editor: No doubt you have seen this head that Joseph Martin, M. P., is going to address a meeting at Nanaimo on Saturday, the 20th inst., to explain his recent ride by steamboat and special train, for which he bills that he paid about \$2. I would suggest that you have a representative present at the meeting, as he will see Mr. Martin get the most complete rundown that a politician ever got in British Columbia. He had a meeting yesterday with his lieutenants, according to an article in the Free Press. It should have said with his army, as his generals, lieutenants and the rank and file of his supporters in Nanaimo can almost be counted on the fingers of two hands. It is to be hoped that the meeting will commence early, as it will take him a long time to convince the people here that he has not made a great mistake.

HONEST GOVERNMENT.

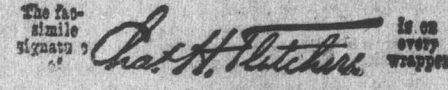
Nanaimo, Jan. 16.

THE OPINION OF WOMEN.

Women who have tested the merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills return the verdict that for backache and kidney disorders there is no preparation in any way equal to this great discovery of Dr. A. W. Chase, America's greatest physician. This great kidney and liver cure is sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, and has proved most effective as a remedy for the many ills to which woman is subject.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



Provincial Legislature

President of the Council Continues the Debate on Mr. Turner's Amendment.

Mr. Martin and the Opposition—A Lively Scene in the House.

Mr. McPhillips's Eulogy of the Premier—Settlers in E. & N. Railway Belt.

Petition to the House—Mr. Ralph Smith Proposes a Committee of Inquiry.

Victoria, Jan. 13, 1900.

In the Legislature on Friday Hon. Dr. McKechnie, who followed Mr. Elison in the debate on Mr. Turner's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, dealt with the charges of the opposition that the province had been discredited either in the eyes of this country or of other countries since the present government took office. The honorable member for Vancouver (Mr. Tisdall) had told them how trade had grown by leaps and bounds in his constituency; the honorable member for Ross had informed the House of the wonderful progress that year in his important mining division; other members had the same story of prosperity to relate. In his own district (said the President of the Council) and in the neighboring districts where coal mining was the principal industry, they had had a record year. The year 1899 saw the largest output of coal in the history of Vancouver Island. Did that point to the discredit of the Province being discredited? (Cheers.) Did that point to the interference by the government in any industries of the province which had tended to lower the province in the eyes of the world as the opposition claimed had been the case? (Cheers.) On the other hand it tended to show that since the present government took office the province had advanced.

The Boundary Creek country, he was glad to hear from the last speaker (Mr. Elison), had the brightest promise. In his opinion, of any part of the province, his remarks in saying that the government had made a bad bargain in buying back the land from the Columbia & Western Railway Company. Mr. McKechnie showed how the present government had deserved well of the country for adopting its present policy. Owing to the outcry that had been made by residents of the province against the previous system, owing to the difficulties that existed under previous reserves, the government had been forced to adopt that which was better for the country should not be held back, and that if a man wanted land he should be able to pre-empt at stipulated prices.

Dealing with the Atlin affair, the President of the Council showed that the entanglements which led up to that district for some time were settled in a bad policy and the bad laws of the late government. A law which allowed letters to come to that country and record claims which were already staked was a law that needed amendment. Such a law was on the statute book when the present government came into power. Another point he wished to speak about had reference to the Pacific cable. The leader of the opposition had ridiculed the idea that a cable could bring trade to this province. He proved the falsity of the arguments of Mr. Turner by saying that the cable touching on the American side from Europe had enormously increased the trade across the Atlantic. In the same way he claimed that a cable touching British Columbia and reaching to Australia was going in a corresponding manner to increase the trade of British Columbia and of Canada generally. That trade, passing through the ports of British Columbia, could not help but rebound to the credit of the province.

They had also been told that the members on his side of the House were usurpers; that the present government obtained power through unconstitutional methods. Well, he thought it was constitutional for a majority of the House to constitute the government. (Cheers.) He thought that although William the Conqueror was a usurper when he invaded England, yet when he, by force of arms, obtained the mastery there he was entitled to rule. In the same way when a majority of the voters of the country elected the present government in a constitutional manner he thought they were entitled to form the government. (Cheers.)

