

CUBA NOW BLOCKADED

Washington, April 22.—A proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued to-day. After reciting the substance of the joint intervention resolution and stating the necessity of blocking all Cuban ports...

Washington, April 22.—A proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued to-day. After reciting the substance of the joint intervention resolution and stating the necessity of blocking all Cuban ports...

DECLARATION OF WAR

Washington, April 22.—There is a difference of opinion among the members of the house for affairs committee as to the advisability of a formal declaration of war by congress.

DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENTS

Washington, April 22.—As a result of the objections raised by the state department to the joint intervention resolution...

CONTRABAND OF WAR

London, April 22.—The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, said that so far as the government knew no agreement had been reached by the signatories of the declaration of Paris as to whether coal and kindred fuel were contraband of war.

SPAIN'S SHORT OF COAL

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Barcelona, via Paris, says that the highest government circles that the issues of the war may be decided, not by valor, enthusiasm, or dogged perseverance...

THE SPANISH CAPITAL

Madrid, April 22.—The Queen Regent during the day consulted with Seniors...

ALL FOR THE RAILWAY

Vancouver Public Meeting Supports Demand for Immediate Connection with the Yukon.

Resolution Endorsing Proposal for Provincial Government Aid in Its Construction.

Westminster Board of Trade Also Declares in Favor of the Scheme.

Vancouver, April 22.—Mayor Garden took the chair to-night at a very large and enthusiastic meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of the local government aiding immediately the building of a railway from a British Columbia port to the Klondike region.

THE FLEET AWAY

Key West, April 22.—The North Atlantic squadron of the United States navy, comprising the monitors Terror and Puritan and smaller cruisers, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock this morning, headed for Florida Straits.

FIGURING IT OUT

New York, April 22.—Aspected to the World from London says Admiral Sir George Elliott, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, one of the most distinguished of living admirals, has given the World correspondence the following signed statement of his views on the Spanish naval strategy.

LONDON OPINION

London, April 22.—There is scarcely a public man of important newspaper in Great Britain that does not warmly support the United States.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST

West Higher Than for Many Years—Railway Resolutions Favored by Both Parties in Legislature.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 22.—(Special.)

The Press published this morning the opinion of the United States fleet is throwing away an excellent opportunity by going to Cuba instead of intercepting the Spanish fleet.

HOVERING OFF HAVANA

United States Squadron Inaugurates the Blockade of the Cuban Capital.

City of Paris Captured off Irish Coast—Other Spanish Prizes.

President Calls for Great Army of Volunteers in Preparation for Cuban Occupation.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER

Artillerymen Hope for Efficiency Prizes—Divine Healer Challenges the Ministers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, April 22.—Further particulars of the murder on the Skitine trail are to hand.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—WORLD'S FAIR, DR.

United States Squadron Inaugurates the Blockade of the Cuban Capital.

City of Paris Captured off Irish Coast—Other Spanish Prizes.

President Calls for Great Army of Volunteers in Preparation for Cuban Occupation.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Havana, April 22, (S. A. M.)—The United States fleet was noticeable early this morning. Not a shot has yet been fired.

The local newspapers to-day advise the people to avoid any hostile manifestations against men who could be mistaken for Yankees and really are Germans and Englishmen.

The United States official calls "Hated and war to our enemies, and consideration and respect for those who are not our enemies."

The Diario de La Marena prints an editorial on the elections which are to take place next Sunday, saying it will be a patriotic auxiliary part in the first elections for members of the colonial chambers.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS. Washington, April 23.—It is stated positively at the war department to-day that the formal declaration calling for troops will not be certified to by the government until the different states reach Monday although it is expected they will take notice unofficially of the newspaper publication of the proclamation.

From the many telegrams received by secretary Alger it is apparent that with patriotic zeal many National Guard organizations are struggling for the honor to be the first to offer for regular service under muster in answer to the President's call.

It is expected that the Ohio troops will be gathered to New York at which point they will be mustered by an officer of the United States army detailed for that purpose. The procedure in the other states will be similar.

Although the details are subject to change it is understood to be the purpose of the war department to concentrate all the troops responding to the President's call at Chicaquam.

Madrid, April 23 (5 p. m.)—The Gaceta to-morrow will publish a decree in substance as follows: "First among the different reserves liberty as to the question of coal being contraband of war."

Second—Spain will not issue letters of marque until great relief is issued holding letters of marque issued by America as pirates, and not as privateers. Spain will utilize a numerous mercantile fleet as auxiliary warships in order to reserve the right of search both by the regular and the auxiliary warships."

JOHN DAVIS HANGED. Mr. Turner of a Crown's Nest Workman, was hanged at the Penitentiary.

Nelson, April 22.—(Special.)—John Nelson, alias Sullivan, alias Doyle, died the day after he was hanged at the provincial jail for the murder of Dennis O'Connor, at Kuskanook, on the night of Sunday, February 12, the deed for which the prisoner stood up his being altogether one of the most cold-blooded. He had had a slight altercation with one of O'Connor's workmen on the Crown's nest road, and he armed himself with a revolver and went on Sunday night to Erickson's saloon where O'Connor was seated in a chair. Davis approached the man and pointed the revolver said, "Dig, you O'Connor, retained his seat and said: "Fire away." Davis fired the ball entering O'Connor's left breast a little below the nipple. Death was instantaneous.

In the commotion the murderer walked out, but he was followed by a crowd headed for the boundary line. He was about twenty miles from his destination when he ran into two mounted policemen who took him into custody. The trial opened at Nelson on March 21 before Justice Irving. The plea was self-defense. Davis alleged that O'Connor tried to pull a gun from his hip pockets at him.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

THE COMING OF BABY

When a baby comes to the world, the happiness comes. The care and the relief count for nothing against the clinging touch of the little hands and the gentle little voice. The highest function given to human beings is bringing healthy happy children into the world. Over thirty years ago the needs of women appeared to Dr. Pierce's now chief consultant, a big physician to the invalids. His practice is embodied in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It strengthens, purifies and makes healthy the organs directly feminine. It gives weak women the strength and health of the organs directly feminine. It gives weak women the strength and health of the organs directly feminine.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

Both at the trial and yesterday to-day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Statements as to where he worked in United States, but his statements generally regarded to be false. He declared he was born at Champan, Illinois, March 20th, 1871, and that his father and brothers still reside there.

32, well 25 cents and \$12.00. ble breast \$3.00. N STREET. Grip... attacks all have on the PROES and our patrons. California pint. 75c sack. 50c, seed, \$1.00. blend tea, 40c. ROSS & CO. B.C. Siquors WRITERS. CO. PECIL. Victoria some remnant of than will till on the calaminant with a big ment of a stable extraordinary per- always wanting to ought to pay the serious things not to heaven tive, said Miss "you should be." "You doubt we hopes for the totally discom- "He's a pup- parent, aside, his wealth had manufacture of tell on him-

Small Print.

WAR NOW ACERTAINTY

Spain Given Until Saturday to Obey Order for the Evacuation of Cuba.

The President Signs and Forwards the Ultimatum—Spanish Minister Leaves Washington.

United States Fleet Will Demand Immediate Surrender and Then Bombard Havana.

Washington, April 20.—The Cuban resolution now the law and the ultimatum to Spain is an accomplished fact. The President at 11:24, affixed his signature to the joint resolution of congress requiring Spain to evacuate the island of Cuba.

Although the text of the ultimatum was not made public, it is known that it was transmitted to the Spanish government, through Minister Woodford.

Madrid, April 20.—(Midnight).—U. S. Minister Woodford has received President McKinley's ultimatum and will present it to the Spanish government tomorrow.

Washington, D.C., April 20.—During the five hours' discussion in the senate this afternoon of its recent action upon the Cuban resolutions, in the course of which several extended speeches were made by senators who voted against the conference report upon the resolutions.

