CURRED

ice of them was firpaid for them, but something given to. hat he had already ways look for. M his request, but r some time, when decks of the Ton hief named Maniwa seeing him roughly y at once raised the same time pinioned iron grasp. Other aptain and officers. say, unarmed, and ered by them. The ed together in the ooking on at the cap butchered by the be so completely ther offered to as ist the savages when them, and in a few he crew were murescaped below the made for them by lians feared to pene note places in the and soon gave up the whole of the tribe bered several hunled either on board canoes, taking and as it was passed to and the upper por deck and alongside like straws in a

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and Lewis are freng the Indians to a great favorite of o had been living as a trader. Indian out ten years, was herously as the crew rding to the reports in August, 1863, he from a canoe in ins while out looking ended to pilot to the wned, because he relatch, or gift, to a igs on when amongst es. He left behind Banfield Creek, Bark of his last reside at and pilot, which is ean Telegraph Cable

a certain distance any came up on the ter fell upon the unlike an avalanche the flag staff, but ack in good order on the nark, where and prepared to e of the cadets, on the V. C. This was comrades, underion until the near my made further attired, directly across king a place among ent. Cobbett's com-

ops, Lieut. Burgess w position, guerilla nusketry fire he or-drove the defenders the point of the Capt. Cobbett and hopelessly defeated, in disorder and takopposite side of the hey blew up to pre-

unded, and the opd forces and march drill hall, where reved and apparently

m battle was voted erything was carried and both officers and od knowledge of

Mrs. Bateman took n the parlors of G. K. B. Adams e and the following F. Shopland, R. J. ins. A large numany beautiful floral

terson, of the Dalnted a cage contain Beacon Hill park. ed in Atlin and is this species of aniames A. Douglas, irk committee, feels e gift, for it makes lition to the ani-The young ed in the deer encloidly and is proving is hoped that some will donate a lew ls to the park before

the city again, and ys here, a guest at sell accompanied the party to Edmonton the Coast.

BE LOYALLY HONORED PROCEEDINGS OF VICTORIA DAY WILL

A Public Meeting on Tuesday Decided in Favor of Celebration This Year-Committees Appointed.

A largely attended public meeting was held on Tuesday at the city hall, when it was decided to celebate Victoria Day. Acting Mayor Goodacre occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings explained that the gathering had been called to consider the advisability of holding the annual May carnival this year. In his opinion the usual festivities hould be held, but the question was open to discussion.

After a brief debate it was unanimously decided to continue the celebration of Victoria Day, the motion to that effect being introduced by H. D. Helmc-

The chairman then explained that it was in order to appoint officers, and without further delay W. C. Moresoy was chosen secretary and E. C. Smith oporary treasurer.

The extent of the festivities was next discussed. There was a slight difference of opinion in this regard, several holding that one day would be sufficient, while the majority contended that, as this would be the only his carnival to be held this year, it should be conducted on a somewhat more pretentious scale than heretofore. The latter prevailed, it being decided to celebrate both the 23rd and 24th of May, and the resolution so ritories. Rupert's Land and the Northproviding passed without dissension,

It was suggested by the secretary that the management of the carnival be placed in the hands of a special committee comprising not more than seven members. Last year the large number holding places on the executive had made the clerical work unnecessarily arduous. This was approved by those present, and on motion of Mr. Helmcken it was agreed to appoint a management committee of the number mentioned. The folowing were selected: Alds. Fell and Hall, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., Dr. Carter. Dr. Garesche, Lieut.-Col. Hall, Noah Shakespeare and L. Eaton.