He came now to deal particularly with the speech of the leader of the opposition. That honorable gentleman divided his Honor's speech into two parts. What did they find was good and what bad, according to Mr. Turner? That the honorable gentleman (Mr. Turner) agreed with the expression of loyalty that opened the speech, but the remaining sections from two to twelve he wanted crossed out and to introduce in their place a resolution of want of confidence. He (Dr. McKechnie) thought it would pay them to take a look at some of the things that the leader of the opposition was not in favor of, and which he desired to leave out of the address in reply. He noticed that by the amendment the throwing open of four million acres of land in the Boundary district would be prevented. He quite sympathized with the honorable gentleman in his desire to stop that. For years the honorable gentleman opposite had been occupied in giving away valuable lands belonging to the province. He did not think the

majority of the House would agree with the idea of the leader of the opposition, and he was sorry to see that the honorable gentleman did not believe that the Boundary Creek country had reached a stage of sufficient importance to entitle it to the new member the government proposed to give it. He (Dr. McKechnie) contended that a district with such vast possibilities—a district that was crowded with the life and energy of a large mining population, a district which was bound to double, if not triple, in population within the next twelve months—the district was entitled to claim a member at an early date as possible, and the government was not justified in refusing the request. (Cheers.)

He was sorry to see, also, that the leader of the opposition appeared to think that the references to the development of the wonderful resources of the northern portion of the province were merely a matter of finding a place in the Honor's speech. Mr. Turner desired to cross them out. Two members on the other side of the House represented that northern region. What would they say to the desire of their leader to prevent the opening of the mines in that northern region? They had heard eulogies of the Rossland district and of the Boundary Creek district, but that great country in the North would, in time, in his opinion, rival both. In an eloquent fashion the President of the Council painted the possibilities of the Omineca and the Yukon. He spoke glowingly of the hydraulic operations, and expressed his belief that as a quartz country the northern part of British Columbia would be second to none in the province. In the finding of the leader of the opposition classifying the attempt of the government to open up that region as not worthy of support. Next he traversed Mr. Turner's views as to the value of exhibiting our mineral wealth at Paris. The leader of the opposition had said that the province would have derived ten times more value if it had exhibited at Earl's Court last year than it could possibly obtain by placing mineral specimens on view at Paris this year. The President of the Council noted, was gotten up in the interests of speculators. Was the province to prostitute itself to put a few dollars into the pockets of private people in London? He thought not.

As it was approaching six o'clock the President of the Council moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 Monday.

Victoria, Jan. 15, 1900.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.12 p.m. No clergyman being present prayers were not read.

The petition of William G. Conrad and others for a private bill to incorporate the Klondike & Yukon Company was read and received.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie resumed the debate on Mr. Turner's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. "I do not," he began, "intend to repeat what I said on Friday, nor do I intend to repeat what I intended to say on Friday last had I had the opportunity. The leader of the opposition, in moving his amendment, based his argument on certain points, and ended by coming to the conclusion that the government has lost the confidence of the country. One of the reasons he gave for reaching that conclusion was that a couple of adverse votes had been recorded on the first day of the session. The leader of the opposition has no warrant for reaching that decision. I contend that the situation was not brought about by any change in the feeling of the country at all towards the government; that the country has not changed in any way." The President of the Council went on to explain why the government has been absent when the House opened last Thursday, and he contended that there was insufficient reason for the leader of the opposition having reached the conclusion he did. He noted that Messrs. Martin and Higgins were sitting on the opposite side of the House without sufficient reason, they not having obtained an expression of opinion from their constituents as to their change of sides in the House. Mr. Higgins argued that there was no one to find out what the wishes of his constituents were. Ministers ridiculed the idea. As to Mr. Martin, the meeting he had held in Vancouver was a poor expression of opinion. It did not show the feelings of the majority of those who supported Mr. Martin at the last election. (Hear, hear.) In the lower forms of animal life some senses almost unknown to human beings, were abnormally developed. He thought that those two honorable gentlemen who left the government side for the opposition must have had some sense abnormally developed if they had been able to perceive any change in the feelings of their constituency, a change that was imperceptible to everybody else. (Laughter.) He would advise those two gentlemen, if they wished to find out what public opinion had been, to send out a few of their legitimate way of doing so, and go back to their constituents. Packed meetings did not express public opinion. There was nothing but the secret ballot to decide in an honest manner exactly where the honorable members stood. (Hear, hear.)