London, April 20.—The Daily Mail, under the caption "Anglo-Saxon Solidarity," this morning prints opinions collected by its correspondents in many parts of the British Empire respecting the action of the United States in the liberation of Cuba.

The Singapore correspondent says: "The Free Press declares that the intervention of the United States is practically the penalty inflicted by civilization upon the Philippines."

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock to-night and will be in Havana tomorrow.

party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto.

Madrid, April 20.—The opening of the Spanish cortes to-day was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of the city gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied.

COMING EVENTS. The text of the ultimatum to Spain will be given out by Mr. Porter, secretary of the White House, at some time to-morrow probably.

Banker Curry, of Windsor, Ont., who was some days ago charged with forgery of a deed, has been acquitted of the charge.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Prohibitionists Will Get a Straight Question But Must Show Clear Majority.

Breach of Faith With Civil Servants Discussed—Mr. Bostock's Amendment.

Miners' License Concession Denied in East, but Orders on the Way.

Ottawa, April 20.—The plebiscite bill will provide for the submission to the electorate of the straight question: "Are you in favor of total prohibition of the liquor traffic, yes or no?"

The house was engaged all day considering the civil government estimates. Ministers were severely criticized for repudiating their act and not granting statutory increases.

The Liberal Association of this city has been re-organized with the following officers, all elected by acclamation: Hon. president, Senator William Templeman; president, George Hiley; first vice-president, Archer Martin; second vice-president, C. E. Renout; treasurer, Richard Hall; secretary, R. L. Drury; financial secretary, W. J. Hanna.

Victoria West Poundkeeper. To the Editor.—I noticed an item in the columns of the Colonist, to the effect that you were not more to the point in your articles.

SPANISH VERY DIGNIFIED

Impressive Scene at Assembling of Cortes to Decide the Momentous National Issue.

"Spanish Courage and Energy Now the Only Support of Reason and Justice."

Queen Regent Thus Pathetically Refers to National Isolation but Counsels no Surrender.

Madrid, April 20.—The opening of the Spanish cortes to-day was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of the city gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied.

COMING EVENTS. The text of the ultimatum to Spain will be given out by Mr. Porter, secretary of the White House, at some time to-morrow probably.

Banker Curry, of Windsor, Ont., who was some days ago charged with forgery of a deed, has been acquitted of the charge.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Prohibitionists Will Get a Straight Question But Must Show Clear Majority.

Breach of Faith With Civil Servants Discussed—Mr. Bostock's Amendment.

Miners' License Concession Denied in East, but Orders on the Way.

Ottawa, April 20.—The plebiscite bill will provide for the submission to the electorate of the straight question: "Are you in favor of total prohibition of the liquor traffic, yes or no?"

The house was engaged all day considering the civil government estimates. Ministers were severely criticized for repudiating their act and not granting statutory increases.

The Liberal Association of this city has been re-organized with the following officers, all elected by acclamation: Hon. president, Senator William Templeman; president, George Hiley; first vice-president, Archer Martin; second vice-president, C. E. Renout; treasurer, Richard Hall; secretary, R. L. Drury; financial secretary, W. J. Hanna.

Victoria West Poundkeeper. To the Editor.—I noticed an item in the columns of the Colonist, to the effect that you were not more to the point in your articles.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Experiments in Divine Healing Alleged to Have Had Only Disastrous Results.

Stone Workers and Importation of Building Material—Burglars Committed for Trial.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, April 20.—In the Molly Gibson minute case of alleged divinity jumping the defendant has been acquitted as he did not comply with the act regarding posts.

The coming citizens' meeting on the Yukon railroad question will be anything but a dull affair, as the speaker will be sharply divided on the issue.

The sailing vessel Dudhope arrived from England this morning with a cargo of 1,800 tons consigned to Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

BIG VANCOUVER FIRE.

Waterfront Scorched and Freight in Sheds and Railway Cars Consumed.

Watching Crowds Stamped by Puffing Cartridges and Stores of Dynamite.

Loss Probably the Heaviest Since Conflagration of Eleven Years Ago.

Vancouver, April 21.—(1:20 a.m.)—The largest fire that has visited this city since the big one of eleven years ago is in progress now and threatens to sweep the waterfront.

The fire started about 12:30 a.m. in the hay stored at Stinson's, and it is the fire producing machinery of the fire, it was thought, might reach the end of the Union wharf where a supply of powder was reported to be stored.

SPANISH VESSEL INSULATED. New York, April 20.—The Spanish steamer Panama sailed for Havana this afternoon with about 100 Spaniards on board.

Hon. Mr. Mulock appears to have rivalled the achievement of Rip Van Winkle and slept himself into notoriety.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Experiments in Divine Healing Alleged to Have Had Only Disastrous Results.

Stone Workers and Importation of Building Material—Burglars Committed for Trial.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, April 20.—In the Molly Gibson minute case of alleged divinity jumping the defendant has been acquitted as he did not comply with the act regarding posts.

The coming citizens' meeting on the Yukon railroad question will be anything but a dull affair, as the speaker will be sharply divided on the issue.

The sailing vessel Dudhope arrived from England this morning with a cargo of 1,800 tons consigned to Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

BIG VANCOUVER FIRE.

Waterfront Scorched and Freight in Sheds and Railway Cars Consumed.

Watching Crowds Stamped by Puffing Cartridges and Stores of Dynamite.

Loss Probably the Heaviest Since Conflagration of Eleven Years Ago.

Vancouver, April 21.—(1:20 a.m.)—The largest fire that has visited this city since the big one of eleven years ago is in progress now and threatens to sweep the waterfront.

SPANISH VESSEL INSULATED. New York, April 20.—The Spanish steamer Panama sailed for Havana this afternoon with about 100 Spaniards on board.

Hon. Mr. Mulock appears to have rivalled the achievement of Rip Van Winkle and slept himself into notoriety.

LEGISLATION

Special Com Causes Sent

Another Kett

Just Debated

As every physician will testify, pain is greatly intensified by the imagination, and half of our suffering would be alleviated if we had no previous knowledge of the serious sensation which we have called by the name of pain.

The suffering that we dread at a dentist's would be a mere nothing if it came accidentally and without forethought, and with a word about it, a man never complains.

A cunning burglary was committed in the drug store of Mr. Charles E. Jones yesterday morning. At about 4 o'clock a stranger entering grabbed a number of choice bottles of perfume and hair oil.

GOLD SEEKERS SLAIN.

Two Canadian Prospectors Murdered in Cold Blood on the Stikine River Trail.

Crime Attributed to Desire of Their Partner to Possess His Comrades' Outfits.

Alleged Murderer Reported Making Wild Ride From Scene of Tragedy.

Vancouver, April 21.—News of a most cold-blooded murder has been brought to Vancouver by the steamer City of Seattle, this being of the killing of two trusting men for the profit of their partner.

The man arrested at the scene of the crime is said to have been a Canadian, and the bearers of the bodies were S. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, and Geo. Mee, of Vancouver.

The man arrested at the scene of the crime is said to have been a Canadian, and the bearers of the bodies were S. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, and Geo. Mee, of Vancouver.

The man arrested at the scene of the crime is said to have been a Canadian, and the bearers of the bodies were S. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, and Geo. Mee, of Vancouver.

LEGISLATION

Special Com Causes Sent

Another Kett

Just Debated

As every physician will testify, pain is greatly intensified by the imagination, and half of our suffering would be alleviated if we had no previous knowledge of the serious sensation which we have called by the name of pain.

The suffering that we dread at a dentist's would be a mere nothing if it came accidentally and without forethought, and with a word about it, a man never complains.

A cunning burglary was committed in the drug store of Mr. Charles E. Jones yesterday morning. At about 4 o'clock a stranger entering grabbed a number of choice bottles of perfume and hair oil.

GOLD SEEKERS SLAIN.

Two Canadian Prospectors Murdered in Cold Blood on the Stikine River Trail.

