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THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION
VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY MARCH 13 1906.

NO. 94

VOL. 35.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO NEW YORK

PIGRIMS WILL GIVE DINNER IN HIS HONOR

Several Ministers Expected to Accompany Earl Grey—President Roosevelt May Attend.

New York, March 10.—Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, has accepted the invitation of the Pilgrims to the dinner which they will give in his honor at the Waldorf Astoria on Saturday, March 11st, and will come down from Ottawa for the occasion with several of his cabinet ministers, according to the Tribune.

Secretary of State Root and other members of the administration, as well as Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, have also promised to attend the dinner, while the President may be present, if his engagements permit.

The dinner will be the first public entertainment of a governor-general of the Dominion anywhere in the United States. In the absence of Bishop Wilson, Morris K. Jessup, one of the vice-presidents of the Pilgrims, will take the chair.

ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus Made in Supreme Court at Boise.

Boise, Idaho, March 9.—An argument for application for writs.

James D. Hayward and George A. Pettibone came up in the supreme court this afternoon.

J. H. Hawley, senior counsel for the prosecution, opened the proceedings by asking leave to amend the return of the writ so that it would show that the men were held on bench warrants issued by the district court of Canyon county on an indictment returned against the men there for murder.

Fred Miller, for the defense, objected, on the ground that the indictment was returned after the writs were applied for, and the change would make a new case.

The court admitted the amendments, subject to objection, with the understanding that the matter would be argued later.

Mr. Hawley then moved to strike out from the answer to the return all reference to the arrest of the men in Denver and bring them to this state; also to strike all portions of the answer charging conspiracy before the murder in Idaho when the murder was committed there without authority of law, or by any of the others connected with the case, on the ground that it was irrelevant and immaterial and the answer would be incomplete without it.

The court conferred together and announced the argument on the motion to strike out would be heard first, and Mr. Hawley proceeded to give his reasons. He held that the return against the men came here; they were here and were being held on bench warrants. Unless it was found that they were illegally held here the court would have no jurisdiction over the case. He cited a number of authorities in support of his position.

Fred Miller, for the defense, followed. He took the ground that the men were being held here without authority of law. In the cases cited he said the men were fugitives from justice, but in this case they were not. They were committed and therefore could not be held as fugitives from justice. They were arrested on the warrant of extradition issued by the Governor of Colorado.

Mr. Richardson followed, covering the same ground with much elaboration, and the argument was closed by W. E. Borah for the state. Mr. Borah said as a matter of law they were not interested in the manner in which the men were brought here. It was well settled by law, he said, that whatever means may have been employed to bring men charged with a crime from another state, a court will not in this class of proceedings review the means employed. The argument of the defense will be in point if presented to the supreme court of Colorado, but this court will not inquire into the number of authorities in support of this motion to strike out under consideration until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

GENERAL AMONG SLAIN.

Fight Between Revolutionists and Government Troops.
Washington, D. C., March 9.—The state department is in receipt of a cablegram dated March 8th, San Domingo, yesterday, which reports that a fight was carried out between the government forces and the revolutionists, the latter in bad faith, and there was a fight in which two officers and six men were killed, including Gen. Capin. The revolutionists escaped to the bush.

CONSERVATIVE DEFECTION.

Senator Miller Notifies Mr. Borden That He Has Abandoned Party Ties.

Ottawa, March 8.—Senator Miller, of Nova Scotia, who has been one of the recognized leaders of the Conservative party since Confederation, has abandoned party ties.
Recently he received a letter from R. L. Borden, notifying him to attend Conservative caucus at the opening of the present session. Senator Miller declined to do so. The letter was the reason for his refusal that he was out of sympathy with Mr. Borden as leader in connection with pension and salary bills of the last session of parliament. Senator Miller said that his position in future would be that of an independent Liberal-Conservative member of the senate, free from all party ties of allegiance.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

Ottawa, March 9.—In a report to the trade and commerce department, Alexander Maclean, Canada's commercial agent in Japan, writes that famine conditions as described in official statements are appalling. Private munificence is doing its best to relieve the distress. It is said that millions of Japanese of all classes are affected by the famine and that provincial authorities are carrying on public works to give employment to relieve the distress.

INVITE THE KING TO VISIT CANADA

TO BE ASKED TO OPEN THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

New Members Introduced to the House Thursday—The Address to Be Debated Monday.

Ottawa, March 8.—The first notice of motion presented to parliament was for an address from N. A. Belcourt, French-Canadian, one time speaker, inviting His Majesty the King to come to Canada, on the occasion of the opening of the Quebec bridge, thus honoring the people with His Majesty's presence and to enable them to offer personal tribute of their unwavering attachment to the crown and government of the empire, of their deep affection for His Majesty's personal and profound admiration for the kingly virtues and truly humanitarian deeds which have earned for His Majesty the first place among the sovereigns of the world. The address refers to the King's visit at the opening of the Victoria bridge.

The following new members were introduced in the House of Commons yesterday: Aylesworth (North York); Chisholm (Antigonish); Smith (Wentworth); Pardee (Leamington); Hunt (Compton); Knowles (West Assiniboia); Worthington (Sherbrooke); McCraney (Saskatchewan); Verville (Maisonneuve); all Liberals except Worthington and Smith, Conservatives, and Verville, Liberal.

In the Senate.
Hon. Peter Talbot was introduced in the Senate yesterday.
The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be debated in both houses on Monday.

Conservative Caucus.
At a caucus of Conservative members to-day a resolution was unanimously passed thanking Sir Mackenzie Bowell for his past valuable services to the party, and asking him to continue the leadership in the Senate. The understanding is not to press on Sir Mackenzie for an answer to-day, but to give him time to consider the matter.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

Railway Commission Hears Complaints Against the Canadian Pacific Company.

Ottawa, March 9.—The complaint of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the New Westminster board of trade, which charges that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. unjustly discriminates against Pacific coast cities, was taken up at the board of railway commissioners to-day. The association says that higher rates are charged on freight originating in Eastern Canada as compared with rates to Winnipeg by the main line of the Crown's West Pass, and higher than the American railways or American and Canadian railways jointly; also that the Canadian Pacific railway and other railways discriminate unjustly against Pacific Coast cities, or points entirely through Canadian territory or partly through American territory.
Mr. Marlow, of Toronto, appeared for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Hon. A. G. Blair for the C. P. R.

SIX HUNDRED NATIVES KILLED

DURING FIGHT WITH TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES

American Casualties Numbered Fifty Two—Naval Detachment and Constabulary Assisted Soldiers.

Manila, March 8.—An important action between American forces and hostile Moros has taken place near Jolo. Fifteen enlisted men were killed. A commissioned officer was wounded and four enlisted men were wounded. A naval contingent operating with the military, sustained 23 casualties. The Moros lost 600 men killed.

Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the division of the Philippines, reports as follows:
"A severe action between troops, a naval detachment and constabulary and hostile Moros has taken place at Mount Dajo, near Jolo.
The engagement opened during the afternoon of March 6th and ended in the morning of March 8th.
The action involved the capture of Mt. Dajo, a lava cone 2,100 feet high, with a crater at its summit and extremely steep. The last 400 feet were at an angle of sixty degrees and there were fifty perpendicular ridges, covered with a growth of timber and strongly fortified and defended by an invisible force of Moros.
The army casualties were fifteen enlisted men killed, five commissioned officers and enlisted men wounded. The naval casualties number thirty-two. Ensign H. D. Cooke, jr., of the United States steam campaign, command, was severely wounded.
"Col. Joseph Duncan, of the Sixth Infantry, directed the operations.
"All the defenders of the Moro stronghold were killed. Six hundred bodies were found on the field.
"The action resulted in the extinction of a band of outlaws who, recognizing no chief, has been raiding friendly Moros and who, owing to the defiance of the American authorities, has stirred up a dangerous condition of affairs.
"The artillery was lifted by block and tackle a distance of 300 feet into a position on the top of the crater.
"Brigadier-General Bliss and myself were present throughout the action.
"The attacking columns were commanded by Major Omar Bundy, Capt. N. K. Platon, Capt. Rivers, Capt. L. M. Koehler, Capt. McClatchern and Lieut. Johnson."

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GROWTH OF THE EMPIRE.

Report Showing Progress During the Last Forty Years.

London, March 9.—As the outcome of a suggestion by Joseph Chamberlain when he held the post of colonial secretary, a unique blue book was published yesterday recording and tabulating in 300 pages forty years' growth of the British Empire, as revealed by the census of 1901.

The blue book shows that since then the area of the Empire has increased from eight and a half million to nearly twelve million square miles, and the population from 250,000,000 to 400,000,000, of which only 54,000,000 are whites, and 58,000,000 Christians. The tables convey interesting information as to the birth rate, proportion of sexes, religions and social conditions in various parts of the Empire.

Continuing, the war minister said he thought that the Northwest frontier of India was no longer endangered, and later he pointed out the number of troops had been increased by 12,000, and each soldier there costs \$70 per year.
Great Britain, said the war minister, never was able to reduce her striking force without giving some powers of expansion behind it at home. He suggested as a possible device a system of dividing the period of training into two parts, one preliminary and elastic, giving rise to the conscription of the first part, and the other reserved for the period following an outbreak of hostilities, which would be devoted to more severe training. But all training must be voluntary. Anything like conscription would defeat its object, and the training should be decentralized, and the work of the military and local government of the people themselves. Then no government would go to war unless the people supported them.

RECOURT COMPLETED.

Mr. Sanderson's Majority in Kingston, Sask., Remains at Fifty-Two.

Regina, Sask., March 10.—The recount in Kingston, applied for by Dr. Shadd, Conservative, has been completed, but the result is unchanged. Sanderson's majority is 52.

PRIZE-FIGHTER'S DEATH.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Case of Tenny, Who Died After Contest.

San Francisco, March 8.—The coroner's jury after holding an inquest on the death of Harry Tennesbaum, or "Tenny," who died several days ago after a prize fight with Frankie Nell, to-day rendered the following verdict:
"We find that death was caused by blows inflicted in a boxing contest held at Mechanics' Pavilion on February 28th, 1906, by Frankie Nell, and further that there was gross negligence on the part of the parties having charge of the contest in not having a competent physician examined by a registered physician prior to the exhibition, according to law, and we hereby find said parties responsible for the death of said Harry Tennesbaum."

All connected with the contest were present at the inquest, and many witnesses were examined. Referee Roche testified that he had employed a man whom he knew as Doctor Kay, to examine the pugilists, and had seen a certificate stating that they were in good physical condition.
Dr. Cowley said that the dead fighter came to him several days before the fight with a bad bruise on the eye. He treated it, and later Tenny applied a leech which got hold of an artery, and he lost a good deal of blood. He also declared that Tenny had bought some iron, strychnine and quinine tonic, and had complained of illness.
Dr. A. Kergen was sure that Tenny had concussion of the brain, caused by injury in his training quarters, and that all conditions pointed to the fact that his death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage, induced by a severe attack against the promoters of the fight or the parties participating.

District Attorney Langdon, when told of the coroner's verdict, said: "In view of the verdict rendered, I shall make no further charges against the promoters of the fight or the parties participating."

GREATER EFFICIENCY AT LESS EXPENDITURE

War Secretary Baldwin Submits Army Estimates and Outlines Policy—Will Reduce Colonial Garrisons.

London, March 9.—Introducing the army estimates, amounting to nearly \$100,000,000, in the House of Commons this afternoon, War Secretary Haldane announced at the outset that the Liberals did not desire to destroy the army, but required greater efficiency at less expenditure. The government accepted what he denominated as "blue water" principle, namely, that the navy at its present strength was capable of defending Great Britain from invasion, and though this strong navy was costly thing, it was very useful, as it made it possible to cut off much of what otherwise would be necessary army expenditure.

In pursuance of this principle of dependence on the navy, he had decided that the ammunition stores constructed for the defence of London were unnecessary and would immediately be rooted up, some 300 guns mounted for defence purposes at various points along the coast would be swept away, the troops at Wei Hai Wei (China) would be withdrawn and some colonial garrisons would be reduced. These changes did not involve an increase of military expenditure, but a saving of money, which would be used for the improvement of the army.

Horrible Death.
Vienne, Ont., March 9.—Mrs. Charles Thornwhite, wife of the proprietor of the great mill here, was accidentally killed to-day. She was standing near a revolving shaft, which caught her dress and wound her up on the shaft, her head striking the hoppers which stood on either side of the shaft, and she was carried around. Before the mill could be shut down part of her skull was torn off, and she was dead when released from the shaft.

FIRE AT DAWSON.