They had the other day another bombastic effort made by the junior member for Vancouver, when he dared four members on the government side to resign and test their seats with him (Mr. Martin). Certain that some of the members would do so, he had himself with his own ability, his own strength in the country, and it seemed singular that while he wanted to test his strength, he did not resign last week, or a month ago, and find out what the voters of Vancouver city thought. He (Mr. Martin) should take this argument to himself and go back to Vancouver and test the secret of the ballot, and find out what a majority he would be left at home. (Cheers.)

Dr. McKechnie considered that Mr. Higgins had not justified his position on the opposition benches. The junior member for Esquimalt failed endeavor to prove his position, and he had yet to learn of a single favorable opinion being expressed on either side of the House in reference to his explanations. He had heard Mr. Higgins express the view that he had been elected in the House. As one who had openly left the ranks of the late government Mr. Higgins considered that he should have been recognized by the government. He (Dr. McKechnie) did not

say that these things entered into Mr. Higgins's mind when he went back to the other side of the House. Dr. McKechnie did not wish to say that Mr. Higgins quitted his seat on the government side because the Finance Minister was also Minister of Lands and Works. He did not wish to say that because Mr. McKechnie considered that a district with such vast possibilities—a district that was crowded with the life and energy of a large mining population, a district which was bound to double, if not triple, in population within the next twelve months—the district was entitled to claim a member at an early date as possible, and the government was not justified in refusing the request. (Cheers.)

He was sorry to see, also, that the leader of the opposition appeared to think that the references to the development of the wonderful resources of the northern portion of the province were merely a matter of finding a place in the Honor's speech. Mr. Turner desired to cross them out. Two members on the other side of the House represented that northern region. What would they say to the desire of their leader to prevent the opening of the mines in that northern region? They had heard eulogies of the Rossland district and of the Boundary Creek district, but that great country in the North would, in time, in his opinion, rival both. In an eloquent fashion the President of the Council painted the possibilities of the Omineca and the Yukon. He spoke glowingly of the hydraulic operations, and expressed his belief that as a quartz country the northern part of British Columbia would be second to none in the province. In the finding of the leader of the opposition classifying the attempt of the government to open up that region as not worthy of support. Next he traversed Mr. Turner's views as to the value of exhibiting our mineral wealth at Paris. The leader of the opposition had said that the province would have derived ten times more value if it had exhibited at Earl's Court last year than it could possibly obtain by placing mineral specimens on view at Paris this year. The President of the Council noted, was gotten up in the interests of speculators. Was the province to prostitute itself to put a few dollars into the pockets of private people in London? He thought not.

As it was approaching six o'clock the President of the Council moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 Monday.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.

G. H. Cross, Nanaimo.

McKechnie refuses to say if responsible for extra of Herald. Smith repeats story of meeting. McKechnie and Smith meet me at public meeting at Nanaimo. Extra of Herald full of false statements.

"JOSEPH MARTIN." The President of the Council went on to explain why the government has been absent when the House opened last Thursday, and he contended that there was insufficient reason for the leader of the opposition having reached the conclusion he did. He noted that Messrs. Martin and Higgins were sitting on the opposite side of the House without sufficient reason, they not having obtained an expression of opinion from their constituents as to their change of sides in the House. Mr. Higgins argued that there was no one to find out what the wishes of his constituents were. Ministers ridiculed the idea. As to Mr. Martin, the meeting he had held in Vancouver was a poor expression of opinion. It did not show the feelings of the majority of those who supported Mr. Martin at the last election. (Hear, hear.) In the lower forms of animal life some senses almost unknown to human beings, were abnormally developed. He thought that those two honorable gentlemen who left the government side for the opposition must have had some sense abnormally developed if they had been able to perceive any change in the feelings of their constituency, a change that was imperceptible to everybody else. (Laughter.) He would advise those two gentlemen, if they wished to find out what public opinion had been, to send out a few of their legitimate way of doing so, and go back to their constituents. Packed meetings did not express public opinion. There was nothing but the secret ballot to decide in an honest manner exactly where the honorable members stood. (Hear, hear.)

They had the other day another bombastic effort made by the junior member for Vancouver, when he dared four members on the government side to resign and test their seats with him (Mr. Martin). Certain that some of the members would do so, he had himself with his own ability, his own strength in the country, and it seemed singular that while he wanted to test his strength, he did not resign last week, or a month ago, and find out what the voters of Vancouver city thought. He (Mr. Martin) should take this argument to himself and go back to Vancouver and test the secret of the ballot, and find out what a majority he would be left at home. (Cheers.)