Crime Attributed to Desire of Their Partner to Possess His Comrades' Outfits.

Alleged Murderer Reported Making Wild Ride From Scene of Tragedy.

Vancouver, April 21.—News of a most cold-blooded murder has been brought to Vancouver by the steamer City of Seattle, this being of the killing of two trusting men for the profit of their partner.

The man arrested at the scene of the crime is said to have been a Canadian, and the bearers of the bodies were S. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, and Geo. Mee, of Vancouver.

The man arrested at the scene of the crime is said to have been a Canadian, and the bearers of the bodies were S. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, and Geo. Mee, of Vancouver.

The man arrested at the scene of the crime is said to have been a Canadian, and the bearers of the bodies were S. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, and Geo. Mee, of Vancouver.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Special Committee Reports on Causes Sending Some Boys to the Reformatory.

Another Kettle River Valley Project Debated—Privileges of the Law Society.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The house was in session from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until five minutes after 6 in the evening, and it was only by a very narrow margin of votes that an adjournment was then obtained.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were offered by Rev. Percival Jenness.

A report of the select committee appointed to inspect the provincial jail and reformatory was submitted by Mr. Higgins as follows:

Mr. Speaker—your special committee of inspection on provincial jail and reformatory met at the jail this day. Present: Messrs. Kidd and Stoddart.

Mr. Helmcken, Q.C., being unavoidably absent, Mr. Higgins was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Matter secretary.

The prison buildings were duly inspected, and the cells, rooms and yards of the various cells and passages, were picked over by the committee.

The matron attended us to the women's cells, where are two prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The warden, Mr. John, then accompanied us to the men's cells, where are six prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The committee while satisfied that so far as the buildings permit the boys are comfortably lodged, are of opinion that a better result would be reached if the boys were kept in the open air.

The committee desire especially to bring to your notice the danger at present existing in the public mind as to the safety of the houses in the city.

The committee would respectfully suggest that it should be made unlawful to employ anyone not of full age to deliver messages to such houses, especially after daylight.

The committee desire especially to emphasize this question of the contamination of youths who are employed as messengers, and would urge on your government the necessity of rigid supervision of the messenger service.

The committee would also respectfully suggest that the government should consider the advisability of having the wardens and guards placed in uniform.

Mr. Sword was granted permission to introduce a bill intituled "The Industrial Companies Act," which was read a first time.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Very Severely Criticised by Sir Charles Tupper in the Budget Debate.

Charges of General Evasion, Denial and Repudiation of Pre-Election Pledges.

Sir Chas. Tupper, following Sir Richard Cartwright in the budget debate,

said he thoroughly approved of the change from the reciprocity clause to a policy of preferential trade towards Great Britain, and of the attempt to restore the West Indian trade to Canada.

In the face of Mr. Foster's crushing indictment of the government's financial administration, and Sir Richard Cartwright's failure to meet it, he felt there was no need for him to press the argument home.

The country was due to causes to which the government had not contributed, and over which they had no control, but the government had an inestimable advantage in having on the opposition benches gentlemen who were anxious to improve the prosperity of the country out of office as it.

When the Conservatives were in power they were met by a continued wail of despair from the Liberals, but the present opposition would pursue no such unparliamentary course.

Replying to an interruption from Mr. McGreevey, Sir Charles denied that on a celebrated occasion he changed from a moderate tariff view to a protectionist one.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, allowing the road to run to a point within half a mile where the Kootenay river crosses the Boundary line.

Mr. Walker objected to the amendment, contending that it was calculated to have the road run in the same direction as the Kettle River railway, which had been killed.

The House went into committee on the bill, but it was not read a second time, as the opposition wished to know why the hon. gentleman wished to kill the whole bill.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, "that the road run to a point within five miles of where the Kootenay river crosses the boundary line."

After some discussion the committee reported progress and were granted leave to sit again.

The Kootenay Valley Railway bill was read a third time and passed. The opposition were not ready for a discussion of the Redistribution bill, and it was not read.

The House went into committee on the Mineral Act Amendment bill, Mr. Walker being in the chair.

The amendment was moved by Mr. Braden: "Every person over, but not under, eighteen years of age, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of a free miner."

Mr. Braden contended that the amendment was a free miner's certificate, and that it was a violation of the rights of the landowner.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Very Severely Criticised by Sir Charles Tupper in the Budget Debate.

Charges of General Evasion, Denial and Repudiation of Pre-Election Pledges.

Sir Chas. Tupper, following Sir Richard Cartwright in the budget debate,

said he thoroughly approved of the change from the reciprocity clause to a policy of preferential trade towards Great Britain, and of the attempt to restore the West Indian trade to Canada.

In the face of Mr. Foster's crushing indictment of the government's financial administration, and Sir Richard Cartwright's failure to meet it, he felt there was no need for him to press the argument home.

The country was due to causes to which the government had not contributed, and over which they had no control, but the government had an inestimable advantage in having on the opposition benches gentlemen who were anxious to improve the prosperity of the country out of office as it.

When the Conservatives were in power they were met by a continued wail of despair from the Liberals, but the present opposition would pursue no such unparliamentary course.

Replying to an interruption from Mr. McGreevey, Sir Charles denied that on a celebrated occasion he changed from a moderate tariff view to a protectionist one.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, allowing the road to run to a point within half a mile where the Kootenay river crosses the Boundary line.

Mr. Walker objected to the amendment, contending that it was calculated to have the road run in the same direction as the Kettle River railway, which had been killed.

The House went into committee on the bill, but it was not read a second time, as the opposition wished to know why the hon. gentleman wished to kill the whole bill.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, "that the road run to a point within five miles of where the Kootenay river crosses the boundary line."

After some discussion the committee reported progress and were granted leave to sit again.

The Kootenay Valley Railway bill was read a third time and passed. The opposition were not ready for a discussion of the Redistribution bill, and it was not read.

The House went into committee on the Mineral Act Amendment bill, Mr. Walker being in the chair.

The amendment was moved by Mr. Braden: "Every person over, but not under, eighteen years of age, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of a free miner."

Mr. Braden contended that the amendment was a free miner's certificate, and that it was a violation of the rights of the landowner.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Very Severely Criticised by Sir Charles Tupper in the Budget Debate.

Charges of General Evasion, Denial and Repudiation of Pre-Election Pledges.

Sir Chas. Tupper, following Sir Richard Cartwright in the budget debate,

said he thoroughly approved of the change from the reciprocity clause to a policy of preferential trade towards Great Britain, and of the attempt to restore the West Indian trade to Canada.

In the face of Mr. Foster's crushing indictment of the government's financial administration, and Sir Richard Cartwright's failure to meet it, he felt there was no need for him to press the argument home.

The country was due to causes to which the government had not contributed, and over which they had no control, but the government had an inestimable advantage in having on the opposition benches gentlemen who were anxious to improve the prosperity of the country out of office as it.

When the Conservatives were in power they were met by a continued wail of despair from the Liberals, but the present opposition would pursue no such unparliamentary course.

Replying to an interruption from Mr. McGreevey, Sir Charles denied that on a celebrated occasion he changed from a moderate tariff view to a protectionist one.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, allowing the road to run to a point within half a mile where the Kootenay river crosses the Boundary line.

Mr. Walker objected to the amendment, contending that it was calculated to have the road run in the same direction as the Kettle River railway, which had been killed.

The House went into committee on the bill, but it was not read a second time, as the opposition wished to know why the hon. gentleman wished to kill the whole bill.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, "that the road run to a point within five miles of where the Kootenay river crosses the boundary line."

After some discussion the committee reported progress and were granted leave to sit again.

The Kootenay Valley Railway bill was read a third time and passed. The opposition were not ready for a discussion of the Redistribution bill, and it was not read.

The House went into committee on the Mineral Act Amendment bill, Mr. Walker being in the chair.

The amendment was moved by Mr. Braden: "Every person over, but not under, eighteen years of age, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of a free miner."