Damage Amounted to Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A Dawson dispatch dated March 8th says: "Dawson's annual fire occurred this morning at 2 o'clock. The fire originated in a furnace room next to the Monte Carlo saloon, and was caused by an overheated furnace. Five minutes later the building was ablaze. The Monte Carlo building was the largest structure on Front street, and is practically a total loss.
"The losses are as follows: Murray Eads, Monte Carlo building, \$15,000; Hudson & Yule, Arcade restaurant, \$2,000; Edwards Olky, Original saloon, \$7,000; J. A. Anders, Arctic cigar store, \$3,500; Hutson & Pierce, Sideboard saloon, \$2,500; Reid & Company, druggists, \$5,000; George Delon, Arcade building, \$7,500; W. H. Mendon, Arctic cigar store building, \$2,000; Blecher & Odell, barristers, \$3,000; Kenneth McRae, barrister, \$3,000.
"The temperature is 10 below zero. All the parties burned out will resume business as soon as possible."

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

Viceroy of Canton Entertains Rear-Admiral Train and Later Attended Reception at Consulate.

Hong Kong, March 8.—The friction existing for some time between the Viceroy of Canton and the American representatives there has given place to more pleasant relations, which state of affairs has been signalled by an exchange of courtesies. The viceroy gave a banquet in honor of Rear-Admiral Train on March 8th, while the viceroy and a number of high officials attended a reception at the American consulate March 7th. This was the first function for some months which the viceroy had exchanged amenities with Americans.

CHINESE EMPEROR ILL.

Pekin, March 8.—The Emperor of China, Tsai Sien, is ill. Telegrams have been dispatched to all the viceroys asking them to send their best physicians to Peking. The physicians at the palace here say that the Emperor's illness is serious, but not alarming.

THE TRIAL OF LOAN COMPANY PRESIDENT

HEARING OF CASE AGAINST J. PHILLIPS

Sudden Death of Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax—Woman Killed in a Grist Mill.

Toronto, March 9.—When the investigation into the charge of conspiracy against Joseph Phillips, president of the York County Loan and Savings Company was continued yesterday afternoon, Miss Georgina Hudson, head of the certificate department of the company, described the connection between the York Loan and Lisat Piano Company and Toronto Life Insurance Company. When a person made a surrender in order to buy a piano the whole amount which had been paid in was paid to the piano company, in spite of the fact that all the first eight months had gone as commission to the agent and a ninth payment for a certificate. Moreover, after receiving this commission the agent received 5 per cent, on succeeding payments. 25-cent weekly payment would mean \$3 a year, and the agent received \$2 of it and 5 per cent, on payments after the first eight. After eight months a person could surrender the certificate and the whole amount was paid over to the piano company. "In that case the York Loan would be losing money all the time," commented Miss Worsley. "Well, it looks to me as if they were riding for a fall and so put the money into something that would realize," remarked the crown attorney. The case was adjourned till next Tuesday.

Archbishop O'Brien Dead.

Halifax, N. S., March 9.—Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, died suddenly at 11 o'clock tonight. In the afternoon he complained of an acute form of indigestion, but retired as usual this evening. At 11 o'clock he asked his niece for a glass of water. When she brought the glass of water she found the Archbishop lying on his back. He was born in Prince Edward Island in 1842, and was created an Archbishop twenty-three years ago. He was a man of literary tastes and was a member of the Royal Society of Canada.

Legislature Adjourns.

Quebec, March 9.—The second session of the eleventh Legislature of Quebec was closed to-night at 9:30 by Lieutenant-Governor Jette, who gave the royal assent to 114 bills passed during the session.

Death of G. A. Sheriff.

Brookville, March 9.—George A. Sheriff, N. K. Platon, Capt. Rivers, Capt. L. M. Koehler, and Lieut. Johnson, died in St. Vincent de Paul hospital this morning as the result of an operation. Since the death of Senator Fulford the deceased has been identified with the Williams' Pink Pills Manufacturing Company, which was founded by the late Senator.

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THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

J. E. Sullivan, of New York, Appointed as Representative of the United States.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—The Post to-day says President Roosevelt has selected James E. Sullivan, of New York, as the representative of the United States at the Olympic games at Athens next month at the request of King George of Greece.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS

Attempted to Storm Premier Campbell-Bannerman's Residence—Dispersed by Police.

London, March 9.—A band of 30 zealous women suffragists attempted to storm Premier Campbell-Bannerman's official residence on Downing street this afternoon. They used the knocker vigorously and attempted to force an entrance when the door was opened. The women clung tenaciously to the railings when the police tried to disperse them, and only succumbed after a determined resistance to the superior strength of a large force of police. Three ringleaders of the women were taken to the nearest police station struggling and screaming, and followed by 27 of their companions shouting "Down with C. B.," and other war cries. "C. B.," otherwise Premier Campbell-Bannerman, was presiding at a cabinet council at the time the women called and refused to see them.

TRouble IN CHINA IS EXAGGERATED

GEN. CORBIN REGARDS WAR AS IMPROBABLE

Says the Conditions are Not Nearly So Alarming as Reports Would Indicate.

San Francisco, March 9.—"There will be no war between the United States and China," said Major-General Henry Corbin, upon his arrival from the Orient on the steamer Korea yesterday.
"So far as I have been able to observe the reported disturbances in China have been grossly exaggerated, and conditions are not nearly so alarming as one would be led to suppose from reports that have been published abroad throughout the western world.
"That there has been disturbances is quite true, but I do not think they will break the peace of China and the United States, or any other nation.
"The feeling against Americans in China does not exceed that entertained towards all other foreigners, and as I understand the situation the entire anti-foreign feeling is due in a large measure to the exploitation of business enterprises which the Chinese feel sure should be controlled by their own people.
"Aside from this chief source of anti-foreign feeling, the troubles in China are due to the presence of missionaries. The black-headed organizations are conducting an agitation to slaughter the Chinese that the Chinese people are not all friendly to the presence of foreign missionaries. They resent the effort of the missionaries to force a lot of new creeds on their people."

MEETING OF LEADERS.

S. Gompers and J. Mitchell Discuss Negotiations Between Operators and Miners.

New York, March 8.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day had an interview with Jno. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America. They discussed the negotiations pending between the operators and miners, and Mr. Gompers said that he promised Mr. Mitchell all the support which the American Federation can afford him.

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APPALACHIAN DISASTER IN FRENCH MINE

ENTOMBED MEN ARE PROBABLY ALL DEAD

Death Roll May Reach the Awful Total of Eleven Hundred and Ninety Three.

Paris, March 10.—A mining disaster of incalculable horror and magnitude has struck the great coal centre of Northern France.

The scene of the catastrophe is the mountainous mining region near Lens, in the department of Pas de Calais.

The catastrophe took place shortly after 1.38 men had descended into the mine this morning.

A deafening explosion, followed by the cages and mining apparatus being hurled from the mouth of the Courrières mine.

Immediately following the explosion flames burst from the mouth of the pit, driving back those without who sought to enter and dooming those within.

The families of the entombed miners crowded about the shaft, seeking news and fathers, and threatening in their efforts to obtain details to force back thegendarmes who kept them from the mouth of the pit.

Throughout the afternoon the heroic efforts at rescue were continued, and tonight brought the conviction that the entombed men had been suffocated.

At 8 o'clock to-night a rescue party of Courrières brought out several engineers, two of whom were unconscious, but were revived under medical attendance.

The chief engineer of the department of Pas de Calais, M. Leon, says that the fire broke out in the pit at 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon, and that the engineers coped with it as best they were able, but that Friday, being unable to master it, they closed all outlets.

but the hope that was rekindled by this statement was extinguished by Engineer Leon, who estimated that it would take eight days to dislodge the debris in the shafts, and that meanwhile the miners would die either from starvation or asphyxiation.

The latest reports received in Paris are to the effect that rescuers were still at work, but were making slight progress, their work being mostly difficult and dangerous.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

Action Against the Ontario Government—Incendary at Work at Souris.

Toronto, March 8.—The master in chancery to-day ordered a speedy trial of the issue in the action of Mrs. McDougall against the government of Ontario.

The large majority in each train was composed of whole families of from three to ten.

Shamokin, Pa., March 12.—The news that the anthracite coal companies will not grant a single demand of the United Mine Workers is received with surprise and disappointment.

Winnipeg, March 8.—W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent of the C. P. R., says: "Ever since February, the railway has been handling farm and household goods belonging to American emigrants who are now beginning to come into the western country."

Winnipeg, March 8.—Rev. Dr. McClearn, general secretary of home mission board of the Presbyterian church, before leaving for the east to-day announced that subscriptions had been received which would wipe out the threatened home mission deficit of the church.

Sherbrooke, March 8.—H. B. Brown, one of the most prominent lawyers in this section of the province of Quebec, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

Toronto, March 8.—After a struggle lasting since May, 1905, the machinists and engineers employed in the Canada Foundry Co., Ltd., have declared the strike ended.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 8.—The rail mill of the Lake Superior Consolidated Co., yesterday turned out 892 tons of rails, surpassing all records in the history of steel-making in Canada.

Souris, March 8.—By an incendiary fire in Arnett's lumber yard between ten and fifteen thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Winnipeg, March 12.—Word has reached Winnipeg of a terrible occurrence Friday night at Bedford, Man., one of the boundary camps, where ten lumberjacks are reported to have attacked a single man and split his skull open.

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OPERATORS DECLINE OFFER OF MINERS

EMPLOYERS PROPOSE THAT AWARD OF THE COMMISSION BE EXTENDED FOR THREE YEARS.

New York, March 12.—The anthracite coal operators declined offer of the miners. As a counter proposition they suggest that the award of the commission be extended three years more.

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SETTLERS FROM STATES.

Hundreds of People Have Already Arrived at Calgary.

Calgary, Alta., March 10.—In three sections, each consisting of seven to eleven cars, the train of the vanguard of the spring invasion from the United States arrived in Calgary to-day.

It was the most extraordinary movement of substantial settlers ever recorded in Calgary, and a great many Calgary business men are expected at the depot to greet the newcomers.

The large majority in each train was composed of whole families of from three to ten.

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HAZOC BROUGHT BY THE STORM

DAMAGED AT NORTH YAKIMA

Portland, Ore., March 12.—Reports to the Oregonian from all parts of the Pacific Northwest indicate that district is in the throes of one of the worst snows ever experienced in March.

Snow blocked one of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's branches in southeastern Washington.

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—Probably never before has a more remarkable gathering of life insurance men been assembled under a single roof than that assembled to-day in the state capital, in connection with the hearing on the pending amendments to the insurance law.

London, March 9.—The Earl of Onslow, Conservative, gave notice in the House of Lords to-day of his intention to question the government as to whether in view of the disclosures made regarding certain American insurance companies, it proposed to compel foreign companies doing business in Great Britain to keep in this country a sufficient proportion of their securities to cover the claims of British policyholders.

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WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

From the view point of the average man housework is very easy. The wife is right at home. She is her own mistress. She can sit down and rest any time. She can even go to bed for a nap if she feels like it.

Just suppose the Egyptian task-masters, when they made the required daily tale of bricks, had been told of human strength, had said to the toiling slaves, "Don't hurry, take a rest every now and then—only don't forget that your tale of bricks must be all right at night or else there'll be trouble."

There's the fact. There are the day's duties to be got through, and the woman who can rest any time. The woman who, when she married, said, "Now, I'll be my own mistress," finds herself a slave to household cares and duties.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has wonderful properties for expelling the impurities of the system, and preserving them in their full strength, without any deleterious effect whatever.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines since the first of his medicines, honest, giving every ingredient in plain English, without fear of successful criticism, and with confidence that the medicine will cure the ailment.

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LEGAL PROFESSION IN PARLIAMENT

MUST NOT PRACTICE BEFORE COMMITTEES

Minister of Justice Gives Notice of Bill—British Columbia Mining Case in Supreme Court.

Ottawa, March 9.—Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick has given notice of a bill to prevent lawyers or solicitors who are members of parliament from in any way, directly or indirectly, practicing their profession in connection with committees of the house or the department, or in connection with any claim, contract, controversy or anything else in which the crown is directly or indirectly concerned.

Every policy issued after the termination of the current year must contain the entire contract between the parties, and nothing shall be incorporated with reference to constitution, by-laws or other instruments, or writing, unless the same have been made a part of the policy. It is made impossible for an applicant for insurance to waive any of these restrictions placed upon the company.

The mutualization of the companies is not made mandatory, but two methods are provided for the mutualization of the companies. One is by the sale of the stock to the policy-holders at a fair rate to be agreed upon by the directors, the stock-holders and the policy-holders.

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Local News

The city council have been meeting for the first time since the 25th inst., to make arrangements for the 24th May celebration.

The coroner's jury in the case of the death of Miller, whose suicide at hospital was chronicled, returned a verdict of "Suicide, partially deranged."

The funeral of John B. Friday afternoon from the residence of W. J. Hanna, Rev. J. Clating, The pallbearers, Quastell, H. Wormwood and W. Smith.