Dr. McKechnie considered that Mr. Higgins had not justified his position on the opposition benches. The junior member for Esquimalt failed endeavor to prove his position, and he had yet to learn of a single favorable opinion being expressed on either side of the House in reference to his explanations. He had heard Mr. Higgins express the view that he had been elected in the House. As one who had openly left the ranks of the late government Mr. Higgins considered that he should have been recognized by the government. He (Dr. McKechnie) did not

say that these things entered into Mr. Higgins's mind when he went back to the other side of the House. Dr. McKechnie did not wish to say that Mr. Higgins quitted his seat on the government side because the Finance Minister was also Minister of Lands and Works. He did not wish to say that because Mr. McKechnie considered that a district with such vast possibilities—a district that was crowded with the life and energy of a large mining population, a district which was bound to double, if not triple, in population within the next twelve months—the district was entitled to claim a member at an early date as possible, and the government was not justified in refusing the request. (Cheers.)

He was sorry to see, also, that the leader of the opposition appeared to think that the references to the development of the wonderful resources of the northern portion of the province were merely a matter of finding a place in the Honor's speech. Mr. Turner desired to cross them out. Two members on the other side of the House represented that northern region. What would they say to the desire of their leader to prevent the opening of the mines in that northern region? They had heard eulogies of the Rossland district and of the Boundary Creek district, but that great country in the North would, in time, in his opinion, rival both. In an eloquent fashion the President of the Council painted the possibilities of the Omineca and the Yukon. He spoke glowingly of the hydraulic operations, and expressed his belief that as a quartz country the northern part of British Columbia would be second to none in the province. In the finding of the leader of the opposition classifying the attempt of the government to open up that region as not worthy of support. Next he traversed Mr. Turner's views as to the value of exhibiting our mineral wealth at Paris. The leader of the opposition had said that the province would have derived ten times more value if it had exhibited at Earl's Court last year than it could possibly obtain by placing mineral specimens on view at Paris this year. The President of the Council noted, was gotten up in the interests of speculators. Was the province to prostitute itself to put a few dollars into the pockets of private people in London? He thought not.

As it was approaching six o'clock the President of the Council moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 Monday.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.

G. H. Cross, Nanaimo.

McKechnie refuses to say if responsible for extra of Herald. Smith repeats story of meeting. McKechnie and Smith meet me at public meeting at Nanaimo. Extra of Herald full of false statements.

"JOSEPH MARTIN." The President of the Council went on to explain why the government has been absent when the House opened last Thursday, and he contended that there was insufficient reason for the leader of the opposition having reached the conclusion he did. He noted that Messrs. Martin and Higgins were sitting on the opposite side of the House without sufficient reason, they not having obtained an expression of opinion from their constituents as to their change of sides in the House. Mr. Higgins argued that there was no one to find out what the wishes of his constituents were. Ministers ridiculed the idea. As to Mr. Martin, the meeting he had held in Vancouver was a poor expression of opinion. It did not show the feelings of the majority of those who supported Mr. Martin at the last election. (Hear, hear.) In the lower forms of animal life some senses almost unknown to human beings, were abnormally developed. He thought that those two honorable gentlemen who left the government side for the opposition must have had some sense abnormally developed if they had been able to perceive any change in the feelings of their constituency, a change that was imperceptible to everybody else. (Laughter.) He would advise those two gentlemen, if they wished to find out what public opinion had been, to send out a few of their legitimate way of doing so, and go back to their constituents. Packed meetings did not express public opinion. There was nothing but the secret ballot to decide in an honest manner exactly where the honorable members stood. (Hear, hear.)

They had the other day another bombastic effort made by the junior member for Vancouver, when he dared four members on the government side to resign and test their seats with him (Mr. Martin). Certain that some of the members would do so, he had himself with his own ability, his own strength in the country, and it seemed singular that while he wanted to test his strength, he did not resign last week, or a month ago, and find out what the voters of Vancouver city thought. He (Mr. Martin) should take this argument to himself and go back to Vancouver and test the secret of the ballot, and find out what a majority he would be left at home. (Cheers.)