Mr. Braden contended that the amendment was a free miner's certificate, and that it was a violation of the rights of the landowner.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Very Severely Criticised by Sir Charles Tupper in the Budget Debate.

Charges of General Evasion, Denial and Repudiation of Pre-Election Pledges.

Sir Chas. Tupper, following Sir Richard Cartwright in the budget debate,

said he thoroughly approved of the change from the reciprocity clause to a policy of preferential trade towards Great Britain, and of the attempt to restore the West Indian trade to Canada.

In the face of Mr. Foster's crushing indictment of the government's financial administration, and Sir Richard Cartwright's failure to meet it, he felt there was no need for him to press the argument home.

The country was due to causes to which the government had not contributed, and over which they had no control, but the government had an inestimable advantage in having on the opposition benches gentlemen who were anxious to improve the prosperity of the country out of office as it.

When the Conservatives were in power they were met by a continued wail of despair from the Liberals, but the present opposition would pursue no such unparliamentary course.

Replying to an interruption from Mr. McGreevey, Sir Charles denied that on a celebrated occasion he changed from a moderate tariff view to a protectionist one.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, allowing the road to run to a point within half a mile where the Kootenay river crosses the Boundary line.

Mr. Walker objected to the amendment, contending that it was calculated to have the road run in the same direction as the Kettle River railway, which had been killed.

The House went into committee on the bill, but it was not read a second time, as the opposition wished to know why the hon. gentleman wished to kill the whole bill.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, "that the road run to a point within five miles of where the Kootenay river crosses the boundary line."

After some discussion the committee reported progress and were granted leave to sit again.

The Kootenay Valley Railway bill was read a third time and passed. The opposition were not ready for a discussion of the Redistribution bill, and it was not read.

The House went into committee on the Mineral Act Amendment bill, Mr. Walker being in the chair.

The amendment was moved by Mr. Braden: "Every person over, but not under, eighteen years of age, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of a free miner."

Mr. Braden contended that the amendment was a free miner's certificate, and that it was a violation of the rights of the landowner.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Urgency of Yukon Railway Proposition Discussed on Motion to Adjourn.

Dominion Government to Have Another Opportunity of Dealing with Alien Labor Bill.

THURSDAY, April 22.

The dullness which for the past few days has characterized the proceedings of the legislative assembly was dispelled at the commencement of the session of today by a motion which caused an interesting and spirited debate in which nearly all the orators of the house took part.

The Speaker as usual took the chair at 2 o'clock and proceedings were opened with prayers offered by Rev. Percival Jenness.

Mr. Semlin moved that the house adjourn, this motion being to afford opportunity to consider the proposed construction of a railway from Glenora to Teslin lake.

He said it was a matter of great interest that prompt communication be had with that part of the country. The Dominion government fully understood their position in the matter.

He said it was very necessary that the British Columbia government should be upon them at once the necessity of fulfilling their duty. That the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Urgency of Yukon Railway Proposition Discussed on Motion to Adjourn.

Dominion Government to Have Another Opportunity of Dealing with Alien Labor Bill.

THURSDAY, April 22.

The dullness which for the past few days has characterized the proceedings of the legislative assembly was dispelled at the commencement of the session of today by a motion which caused an interesting and spirited debate in which nearly all the orators of the house took part.

The Speaker as usual took the chair at 2 o'clock and proceedings were opened with prayers offered by Rev. Percival Jenness.

Mr. Semlin moved that the house adjourn, this motion being to afford opportunity to consider the proposed construction of a railway from Glenora to Teslin lake.

He said it was a matter of great interest that prompt communication be had with that part of the country. The Dominion government fully understood their position in the matter.

He said it was very necessary that the British Columbia government should be upon them at once the necessity of fulfilling their duty. That the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

He said that the Dominion government had not succeeded in one attempt was no reason why they should not make another. They were not receiving large revenues from the country, in fact nearly all the benefit.

completely re- Yours truly, Easter, 16, Backton road, Brad- 1892. The only point these cases now dyspepsia—the most and despicable of it. It killed Na- blood poisoning; attended the Mr. Lancas- symptoms keene- eige's Curative

ER PAIN.

testify, pain is imagination, and d be obtained if the usual me- have called by York of the me- by not to know as pain said and confidence, p-ckers up his him, and then Of course such limitations, but they were in- ministrated with would undoubtedly sether dotn and bleeding, ter a successful de to bowl with the store is con- apply by the lat- ing tone, and Percival Jenness.

report of the select committee appointed to inspect the provincial jail and reformatory was submitted by Mr. Higgins as follows:

Mr. Speaker—your special committee of inspection on provincial jail and reformatory met at the jail this day. Present: Messrs. Kidd and Stoddart.

Mr. Helmcken, Q.C., being unavoidably absent, Mr. Higgins was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Matter secretary.

The prison buildings were duly inspected, and the cells, rooms and yards of the various cells and passages, were picked over by the committee.

The matron attended us to the women's cells, where are two prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The warden, Mr. John, then accompanied us to the men's cells, where are six prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The committee while satisfied that so far as the buildings permit the boys are comfortably lodged, are of opinion that a better result would be reached if the boys were kept in the open air.

The committee desire especially to bring to your notice the danger at present existing in the public mind as to the safety of the houses in the city.

The committee would respectfully suggest that it should be made unlawful to employ anyone not of full age to deliver messages to such houses, especially after daylight.

The committee desire especially to emphasize this question of the contamination of youths who are employed as messengers, and would urge on your government the necessity of rigid supervision of the messenger service.

The committee would also respectfully suggest that the government should consider the advisability of having the wardens and guards placed in uniform.

Mr. Sword was granted permission to introduce a bill intituled "The Industrial Companies Act," which was read a first time.

Mr. Semlin moved, seconded by the member for Westminster City, that a motion be granted for a return showing the number of voters on the lists of the various electoral districts and the number of applications to be based on any of said lists to date.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The house was in session from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until five minutes after 6 in the evening, and it was only by a very narrow margin of votes that an adjournment was then obtained.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were offered by Rev. Percival Jenness.

A report of the select committee appointed to inspect the provincial jail and reformatory was submitted by Mr. Higgins as follows:

Mr. Speaker—your special committee of inspection on provincial jail and reformatory met at the jail this day. Present: Messrs. Kidd and Stoddart.

Mr. Helmcken, Q.C., being unavoidably absent, Mr. Higgins was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Matter secretary.

The prison buildings were duly inspected, and the cells, rooms and yards of the various cells and passages, were picked over by the committee.

The matron attended us to the women's cells, where are two prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The warden, Mr. John, then accompanied us to the men's cells, where are six prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The committee while satisfied that so far as the buildings permit the boys are comfortably lodged, are of opinion that a better result would be reached if the boys were kept in the open air.

The committee desire especially to bring to your notice the danger at present existing in the public mind as to the safety of the houses in the city.

The committee would respectfully suggest that it should be made unlawful to employ anyone not of full age to deliver messages to such houses, especially after daylight.

The committee desire especially to emphasize this question of the contamination of youths who are employed as messengers, and would urge on your government the necessity of rigid supervision of the messenger service.

The committee would also respectfully suggest that the government should consider the advisability of having the wardens and guards placed in uniform.

Mr. Sword was granted permission to introduce a bill intituled "The Industrial Companies Act," which was read a first time.

Mr. Semlin moved, seconded by the member for Westminster City, that a motion be granted for a return showing the number of voters on the lists of the various electoral districts and the number of applications to be based on any of said lists to date.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The house was in session from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until five minutes after 6 in the evening, and it was only by a very narrow margin of votes that an adjournment was then obtained.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were offered by Rev. Percival Jenness.

A report of the select committee appointed to inspect the provincial jail and reformatory was submitted by Mr. Higgins as follows:

Mr. Speaker—your special committee of inspection on provincial jail and reformatory met at the jail this day. Present: Messrs. Kidd and Stoddart.