The fire department extinguished a roof fire in Park street at 7 o'clock this morning. The cause of the fire was a defective chimney.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, held a social at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Hanna, on Wednesday evening, for which a good music program was provided. Refreshments were served.

The fishing season is now open, and reports say that the trout are running well to the fly. Many birds have been taken at Sooke lakes within the past few days.

The health of Victoria is reported as particularly good, but two cases of one of fever under treatment in the city limits. Mumps cases are prevalent, but are fast disappearing.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Testant Orphans' Home, Friday next in the city at 1 o'clock. Reports of the officers will be submitted.

Members of the Football Club are preparing for the season. The first game will be played on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., at William Wallace hall.

The completion of the Madras Gadsdi Canal, one of the eastern lines, leave for Europe at the Cincinnati May 15. She will sing in concert at a local club on Friday and return to America on the second concert to Gadsdi since her advent.

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Mayor Morley has decided to call a public meeting for Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., to make arrangements for the 24th May celebration.

The Royal Templars will this evening drive out to the hall at 5:30 o'clock. Those attending are requested to meet at the A. O. U. W. hall at 6:30 o'clock.

The coroner's jury empaneled to inquire into the death of Walter Miller, whose suicide at the Jubilee hospital was chronicled Friday, returned a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily deranged."

The funeral of John Bell took place Friday afternoon from the parlors of W. J. Hanna, Rev. J. Grundy officiating. The pallbearers were: L. J. Quagliotti, H. Wormwood, N. Bertelli and W. Smith.

The fire department received a call to extinguish a fire at 58 North Park street at 11 o'clock on Saturday. The department was quickly on the scene and the blaze before much damage was done.

The Ladies' Aid of the Centennial Methodist church will give a social at the parlors on Wednesday night, for which a good musical programme is being provided.

The fishing season is now in full swing, and reports from the various resorts say that the trout are taking well to the fly.

The health of Victoria is officially reported as particularly good. There are but two cases of diphtheria and one of fever under treatment within the city limits.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home will be held at the Victoria city hall, beginning Friday at 10 o'clock.

Members of the Victoria-United Football Club are preparing for a smoking concert to be held at Saturday evening, the 24th inst.

At the completion of her present tour Madame Gaskiel will sing at several of the eastern festivals and will leave for Europe at the conclusion of the Cincinnati May festival.

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PROPRIOGATION SEEMS IN SIGHT

Business may be concluded to-night. Premier believed to have in view an appeal to country, if he is permitted.

It is highly probable that the business of the legislature will be completed to-day. Following this prorogation is expected.

Following prorogation there is considerable speculation in the House as to what will follow.

It is said the plans of the premier include the retirement of Hon. Charles Wilson, attorney-general.

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MAJORITY REPORT ON KAEN ISLAND

The government is highly commended. Conservative members of the investigating committee over-did their work and spoiled effect.

The report of the majority on the Kaen Island investigation presented as the views of the conservative members of the committee is now available.

The members of the commission who endorsed this majority report have, it is conceded, subscribed to something which went too far in its praise of the government.

The report could never have been presented to a judicial decision, but on the contrary must be looked upon as not being charged to the public.

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half of the speaker as opposed to the bona fide settler on the land. I would want the minister to say that if he be really desirous to develop those natural resources of which he claims to have such an exalted opinion, then, sir, he must in the future follow a very different policy to the one which has been pursued by the government in the past. (Applause.)

We come now, sir, to what? We find the government introducing last year a bill entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the School Act." In regard to it, it is possible for you to do so, the government calling such a piece of legislation as this an act to amend anything. We must lay it either to their audacity or their ignorance. Anything worse than the bill of last year is not to be found in the civilized world outside of Russia. I am surprised that the people of British Columbia have not protested more emphatically against it, but, sir, they are a law-abiding people, and knowing that there was but a short two years from the passage of that bill until they would have an opportunity of

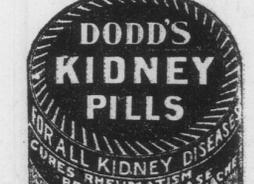
Redress by Constitutional Means, they are but waiting their opportunity, and, sir, I am much mistaken if they do not follow the lead of the people of the Mother Country and wipe the government and their School Act out of existence. What does this bill do? It reduces the salaries of the school teachers and discriminates against the outlying districts. We find, sir, that 76 schools out of 200 positively refused to vote one single dollar for the purposes of this act; we find some school districts refusing to elect trustees; we find other districts refusing to supplement the grant; we find many of the teachers, finding they could get no increase of salary beyond that allowed by the government, resigned, and we find that the government actually proposed that these teachers shall not be allowed to resign their positions until the end of the school term. The government, sir, is thus attempting to drag down these school teachers to a position that they cannot resign, and that in the province of British Columbia. (Applause.) We have been told by the finance minister that the whole saving in the cost of education was \$13,758 less than last year. Sir, the honorable gentleman proceeded to tell us that six months of the year comes in under the net, so that the deficit of the year may be taken as something like \$27,000. We find in the year ending 1904 that the vote for education amounted to \$441,000; for the year ending 1905 the vote for education was \$400,000—an increase for the year of \$3,000. I may say that these figures are taken from the estimates for the different years and they, therefore, show an estimated saving of \$39,000. We find, sir, that the tax on real property for the coming year is estimated to produce \$285,000; the tax on personal property to produce \$125,000; and the tax on wild land to produce \$100,000. Sir, if you put the total on the dollar, the total of the items you will find that it will result in a revenue of over \$450,000, showing conclusively that one mill on the dollar on the assessment roll will realize \$15,000 per annum in excess of what the finance minister claims to be the amount saved by this act. I submit, sir, that it is

Not a Business Proposition

to disarrange the whole of the legislation regarding education, to decrease the efficiency of our schools, to cut down the salaries of the teachers, and cause the widespread discontent which this legislation has caused for the sake of the saving to the treasury of an impost of one mill on the dollar. Take this present year; the minister of finance has pointed out that there is a saving of \$13,758 on the estimate. Does this represent a saving to the people? Is it not a fact that this money has still to be provided? In 124 school districts the deficiency caused by this dangerous system has got to be made good, and the school districts have to increase the teachers' salaries over what was formerly found sufficient. For the reason that under the provisions of this School Act not one dollar of the money to be collected will be available till next year, and when you say to a teacher, "Please to wait for a part of your salary until next year," it is only right that his position should be increased as some compensation for the inconvenience caused by the withholding of a part of the teacher's earnings. I am sorry to see that my honorable friend the member for Nanaimo is not in his seat because I want to draw the attention of that gentleman to the fact that school teachers are just as much dependent on their earnings as the workers in mines, and yet he and his friends have supported legislation which withholds from these wage earners a portion of their earnings for twelve months. I will leave him to justify his position if he can. Not only does the necessity to raise this additional money exist, but there is the cost of assessing and collecting this money in the different districts. We find, sir, that in the average rural school district it is worth 50 per cent. on the dollar to collect this money. Then, sir, what do we find as another result of this bill? We find the honorable minister of finance coming down here and telling us that it is necessary to provide \$5,000 to pay additional assessors, conclusively proving out of the honorable gentleman's own mouth that it will be necessary to increase the number of government officials in order to set this additional machinery in motion, machinery created, sir, by this statute. I have stated that this legislation will

Work Peculiar Hardship

on the outlying districts. I have a communication here, sir, from a man



who is an utter stranger to me. He says, sir, that the trustees for the schools of New Denver are about to borrow money from the Bank of Montreal at 12 per cent. on their personal note in order to carry on the schools. Hon. Mr. Fulton: "Good for them!" Mr. Oliver: The honorable minister of education says, "good for them," but I say that any body of school trustees who will borrow money on their personal note for the purpose of carrying on the schools committed to their care have a great deal more common sense, more thought for the public welfare and more business ability than the minister of education or the government that endorsed this bill. (Applause.) In this connection, the Liberals on the floor of this House, sir, take the position that it would be better to revert to the conditions existing before the passage of this bill. We take this position. The resources of the province handed in a statesmanlike way, and the revenue derived therefrom should be expended for the benefit of the people as a whole. I desire, sir, to call your attention to the fact that this reprehensible legislation was supported by the so-called Socialists in this House, and that it was from Nanaimo and his friends. It was supported by these gentlemen, although they were well aware that it

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Will Bring in Millions

the other three-quarters will bring in three times those millions. We find that the government of the day for the paltry sum of one dollar per acre alienated these lands to a group of private speculators, and we have evidence to show that these speculators have had made an agreement to alienate them in their turn for a profit of \$40,000. Sir, there is a further menace; the premier did not say, and will not say, that he had made this agreement with the man who had stirred up all the trouble, but he could not substantiate his statement by one atom of proof. The fact remains, this legislation which the premier has introduced, and which now stands in need of a further bill of 68 sections to amend it, if having been in operation only a few days, it is proposed to amend this bill so far as the rural municipalities are concerned by cancelling all school trustees, and the election of all school trustees, and by throwing the municipality all into one school district. I have in my district two municipalities, one 10 miles in width, and a length of 15 miles. These municipalities cover an area of 140 to 150 square miles, in each of which some 15 schools are situated. The school is one from 13 to 18 miles apart, and some of our roads are such that it is impossible to travel them except on a good stout horse. We have all these schools to be put into the hands of five trustees. These gentlemen are supposed to be so patriotic that they are prepared to devote the necessary time to attend without remuneration to the welfare of the school. I say, sir, that such a proposition is well worthy of the praise which it emanated; it is a proposal which would do credit to one of the inmates of the government institution at New Westminister. When it was pointed out that the School System Would Inevitably Suffer through throwing these responsibilities upon the shoulders of these five gentlemen, what did the minister propose? He proposed instead of having five men to work for nothing, to have seven men work for nothing. I cannot see, sir, the idea in this. It was not a matter of physical exertion; it was simply a matter of time and trouble, and I cannot see how it would make it any easier for the original five to give them two additional travelling companions nor would it make the roads any more passable. (Applause.)

Let us now, sir, consider for a few moments what the government have done in the way of administration. One of the most important questions that came up for settlement was in connection with the administering of the lands rescued from the C. P. R. in Southeast Kootenay. What did they do in this regard? What did they do to the applicants for prospecting licenses? They said, "We'll give you all licenses. You just hand over \$100 in lawful money of the Dominion of Canada, and we'll give you a license covering the whole of these coal and oil lands. What has been the result? A certain amount of revenue has found its way into the treasury of the province, and for the benefit of the government of the long bore there has been raised a very pretty crop of law suits. The action of the government simply to the contrary of the purpose intended. Such a state of affairs would not have been possible if we had had a government that would have first ascertained the exact condition of things and governed itself accordingly. As a consequence, the failure of the Province of British Columbia, is in a measure due to the exercise of discretion has led to grave injustice. I do not say this in an easy matter to deal with, but there has never yet been a difficulty which was not capable of some kind of a solution. That solution might do an injustice to some, or an injustice to others because there are situations where it is not possible to

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Administration of Justice

in this province. It has degenerated into a farce. Sir, accused criminals have been sent up for trial and the indictments set down up that they did not have the defence. As a result, the trial judge had to say to the jury that there was no evidence to lay before them in support of the charge. In one case, after this farce had been played, the jury said they were not satisfied, and were crossing the boundary line in a short time. There came the ridiculous play of an attempt to capture him after he had had hours of start on his way, but the international boundary line in this province we have laws for the protection of the people, but when the attorney-general is applied to, he says, "It is not for me to take action." I have communication after communication in which this gentleman has been applied to and in reply he says, "I will see justice done." In a few days another communication is received in which he declines to act. For nearly two years I strove to call his attention to a glaring injustice in my own constituency. Notwithstanding promise after promise that matter stands today just where it did two years ago.

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But when you are face to face with a situation of this sort, I take it that the proper solution of the difficulty is not one which would do the least amount of

injustice. But in this case the government have issued licenses overlapping one another; in some cases I have been informed, as many as twenty licenses have been issued for the same land and covering the same ground. What was the result? Instead of the country being developed, men who had money would not come near it. They said, in effect, we are buying mines and are willing to lay out our money in such investments, but we are not buying lawsuits. Furthermore, no title can be obtained to these lands in respect to coal or oil, and for this reason the progress of the country I say that the government is worthy of severe condemnation. (Applause.)