The collection of subscriptions was considered at length. Mr. Moresby suggested that a paid canvasser be ap-The plan was adopted last year, J. A. Virtue being chosen, with signal success. Over \$2,100 were colsystem of selecting a corps, of volunteers who generally left the work incom There was no doubt that Mr. Virtue would undertake the task again this year. The suggestion was en-

A short discussion took place on the possibility of securing the assistance of the military and naval authorities in making the forthcoming festivities a suc ess. It was suggested that the Mayor be requested to interview the c ng officer at Work Point, Lieut.-Col. English, and the officer in charge at Esquimalt, to enlist their co-operation. This was carried.

nection Ald. Fell suggeste that an effort be made to corroborate the vague rumor recently circulated to the effect that a flying squadron of six cruisers was due to arrive here from the China station about Victoria Day. After the management committee was authorized to expend \$100 on advertising

nmediately the meeting adjourned. -The total clearings at the Victoria clearing house for the week ending

March 28th were \$578,331. -Members of the Victoria-United Association football team have decided to visit Seattle on Saturday, April 1st. Capt. Goward has completed negotia-tions with that city's eleven for a game on that day. His players are in first-class condition. If current report can be class condition. If current report can be relied upon, the team must put up a first-class exhibition in order to win from the Seattle players. The latter hold the championship of Washington, having won every game in which they have participated so far this season. Therefore Victoria-United is prepared for a close struggle. It is expected that a contingent of supporters will accompany the

A SPRING DANGER

MANY PEOPLE WEAKEN THEIR SYSTEM BY THE USE OF

PURGATIVE MEDICINES.

Ask, any doctor and he will tell you

that the use of purgative medicines weakens the system, and cannot possibly cure disease. Thousands of people restive medicines in the spring, and thank a most serious mistake in de People who feel tired and depressed, who find the appetite variable, who have occasional headaches and backaches, or whose blood shows impurities through pimples and eruptions need a spring medicine. But they should not dose themselves with harsh griping purgatives that gallop through the bowels, tearing the tissues and weakening the system. A tonic medicine what is needed in the spring, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best ton that science has yet discovered. They are quietly absorbed into the filling the veins with pure rich, red blood that carries health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin eruptions, indigestion, headaches, nervousness, rheumatism and all blood troubles. They improve the appetite, and make depressed, easily tired men and women cheerful, active and James McDougall, Little Shippegan, N. B., says: "I have used Dr. Villiams' Pink Pills as a tonic and blood

purifier, and have found them superior to all other medicines." If you need a medicine this springand who would not be the better of a tonic after the long dreary in-door months-give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills trial. They will send rich, red blood coursing through you veins, and give you the bouyancy of perfect health. See that the full name. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." is printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers nedicine sell these pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Wil-

liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OUESTION OF WIGS UNDER DISCUSSION

The Bill to Regulate Costume of Judges and Lawyers Passed Second Reading.

Victoria; March 27th. Prayers were read by Rev. J. F. Vich-

Resolution. W. J. Bowser moved the following

"That this House regrets that in the bill proposed to be submitted to the Dominion parliament, granting autonomy to the Northwest Territories, there is an interference with provincial rights in re-

gard to the provisions dealing with their

school system." Mr. Bowser said that he introduced this resolution with considerable diffidence. He had been charged with being the master of clap-trap in the legislature and insincere. In introducing this he was perfectly sincere. He contended that the autonomy bill now before the legislature dealt unfairly with the Terwest Territories were brought into Con-federation in 1870 by an act approved of by the Imperial parliament. These Ter ritories were given representation in the tories joined the Dominion there were no separate schools. There were only 500 people on the land, In 1875 a Dor

act was passed regulating education which enacted that separate schools should be given. This was only a tentative act,
The Dominion government really proposed to do away with the B. N. A. Act by this autonomy bill for the Terri-tories when it was proposed to strike out the section in the act applying to educa Quoting from the opinion of Hon. J. D. S. Thompson, he went to show that once the provinces were created they should have power to decide whether or lected. He thought the method would not separate schools should exist. Hon, prove much more satisfactory than the David Mills and Sir Louis Davies held ecame provinces should have power t