Mr. Helmcken, Q.C., being unavoidably absent, Mr. Higgins was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Matter secretary.

The prison buildings were duly inspected, and the cells, rooms and yards of the various cells and passages, were picked over by the committee.

The matron attended us to the women's cells, where are two prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The warden, Mr. John, then accompanied us to the men's cells, where are six prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The committee while satisfied that so far as the buildings permit the boys are comfortably lodged, are of opinion that a better result would be reached if the boys were kept in the open air.

The committee desire especially to bring to your notice the danger at present existing in the public mind as to the safety of the houses in the city.

The committee would respectfully suggest that it should be made unlawful to employ anyone not of full age to deliver messages to such houses, especially after daylight.

The committee desire especially to emphasize this question of the contamination of youths who are employed as messengers, and would urge on your government the necessity of rigid supervision of the messenger service.

The committee would also respectfully suggest that the government should consider the advisability of having the wardens and guards placed in uniform.

Mr. Sword was granted permission to introduce a bill intituled "The Industrial Companies Act," which was read a first time.

Mr. Semlin moved, seconded by the member for Westminster City, that a motion be granted for a return showing the number of voters on the lists of the various electoral districts and the number of applications to be based on any of said lists to date.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The house was in session from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until five minutes after 6 in the evening, and it was only by a very narrow margin of votes that an adjournment was then obtained.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were offered by Rev. Percival Jenness.

A report of the select committee appointed to inspect the provincial jail and reformatory was submitted by Mr. Higgins as follows:

Mr. Speaker—your special committee of inspection on provincial jail and reformatory met at the jail this day. Present: Messrs. Kidd and Stoddart.

Mr. Helmcken, Q.C., being unavoidably absent, Mr. Higgins was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Matter secretary.

The prison buildings were duly inspected, and the cells, rooms and yards of the various cells and passages, were picked over by the committee.

The matron attended us to the women's cells, where are two prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The warden, Mr. John, then accompanied us to the men's cells, where are six prisoners, who are from the City of Victoria.

The committee while satisfied that so far as the buildings permit the boys are comfortably lodged, are of opinion that a better result would be reached if the boys were kept in the open air.

The committee desire especially to bring to your notice the danger at present existing in the public mind as to the safety of the houses in the city.

The committee would respectfully suggest that it should be made unlawful to employ anyone not of full age to deliver messages to such houses, especially after daylight.

The committee desire especially to emphasize this question of the contamination of youths who are employed as messengers, and would urge on your government the necessity of rigid supervision of the messenger service.

The committee would also respectfully suggest that the government should consider the advisability of having the wardens and guards placed in uniform.

Mr. Sword was granted permission to introduce a bill intituled "The Industrial Companies Act," which was read a first time.

Mr. Semlin moved, seconded by the member for Westminster City, that a motion be granted for a return showing the number of voters on the lists of the various electoral districts and the number of applications to be based on any of said lists to date.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The house was in session from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until five minutes after 6 in the evening, and it was only by a very narrow margin of votes that an adjournment was then obtained.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were offered by Rev. Percival Jenness.

A report of the select committee appointed to inspect the provincial jail and reformatory was submitted by Mr. Higgins as follows:

Mr. Speaker—your special committee of inspection on provincial jail and reformatory met at the jail this day. Present: Messrs. Kidd and Stoddart.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Page Three.

...to be sacrificed." A bill would soon be brought down—it had been mentioned in the Queen's Speech—and then it could be discussed.

Mr. Williams denied the accusation that the opposition had sprung the motion. He said it was the desire of the Premier that this burden should be assumed by the province for the benefit of the whole Dominion without urging the Dominion government to act. Here it was no doubt that the necessities of the case would compel the Dominion government to act and why should this province be called upon to do the work when the Dominion government had acknowledged that the task was theirs. The house fully understood this.

Mr. Higgins said he would not vote for the motion, but still he approved of the measure which had been brought upon the government. He was prepared to vote for any good plan which the government chose to lay down, but he was opposed to the dilatory motion that the speaker had shown in the matter. Some of the most important measures foreshadowed in the speech from the throne had not yet come before the house. He did not approve of the policy of holding back and then accusing the opposition of springing a motion when they really had nothing to bring to the question before the house.

Mr. Sward said the text of the government motion was "if you can't do this, then we are ready to get into the breach and help you out." He protested against the province being placed in a position. It was an absurd thing to tell the Dominion government that if they couldn't do their duty that this government would do it for them. The Premier had referred to the telegraph message which it was reported in the papers the Premier had sent to Ottawa and said that he had refrained from any such message until he had consulted the house. He did not think it fair to the people of the province who occupied seats together at the end of the front row of opposition benches could have better engaged their time in advising their colleagues in the senate to assist the Dominion government in passing a Yukon railway bill instead of for a mere party and petty advantage to destroy a measure which had passed through the house would not have necessitated the provincial government taking the present steps. The Premier had refused to go ahead and show himself capable of rising above party motives. He had taking his stand as if he were a man of straw, as everyone in the house knew that the matter was an urgent one. The road, if wanted at all, was wanted this summer. The speaker said he was surprised that the Premier should then add to the burden of their debt in this manner.

Dr. Walker on rising to oppose the motion remarked that the three gentlemen who occupied seats together at the end of the front row of opposition benches could have better engaged their time in advising their colleagues in the senate to assist the Dominion government in passing a Yukon railway bill instead of for a mere party and petty advantage to destroy a measure which had passed through the house would not have necessitated the provincial government taking the present steps. The Premier had refused to go ahead and show himself capable of rising above party motives. He had taking his stand as if he were a man of straw, as everyone in the house knew that the matter was an urgent one. The road, if wanted at all, was wanted this summer. The speaker said he was surprised that the Premier should then add to the burden of their debt in this manner.

Hon. C. E. Pooley said that all had made the great point of this not being a party question. It was considered the rule in such cases that one side of the house should consult with the other and was so ready to do so. The Premier had seen fit to depart from this custom. The position of the government was simply this: "The Dominion government had refused to go ahead and show itself capable of rising above party motives. He had taking his stand as if he were a man of straw, as everyone in the house knew that the matter was an urgent one. The road, if wanted at all, was wanted this summer. The speaker said he was surprised that the Premier should then add to the burden of their debt in this manner."

Mr. Kennedy said he was surprised at the importance of the motion. He said that important measures had not been brought down on account of the actions of members of the opposition in allowing bills to stand over. Talking about courtesy, it was due to the opposition as well as the government to bring down the bills. The members who represented the majority of the people in the province ought to have a right to know before the government measures before the house and yet every member on the other side when it came to the time to move them let them stand. It was a question of drop, drop all the time. The hon. member for Dewdney had said that the government were not anxious to undertake the construction of the British Columbia railway. This was not so. It was only a matter of urgency that the government wanted to take the matter up. The Premier had done everything to induce the Dominion government with the necessity of taking the matter up, but had failed. What then was the government of the province to do? Was it to stand idle and starve? No. In concluding, the speaker said that it was his earnest hope that his prediction in reference to what the members of the opposition would do when the question came to a vote in the house would not prove true.

Mr. Kennedy said he was surprised at the importance of the motion. He said that important measures had not been brought down on account of the actions of members of the opposition in allowing bills to stand over. Talking about courtesy, it was due to the opposition as well as the government to bring down the bills. The members who represented the majority of the people in the province ought to have a right to know before the government measures before the house and yet every member on the other side when it came to the time to move them let them stand. It was a question of drop, drop all the time. The hon. member for Dewdney had said that the government were not anxious to undertake the construction of the British Columbia railway. This was not so. It was only a matter of urgency that the government wanted to take the matter up. The Premier had done everything to induce the Dominion government with the necessity of taking the matter up, but had failed. What then was the government of the province to do? Was it to stand idle and starve? No. In concluding, the speaker said that it was his earnest hope that his prediction in reference to what the members of the opposition would do when the question came to a vote in the house would not prove true.