Then, sir, we have the government of the day, contrary to the provisions of the Land Act, engaged in the selling of lands and behaving like a common huckster. They even went the length of employing a real estate agent to give an opinion on the value of lands. We find that the revenue derived from the sale of lands owned by the government, and we find, sir, that all the people of the province have an equal right to participate in the benefits accruing from the development of our natural resources, no one person being entitled to more than another, and further that the revenue so derived cannot be more equitably expended than in maintaining a proper educational system, and that the revenue so derived should be expended for the benefit of the people as a whole. I desire, sir, to call your attention to the fact that this reprehensible legislation was supported by the so-called Socialists in this House, and that it was from Nanaimo and his friends. It was supported by these gentlemen, although they were well aware that it

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They Made This Couple Happy

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DOING GOOD WORK AROUND PORT ARTHUR. Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Suffered from the Kidney Disease. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED THEM. Port Arthur, Ont., March 9.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney disease of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood. It is a fact that we are glad to have a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview Mr. Souvey said: "My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had La Grippe two winters and were exposed to much cold and cold. Our kidneys were broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the Kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now enjoy good health."

Expense of the People

Expense of the People. In this connection, the Liberals on the floor of this House, sir, take the position that it would be better to revert to the conditions existing before the passage of this bill. We take this position. The resources of the province handed in a statesmanlike way, and the revenue derived therefrom should be expended for the benefit of the people as a whole. I desire, sir, to call your attention to the fact that this reprehensible legislation was supported by the so-called Socialists in this House, and that it was from Nanaimo and his friends. It was supported by these gentlemen, although they were well aware that it

attorney-general was to argue the case, they said, "We wash our hands of the whole affair; if you are going to take it up, we won't have anything to do with it." Well, sir, the honorable gentleman argued the case with such remarkable ability that he secured judgment with costs against his unfortunate clients. (Laughter and applause.) In addition to that, sir, the Province of British Columbia will have another title.

THE SETTING HEN—Her feathers

THE SETTING HEN—Her feathers discouraged many a poultry raiser. No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens and making money from them. The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and most profitable way to raise chickens. It is a light, pleasant and profitable business for women. Many women are today making an independent living by raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator. A woman with a little leisure time at her disposal can, without any previous experience or without a cent of capital, begin the poultry business and make money right from the start. Perhaps you have a friend who is doing so. If not, we can give you the names of many who started with much migrating only to be surprised by the ease and rapidity with which their profits came to them.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way—lots of it.

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A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

FULL TEXT OF THE MINORITY REPORT

Able Resume of the Evidence and Findings of Messrs. Macdonald and Paterson Thereon - Government's Course Exposed.

The full report of the minority of the Kalen Island investigating committee, which is causing the government such distress of mind, and which caused a display of temper by the premier last night, is herewith printed:

To the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of British Columbia.

Sir, - We, the minority of your special committee appointed to inquire into all matters connected with the alienation by the crown of 10,000 acres of land on Kalen Island, beg leave to report:

That by an order in council, dated the 12th day of October, 1891, a reserve was placed upon a portion of the Tempehpaen Peninsula, which reads as follows:

Reserve - Coast District.

Notice is hereby given that all the vacant crown land which is situated on the Tempehpaen Peninsula, and which lies to the north of a line drawn west from the head of Work Channel, is reserved from sale or pre-emption until further notice.

F. G. VERNON, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

A large number of applications for land on Kalen Island by the holders of South African war scrip were refused by Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, on the plea that the said reserve covered a portion of Kalen Island.

The excuse given for this contention was that the government of the day in 1891 were under the impression that what is now known as Kalen Island was part of the peninsula, in other words that the island at that time was not known to exist.

In support of this contention Mr. Gore, late surveyor general, and who was deputy commissioner of lands and works in 1891, and connected with the department for many years anterior to that time, was called to testify before your select committee.

Mr. Gore produced an old admiralty chart made in 1867, which, however, was not official in support of the above contention, but on careful examination of this chart it appears that while neither Kalen Island nor other islands were traced upon it, yet unexplored channels are indicated, showing that the chart was not intended to show more than the general outline of the coast without particular reference to the islands.

Moreover, another copy of the same chart, which has been in use in the department for many years as a working plan or map of the department, was brought up from the department, and this shows many reserves marked out upon it by the department, and also shows Kalen Island traced in blue ink. Mr. McKay, the present surveyor general, informed your select committee that Kalen Island was so marked out at least five or six years ago, and perhaps earlier.

Mr. McKay also produced what is known as "Amended Decision No. 2," a document relating to the boundaries of the Tempehpaen Indian reserve, prepared by Mr. P. O'Rielly, then deputy commissioner, and which distinctly mentions Kalen Island. This document is dated in 1896, and was filed in the department in the same year.

Following the said document Mr. McKay produced the field notes and the sketch map of the said Indian reserve, also filed in the department. The survey, according to the field notes, was commenced in September, 1887, and both the field notes and the sketch map distinctly mention and show Kalen Island, or a portion of it. On the outside cover of the field book is written in large letters the following:

Zimshian Indian reserve duplicate field book No. 8 contents, 12-92 Kalen Island, part of reserve No. 2. This field book was filed in the department on the 3rd of February, 1892, after the survey was approved and accepted by Mr. P. O'Rielly, then deputy commissioner, and which distinctly mentions Kalen Island, but not the 10,000 acres granted the Grand Trunk Pacific.

In the face of these facts it is not conceivable that the Lieutenant-Governor in council was not well advised of the details of so important a matter as the delimitation of the Indian reserve, the largest in the province, or that the ministers of that day had something different in their minds to that which they clearly expressed in the order in council creating the provincial reserve of 1891, above recited.

Application Under South African War Scrip.

Amongst these one by Harold M. Daly, who was among the volunteers who went to South Africa. There was also one application by the owner of a mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act. All these applications were refused by the chief commissioner of lands and works on the pretence that the lands were under reserve, created by the before mentioned reserve of 1891.

Apart altogether from the documents in the surveyor general's office, above referred to, we think the chief commissioner of lands and works should have given the ordinary interpretation to the words creating the reserve of 1891. That reserve applies specifically to lands on the peninsula and not to lands on contiguous islands.

Messrs. Bodwell, Anderson and Larsen. The evidence before your select committee was that in the summer or fall of 1893, Messrs. James Anderson and Peter Larsen conceived a scheme to obtain for speculative purposes the Grand Trunk Pacific Company's western terminus, and for a town site there.

Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Anderson had several conversations with Premier McBride and with Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, which led up to a proposal which Mr. Bodwell put in writing in the form of a letter to the chief commissioner, dated the 18th of January, 1894, in which Mr. Bodwell says:

"From inquiries which I have caused to be made I understand that a tract of suitable land can be obtained from the crown lands surrounding the Kalen Island, on the Tempehpaen Peninsula, which are now covered by a reserve. I suggest that my clients form a company to acquire these lands, say 10,000 acres, including foreshores and waterfront, in blocks of not less than one half mile square. A grant of the lands to be made by the crown to the company, and the latter undertake to negotiate with the Grand Trunk Pacific for the establishment of their western terminus, subject to the following conditions:

"The letter then contains an offer of \$1 an acre for the land, and that if the company fail to establish on these lands a suitable town site, the land shall revert to the crown, and the company shall have no claim against the government for the expenses of surveying, etc., but the government shall refund \$1 an acre. Then follows this paragraph:

"The company will, if required by the government, deposit a reasonable amount as a guarantee of good faith, and agree to give you in confidence certain assurances of their ability to carry out the negotiations which they have indicated, and to perform any covenants which they may undertake in the premises."

In the same letter appears this statement: "The company will not bind itself to procure the establishment of the terminus on the site selected, but will agree to use its very best efforts in that behalf, and will pledge itself not to dispose of the lands or any part of them for any other purpose whatever."

This proposal of Mr. Bodwell was freely discussed by Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Anderson and others in the scheme, with the chief commissioner and with the premier. The character of these discussions may not be fully indicated by quotations from the evidence of Mr. McBride and Mr. Green. Speaking of conversations with Mr. Bodwell on the subject of the scheme, Mr. Green says:

"My recollection is that it was not more than two or three weeks before the date of the letter of the 18th of January."

Q. How did you see Mr. Bodwell in connection with the transaction? A. No talk or conversation with Mr. Anderson till after I had talked with Mr. Bodwell.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Anderson before the 18th of January, 1904? A. Is that the date of the letter? Q. Yes. A. Well I do not recollect of it at all. Q. Mr. Anderson is a married man, isn't he? A. I guess so. A. Now, did you ever have any talk with Mr. Anderson about this Kalen Island matter? A. No. Q. You did not? A. No. Q. In any shape or form? A. No. Q. That is to say you had never spoken to her about it and she never spoke to you about it? A. She may have spoken to me in a casual way about it. Q. No, but long before this matter came up, in the beginning of 1904? A. She may have spoken to me. Mr. Green then says:

"I want to answer the questions I am asked as fairly and accurately as possible, and I will say that I have been spoken to on this matter by a great many people in a familiar or enquiring way, and any conversations I have had with Mrs. Anderson were conversations of this description."

Q. Well, where did these conversations take place that you had with her in a familiar or enquiring way? A. I do not know that they ever took place, but if they did take place it was either on the street or at Mr. Anderson's house.

Mr. McBride said: Q. I suppose Mr. Bodwell's verbal proposal he afterwards reduced to writing, or is your memory definite enough to say? A. I cannot say. It likely was, however.

Mr. Bodwell's proposal was, as he says himself, substantially accepted, and it was arranged to keep the matter secret, and Mr. Anderson was sent up north to have some preliminary surveys made to designate the lands so that the order-in-council could be passed.

Mr. Bodwell examined on this said: Q. And how long after that letter was written to the chief commissioner, and was in his hands, did you have your next interview with the premier or with the chief commissioner? A. It was very shortly after.

Q. And the terms of this letter were practically agreed to then? A. Substantially. I do not think the order-in-council was drawn up, but it was practically agreed in accordance with that letter that the project would go through.

Q. What do you mean by saying shortly afterwards? A. Some time after, probably two weeks. Mr. Bodwell further stated as follows:

"The order-in-council was not drawn up then, although the terms were settled. There were reasons why that was not done. I know what was in my own mind; I thought it better that the matter should not be made a matter of remark at that time because the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers were being followed around step by step wherever they went. And if the newspapers published the fact that an order-in-council had been passed there would be a great pressure brought to bear on the government to lift the reserve. I did not know whether the government would be able to withstand that pressure and if not the land would be staked all over by individuals."

Mr. Bodwell says: "The lands were designated, and then the time for the order-in-council to be passed had arrived according to our arrangement with the government."

So that it appears that from the very beginning the government was well aware of the real nature of the transaction and were parties to it.

A most extraordinary statement appears in Mr. Bodwell's evidence, and which no member of the government has attempted to explain away. This is what Mr. Bodwell stated, speaking of the other places at which the Grand Trunk Pacific Company might establish their terminals:

"That if the company had not settled on any terminus it was evident these other places would offer an inducement, and if the Grand Trunk Pacific could make an arrangement with the government they would be more likely to go there than to Port Simpson, other things being equal, if they could have a good proposition from the government. If Mr. Green did not know I told him, but I think he knew it. Any way I think it was common ground, at any rate on very good terms with most of the large corporations, that he was a large railway contractor, and that I thought that if anybody could bring the company and the government together on favorable terms that he would be able to do it."

The meaning of this is perfectly obvious, the friend of powerful corporations and the large railway contractor was to be the middle man between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government, and this was common ground between Mr. Green and Mr. Bodwell.

The evidence is most curious and conflicting. According to Mr. Anderson, he and Larsen were in a joint speculation for their own benefit with Mr. Bodwell as their solicitor. Here is what Anderson says:

Q. What was there in it for you? A. Simply the speculative part that I was to go up there and take an interest. Q. So that he and you came to the conclusion that it would be a good chance for a speculation? A. Yes.

On the other hand it is represented that Larsen did not want to make any real sense acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific on the 3rd of May when the order-in-council was passed in respect of what Mr. Bodwell says took place between Larsen and Mr. Bodwell. Mr. Bodwell says: "I would like you to understand, Mr. Hays, that it was perfectly understood as far as I know that there was to be no attempt made to hold up your company at all, and I said there was no possibility of it. Mr. Hays said, well, I would like you to advise us in the matter, and I said I cannot act for you in the matter, I am Mr. Larsen's solicitor, and I think I am going as far as I can in my right to be saying what I do, but I cannot attempt to advise you in the matter at all, because in the situation which has arisen I could not certainly think of advising the

government and a satisfactory arrangement for the company and Mr. Bodwell. It is to be regretted that he would form a connection of friendly association which would be a very great advantage to him in the future."

But the strangest part of all is the philanthropy of Mr. Bodwell. Here is what he says:

"As far as I was concerned I had no interest at all except that I was glad to be connected with a transaction of the kind because it brought me into close connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The Grand Trunk Pacific would have paid me had I been their solicitor in the matter, but I was not their solicitor and had no bill against them. In so far as Mr. Larsen is concerned I did a great deal of business for him, and as a matter of fact I did not render him any bill in the matter, but I am out of pocket for disbursements."