oose whether separate schools should exist or not. He quoted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the debate upon the Remedial Bill in 1896 and contended that the present bill violated the views held by him at that time. If the people of the Northwest wanted separate schools it was for them to say so. There had een the spectacle of a Liberal withdrawing from his cabinet position on a question of principle. Hon Clifford Sif-ton had actually given up his position with all the emoluments of office on this juestion of principle. Conservatives netimes withdrew on principle. Among these he cited Premier McBride leaving the cabinet of Mr. Dunsmuir on a question of principle. Within two weeks' W. W. B. McInnes was glad that this time Hon. Clifford Sifton had gone back had come up again. A few days ago again and supported the bill. But it was

explained that this support was given be-cause Sir Wilfrid might be defeated if his support was not given to the bill. Before concluding, Mr. Bowser said he was more than sincere on the question. In 1896 he took issue against the Conrvative party on the Remedial Bill. He had seen the trouble of attempting force separate schools upon New

Brunswick. This was an attempt to do an unc stitutional thing by amending the B. N. A. Act. The reason for introducing this solution was to show those who were fighting for provincial rights in other parts of the Dominion that British Columbia was ready to support them. The resolution carried without further

Questions and Answers.

John Oliver asked: 1. What amount of taxes was collect from each railway company operating n British Columbia under the provisions chapter 52, 1903-4?

2. Under what heading do these tions appear in the public accounts? 3. What amount was collected from each railway company in British Columia as wild land tax last year?

Hon. R. G. Tatlow replied: 1. The amount of taxes collected from each railway company operating in British Columbia, under the provisions of chapter 52, 1903-4, was as follows:

Canadian Pacific railway\$59,343 21 Kaslo & Slocan railway Kettle Valley lines (Republic & Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern

\$85,286 97 "2. In table No. 3, B 23, under Real Property Tax. In table No. 5, B 27, under special columns, the amounts paid by the Canadian Pacific and the Esc malt & Nanaimo railway are shown separately. The amounts paid by the other companies are not shown separ-

ately "3. It is impossible to give an immediate answer to this question. Each as-sessment roll has to be searched and the wild lands of railway companies separated from the wild lands of other tax-

Mr. Oliver asked: Why has not crown grant No. 1,951-163 for lot 310, range V, Coast district, been issued to M. E. Oliver? Hon. R. F. Green replied:

Being held for further consideration Mr. Oliver asked: 1. Have the government entered into many agreement for the use of the New Westminster bridge? 2. If so, what are the terms of such

Hon. Mr. Green replied: "1. Yes; twenty-five year lease of run-

ning rights only.
"2. \$15,000 for first five years per annum; remainder, \$20,000.

Mr. Evans asked the Hon. the Attor-Mr. Evans used the following question: acy-General the following question: Section 50 sub-section (95), of Iunicipal Clauses Act, chapter 144, provides that municipalities may pass a bylaw to regulate "public morals, including the observance of the Lord's Day commonly called Sunday." Have muni

The Attorney-General raised the point that this being a question for a legal opinion it was out of order.

The Speaker ruled the question out of

Third Readings.

The County Court Act was amended come into force July 1st, 1905. The bill then passed its third reading. The bill to Establish and Protect High ways was read a third time. The bill to amend the Horticultural Board Act passed its third reading.

Unclaimed Money. The report to the bill relating to unclaimed deposits in the treasury of the province was adopted.

Automobile Bill.

second reading of the bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Speed Regulation Act, 1904, Hon. R. F. Green stated that the purpose of the bill was to make the parment of the fee an an-The bill passed its second reading and

was then committed, with J. Murphy in the chair. The bill was reported. Reports Adopted. The reports on the bill to incorporat

the Golden Light, Power & Water Company, and the Stave River Valley Railway Company, were adopted. Fording Valley Road.

The bill to incorporate the Fording Valley Railway Company was again con sidered in committee, with J. D. Mc-Niven in the chair. The bill was reported complete.

Chartered Accountants. On the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Institute of Accountants of British Columbia, A. H. B. Macgown said that the object was to improve the system of accounting in the province t was proposed to provide for examinations for accountants. It differed from he acts regulating lawyers and doctors.

It was not the intention to prohibit any

Coal Mines Regulation Act was adopted.

nan from acting as an accountant.