Mr. Kennedy said he was surprised at the importance of the motion. He said that important measures had not been brought down on account of the actions of members of the opposition in allowing bills to stand over. Talking about courtesy, it was due to the opposition as well as the government to bring down the bills. The members who represented the majority of the people in the province ought to have a right to know before the government measures before the house and yet every member on the other side when it came to the time to move them let them stand. It was a question of drop, drop all the time. The hon. member for Dewdney had said that the government were not anxious to undertake the construction of the British Columbia railway. This was not so. It was only a matter of urgency that the government wanted to take the matter up. The Premier had done everything to induce the Dominion government with the necessity of taking the matter up, but had failed. What then was the government of the province to do? Was it to stand idle and starve? No. In concluding, the speaker said that it was his earnest hope that his prediction in reference to what the members of the opposition would do when the question came to a vote in the house would not prove true.

Mr. Hunter pointed out to hon. leader of the opposition wherein he had been discourteous and said that it was all very well for him to talk about his motion not being sprung upon the house, but it was nevertheless a known fact that notices of the opposition had been held last night at which this motion was concocted. He called attention to Mr. Kellie's speech and claimed that he had read it from a manuscript which he had prepared the night before during the

hours in which he should have been asleep. He produced printed authority to show that the hon. leader of the opposition had consulted the members of his party. He claimed that he could see some of the followers of the opposition telling him that they had done something to do with the Yukon railway question. They were growing uneasy about their position when they saw the government motion leading the whole Dominion on a great question. The third member for Vancouver had reported for the sixth time this session that old story of his about this house should be of confidence of the government, which meant that the government should divulge its plans as to the Yukon railway. It was charged that there were no statesmen on the government side of the house and the very member who made the charge then went on to do the work which the proposed railway would be to British Columbia, and that the benefit would be nearly all to Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and other Eastern cities. The third member for Vancouver had talked a good deal about provincial rights and about moving the motion, but he would vote against them every time if by so doing he could get in a party slap. The first member for Vancouver had said that the motion was not a party question. If it was not so with him it was only because he could not make it so.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Semlin at this point asking leave to withdraw his motion. He said he had simply moved it in order to get some light upon the subject. He had not intended to bring it forward, but he was still in the dark. He repeated the contention of other members of the opposition that the Eastern provinces had taken the lead in the building of the road as British Columbia. The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Semlin was granted leave to introduce a bill to amend the law respecting the marketing of cattle. It was read a first and second time. The report on the Tramway Company Incorporation bill was adopted. It was read a third time and passed.

ALLEN LABOR BILL.

The argument in the second reading of the Allen Labor Bill was then taken up. Mr. Forster was the first speaker. Referring to the action of the Dominion government in the matter of last year, he said he understood that the objection which the minister of justice took to the bill was merely on its title which he considered misleading. There was no question that so far as the bill dealt with aliens the provincial legislature was quite within its rights. He had no objection to the bill as it stood. Speaking on the merits of the bill, Mr. Forster said that there was no doubt that a great many employers would prefer to have that class which they could handle easiest but it was in the interests of the community at large that the employer should be made to show himself capable of rising above party motives. He had taking his stand as if he were a man of straw, as everyone in the house knew that the matter was an urgent one. The road, if wanted at all, was wanted this summer. The speaker said he was surprised that the Premier should then add to the burden of their debt in this manner.

Hon. Mr. Martin denied that he had ever said that a Chinaman was better than a white man. He said that he had heard that said about this. Some members of the opposition had gone to the trouble of making affidavits to the effect that he had said this and had sent them to Mr. Kellie. He said that he had never said that a Chinaman was better than a white man. He said that he had heard that said about this. Some members of the opposition had gone to the trouble of making affidavits to the effect that he had said this and had sent them to Mr. Kellie. He said that he had never said that a Chinaman was better than a white man. He said that he had heard that said about this. Some members of the opposition had gone to the trouble of making affidavits to the effect that he had said this and had sent them to Mr. Kellie.

Mr. Kellie went into a stock argument on the worth of Chinese, and said there was nothing contained in it which would induce him to withdraw anything from the motion. He said that when he spoke on the matter before he was in a different position. The report of the Dominion government in respect to the bill was most misleading. He could not gather from it any opinion as to whether this government had any right to pass the measure or not. He would not, therefore, to have the question further tested. Hon. Mr. Pooley said he opposed the bill last time on the ground that it would be a measure which would be likely to fall into the hands of people who were not the British Columbia people. The motion was carried.

Mr. Helmecken's motion in regard to the Songhees reserve was on request of the hon. member for the district messenger service a letter in reply to the report of the select committee appointed to report on the employment of the Songhees. He wished to have the letter read. There was nothing contained in it which would induce him to withdraw anything from the motion. He said that when he spoke on the matter before he was in a different position. The report of the Dominion government in respect to the bill was most misleading. He could not gather from it any opinion as to whether this government had any right to pass the measure or not. He would not, therefore, to have the question further tested. Hon. Mr. Pooley said he opposed the bill last time on the ground that it would be a measure which would be likely to fall into the hands of people who were not the British Columbia people. The motion was carried.

Mr. Helmecken's motion in regard to the Songhees reserve was on request of the hon. member for the district messenger service a letter in reply to the report of the select committee appointed to report on the employment of the Songhees. He wished to have the letter read. There was nothing contained in it which would induce him to withdraw anything from the motion. He said that when he spoke on the matter before he was in a different position. The report of the Dominion government in respect to the bill was most misleading. He could not gather from it any opinion as to whether this government had any right to pass the measure or not. He would not, therefore, to have the question further tested. Hon. Mr. Pooley said he opposed the bill last time on the ground that it would be a measure which would be likely to fall into the hands of people who were not the British Columbia people. The motion was carried.

Mr. Helmecken's motion in regard to the Songhees reserve was on request of the hon. member for the district messenger service a letter in reply to the report of the select committee appointed to report on the employment of the Songhees. He wished to have the letter read. There was nothing contained in it which would induce him to withdraw anything from the motion. He said that when he spoke on the matter before he was in a different position. The report of the Dominion government in respect to the bill was most misleading. He could not gather from it any opinion as to whether this government had any right to pass the measure or not. He would not, therefore, to have the question further tested. Hon. Mr. Pooley said he opposed the bill last time on the ground that it would be a measure which would be likely to fall into the hands of people who were not the British Columbia people. The motion was carried.

Mr. Helmecken's motion in regard to the Songhees reserve was on request of the hon. member for the district messenger service a letter in reply to the report of the select committee appointed to report on the employment of the Songhees. He wished to have the letter read. There was nothing contained in it which would induce him to withdraw anything from the motion. He said that when he spoke on the matter before he was in a different position. The report of the Dominion government in respect to the bill was most misleading. He could not gather from it any opinion as to whether this government had any right to pass the measure or not. He would not, therefore, to have the question further tested. Hon. Mr. Pooley said he opposed the bill last time on the ground that it would be a measure which would be likely to fall into the hands of people who were not the British Columbia people. The motion was carried.

Mr. Helmecken's motion in regard to the Songhees reserve was on request of the hon. member for the district messenger service a letter in reply to the report of the select committee appointed to report on the employment of the Songhees. He wished to have the letter read. There was nothing contained in it which would induce him to withdraw anything from the motion. He said that when he spoke on the matter before he was in a different position. The report of the Dominion government in respect to the bill was most misleading. He could not gather from it any opinion as to whether this government had any right to pass the measure or not. He would not, therefore, to have the question further tested. Hon. Mr. Pooley said he opposed the bill last time on the ground that it would be a measure which would be likely to fall into the hands of people who were not the British Columbia people. The motion was carried.

The house took recess at 5:45 to meet again at 8:30.