Members of the government when called to testify before your select committee took the ground that they had no recollection of the transaction, but had insisted on dealing directly with the Grand Trunk Pacific Company.

They are forced to admit that they knew Mr. Bodwell was the beginning for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, but as stated in his letter of the 15th January for some persons other than the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, whom he denounces as "the 'shufflers' and who were endeavoring to induce the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to establish its terminus on Kalen Island."

They are forced to admit that the making of such grants by way of inducement to the Grand Trunk Pacific was a matter of very little importance as to whether or not the government had the power, under section 39, to make this grant. He looked upon it as a matter which concerned the order-in-council, and that the grants were willing to take the land with a cloud upon the title, or with no title at all, it was no concern of the government.

If this view were to be taken of the responsibility of the government, we are afraid that the people have very little security against the alienation of the public domain in a manner never contemplated by the terms of the present act. If grants of this kind can be made, either in defiance of the act or without caring whether it be in accordance with law or not, the public lands may be alienated at will by the order-in-council without reference to the legislature to promote all sorts of schemes for the enrichment of grafters.

Section 39 in express terms excludes the making of such grants by way of bonus for the construction of railways. In our opinion, the granting of so valuable a concession, assuming that it was to induce the Grand Trunk Pacific to construct the railway to the island, is a bonus to a railway and in this respect the order-in-council was clearly contrary to law. If it was not intended as such inducement, then millions worth of property has been given away for practically nothing.

The evidence before your special committee proves conclusively that the members of the government took no steps whatever to ascertain the potential value of the lands in question, or to ascertain whether or not these lands were so situated that in any event the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be established there, owing to the superior facilities there obtainable, and to the superiority of Lima Harbor.

This failure to inquire into the facts and to ascertain the value of these lands to the province, and conditions in the north is striking contrast with the chief commissioner's activity in the south. In Portland for instance where he met Grand Trunk representatives and at Seattle where he later on met Mr. Peter Larsen.

It is clear from the evidence that not one of the members of the government either from his own knowledge or from any investigation made on behalf of the government, to say whether the bargain was a good one or not, or to say whether it was in the public interest to make such a grant.

This clearly appears from Mr. Green's evidence: Q. Had the government, Mr. Green, made any investigation with regard to the suitability of this place for a town site or for the purposes of a harbor prior to your making the grant of this land to the Grand Trunk Pacific? A. No. Q. So the government made no investigation at all? A. No.

Q. Well, you know as a public man and as a business man that the Grand Trunk Pacific would go to the place that suited their purposes best and that they must have a harbor suitable? A. Yes, I know that they must have a harbor suitable. Q. And knowing that you made no investigation at all as to whether or not the Grand Trunk Pacific were not practically bound to go to Kalen Island? A. We were perfectly satisfied with the deal.

The evidence of Mr. Stevens, the company's engineer, shows that if the government were not alive to the value of these lands Mr. Stevens was. Mr. Bodwell stated as follows: "Mr. Stevens was not interested in the matter. What he was interested in was having the lands appropriated for a town site by the company; that was what he was interested in. He was afraid someone else would step in and get it. Mr. Stevens was very anxious to have him go on with it, for he thought Mr. Larsen could do better than he could."

Beyond a feeble attempt on the part of the provincial secretary to get a little higher price per acre, and the insertion in the order-in-council, which by the way, was drafted by Mr. Bodwell, of a clause reserving a quarter-interest in the foreshore and platted blocks no effort whatever was made by the government to obtain either in money or in other terms anything better than what Messrs. Larsen and Anderson originally offered.

It has been suggested by ministers who appeared before your committee that these lands were worth less unless the Grand Trunk Pacific located there. We think, however, that lands of this character on such a harbor as Lima Harbor is a magnificent asset in itself. But the peculiarity of the bargain is that Messrs. Anderson and Larsen have played a double game with the province. "Heads we win, tails you lose." If the terminus should go there they were to get three-fourths of the townsite, if it should not go there they were to get their money back.

Grand Trunk Pacific, and I cannot act as your solicitor, or take anything like that agreement of professional fees in the matter."

In still further proof of the fact that the order-in-council of May 3rd, agreeing to convey the 10,000 acres to Mr. Bodwell, as alleged trustee for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, was only a colorable variation of Bodwell's original proposal, it is shown that Bodwell, Anderson and Larsen went to Montreal in June following that they passed through the order-in-council, and that result resulted in a written agreement whereby the Grand Trunk Pacific Company agreed to pay Anderson and Larsen \$60,000 for their concession from the government.

The Hon. Mr. Wilson, attorney-general, took what appears to us to be a most extraordinary view of the responsibility of the government. He seemed to think that it was a matter of very little importance as to whether or not the government had the power, under section 39, to make this grant. He looked upon it as a matter which concerned the order-in-council, and that the grants were willing to take the land with a cloud upon the title, or with no title at all, it was no concern of the government.

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A personal of the evidence will show a remarkable want of frankness on the part of nearly all the principal witnesses who testified before your select committee. The production of correspondence and documents were refused by Mr. Bodwell, and at first refused by Mr. Anderson. Afterwards, certain documents were produced of no special importance. Important documents were either lost or destroyed. Neither Mr. Bodwell nor Mr. Anderson had copies of the agreement made in Montreal with the Grand Trunk Pacific for the payment of Messrs. Larsen and

Anderson of \$60,000. Even Anderson's power of attorney, under which he assumed the signature of applying the proceeds, he claiming that he returned it to Mr. Larsen. The telegrams leading up to the one from Mr. Hays to Mr. Bodwell were not produced to show what the proposal was that is mentioned in Mr. Hays' telegram of the 29th of April, 1904. The order-in-council itself was kept a profound secret by those involved, including the ministers.

The evidence also discloses the fact that Anderson received, in March, 1906, from Larsen, in settlement of their interests in the Kalen Island speculation and other matters between them in the north, \$10,000 in cash, one-sixteenth interest in twenty-one scrip locations on lands contiguous to the said townsite, and five scrip miles of coal lands about 200 miles down the coast.

Without the evidence of Messrs. Larsen and Morse, whose attendance before your select committee we were unable to obtain, the true inwardness of the later phases of the transaction could not be ascertained, but we are convinced from the evidence as far as it went, from the concealment only too ably evaded at every stage of the transaction, from the concealment down to the alleged destruction or abandonment of the \$60,000 agreement, that a good deal more remains undisclosed in connection with the matter than we have succeeded in revealing before your select committee.

Credit was claimed by the attorney-general for a term in the order-in-council providing that the foreshore should be divided into blocks of not less than 1,000 feet. The premier also took credit for this position; but his own evidence is the best comment on this point. He says:

Q. Did you consider, Mr. McBride, that it would be a great advantage to have this foreshore land divided into thousand feet blocks? A. Yes. Q. Well, you considered that it would be a great advantage to have this foreshore land divided into thousand feet blocks, and dividing it into larger blocks? A. Yes.

Q. Well, do you consider that there is any real difference between dividing them into one thousand feet blocks, and dividing them into five hundred feet blocks? A. Yes, but a mile is a pretty long distance of water. Q. Well, the government giving the province the right to participate in any advantages that would inure to the people who are interested in shipping and in these lands along the coast? Q. Well, would you not have got that benefit if it were divided into mile blocks, just the same? A. Yes, but a mile is a pretty long distance of water. Q. What difference would that make if you had a mile? A. We would have a mile, and they would have a mile, and their wharves would be a long distance away from us, and we would not participate in the same advantages.

Mr. Ross: Q. They would have three miles if you had one? A. Yes, one and three. Mr. Ross: Q. But there is another way of looking at it, if they selected one or four, that would mean that the company might have their wharves three miles away from the government's land? Showing that the public interests been looked after in this matter of foreshore rights, the order in council would have provided that the foreshore should be divided into blocks of not more than 1,000 feet, instead of as it now provides, into blocks of not less than 1,000 feet.

The evidence of the attorney-general discloses a remarkable circumstance. Messrs. Bodwell, Anderson and Larsen were confronted with two serious legal obstacles to the success of their scheme. First, it was necessary to exclude the public from the lands. Secondly, an application to the legislature must be avoided.

It was therefore necessary in the first to get a ruling that a reserve which in plain terms applied to the Tempehpaen Peninsula only should be stretched across on to the island. One would expect the attorney-general, the legal adviser of his colleagues, would be at once consulted and his interpretation of the order creating the reserve taken.

Mr. Wilson was asked: Q. Well, if any doubt arose as to the construction of an order in council creating a reserve, wouldn't you, acting as attorney-general, be called upon to construe that order in council? A. That one you have just read? Q. Yes. A. I don't think I was. I do not remember ever having been asked about it, or that I have ever seen that notice before.

On the second point, Mr. Wilson said: "Well I will say that in generally in my opinion I considered we had power to make that contract."

Q. Will you answer the question? A. It was open to some doubt whether there was power to make the grant. Q. (Interrupting) Will you first answer my question, Mr. Wilson? A. I do not think I can. Q. No, I don't want you to go into that. Just answer it yes or no—surely you can do that? A. I will put it in that way as an illustration. Supposing now that I was acting as solicitor for the vendor, and the purchaser's solicitor chooses to accept the title, which may, or may not have had some defect in it—he chooses to accept it, and I am inclined to think that my client is making a good bargain, then I will say "All right, go ahead and make the contract."

Q. Surely you will not place the public trust reposed in you as a member of the cabinet on any such basis as that? A. I say, Mr. Macdonald, that there is material enough in that section to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in council that he has power to make the grant. It is open possibly to question, but being open possibly to question, if the purchaser then chooses to accept it with that doubt in his mind, that is his business.

The minority of your select committee therefore find as follows: 1. That the Proclamation reserve, dated 12th October, 1891, did not extend to Kalen Island and was not intended so to do. 2. That the applications under the land laws of the province, under the South African War Grant Act and under the Mineral Act were not consid-

ered by the government on their merits; but that the same were rejected under the subterfuge of applying the reserve of 1891 to said lands contrary to the purpose and intention of the order-in-council creating the same. 3. That the government did not deal directly with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, but on the contrary with a band of adventurers (male and female) who applied for the said lands for purely speculative purposes, to the knowledge of the government. That the government had no communication, either verbal or written, with any representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific and to the passing of the order-in-council of May, 1904, and that the telegram of the 29th of April, was a mere move in the game to enable the speculators to contend that they could carry out their original intention of procuring the establishment of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus on these lands, and to give the government a pretence, a very specious one at that, that they had heard in an indirect way of not in a direct way, from the Grand Trunk Pacific Company.

4. That by the order-in-council of May, 1904, the government placed in the hands of Messrs. Anderson and Larsen one of the most valuable public assets in the province for barter with the Grand Trunk Pacific. And that Anderson, shortly after the passing of the order-in-council, had the land obtained where he succeeded in getting an agreement from the Grand Trunk Pacific to pay himself and Larsen \$60,000 for his concession which they had obtained from the government by said order-in-council.

5. That no satisfactory evidence was offered before your committee showing the ultimate fate of this \$60,000 agreement. 6. We find that the government had no power to make this grant, either to Messrs. Anderson and Larsen or to the Grand Trunk Pacific, without the assent of the legislature, and that the ministers wrongly advised His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and obtained the order-in-council contrary, both to the spirit and to the letter of the reserve. 7. That the government took no steps whatever to ascertain whether or not the grant in question was in the public interest. That the ministers acted with no knowledge of the facts giving the province the right to participate in any advantages that would inure to the people who are interested in shipping and in these lands along the coast.

8. That the provision to divide the foreshore into blocks of not less than 1,000 feet was a most unwise one and enables the Grand Trunk Pacific to divide the foreshore into large blocks, and after the government had selected its block or blocks to place its terminals and wharves in such a position as to render almost valueless that portion of the foreshore belonging to the government. 9. That by reason of the secrecy maintained by the government and Messrs. Larsen and Anderson, the said Larsen and Anderson and their immediate associates were enabled to obtain other lands, including North and South Porpoise Islands, contiguous to Kalen Island and the proposed wharves to the extent of over 3,000 acres.

10. That James Anderson received from his partner Larsen in settlement of their interests in Kalen Island and other advantages in the immediate neighborhood the sum of \$10,000 besides salary and expenses. He also received one-sixteenth interest in North and South Porpoise Islands and in other lands contiguous to Kalen Island, located by him under South African war scrip. And also about five square miles of coal lands some distance down the coast.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the minority of your select committee.

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ALL NIGHT SITTING OF LEGISLATURE

Government Finally Carries the Majority Report of the Kaiein Island Committee-- Mr. Macdonald's Great Speech.

Victoria, March 8th, 1906.