The bill passed its second reading. "Coal Mines Act. The report on the bill to amend the

Security For Costs, On the report of the Supreme Court ct amendment Mr. Bowser moved that the security for costs for an appeal should be limited at \$500. This should not be an arbitrary security, but the or-dinary sum should be \$150, as at present. In case of expensive appeals it should be ossible to fix the security as high as

J. R. Brown opposed the amendment. The purpose of the bill which he had introduced to amend the Supreme Court Act, fixed the security at \$200. This was intended to give all persons the privilege of appeal. The appellants had all the cost of preparing the appeal books, and the respondent had little cost. W. W. B. McInnes was glad that this when the amendment came up some had voted for it under the misunderstanding that \$500 would have to be put up. J. A. Macdonald hoped that the amendment would be voted down: It had al-

ready been twice defeated, and he hoped the House would follow the same course now as on previous occasions. The Attorney-General said that som had voted before for the amendment under a misapprehension, and it was quite

possible for them to alter their vote on this occasion. The amendment was lost and the reert on the hill adonted

Dentistry Bill. The bill to amend the Dentistry Con solidation Act was committed, with Dr.

King in the chair. The bill was reported Railway Act. The bill to amend the Railway Act. in-

troduced by J. A. Macdonald, was com nitted, with Mr. McInnes in the chair. The bill was reported complete. Wigs and Robes.

On the second reading of the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act, Stuart Henderson went into the history of the egislation affecting the wearing of wigs. In 1899 it was made optional whether wigs were to be worn. Lately an attempt had been made by the judges to make this compulsory. Reading from the expressed opinion of the Benchers' Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway . . 5,810 04 Society, that body expressed the opinion White Pass & Yukon railway . . . 3,021 03 that the judges decide either to wear or not to wear the wig. One of the judges Nelson & Fort Sheppard rallway.. 5,445 90 had in a letter stated that a majority of Bedlington & Nelson railway 1,418 22 his brother judges favored the wearing 2,745 36 of the wig. One of the judges was ac customed to wear a costume different in Grand Forks Railway Company 336 15 color from any of the other judges. This had been seized upon by the press and 1.652 40 others to raise a certain amount of ridi-the dignity of the bench.

Mr. Henderson, quoting from authorities, held that the Legislature had pow er over the Supreme court with respect to making rules governing it.

According to the rules of the Supreme ourt of 1880 barristers were to be per mitted to appear in any sitting of the

court in the costume adopted in On-tario. This bill was not therefore initiating a new practice. It was simply to ounteract an attempt made to compe parristers to wear a certain costum The wearing of a wig was costly. Young barristers had to pay about \$50 for the wig. The wearing of them represented a heavy outlay for the benefit of wigmakers in London. The practice of wearing wigs was also unhealthy and

conduced to creating a headache. It was an abominable habit. legislation was hasty and ill-considered. This was an attempt to strip the profession of the wearing of a costume which dated back to the days of Queen Anne. The rule which permitted of barristers

looked when it was made permissive use either wigs or not.

The costume in the courts should be

islature to dictate what particular cos tume should be worn by the bar. They might just as well say that they should wear kilts or not or stockings of a par-ticular kind. It would even become as suitable for the Legislature to regulate the costumes of ladies, saying what sized hats and the color of the dresses

they should wear. Mr. Brown did not think that because the practice of wearing wigs dated back to Queen Anne's age that it should e continued. There were many prac tices in the old country which should not be adopted in a democratic country like this. Certain judges were really dictating not what judges should wear, but alwhat the barristers should put on. Few professional men would risk the inerests of their clients in running against the wishes of judges in this particular.

Mr. Bowser thought the House should thought there were subjects which might province. occupy the attention of the House to etter advantage than the discussion o this. The wearing of wigs was at the present time optional. Any barrister had right to go into court without a wig. was an absurd thing for members of the Legislature to give consideration to

P. Williams, wished Mr Bowser was is solicitous for all the interests as he was for the one particular calling of the "How would the member for New

castle like it if I was to introduce a bill to compel Socialists to wear red ties? Mr. Bowser.