The house resumed its sitting at 8:30 and the debate on the Female Franchise bill was continued. The members who spoke on it were more serious than in the afternoon and some enthusiasm was worked up.

Mr. Kennedy took up the cause of the higher order of women and figures to show how the franchise had worked in other places. But even apart from this he contended that there was sufficient reason for the granting of the franchise. He paid a tribute to the capability of women in general and related to Her Majesty Queen Victoria as an illustrious example of the executive ability of her sex.

Major Muttart took the other side of the question. He denied that women were the equals of men and contended that all arguments to that effect were foolish. It was a scientific fact, he said, that the brain of woman was two ounces lighter than that of man. The previous speaker had referred to Her Majesty and would quote her as not being in favor of female franchise. The major then dealt with the acts of cruelty and bloodshed attributed to them. He would not allow that women could hold a place with men in the higher studies. In conclusion the major said he had too much respect for women to want to see them in political positions. After listening to all that had been said in his mind open to conviction on the question, one member was taken from the house, but it was not the intention to do that at the present time. When it was considered what an applicant for the franchise had to go through, and the immense wealth she had to contribute to the province, and when it was considered too that the franchise was coming to the Dominion, the major agreed that the Premier's answer to the question was conclusive, but could not see why any objection should be brought forward. As to the correspondence asked for by his amendment.

Mr. Semlin accepted and supported the motion. He said that he had not yet been given a sufficient reason why the correspondence in its entirety should not be brought down. He would like to know what had passed between the Dominion and Provincial governments that had caused the latter to be so heroic in his refusal to offer by one single member the entire obligation of providing railway facilities to the Yukon country. The amendment was defeated by 16 to 23, as was also the original resolution.

Mr. Walker rising to a question of order, questioned the right of any member, according to the rules, to call for a record of names on such a motion as that proposed by the hon. gentleman. He cited numerous house authorities in support of his position, and referred to an interruption from the hon. member for the district messenger service. "I cannot be expected to put brains into the head of the member for North West Kootenay," observed the hon. gentleman, while the house smiled languidly.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that the member for South Nanaimo was quite right in the stand he had taken. Mr. Forster objected to the member for South Nanaimo quoting as applicable here the rules of the British House of Commons, which were very different to those prevailing in British Columbia. He said that he did not think the leader of the government was justified in saying that it would injure the country's interests to produce a record of names. He said that it might hurt the government.

Hon. Mr. Pooley took the point of order, saying that having been dissolved it was not open to the member for the Delta to prolong a prolix speech. The subject of order was held by Mr. Forster and had been well taken. Mr. Speaker had shown a disposition to go beyond the permissible point. Mr. Walker's argument, held that even in the event of the rules forbidding, in order to get on the subject of the Delta, he would be a hardship to disfranchise all those people under the circumstances and hon. gentlemen, if they spoke fairly, would say so. (Hear, hear.) He therefore had much pleasure in moving the second reading of the redistribution bill. (Applause.)

Mr. Semlin, on Mr. Speaker putting the motion with the customary interrogation "Are you ready for the question?" said he for one certainly was not ready to support such a measure of redistribution as that which after an entire year's deliberation the government had at last laid before the house. There was something in the sense in which the hon. gentleman said "justice will prevail though the heavens fall." It savored of the Roman love of justice, even if it were a good thing. The Attorney-General had said that this was a measure that would commend itself to every man and every woman in the country. Such a statement was ridiculous. He would venture to say that if the Attorney-General were himself to be put on oath, even he would not pronounce the bill either fair or satisfactory. What was there either just or fair in this measure? There indeed was, there was no reason why any bona fide voter should be disfranchised by being compelled to abide by the will of a few men. It was well known that after the mining excitement in the Cassiar in '72, the population of the Cassiar was 12,000. There were not more than a dozen white miners in the neighborhood of the Cassiar. Mr. Walker's argument, held that even in the event of the rules forbidding, in order to get on the subject of the Delta, he would be a hardship to disfranchise all those people under the circumstances and hon. gentlemen, if they spoke fairly, would say so. (Hear, hear.) He therefore had much pleasure in moving the second reading of the redistribution bill. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts obtaining permission of the house, introduced a bill to define the boundaries of North Cowichan. The bill was read a first time and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

Mr. Semlin asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "a. At what date did the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Company acquire the right to the 87 1/2 mile Kootenay tract, under the provisions of their subsidiary acts, 1892 and 1894?" "b. A Crown grant had been prepared or issued to said company for said lot, under the provisions of section 4 of their subsidiary act of 1892?" "c. On the 24th July, 1890, the date when a plan was filed at the lands and works department showing the location of the section?" "d. A Crown grant has been issued to the company under authority of section 5 of the act of the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Subsidiary act of 1892."

FRIDAY, April 22. This afternoon and evening witnessed a debate as interesting as any of the present session in the local legislature, the subject being the Redistribution bill. The second reading of which was moved by the Attorney-General. The debate was before the house on the 27th and was early in the evening, the house opening at the usual hour. The question was taken up by the members in a very energetic manner and debated at some length.

ment upon the same subject.

Hon. Mr. Turner, speaking to the motion, said that he was ready to present any papers asked for by a member of the house, this was a case wherein it would not be expedient to do so. He pointed out that the question in the present time, and such being the case it would be neither politic nor business-like to present any correspondence in the matter.

Mr. Williams said that it seemed to him that the Dominion government was now out of the deal, and he did not understand why the house should be placed in possession of the correspondence which had taken place under other conditions prevailed. He asked for a definite answer from the Premier as to whether any negotiations were going on at the present time with the Dominion government.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that there might yet be some correspondence in the correspondence public at present. Mr. Cotton held that the argument of the Attorney-General was that he held that no fair-minded man could help being imbued with the idea that the division was a fair and proper one to make. It was possible that the opposition might attack the house, was the correspondence on matters that had been closed.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that Mr. Semlin had very bad habit of trying to lead the house to believe that the government was endeavoring to evade the question. He had given a most straightforward answer, that no correspondence on the matter had taken place. It was not the intention to do that at the present time. When it was considered what an applicant for the franchise had to go through, and the immense wealth she had to contribute to the province, and when it was considered too that the franchise was coming to the Dominion, the major agreed that the Premier's answer to the question was conclusive, but could not see why any objection should be brought forward. As to the correspondence asked for by his amendment.

Mr. Semlin accepted and supported the motion. He said that he had not yet been given a sufficient reason why the correspondence in its entirety should not be brought down. He would like to know what had passed between the Dominion and Provincial governments that had caused the latter to be so heroic in his refusal to offer by one single member the entire obligation of providing railway facilities to the Yukon country. The amendment was defeated by 16 to 23, as was also the original resolution.

Mr. Walker rising to a question of order, questioned the right of any member, according to the rules, to call for a record of names on such a motion as that proposed by the hon. gentleman. He cited numerous house authorities in support of his position, and referred to an interruption from the hon. member for the district messenger service. "I cannot be expected to put brains into the head of the member for North West Kootenay," observed the hon. gentleman, while the house smiled languidly.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that the member for South Nanaimo was quite right in the stand he had taken. Mr. Forster objected to the member for South Nanaimo quoting as applicable here the rules of the British House of Commons, which were very different to those prevailing in British Columbia. He said that he did not think the leader of the government was justified in saying that it would injure the country's interests to produce a record of names. He said that it might hurt the government.

Hon. Mr. Pooley took the point of order, saying that having been dissolved it was not open to the member for the Delta to prolong a prolix speech. The subject of order was held by Mr. Forster and had been well taken. Mr. Speaker had shown a disposition to go beyond the permissible point. Mr. Walker's argument, held that even in the event of the rules forbidding, in order to get on the subject of the Delta, he would be a hardship to disfranchise all those people under the circumstances and hon. gentlemen, if they spoke fairly, would say so. (Hear, hear.) He therefore had much pleasure in moving the second reading of the redistribution bill. (Applause.)