The legislature to-day has been the scene of a determined attempt on the part of the government to keep back the minority report on the Kaiein Island investigation. The refusal of the King's printer to print the motion of the leader of the opposition yesterday was fully fought out on the floor of the House. In the afternoon debate was warm. In the evening it became much more torrid. The publication in the Times of the findings of the minority of the committee drove the premier into a frenzy. He again attacked the Times in an uncertain language, and from that went into an attack of the opposition in the House. He was replied to in an able way by the leader of the opposition, who showed that if the premier and his following had been as fair as they pretended to be the minority report would have been welcomed instead of being fought against being given publication.

The effect of Mr. Macdonald's speech was shown by the fact that the premier became so enraged that he went beyond the rules of the House and with difficulty was brought to order by the Speaker.

The Speaker decided in his ruling in the afternoon against the motion of Mr. Macdonald, moved the day previous being in order.

His ruling was as follows:

On the 21st of January, 1906, a committee consisting of five members, namely, Messrs. Garden, Ross, Young, J. A. Macdonald and Munro, subsequently, on motion, changed to Paterson, were appointed to inquire into all matters pertaining to the acquisition, or attempted acquisition, by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or by any other person or persons, or bodies corporate, of crown lands in the vicinity of Tule, on the mainland or other islands, and on the mainland or other islands, and on the mainland in the vicinity of Kaiein Island, with power to summon witnesses, call for papers, documents, letters, telegrams and records, and to take evidence under oath, and to procure the printing of all evidence from day to day, and report said evidence from time to time to the House, together with their findings on the same.

On the 7th day of March, the chairman of the committee reported the evidence and the findings of the committee thereon to the House.

Mr. Garden, after the reading of the report, moved that the committee be re-appointed, and J. A. Macdonald moved in amendment, seconded by T. W. Paterson, (both members of the committee appointed to inquire into all matters pertaining to the acquisition, or attempted acquisition, by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or by any other person or persons, or bodies corporate, of crown lands in the vicinity of Tule, on the mainland or other islands, and on the mainland in the vicinity of Kaiein Island), "to strike out all the words of the motion after the first word 'that,' and to substitute the following words: 'the report be referred to the committee with instructions to append to the said report the following minority report as an appendix'."

A point of order has been raised as to whether this amendment is in order, and whether it is competent to move an amendment to the motion "that the report be received."

The motion, in my opinion, is open to amendment.

The question then arises, is this amendment in order?

The motion asks that "the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to append to the said report the following minority report as an appendix."

The House, so far, knows nothing of a minority report, the only report of the House has any knowledge of is the report of the committee presented by the chairman. By the decision of Mr. Speaker Mara, folio 83 of the Speakers' decisions, and the decision of Mr. Speaker Forster on page 61 of the Journals, 1889, a report can only be presented by the chairman of the committee.

I cannot find any mention of the presentation of a minority report in May's Parliamentary Practice.

"As to the conclusion of a minority report by the decision of the committee, a minority cannot, according to parliamentary law, make a report; and such a report is unknown to English practice. It is also contrary to English custom to allow a report to be accompanied by any counter statement or protest from the minority." (Speakers' decisions of Quebec, folio 781, Citing Bourne 548 3rd edition; Palgrave Edition, 1884, p. 87; Johnson's Appendix, p. 21). This decision is based on English authority.

This House is asked to deal with a minority report of which it has no knowledge, if not having been presented by the chairman of the committee, and if this practice of presenting minority reports were allowed it would enable every member of a committee to present his individual report, and the object of the legislature to obtain a report of the committee would be defeated. I declare the amendment out of order.

was found afterwards that this was out of order. He moved that the rules should be suspended in order to move that the motion be set forth in the proceedings.

Premier McBride held that it was really a question as to whether the motion should be a minority report. This could not be received. It might as well be said that a minority verdict could be received from a jury. The leader of the opposition was trying to get something before the House directly, which could not be got directly.

Mr. Macdonald said the premier was received had not yet come up. No argument was put forward, were called on amendments to the resolution was not allowable.

If it was found afterwards that the motion was not in order it would not appear in the Journals of the House. The Speaker's decision was given. The motion should appear on the proceedings.

W. J. Bowser said that all that the leader of the opposition sought was to get this minority report on the proceedings. Mr. Macdonald would then tell us what the minority report were allowed.

John Oliver said that the question was whether the printed notes and proceedings were a correct record of the House.

Mr. Oliver then went into the question fully, citing from the Journals of the House that motions ruled out of order appeared on the Journals of the House. Instances without number, covering many years, were called to the attention of the Speaker. Many of these decisions were given by Speaker Pooley.

In concluding his long list, Mr. Oliver said he was sorry that the time at his disposal did not permit him to get any others. (Laughter.) There was not a single instance where the rule proposed to be put in force was observed.

Hon. F. J. Fulton, citing from Bourne, held that this was an attempt to evade the rules of the House.

Mr. Macdonald thought that the principal secretary was surely not serious. If his argument were correct then the King's printer or clerk of the House would then have to say what motions were to be in order. Motions which were declared out of order from day to day "that out of order paper," and the motion to suspend the rules was defeated.

Mr. Macdonald then raised another question of privilege. He said that last night he had given in a motion which was not printed. There was an order paper. This motion was not in the orders. If the King's printer was to treat motions in that way the House he thought should be informed on the subject. He said that notices had been refused by the King's printer.

The Speaker said that this notice he understood was received after six o'clock, and for that reason the notice was not printed.

Mr. Oliver said that the House did not rise until 8.10. There were other notices of motion on the clerk's desk, which were taken away. He called attention further to the fact that the main in his place up to six o'clock. He had often himself to take notices of motion down to the King's printer to ensure their being printed. He also pointed out that he had taken one of the notices of motion to the King's printer. That gentleman had not refused to print it because it was too late. Instead the King's printer told him that the motion was out of order with a sneer on his face. He was shown the picture of being told by a servant of the government that his motion was out of order. The King's printer was, he said, even usurping the powers of the Speaker.

The premier defended the King's printer, who was a tried servant. The clerk of the House also was an old employee. He thought when an attack like this was made upon these men it showed the desperate case which the opposition had.

Mr. Macdonald said it must indeed be a desperate case when a Premier of the province had to take advantage of a member's plain statement of the facts and to attract attention away from the main question.

He was informed that these gentlemen were instructed by a member of this government to do as they had done. If the premier had acted fairly and taken the responsibility upon the proper parties the servants of the government would not have had to bear it.

The premier said that the opposition should have charged the government with this wrong doing if this was his understanding of the situation. They should not have attacked the servants of the government.

Mr. Macdonald took exception to the premier taking shelter behind the King's printer and the clerk of the House. He could testify to the efficient work and courtesy shown by these men.

The premier said that the notice of motion had been handed to him which Mr. Macdonald had prepared for the King's printer. He had no hesitation in saying it was one which was out of order and the clerk acted properly.

Mr. Macdonald called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that this was not a notice of motion, but was a motion put on the order paper, a motion which was not in order.

It was but the usual practice to have these motions printed for the guidance of the members. He was perfectly within his right in asking that the motion be printed.

The Speaker said that there was nothing to prevent members of the House attempting to violate the rules

if they wished to do so, but as long as he was there he would see that the rules were observed and not violated.

Mr. Macdonald said that he would not allow a criticism like that to go unanswered. He said that he had but followed the usual practice in the House. He had moved a motion in the House, which was a proper one. He had moreover followed that up by asking to have the motion printed, which was the usual practice. "The criticism you offer is not a fair one," said Mr. Macdonald, addressing the Speaker, "and I do not propose to allow it to go unchallenged."

The Speaker then referring to Mr. Macdonald's motion, which had been returned by the King's printer, said there was no name signed to it.

Mr. Macdonald said that by looking at the end of the motion, the proper place for the signature, it would be found that he had signed it.

The Speaker found this, and said that he had been in error.

The Speaker, referring to the main question under discussion, wanted to know where the authority could be found by which the clerk of the House was given the right to decide what notices of motion were in order.

Mr. Oliver said that he did not know that this was any authority by which the clerk of the House was given the power to decide upon what notices of motion were in order.

Mr. Macdonald thought that the remarks made by the Speaker with respect to the question of the motion (Mr. Macdonald) had made were entirely uncalled for. He said he thought that the Speaker had no right to say what he had. Mr. Macdonald said he had followed the usual practice of the House, and that he must resent the remarks of the Speaker.

The Speaker replying, said that he had not intended any offence. If he had said anything to which Mr. Macdonald objected he was sorry for it.

Order Discharged.

J. D. McNeven was given permission to discharge the order for the introduction of the bill to regulate plumbing and creating a board of plumbing examiners.

Two Sittings.

On motion of Premier McBride the following resolution was passed:

That on the 7th day, and all following days, the House, at its close of the session, there shall be two distinct sittings on each day—one from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m., and the other from 8.30 p.m. until adjournment, unless otherwise ordered.

Resolution Carried.

Parker Williams moved that an order of the House be granted for a return of all correspondence relating to the Wharf road crossing E. & N. railway tracks and the lands of the Wellington Colliery Company's land at Ladwenth.

The resolution carried.

Kaiein Island Report.

J. F. Garden asked when the decision of the Speaker on the Kaiein Island committee's report would be given.

The Speaker said that this had not been reached on the order paper.

Mr. Garden said it was not on the order paper.

Mr. Oliver said: "Yes I would like to call attention to the fact that these tried officials for twenty years did not know enough to prepare the order paper." (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver said: "They sometimes make mistakes."

Mr. Oliver returned: "I'm glad to hear they can sometimes make mistakes." (Laughter.)

The Speaker then gave his ruling as outlined above.

Retirement of B. H. John.

G. A. Fraser moved the following resolution: "That respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, asking that a copy of the order in council relative to the retirement of Mr. B. H. John be brought down to this House, together with a copy of all correspondence between Mr. B. H. John and any member of the government relative to such retirement, and between any member of the House and the government."

This carried.

Safety of Passengers.

On the adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill to make provisions for securing the safety of passengers travelling on and for preventing accidents and injuries to employees on tramways and street railways Mr. Davidson proposed that the bill be amended so that the government should be responsible for this question. There was, he understood, only one open car in use in Victoria. It was therefore confined largely to Vancouver. There had been 8,000,000 people carried on the cars in Vancouver last year. There had been no accidents from this class of cars. The union in Vancouver did not support this legislation. The president and vice-president of the union in Vancouver had come down to the city to oppose the bill. These men had stated before Mr. Bowser when asked for information, that there had been no meeting of the union called nor had there been a meeting of the executive for the discussion of this question, therefore they were not authorized to speak on behalf of the union.

Mr. Bowser said that these men had said that they could go back to their union and get resolutions.

Mr. Bowser, continuing, said that this legislation was not wanted by the labor unions, nor was it wanted by the owners of the tramcar company. The bill was apparently introduced to win votes for the introduction of the bill in order to secure the votes of the labor men at the coming election.

R. Hall wanted to know if Mr. Bowser was to be allowed to throw out of payment if it were proposed to men whose wages were paid weekly that the system should be changed to monthly payments there. Workingmen as a class had not the money on hand to permit of monthly payments.

Mr. Paterson said that the question was to weigh the benefits to be derived from this benefit to the workmen and the losses to employers. He thought it could be shown that the workmen of the province were so liberally paid

that they were able to meet their obligations better than many of the employers.

Mr. Macdonald said that this would now apply to large companies. The whole change would be that these corporations would have to employ a very slightly increased clerical staff. This would amount to very little. It would not materially affect the industries.

The motion that the committee rise was declared lost.

Exception was taken to the count, and a recount resulted in the motion being declared carried.

Title to Land.

S. Henderson in moving the second reading of the bill for the protection of persons improving land under a mistake of title, said that the object was to grant remuneration to persons who had by mistake located the boundary between their lands and those of their neighbors. A similar law was in force in Ontario.

On motion of F. Carter Cotton the debate was adjourned.

Municipal Clauses Act.

Mr. Cameron moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Municipal Elections Act, 1901. He said that the voters' list at present was kept open to the end of the year, which gave trouble in getting the lists ready.

He intended to overcome the difficulty by which militiamen were now shut out of votes. The bill had gone through the municipal committee. It had been amended somewhat in committee. The important feature of the bill was that defining "householder."

The bill passed its second reading.

Steam Boilers Inspection.

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, W. Manson said that the bill provided for a class of engineers to be known as fifth class engineers. It was proposed that a fifth class engineer might take charge of any plant where steam is kept on for heating or drying purposes, or of any logging engine and boiler.

The bill passed its second reading.

Liquor Traffic Regulation.

J. R. Brown moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Liquor Traffic Regulation Act. This was intended to overcome a doubt which at present existed in the law as to whether in default of the payment of a fine distress should be levied.