Dr. McKechnie considered that Mr. Higgins had not justified his position on the opposition benches. The junior member for Esquimalt failed endeavor to prove his position, and he had yet to learn of a single favorable opinion being expressed on either side of the House in reference to his explanations. He had heard Mr. Higgins express the view that he had been elected in the House. As one who had openly left the ranks of the late government Mr. Higgins considered that he should have been recognized by the government. He (Dr. McKechnie) did not

say that these things entered into Mr. Higgins's mind when he went back to the other side of the House. Dr. McKechnie did not wish to say that Mr. Higgins quitted his seat on the government side because the Finance Minister was also Minister of Lands and Works. He did not wish to say that because Mr. McKechnie considered that a district with such vast possibilities—a district that was crowded with the life and energy of a large mining population, a district which was bound to double, if not triple, in population within the next twelve months—the district was entitled to claim a member at an early date as possible, and the government was not justified in refusing the request. (Cheers.)

He was sorry to see, also, that the leader of the opposition appeared to think that the references to the development of the wonderful resources of the northern portion of the province were merely a matter of finding a place in the Honor's speech. Mr. Turner desired to cross them out. Two members on the other side of the House represented that northern region. What would they say to the desire of their leader to prevent the opening of the mines in that northern region? They had heard eulogies of the Rossland district and of the Boundary Creek district, but that great country in the North would, in time, in his opinion, rival both. In an eloquent fashion the President of the Council painted the possibilities of the Omineca and the Yukon. He spoke glowingly of the hydraulic operations, and expressed his belief that as a quartz country the northern part of British Columbia would be second to none in the province. In the finding of the leader of the opposition classifying the attempt of the government to open up that region as not worthy of support. Next he traversed Mr. Turner's views as to the value of exhibiting our mineral wealth at Paris. The leader of the opposition had said that the province would have derived ten times more value if it had exhibited at Earl's Court last year than it could possibly obtain by placing mineral specimens on view at Paris this year. The President of the Council noted, was gotten up in the interests of speculators. Was the province to prostitute itself to put a few dollars into the pockets of private people in London? He thought not.

As it was approaching six o'clock the President of the Council moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 Monday.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.

G. H. Cross, Nanaimo.

McKechnie refuses to say if responsible for extra of Herald. Smith repeats story of meeting. McKechnie and Smith meet me at public meeting at Nanaimo. Extra of Herald full of false statements.

"JOSEPH MARTIN." The President of the Council went on to explain why the government has been absent when the House opened last Thursday, and he contended that there was insufficient reason for the leader of the opposition having reached the conclusion he did. He noted that Messrs. Martin and Higgins were sitting on the opposite side of the House without sufficient reason, they not having obtained an expression of opinion from their constituents as to their change of sides in the House. Mr. Higgins argued that there was no one to find out what the wishes of his constituents were. Ministers ridiculed the idea. As to Mr. Martin, the meeting he had held in Vancouver was a poor expression of opinion. It did not show the feelings of the majority of those who supported Mr. Martin at the last election. (Hear, hear.) In the lower forms of animal life some senses almost unknown to human beings, were abnormally developed. He thought that those two honorable gentlemen who left the government side for the opposition must have had some sense abnormally developed if they had been able to perceive any change in the feelings of their constituency, a change that was imperceptible to everybody else. (Laughter.) He would advise those two gentlemen, if they wished to find out what public opinion had been, to send out a few of their legitimate way of doing so, and go back to their constituents. Packed meetings did not express public opinion. There was nothing but the secret ballot to decide in an honest manner exactly where the honorable members stood. (Hear, hear.)

They had the other day another bombastic effort made by the junior member for Vancouver, when he dared four members on the government side to resign and test their seats with him (Mr. Martin). Certain that some of the members would do so, he had himself with his own ability, his own strength in the country, and it seemed singular that while he wanted to test his strength, he did not resign last week, or a month ago, and find out what the voters of Vancouver city thought. He (Mr. Martin) should take this argument to himself and go back to Vancouver and test the secret of the ballot, and find out what a majority he would be left at home. (Cheers.)

Dr. McKechnie considered that Mr. Higgins had not justified his position on the opposition benches. The junior member for Esquimalt failed endeavor to prove his position, and he had yet to learn of a single favorable opinion being expressed on either side of the House in reference to his explanations. He had heard Mr. Higgins express the view that he had been elected in the House. As one who had openly left the ranks of the late government Mr. Higgins considered that he should have been recognized by the government. He (Dr. McKechnie) did not

say that these things entered into Mr. Higgins's mind when he went back to the other side of the House. Dr. McKechnie did not wish to say that Mr. Higgins quitted his seat on the government side because the Finance Minister was also Minister of Lands and Works. He did not wish to say that because Mr. McKechnie considered that a district with such vast possibilities—a district that was crowded with the life and energy of a large mining population, a district which was bound to double, if not triple, in population within the next twelve months—the district was entitled to claim a member at an early date as possible, and the government was not justified in refusing the request. (Cheers.)