"Well, they wear black ones," replied Mr. Williams. He, however, did not believe that the judges should be inter-fered with if they wished to wear a par-ticular costume. He therefore had de-cided to vote differently to what he intended to do at first. He made refer ence to decisions given in the courts, in stancing that of the Centre Star case which was not calculated to give an exalted opinion of the bench. W. R. Ross opposed the bill. It might

lead to the passing of legislation forbidding the wearing of pants. Those who introduced the bill probably hoped some day to be given a position on the bench. They should therefore consider this mat ter very seriously. J. H. Hawthornthwaite was opposed

to the wearing of wigs, but he did not feel like voting for the bill, however. If some judges wanted to make fools of themselves they should be allowed to do so to their heart's content.

He said he must take exception to Mr. Williams with respect to a judgment given. All the judgments given in courts in the province had been right The laws were made at the dictation of capitalism. The judges were appointed the interests of capitalism and their decisions always in favor of capi talism. He would not vote on the ques

The bill passed its second reading on the following division: Ayes-Messrs. King, Brown, McNiven Murphy, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, Hender son, Munro, Paterson, Wells, McBride, Clifford, Wright Gifford, Macgowan and Stratford-17.

Nays-Messrs. McInnes. J. A. Mac onald, Tatlow, Wilson, Cotton, Ellison, Bowser, Ross, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor and Young-13,

Elections Act Amendment. C. W. D. Clifford, on the second read ing of the bill to amend the Provincial ections Act, said that all the objectionable features of the bill as intro luced last session had been eliminated. It was intended to give those employed on coasting vessels an opportunity to

vote. The captains would be deputy returning officers. These captains were respectable and highly honorable. He felt satisfied that the votes taken on these vessels would be among the best ted in any election.

The Attorney-General thought this would be a practice which would lend itself readily to abuse. He opposed the

F. Carter-Cotton said that the great objection to this was that it was proposed to make the employer of the men returning officer. Abuses would work in, as every captain would know just as his crew voted. If sailors were allowed to rote why should railway men away on duty not be given a chance to vote? The

J. A. Macdonaiu said the House was sustaining its dignity in endeavoring to ind means by which any citizen might he given the franchise. He saw diffiulties in this and thought the bill might well go into committee in order to enleavor to see if some way could not be devised to give these men a vote. A scrutineer for each side might accomoany the ship. It was quite probable hat some feasible scheme might be evolved in committee. He therefore

oted for the second reading. Mr. Henderson said that there was an on prevailing that the voting by ballot was a castiron rule. In Australia postal votes were cast and other methods of getting the opinion of the electorate out of the ordinarily accepted methods

n vogue. On motion of Premier McBride the debate was adjourned.
Victoria, March 28th.

Prayers were read by Rev. J. F.

E. & N. Bill. J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved the fol

owing resolution: Whereas Ralph Smith, member of the House of Commons, Ottawa, has introduced a bill into the said House, intitiled "An Act respecting the Esquinialt & Nanaima Railway Company"; and Whereas the said bill contains the fol-

owing clause: The Attorney-General held that this ing its said railway thereunder, be held, yer in the House, he felt satisfied, would howsoever any of the franchises, rights, powers, authorities, exemptions, grants from taxation was concerned. and privileges held or possessed by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company The rule which permitted of partiators wearing the costume adopted in Ontario was done in order to leave it to at any time of entering into the said it agreement and selling the said line of it agreement and selling the said line of it.

and privileges shall, notwithstanding the entering into of such agreement and the uniform. In was incongruous to see completion of such sale, remain, exist some members of the bar wearing wigs and continue in full force and effect, unin court and the judge refraining from it. This was surely something which should be left largely to the discretion of the benchers and the judges.