The bill passed its second reading.

Supply Bill.

The report of resolutions reported from committee of supply was adopted and the supply bill passed its first reading.

Manufacture of Timber.

The bill respecting the use and manufacture within British Columbia of timber cut on lands of the province passed its third reading.

Columbia & Western.

Mr. Henderson moved, on consideration of the report on the bill to amend the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1886, to strike out in lines six and seven, in section 2, the words "in respect of said sections 1 and 2."

Mr. Henderson said that the object of this was to make it absolute, that the Columbia & Western had no further claim for a land subsidy. It would remove any doubt as to the right of the company to claim land for section 3.

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The motion that the committee rise was declared lost.

Exception was taken to the count, and a recount resulted in the motion being declared carried.

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Evening Session.

Upon the resuming of business in the evening the proceedings were mainly by a discussion of the question of the Kaiein Island report again.

Premier McBride rising to a question of privilege called attention to the report in the Times referring to the Kaiein Island investigation. He said that with knowledge of the fact that the House had for two days given most of its time to dealing with the question of a report from the Kaiein Island committee. There was a certain dignity becoming to the House. When the House considered the proceedings of the past two days he had to express himself in strong language in connection with the dastardly and contemptible report which appeared in the Times. The House should do something to protect itself. The Times had been in the House this afternoon before the proceedings of the House were printed.

Conduct of this kind was contemptible, and most reprehensible. Was this kind of thing to be allowed to be continued because the owner of this paper was a man prominent in Federal politics?

He wished to know what was the proper thing to go forth, such a report as this in the Times or the authorized report of the Speaker.

The fact was that the report of the Kaiein Island investigation committee was now being printed in this authorized report had appeared before the report of the committee. He did not wish to ask any punishment to be bestowed on this paper, but he wished to brand the conduct of the opposition as contemptible.

The bill passed its second reading.

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The report of the Columbia and Western bill was adopted.

School Act.

The House then again went into committee on the bill to amend the Public Schools Act.

Mr. Evans objected to the time fixed for the holding of the annual meeting, if it was held in July it ruined the chances of holding a meeting.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said to hold the meeting in January was inexpedient on account of the rolls not being prepared.

H. E. Tanner wanted the date changed from July. He said the following month would be better.

Hon. Mr. Fulton suggested that it be allowed to stand at this date for the present.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Municipal Clauses Act.

Mr. Henderson moved, in committee of the whole and on report on the bill to consolidate and amend the Municipal Clauses Act, and amending acts, the following as sub-section (25) of section 258:

(25) For the purpose of enabling municipalities to avoid the necessity of making supplementary assessments or of levying in case of over assessments, and for the purpose of ascertaining the exact cost of any work or improvement, or constructed as a local improvement under the provisions of this act, any council of any local municipality may make agreements with any bank, or with any person or body corporate for temporary advances and loans for the purpose of the work and improvements, until the completion thereof after the work or improvement has been completed, and may then pass the necessary by-law authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of such temporary loan or advance, as well as provide the balance of cost; such by-law shall provide for the repayment of the loan and the maturing of the debentures within the term of the said loan, and improvement as certified by the proper officers appointed for the purpose, and should such by-law be made or passed the council may also make, and pass new by-laws to provide funds for the payment of the interest on such debentures.

Mr. Cameron, in support of the amendment, pointed out that a by-law was necessary before a public work could be begun. It was found necessary to pass a second by-law to amend the first. More money was needed and less in other cases. He would do away with two by-laws. Mr. Ross advised the leaving of this section.

The amendment finally passed.

Hon. F. Carter Cotton moved to add the end of paragraph (b) of section 154 to read as follows:

"Provided that only three licenses to sell liquor by retail shall be granted in any city or town, and that the population of such city or town shall not exceed five hundred, and thereafter only one additional license in respect of each additional one thousand of the population actually residing within the limits of such city or town, and that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to cancel or prevent the renewal of an existing license granted prior to the coming into force of this act, but nevertheless in any city or town where the number of licenses heretofore granted or issued exceeds the number permitted by this act, no new liquor licenses shall be granted until the population of such city or town shall comply with the provisions of this act."

Mr. Cameron opposed the amendment. He pointed out that under this section, if added, the C. P. R. Company would not be able to get a license for the hotel it was building in Victoria.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that at the time of the amendment, the C. P. R. Company had no liquor licenses, unless the population of such city or town shall comply with the provisions of this act.

Mr. Oliver moved that the order for the third reading of the bill be discharged, and the bill be recommitted for the purpose of considering the following amendment:

To add as a new section:

"This act shall not come into force until the 1st day of July, 1906, and the provisions of this act shall not apply to any city or town until the 1st day of July, 1906."

Mr. Ross took exception to the leader of the opposition pressing for the committee to rise.

The member for Ferns received in consequence of his discourteous remarks, a sharp rebuke from the leader of the opposition.

Taylor said that this would not be a rebuke on Revelstoke.

The amendment carried.

Mr. Bowser moved the following amendments:

That sub-section (26) of section 175 be amended by adding thereto the following:

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any act or charter incorporating any municipality, the power to regulate and amend the provisions of such municipality, shall apply to such municipality."

This carried.

Mr. Paterson moved the following amendments:

To add after the word "municipality," in the fourth line, the following:

"Provided, however, that if statute abolishes the council shall, on demand of the property owners, extend on the road on which assessed property is situated an amount equal in thirty per cent of the amount collected that year."

A number of other amendments were introduced while the majority of the members of the House lounged about, making no interest in them.

The government members, however, refused to allow the committee to rise. Finally, at 12:15 the committee rose and reported progress.

Victoria, March 13th, 1906.

Yesterday's sitting of the Legislature was continued until a late hour this morning. The evening sitting, commencing at 8:30 last night, was not adjourned until 4:30 this morning. The Nelson Island question formed the subject of discussion throughout the entire sitting of eight hours.

The afternoon sitting of the House was devoted to routine work. The government members had a disposition to follow the example set in previous sessions of rushing work at the close of the session in the hope of getting in as much legislation as possible. It was quite apparent that the intention was to close up Saturday night. No business was done so would have meant the adjournment, as usual, of a number of members, the hurried consideration of the Nelson Island question, and the adjournment of the House.

The leader of the opposition did not

propose to allow this being done, if he could prevent it. The bills in the afternoon were considered with the usual care and in the evening the Nelson Island question was discussed. There was a general impression prevailing in the evening that an all-night sitting was ahead. As the time wore on past midnight most of the members remained in the House and made themselves as comfortable as possible.

J. A. Macdonald and T. W. Paterson, members of the minority, who disagreed with the government members, spoke ably on the subject, and were backed up by the other speakers.

On the government side there was little or no attempt made to answer the opposition members, but on the contrary they indulged for the most part in attacks upon the opposition.

Dr. Young, whose speech was a short one, made about the only attempt to meet the opposition and discuss the reports on their merits.

At an early hour by mutual agreement the motion was made to adopt the report to go to a vote when a straight party vote was given.

Prayers were read by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Questions and Answers.

R. Hall asked the hon. the chief commissioner the following questions:

1. Has the government received any communication or application from any person or persons or bodies corporate in respect of any application for incorporation to acquire any portion of the Songhees Indian reserve?

2. If so, will the government produce copies of all such communications before the House for its information? And also what action has been taken by the government in respect to such communications?

3. Has the government taken any steps looking to the removal of the Indians from said reserve?

4. If so, what steps has the government taken toward removing the said Indians?

R. F. Green replied as follows:

"1. Yes.

"2. No definite action.

"3. Negotiations are now in progress."

Supply Bill.

The Supply Bill was introduced and passed its first reading.

Companies Act.

W. Ross introduced an act to amend the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1904.

Columbia & Western.

The bill to amend the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act came up for its third reading.

J. A. Macdonald moved that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill be recommitted for the purpose of considering the following amendment:

"This act shall not come into force or effect unless and until the company enters into a binding contract or agreement with the government that the freight and passenger rates or tolls to be levied and taken by the company shall be regulated and fixed as provided by section 31 of chapter 163 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia."

The amendment was defeated on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Drury, Brown, McLean, Niven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Cameron—12.

Nays—Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McBride, Carter Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. Macdonald, Green, Fulton, Gowan, Taylor, Young, Gifford, Grant, Manson—18.

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ing the school, taxation. He pointed out that if this amendment was carried out the revenue available for school purposes would be limited to 5 mills on the dollar. There was no amendment was lost.

The report was adopted.

North Vancouver.

The bill to accelerate the incorporation of the city of North Vancouver was committed, with C. Munro in the chair.

Hon. F. Carter Cotton moved to strike out the whole sub-section (a) of section 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) To regulate and extend the waterworks system heretofore belonging to and under the control of the corporation of the district of North Vancouver; to extend the said system to all parts of the city and throughout adjoining municipalities, and to supply water therefrom, to obtain further supplies of water; in addition, to all other powers, to purchase lands within and without the city for water shed, reservoirs, rights-of-way and other purposes connected with the water system; to appoint a board of water commissioners to administer and manage the waterworks system of the city as now existing, and as may be extended under the provisions of this act; and to define and regulate the powers and duties of such water commissioners."

He explained that this gave the municipality the right to purchase the waterworks system.

The amendment carried.

S. Henderson took exception to the section which saddled the new municipality with \$170,000 of debt until this had been passed upon by the municipality. His amendment to defer the debt until passed upon by the municipality was defeated.

On motion of Mr. Cotton the boundaries of the municipality were altered.

Another amendment of Mr. Cotton was passed as follows:

"The three agreements made by the corporation of the district of North Vancouver with the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, for street car service, street lighting, and the supply of electric light and power, respectively, and the agreements made by the said corporation with the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Ferry & Fido Company, Limited, in so far as the several agreements affect the area by letters patent under this statute incorporated as the city of North Vancouver, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed to have been carried into effect by the council of the city of North Vancouver, but in other respects the said companies shall be subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the court."

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

Water Clauses Act.

The bill to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1857, was committed, with R. Hall in the chair.

The bill provided as follows:

Section 41 of chapter 190 of the revised statutes, 1897, being the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1857," is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

"41. Any municipality shall, from time to time, where a sufficient supply of unrecorded water is not available within reasonable limits of distance and expenditure, have, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in council, the right of expropriation of over recorded water, and all works in connection therewith, to the extent provided by the municipality to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in council, to obtain, to construct, to maintain, to improve, to alter, to repair, to supply for ordinary household purposes."

R. L. Drury wanted an explanation of the change as the bill as drafted would affect Victoria, a matter which might affect Victoria.

Mr. Henderson also wanted an explanation. He said he could not imagine a set of circumstances under which a municipality might come to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to get the permission asked.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said at the present time, under the Water Clauses Act a corporation could come and claim water. This was simply to make it necessary that the municipality seeking water should establish to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council the amount of water required.

Mr. Henderson proposed that this should be handled by machinery similar to that employed in getting a record.

Price Ellison approved of the bill.

Mr. Drury said that according to the old act the record was made in accordance with what the municipality required. Under this amendment the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council would have to be satisfied that the amount of water asked for was required. The municipality was the best judge of what water was required. He did not know what effect this was going to have upon the supply of water for the city of Victoria. There was not sufficient information given on this question. It was quite clear that the bill intended to curtail the powers of municipalities in the matter of water records. In view of the experience of Victoria it was not desirable that it should be done; on the other hand there were good reasons for extending the power of municipal corporations.

Mr. Cotton thought the bill would cover a case like that of Vancouver, where a water supply might be asked for Vancouver, North Vancouver and the other points.

Mr. Henderson thought it would be unwise to put in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council with two members in it from Vancouver to say what portion of a water supply should be given to Vancouver and when to strike out this portion.

He moved in amendment that this question of the record should be satisfactory to a judge of the Supreme Court, instead of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council.

Mr. Drury called attention to the fact that while the act was being amended it might be an opportune time to extend the power for which water might be expropriated for cities. Under the act it was specified that the water could be taken only for domestic purposes. There were changes undergoing at the present time. He thought it might be extended to include other uses, such as street watering and fire protection. There was a considerable agitation at the present time for municipal ownership. He thought that the widest possible power

should be given municipalities in acquiring water.

Mr. Macdonald thought the bill was along the right lines. He was opposed to extending the right to acquire this water. He municipality for other purposes than household and fire protection. He did not think unless the principle of municipal ownership was adopted as the principle of the act that municipalities should be allowed to enter into competition for supplying power.

Mr. Drury said he did not propose to apply this to generating electricity to be supplied to manufacturing purposes such as for steam engines, etc.

Mr. Henderson's amendment to refer the question to a judge of the Supreme Court was defeated.

Mr. Macdonald proposed to amend the section by defining the water to be recorded by the municipality for fire protection purposes in addition to household purposes.