He was sorry to see, also, that the leader of the opposition appeared to think that the references to the development of the wonderful resources of the northern portion of the province were merely a matter of finding a place in the Honor's speech. Mr. Turner desired to cross them out. Two members on the other side of the House represented that northern region. What would they say to the desire of their leader to prevent the opening of the mines in that northern region? They had heard eulogies of the Rossland district and of the Boundary Creek district, but that great country in the North would, in time, in his opinion, rival both. In an eloquent fashion the President of the Council painted the possibilities of the Omineca and the Yukon. He spoke glowingly of the hydraulic operations, and expressed his belief that as a quartz country the northern part of British Columbia would be second to none in the province. In the finding of the leader of the opposition classifying the attempt of the government to open up that region as not worthy of support. Next he traversed Mr. Turner's views as to the value of exhibiting our mineral wealth at Paris. The leader of the opposition had said that the province would have derived ten times more value if it had exhibited at Earl's Court last year than it could possibly obtain by placing mineral specimens on view at Paris this year. The President of the Council noted, was gotten up in the interests of speculators. Was the province to prostitute itself to put a few dollars into the pockets of private people in London? He thought not.

As it was approaching six o'clock the President of the Council moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 Monday.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.

G. H. Cross, Nanaimo.

McKechnie refuses to say if responsible for extra of Herald. Smith repeats story of meeting. McKechnie and Smith meet me at public meeting at Nanaimo. Extra of Herald full of false statements.

"JOSEPH MARTIN." The President of the Council went on to explain why the government has been absent when the House opened last Thursday, and he contended that there was insufficient reason for the leader of the opposition having reached the conclusion he did. He noted that Messrs. Martin and Higgins were sitting on the opposite side of the House without sufficient reason, they not having obtained an expression of opinion from their constituents as to their change of sides in the House. Mr. Higgins argued that there was no one to find out what the wishes of his constituents were. Ministers ridiculed the idea. As to Mr. Martin, the meeting he had held in Vancouver was a poor expression of opinion. It did not show the feelings of the majority of those who supported Mr. Martin at the last election. (Hear, hear.) In the lower forms of animal life some senses almost unknown to human beings, were abnormally developed. He thought that those two honorable gentlemen who left the government side for the opposition must have had some sense abnormally developed if they had been able to perceive any change in the feelings of their constituency, a change that was imperceptible to everybody else. (Laughter.) He would advise those two gentlemen, if they wished to find out what public opinion had been, to send out a few of their legitimate way of doing so, and go back to their constituents. Packed meetings did not express public opinion. There was nothing but the secret ballot to decide in an honest manner exactly where the honorable members stood. (Hear, hear.)

They had the other day another bombastic effort made by the junior member for Vancouver, when he dared four members on the government side to resign and test their seats with him (Mr. Martin). Certain that some of the members would do so, he had himself with his own ability, his own strength in the country, and it seemed singular that while he wanted to test his strength, he did not resign last week, or a month ago, and find out what the voters of Vancouver city thought. He (Mr. Martin) should take this argument to himself and go back to Vancouver and test the secret of the ballot, and find out what a majority he would be left at home. (Cheers.)

Dr. McKechnie considered that Mr. Higgins had not justified his position on the opposition benches. The junior member for Esquimalt failed endeavor to prove his position, and he had yet to learn of a single favorable opinion being expressed on either side of the House in reference to his explanations. He had heard Mr. Higgins express the view that he had been elected in the House. As one who had openly left the ranks of the late government Mr. Higgins considered that he should have been recognized by the government. He (Dr. McKechnie) did not

say that these things entered into Mr. Higgins's mind when he went back to the other side of the House. Dr. McKechnie did not wish to say that Mr. Higgins quitted his seat on the government side because the Finance Minister was also Minister of Lands and Works. He did not wish to say that because Mr. McKechnie considered that a district with such vast possibilities—a district that was crowded with the life and energy of a large mining population, a district which was bound to double, if not triple, in population within the next twelve months—the district was entitled to claim a member at an early date as possible, and the government was not justified in refusing the request. (Cheers.)