It was surely out of place for the Leg-

prevent this province from exerting and exercising its power to tax the land of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, which owing to the sale of the said railway has now become open to taxa-

Whereas high legal opinion has doubtless been obtained by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company that this will be the effect of the passage of said legislation through the Dominion House; Whereas it is a matter of vital im-

serve intact its right to tax the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway land Be it therefore resolved. That this House urge upon the government the necessity of taking such immediate steps

portance that the province should pre-

as it may deem necessary in the matter deal with this subject seriously. He to protect the rights of the people of this In speaking to this, Mr. Hawthorn thwaite went into the history of the E. & N. He said that the railway was supposed to go as far as Seymour Narrows. The land grant was supposed to be free from taxation for ever. It was legally

and morally within the power of the legislature to tax that land. It was not the right of any government to enter into any contract which would exempt the land for ever. The railway company would be entitled to take action for dam ages if the land was taxed. Under the resent circumstances, if these lands vere taxed so that it was impossible to hold them the company would have good ground for getting damages and the province would have to take over the and. In this bill before the Dominion House the company has atempted to sneak through a measure which would exempt the land from taxation. He introduced the resolution for the

arpose of endeavoring to have justice one the province of British Columbia The Attorney-General said that as soon the bill at Ottawa came into his hands he had telegraphed the Minister of Justice, because he was a little afraid that provincial rights might be interfered with. He did this out of extreme caution, because he thought it might later be urged that the government was at fault for not taking action. The reply of the Minister of Justice on the 25th was that he did not understand the bill as interpreted. He (the Attorney-General) did not personally think that the bill would have any effect. If the province had the right to tax the lands no orporation or legislature could interfere with it. The provincial legislature had no status in the House of Parliament at Ottawa. The Houses had their rights and that without interference. He would himself, if he were a member of the

House at Ottawa, resent any interfer-ence with like duties which belonged to No parliament had a right to legislate for all time, but Mr. Hawthornthwaite was wrong in setting forth that any claim would be possible against the prov ince for damages if the land was taxed. J. A. Macdonald was in favor of taking every step to protect the rights of

the wording of the resolution. He objected to the following recitals: Whereas the object of this clause is to prevent this province from exerting and exercising its power to tax the land of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, which, owing to the sale of the

said railway, has now become open to taxation; and Whereas it is a matter of vital importance that the province should preserve intact its right to tax the said Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway land belt.

He thought that nothing should be fore, in amendment the following reso-That all the words after the word

Whereas" in the first line of said resosubstituted therefor, viz.: "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are seeking to have passed by the parliament of Canada a bill intituled 'An Act respecting the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company,' which con-

tains the following clause: House was not sustaining its dignity in even considering this proposal. "Notwithstanding anything in this act, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company shall not, for or by reason of entering into the said agreement or selling its said railway thereunder, be held, or deemed, or taken to have waived or lost prejudiced, or affected in anywise howsoever any of the franchises, rights powers, authorities, exemptions, grants and privileges held or possessed by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company at the time of entering into the said agreement and selling the said line of railway, but all such franchises, rights, powers, authorities, exemptions, grants, and privileges shall, notwithstanding the entering into of such agreement and the npletion of such sale, remain, exist and continue in full force and effect, unprejudiced and unimpaired, for the benefit, profit and advantage of the Esqui-

malt & Nanaimo Railway: "Be it therefore resolved, That this House urge upon the government the necessity of taking such immediate steps as it may deem necessary in the matter to protect the rights of the people of this

J. H. Hawthornthwaite accepted the nt of Mr. macdonald, which was substituted for that originally pro-

W. W. B. McInnes was glad to hear that the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice looked upon the objectionable resolution as having no effect pon the rights of the province to tax the land. The province, it was recogor deemed, or taken to have waived, or agree that if that bill passed at Ottawa lost, or prejudiced, or affected in anywise it would be so much waste paper as far as this section with respect to exemption

He had another objection to raise against this resolution as introduced by the member for Nanaimo. He had in

exemptions, grants, into the Dominion House." Mr. Haw- effected. In salaries of civil government correct practice. It was manifestly unbill was introduced the member whose He felt satisfied that Mr. Smith had nothing whatever to do with this hill, but simply lent his name to it according to custom. He took this opportunity to set Mr. Smith right in this re-

The resolution passed. Unclaimed Money. The bill relating to Unclaimed Money deposits in the treasury of the province nassed its third reading.