The bill was reported complete.

Stock Breeders' Association.

The bill to provide for the establishment of a Provincial Stock Breeders' Association, and for the purchase and sale of pure bred live stock, was committed with Geo. A. Fraser in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the registration of certificates of incorporation of live stock associations at the land registry offices. These associations had nothing to do with land titles and it was not in keeping that the registration of certificates should be at the land registry offices.

Mr. Macdonald also argued that the bill was an anomalous thing to have the registration in the land offices. He thought it should be registered with the stock breeders' association at Victoria.

The amendment was lost.

J. N. Evans moved to alter section 3 so that other than "The Stock Breeders' Association of B. C." should be incorporated. He proposed that the section should be amended so as to include various live stock associations.

H. C. Tanner opposed that proposal on the ground that the dividing up of the stock breeders would be a loss in fruit-growing it had been found wise to concentrate.

Mr. Henderson moved that the amendment was out of order, as it clashed with the title of the bill.

An appeal was taken to the Speaker. The Speaker held it was in order. He said the bill could be amended and afterwards the title could be amended.

The amendment of Mr. Evans was defeated.

It being six o'clock the attention of the chairman was called to the fact. The government, however, objected and Hon. J. A. Macdonald proposed to go on and finish the bill.

Mr. Henderson protested against this. He pointed out that a resolution had been carried in the House the day previous fixing the rule that the House should rise at six o'clock. Now the government was running in the face of this rule.

A motion that the committee rise and report progress from the opposition was carried down.

The leader of the opposition thus took occasion to protest vigorously against the action of the government in running contrary to the resolution in the House.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow said that for the past hour the House had seen the most childish exhibition on the part of the opposition. At a quarter to five o'clock the resolution of the House was put to the vote. The opposition that this bill would be kept under debate until six o'clock. This had been done. They could not complain if the government took the course it was taking. He did not care for the members of the government side, however, he moved that the committee rise.

The leader of the opposition said that if there was anything that showed the childishness of the members opposing the bill, it was the fact that the government side voted down a motion that the committee rise and immediately afterwards moved the self same motion.

Mr. McBride complained that the opposition early in the afternoon had asked the Nelson Island report to stand over in order to allow them to get in shape. He thought it discourteous to do this.

The motion that the committee rise and report progress carried.

The House then adjourned until 8:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon resuming in the evening J. F. Garden moved that the report of the Nelson Island investigating committee be adopted.

In support of the resolution, Mr. Garden said that every faculty had been used to get the truth. He had, as chairman, decided on all occasions that the scope of the investigation should be as wide as possible. A good bargain had been made by the government and the shareholders. It was felt sure, he felt by the people at large.

J. A. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald said that he did not know that it was strictly in order to debate the subject before the House, as the evidence had not been printed. According to the resolution under which this commission was appointed it was ordered that the evidence was to be printed from day to day. This had not been done. If it had been the evidence would now be before the House.

The chairman called to him at one time and suggested that the cost of printing the evidence would be very great and suggested that it should be done away with. Mr. Macdonald said that he replied that the commission had nothing to say in this matter as it was by resolution of the House ordered to be printed. The evidence had not been printed.

Mr. Macdonald took issue with the chairman's suggestion. He would say that the evidence did not bear out the report presented.

The Timpanish Peninsula did not include Kalien Island. The fact which was printed in the department showed that an island was indicated, although it was not set out clearly. There was from 1886, however, the record of the big Indian reserve on the Timpanish Peninsula. It was followed by a survey of the reserve with a plan. Kalien Island was expressly mentioned as an island in the year 1886. The department, therefore, had the information. It was unnecessary to say that when the reserve was placed that Kalien Island was not known as such.

It might be urged that the document of 1886 was put away among the ar-

chives and knowledge of the reserve forgotten. But this was an important matter. Mr. Burton, chief commissioner, was carrying on the reserve under the name of the Timpanish Peninsula. It was concluded that 1892. Mr. Gore must have been stating what he knew nothing about when he said that Mr. Burton knew nothing of the reserve.

Mr. Macdonald said that it was expressly mentioned in this decision in 1886. Kalien Island was mentioned as such. He would leave it to Mr. Garden to explain to Mr. Gore knew nothing of Kalien Island.

Continuing, Mr. Macdonald said that in 1892 Mr. Burton knew of Kalien Island as an island. The survey of the Indian reserve was completed in that year. If Mr. Burton had been mistaken in 1891 when he placed the government reserve, and intended to include Kalien Island, why did he not amend his description in 1892? It is clear that Kalien Island was included.

Mr. Macdonald called attention to the fact that when persons seeking lands under South African scrip on Kalien Island were told by the chief commissioner that these lands were reserved, although a working map showed this as an island, and therefore not under reserve. If there was no reserve why did the chief commissioner for refusing these lands and reserving the lands for a band of adventurers. In 1903 Mr. Bodwell, representing Mr. Larsen and Mr. Anderson, was in Montreal bargaining for the lands. Mr. Bodwell was in Montreal at the time, and said Mr. Hays that he could not act for the Grand Trunk Pacific, as he appeared for Mr. Larsen. This answered the pretence that Mr. Bodwell was acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific a month before, when the bargain was made with the government. These three men were in Montreal bargaining with the Grand Trunk Pacific for \$40,000, which was the price of the quarter of these lands was getting an asset worth millions, but the three-quarters worth to the government. The other quarters was not given by the company. That was the property of the government under the act.

Had the government had any regard for a dignified transaction they would have gone to the Grand Trunk Pacific directly and not bargained through Mr. Anderson and Mr. Larsen.

The government was dealing through a curbstone broker in Mr. Anderson, and a wealthy foreign speculator in Mr. Larsen.

Mr. Macdonald then took up the contention of the bargain being a good one. It was contended that these lands were not available, being only of a class lands. But the government's proposition was: bring your terms to Kalien Island and we get our one-quarter interest. If you do not get there we return you the money. This was a bargain which the most inexperienced real estate dealer would not enter into.

The chairman of the committee had acted throughout in a very fair and judicial way. There might be other members who did not do this, but he would not cast any reflections now. It was true that the witnesses were not allowed to be called in the order asked for. He did not care so much for that. Unfortunately the two men who would have been able to throw the most important light on the closing part of the evidence could not be secured to give testimony. These were Mr. Larsen and F. W. Morse. The committee got the transaction down to the bargain of \$40,000 for these lands. Beyond that the evidence did not go. Did Mr. Larsen get a \$50,000 contract from the Grand Trunk Pacific? Mr. Larsen intended to make a profit out of the bargain. He did not care whether he got \$40,000 or a \$50,000 contract.

Mr. Bodwell may have only wished to get the Grand Trunk Pacific solicitorship. Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Larsen and Mr. Anderson all intended to make a profit out of this. Mr. Anderson got a good share in \$10,000 from Mr. Larsen and a one-sixteenth interest in certain other lands.

Lands were obtained by these speculators through the secrecy which the government maintained. By this secrecy the little clique was able to get in and secure lands contiguous to the line. Men who had served in South Africa were displaced by these foreign speculators. One of these South African soldiers who had come from Ross-land was shut out from land.

There was nothing requiring diplomacy in this transaction. This was a plain bargain. The government should have had no objection in making it public. Why was the secrecy kept up and these speculators, the favored few, get the chance to get in and get possession of valuable lands?

This led to the belief that the government knew there was no reserve on the island, and that they knew they were not dealing with the Grand Trunk Pacific directly. The report presented was not in conformity with the evidence.

W. Ross wanted to know if Mr. Macdonald wished to convey the impression that the man who had applied for lands under South African scrip did so by virtue of scrip which he had obtained as a result of serving in South Africa.

Mr. Macdonald said he wished to say that he knew that man served in South Africa; that he applied for land under South African scrip, and that he presumed that the location was applied for under that scrip.

W. J. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser, following, went into the history of the present government, paying a compliment to them. The government had nothing to fear in these investigations. The world knew that nothing which the present government had ever done would not stand the greatest investigation that could be had. He did not wish to bring out anything in this investigation. They had only wished to cast insinuations. The report contained the insinuation that the government was dealing with a band of adventurers, male and female. He wanted to know if it was intended to insinuate that the premier had had any connection with adventurers, male or female. Was it to be insinuated that the chief commissioner had any connection with these adventurers, male or female.

The language was introduced so as to insinuate against a certain defenceless man in the report evidence was inserted

which was intended to be unfair to the chief commissioner. The latter was asked if he had discussed this question with Mrs. Anderson. Why did Mr. Macdonald not ask if he knew Mrs. Bodwell or knew Mrs. Hays.

The leader of the opposition claimed to be fair. Yet he had taken over to the Times, one of the dirtiest Grit papers published within this province, the report of the minority before it was before the House.

Mr. Macdonald said that he would not allow Mr. Bowser to make a statement which was not true. It was stated that he had taken this to the Times. This was not true.

Mr. Bowser said he did not care how the report came to get to the Times, but the rules of the House had been violated.

Why did the leader of the opposition not come out and say openly that the connection of the chief commissioner with adventurers, male or female, was proved such that the interest of the province had been sacrificed. It became a Liberal to refer to any politicians being connected with women. It was well-known in Dominion politics that there had been reports of Liberal politicians having their names prominently identified with the names of women. Even in provincial politics references of a similar kind might be made.

Not a single South African volunteer located on his own scrip on Kalien Island. Mr. Daly used the scrip of another, Mr. Morgan. No South African scrip was turned down on his own scrip.

The minority report was drawn up by the leader of the opposition, the prosecutor in the case, and T. W. Paterson.

Was this the same T. W. Paterson, who bought Dominion government lands at the end of the New Westminster bridge for \$10.10 an acre. These lands were worth at least \$75 an acre. These lands were advertised as set aside for T. W. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson, rising in his place, said the statements made by Mr. Bowser were absolutely false. The lands were not reserved for him. They were put up by public auction and the member making the statement he knew was aware that this was untrue.

Mr. Bowser, continuing, reduced his criticism to say that the lands were not sufficiently advertised. He further held that Mr. Paterson had sold lands in Alberta to a colonization company.

Mr. Paterson again rising to a point of order claimed that the minority report was not discussed. The personnel of those who brought in the report had nothing to do with this.

The Speaker called Mr. Bowser to order.

The member for Vancouver in submitting to the ruling took occasion to say that Conservatives never sought the protection of the rules of order.

On the question before the House, Mr. Bowser contended that in this crown grant the government got something substantial in the way of securing an agreement for early construction on the west coast. It was agreed that the terminus should be set on Kalien Island by June, 1906. The government secured a quarter of the land in the townsite and one-quarter of that outside the townsite. The government had got \$40,000 for lands which were not worth anything.

The order-in-council specified that Mr. Bodwell was acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific. Legal men of the standing of Mr. Bodwell were admitted as acting for a company if they said so.

In the report it was said that it was not known where the \$40,000 went. Did the leader of the opposition mean that members of the government knew that the evidence was given that the Grand Trunk Pacific never paid any of this \$40,000.

Mr. Macdonald said that Mr. Bowser must know that there was not a word of evidence as to this money ever being paid. Neither Mr. Bodwell nor Mr. Anderson could say that this was not true. He said he had yet to find a cent of money when there was need to do so.

"Why did they sign this agreement then?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

"I don't know," returned Mr. Bowser. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bowser, continuing, said that when within a short time the opposition had to face the electorate in the election they would be told that the company would have to conform to section 32 of the Land act in laying off this waterfront. In doing so these would have to conform to the lots adjoining Mr. Bowser's plot. He pictured the opposition assuming power with the distribution of the portfolios.

The Premier.

Premier McBride said that there was little which required an answer. On account of the prominence which the transaction occupied in the public mind at the present time he would go fully into this. He regretted that the Victoria Times and the Vancouver World, the prominent press of the country, took a reprehensible action. The dispatches to the World were the most libellous and untruthful. He had decided that the baseness of these reports would work their own cure. It was regrettable that there were agencies like these. When it was made known just what was the source of these reports there might not be so much surprise. But if the telegraphic reports were base what could be said of the editorials written by Mr. Higgins, the author of "The Passing Race," and "The Mystic Spring," the man who lost credit as speaker of the House and had to go to Vancouver.

The Victoria Times was not such an offender. Although it had published what was to be condemned yet it had assumed a higher level in the discussion of affairs.

The leader of the opposition had employed his time in framing an indictment against the government. This was without a precedent. For most of the time for three weeks the leader of the opposition had been most of the time absent from the legislature framing this which was intended to destroy the government.

Mr. Macdonald said that he had during the whole time the House was in session never been absent one day from his place.

The leader of the opposition had deliberately taken selections from evidence given by the witnesses with the intention of misleading the members of the House. Why was not all the