He was sorry to see, also, that the leader of the opposition appeared to think that the references to the development of the wonderful resources of the northern portion of the province were merely a matter of finding a place in the Honor's speech. Mr. Turner desired to cross them out. Two members on the other side of the House represented that northern region. What would they say to the desire of their leader to prevent the opening of the mines in that northern region? They had heard eulogies of the Rossland district and of the Boundary Creek district, but that great country in the North would, in time, in his opinion, rival both. In an eloquent fashion the President of the Council painted the possibilities of the Omineca and the Yukon. He spoke glowingly of the hydraulic operations, and expressed his belief that as a quartz country the northern part of British Columbia would be second to none in the province. In the finding of the leader of the opposition classifying the attempt of the government to open up that region as not worthy of support. Next he traversed Mr. Turner's views as to the value of exhibiting our mineral wealth at Paris. The leader of the opposition had said that the province would have derived ten times more value if it had exhibited at Earl's Court last year than it could possibly obtain by placing mineral specimens on view at Paris this year. The President of the Council noted, was gotten up in the interests of speculators. Was the province to prostitute itself to put a few dollars into the pockets of private people in London? He thought not.

As it was approaching six o'clock the President of the Council moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 Monday.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.

G. H. Cross, Nanaimo.

McKechnie refuses to say if responsible for extra of Herald. Smith repeats story of meeting. McKechnie and Smith meet me at public meeting at Nanaimo. Extra of Herald full of false statements.

Why be singled out? Hon. Mr. McPhillips said that in discussing the speech he must admit that the government had made a very pleasant and loyal reference to the Boer war. While he approved of the resolution, introduced on the first day, to send a British Columbia regiment of scouts to the front, he considered that it was a matter of tactics in some respects. If this matter had been long in the minds of the government it would have been mentioned in the speech. But it had been first brought up just before the House met and the government, in order to gain time, has suggested that each member should make a speech on the resolution. That was entirely unnecessary, and speeches delivered by the mover and seconder were able and concise. But they called for remark. Mr. Tisdall spoke of the great growth of the population of Vancouver and of the industrial growth of that city. It was a matter of gratification that Vancouver had shown that wonderful advancement and was becoming, as he felt satisfied it would be, one of the greatest of the commercial cities of Canada. It could not be thought for a moment that Victoria was in any way jealous of Vancouver. In some quarters not worthy of note that idea had been put forward, but it did not exist among the business men and the best portion of the community. Nothing gratified Victoria more than Vancouver's advancement in the direction in which it was rapidly going. As to the proposal to give Boundary Creek a new member he was opposed to it. The district had made wonderful progress, but so had many other portions of the province. If the representation of the province was to be altered a general scheme should be submitted. Regarding the Atlin Alien Act he took issue with Mr. Tisdall. He claimed that the people of the province were against it. The House would itself declare against the policy. (Cheers.) "No, no." If the government wished to test that session he would give it an opportunity. The honorable member went at length into the history of this legislation, recalling his own action in connection therewith last session. He said that the government would not give assent to the repealing of the act. He had therefore made this one of the foremost questions at his bye-election and the people, by supporting him, had denounced the act.

Mr. Kellie—They are sorry for it now. Mr. McPhillips thought that if Mr. Kellie went to his constituents they would say the same.

Mr. McPhillips claimed that the legislation was bad and unconstitutional. He was not satisfied what they would see the act disallowed, and rightly, too, by the Federal authorities. He quoted from the correspondence with the Dominion department of justice on the subject of the recently introduced anti-Chinese and Japanese labor clause. This correspondence contained the opinion of Minister of Justice Mills, that under the British North America Act, the provinces could not legislate on anything touching immigration. Mr. McPhillips claimed that the Atlin Alien Act was the exact result pointed out by Mr. Mills, namely, that it interfered with immigration, American miners were prevented by it from coming into British Columbia to engage in placer mining. Even if the Federal authorities did not disallow the act he believed the courts would declare it to be unconstitutional. He was strongly opposed, also, to the view that the provinces should re-enact legislation disallowed by the Dominion government. Such a view was un-Canadian. He believed in the eight-hour law as it applied to underground workings. His own researches and his conversation with a gentleman of large experience from South Australia declared, had been privately opposed to the legislation, yet frankly admitted that it was right in principle—showed him the bill was right. His efforts would never be in the direction of antagonizing labor and capital. Capital was often arbitrary, but labor was arbitrary sometimes. This legislation was right