Mr. Semlin, on Mr. Speaker putting the motion with the customary interrogation "Are you ready for the question?" said he for one certainly was not ready to support such a measure of redistribution as that which after an entire year's deliberation the government had at last laid before the house. There was something in the sense in which the hon. gentleman said "justice will prevail though the heavens fall." It savored of the Roman love of justice, even if it were a good thing. The Attorney-General had said that this was a measure that would commend itself to every man and every woman in the country. Such a statement was ridiculous. He would venture to say that if the Attorney-General were himself to be put on oath, even he would not pronounce the bill either fair or satisfactory. What was there either just or fair in this measure? There indeed was, there was no reason why any bona fide voter should be disfranchised by being compelled to abide by the will of a few men. It was well known that after the mining excitement in the Cassiar in '72, the population of the Cassiar was 12,000. There were not more than a dozen white miners in the neighborhood of the Cassiar. Mr. Walker's argument, held that even in the event of the rules forbidding, in order to get on the subject of the Delta, he would be a hardship to disfranchise all those people under the circumstances and hon. gentlemen, if they spoke fairly, would say so. (Hear, hear.) He therefore had much pleasure in moving the second reading of the redistribution bill. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts obtaining permission of the house, introduced a bill to define the boundaries of North Cowichan. The bill was read a first time and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

Mr. Semlin asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "a. At what date did the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Company acquire the right to the 87 1/2 mile Kootenay tract, under the provisions of their subsidiary acts, 1892 and 1894?" "b. A Crown grant had been prepared or issued to said company for said lot, under the provisions of section 4 of their subsidiary act of 1892?" "c. On the 24th July, 1890, the date when a plan was filed at the lands and works department showing the location of the section?" "d. A Crown grant has been issued to the company under authority of section 5 of the act of the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Subsidiary act of 1892."

is going ahead with good grounds, and that it is within the bounds of probability and possibility, that within the next period of four years, the population of the province will have increased, in consequence of the vast development in mineral and other resources, to such an extent that another measure of the character of the one now before the house would be necessary. The provisions of the present bill contemplated the addition of four new members. It was not intended by this bill to take away the representation of any constituency, and it would be noted that the increase was all on the Mainland of British Columbia. The district of Cassiar had one additional member, it being recognized by the government that this section was on the eve of great development. First Kootenay members, and the city of Vancouver one additional member, placing it on the same footing as Victoria. The Attorney-General dealt shortly with the importance, which he considered would be agreed and allowed by members of the house, and he held that no fair-minded man could help being imbued with the idea that the division was a fair and proper one to make. It was possible that the opposition might attack the house, was the correspondence on matters that had been closed.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that Mr. Semlin had very bad habit of trying to lead the house to believe that the government was endeavoring to evade the question. He had given a most straightforward answer, that no correspondence on the matter had taken place. It was not the intention to do that at the present time. When it was considered what an applicant for the franchise had to go through, and the immense wealth she had to contribute to the province, and when it was considered too that the franchise was coming to the Dominion, the major agreed that the Premier's answer to the question was conclusive, but could not see why any objection should be brought forward. As to the correspondence asked for by his amendment.

Mr. Semlin accepted and supported the motion. He said that he had not yet been given a sufficient reason why the correspondence in its entirety should not be brought down. He would like to know what had passed between the Dominion and Provincial governments that had caused the latter to be so heroic in his refusal to offer by one single member the entire obligation of providing railway facilities to the Yukon country. The amendment was defeated by 16 to 23, as was also the original resolution.

Mr. Walker rising to a question of order, questioned the right of any member, according to the rules, to call for a record of names on such a motion as that proposed by the hon. gentleman. He cited numerous house authorities in support of his position, and referred to an interruption from the hon. member for the district messenger service. "I cannot be expected to put brains into the head of the member for North West Kootenay," observed the hon. gentleman, while the house smiled languidly.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that the member for South Nanaimo was quite right in the stand he had taken. Mr. Forster objected to the member for South Nanaimo quoting as applicable here the rules of the British House of Commons, which were very different to those prevailing in British Columbia. He said that he did not think the leader of the government was justified in saying that it would injure the country's interests to produce a record of names. He said that it might hurt the government.

Hon. Mr. Pooley took the point of order, saying that having been dissolved it was not open to the member for the Delta to prolong a prolix speech. The subject of order was held by Mr. Forster and had been well taken. Mr. Speaker had shown a disposition to go beyond the permissible point. Mr. Walker's argument, held that even in the event of the rules forbidding, in order to get on the subject of the Delta, he would be a hardship to disfranchise all those people under the circumstances and hon. gentlemen, if they spoke fairly, would say so. (Hear, hear.) He therefore had much pleasure in moving the second reading of the redistribution bill. (Applause.)

Mr. Semlin, on Mr. Speaker putting the motion with the customary interrogation "Are you ready for the question?" said he for one certainly was not ready to support such a measure of redistribution as that which after an entire year's deliberation the government had at last laid before the house. There was something in the sense in which the hon. gentleman said "justice will prevail though the heavens fall." It savored of the Roman love of justice, even if it were a good thing. The Attorney-General had said that this was a measure that would commend itself to every man and every woman in the country. Such a statement was ridiculous. He would venture to say that if the Attorney-General were himself to be put on oath, even he would not pronounce the bill either fair or satisfactory. What was there either just or fair in this measure? There indeed was, there was no reason why any bona fide voter should be disfranchised by being compelled to abide by the will of a few men. It was well known that after the mining excitement in the Cassiar in '72, the population of the Cassiar was 12,000. There were not more than a dozen white miners in the neighborhood of the Cassiar. Mr. Walker's argument, held that even in the event of the rules forbidding, in order to get on the subject of the Delta, he would be a hardship to disfranchise all those people under the circumstances and hon. gentlemen, if they spoke fairly, would say so. (Hear, hear.) He therefore had much pleasure in moving the second reading of the redistribution bill. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts obtaining permission of the house, introduced a bill to define the boundaries of North Cowichan. The bill was read a first time and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

Mr. Semlin asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "a. At what date did the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Company acquire the right to the 87 1/2 mile Kootenay tract, under the provisions of their subsidiary acts, 1892 and 1894?" "b. A Crown grant had been prepared or issued to said company for said lot, under the provisions of section 4 of their subsidiary act of 1892?" "c. On the 24th July, 1890, the date when a plan was filed at the lands and works department showing the location of the section?" "d. A Crown grant has been issued to the company under authority of section 5 of the act of the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Subsidiary act of 1892."

FRIDAY, April 22. This afternoon and evening witnessed a debate as interesting as any of the present session in the local legislature, the subject being the Redistribution bill. The second reading of which was moved by the Attorney-General. The debate was before the house on the 27th and was early in the evening, the house opening at the usual hour. The question was taken up by the members in a very energetic manner and debated at some length.

Mr. Semlin asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "a. At what date did the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Company acquire the right to the 87 1/2 mile Kootenay tract, under the provisions of their subsidiary acts, 1892 and 1894?" "b. A Crown grant had been prepared or issued to said company for said lot, under the provisions of section 4 of their subsidiary act of 1892?" "c. On the 24th July, 1890, the date when a plan was filed at the lands and works department showing the location of the section?" "d. A Crown grant has been issued to the company under authority of section 5 of the act of the Kaslo & Siccan Railway Subsidiary act of 1892."

to-day taken similar ground he might at least have obtained credit for sincerity. Another circumstance which is in his opinion the incapacity of the government to prepare a statesmanlike measure of redistribution, adjustment was found in the fact that the Premier's year's deliberation the government had been forced to present a measure so imperfect that even had it been considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed to separate the district of Cowichan into two constituencies, it was considered by the house the introduction was obliged to give notice of an amendment for a material alteration. This in itself was sufficient to characterize the measure as imperfect, crude and immature. As to this amendment itself, which proposed