Assessment Bill. On report the Assessment Act Amendnent was further discussed. J. N. Evans proposed that \$5 per acre provements should constitute the limit for property passing from the classificaland to improved land, instead of \$2.50 as at present. H. E. Tanner thought this might work

n injustice upon pre-emptors. T. W. Paterson thought the improveents high enough at \$2.50. The amendment was lost.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow moved the followng amendment: "Land subdivided as townsites, into ots of two acres or less in extent, regularly surveyed and shown upon a plan thereof, duly registered, shall not be as-

sessed as wild land." This carried. nother amendment introduced by Hon. Mr. Tatlow provided that wild land should not be palmed off as timber land, t being required that the latter should average at least five thousand feet of nerchantable timber per acre.

This carried also.

John Oliver moved in favor of the inmes derived from investments not being exempt under section 8.

. R. Brown thought this might work hardship against some who had small icomes to live upon, such as widows. The amendment was lost. Mr. McInnes moved to exempt all pernanent improvements up to the value of

Mr. McInnes, J. N. Evans, H. E. Tanner and W. G. Cameron spoke in favor of the amendment. J. H. Hawthornthwaite opposed it as being in the lirection of single tax.

owing division: McInnes, Yeas - Messrs. Drury. King, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, Henderson, Mun-

ro. Paterson, Wells, Hall and Cameron-Nays-Messrs. Davidson, Hawthornthyraite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Bow-ser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan Shatford, Grant-23. Mr. Brown moved to exempt from the namely, the New

Tatlow and carried. Mr. Oliver moved in favor of putting the rate of taxation on wild lands as 5 per cent., as at the present time, in-

proposed by the bill. Mr. McInnes in support of this by increased taxation, etc. thought an explanation should be made by the government of why the taxes on by the government of why the taxes on had been given rights over the Fraser wild land were reduced. It was admitted that the treasury was in need of Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied not at funds, yet the source of deriving revent. No other line had sought the enue was passed over. The government was discriminating in favor of specula- der expenditure the public debt

tors. It was an extraordinary proceed- was increased. ing. The amendment was lost on the following division:

Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Cameron 6. hays-Wells, Hall, Hawthornthwaite, 786 next June.

The Minister of Finance moved the game warden was to be appointed at following amendment: "The Chief Commissi her of Lands and Works is here were to be put on the permanent list, by authorized and empowered to dispose of all lands and mineral claims which have been forfeited to the Crown timates, and \$10,000 less than in 1903. under the provisions of this act to any person at a price not less than the price of similar lands under the Land Act. and on such terms and conditions as he may consider right in the interest of the province, and according to the descriptions in the original Crown grants amounts for the asylum for insane. The thereof, and subject to the reservations contained therein, and such lands shall at no time be open for pre-emption under the land act or for location under the Mineral Act or Placer Mining Act."

This carried and the further considera-tion of the report was adjourned. The Budget Speech. By message from His Honor the tage. Lieut.-Governor the estimates were

brought down.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow in his budget much relative to affairs before the introuction of the present government. From 1892 to 1904 the province had gone be- \$22,000 instead of \$17,000 last year. hind in the finances.

been \$18,760,045. The expenditure in that time was \$27,773,614. The excess of expenditure over revenue in these 12 years was therefore \$9,013,569. The ceipts by a small sum. With the surplus province had been going behind at the rate of \$750,000 a year. When the present government assumed power the loan of the former year had been entirely expended, the treasury was empty and there were outstanding contracts on hand to the extent of \$748,000, some of which "9. Notwithstanding anything in this act, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway spect to taxation. It was in the legisact, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway spect to taxation. It was in the legisact, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway spect to taxation. It was in the legisact, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway spect to taxation. It was in the legisact of June 30th, 1903, there was to the credit of current account \$80,742. Against credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 and 1903 are specified by the state of the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the state of the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the state of the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the state of the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the credit of current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the contract of the current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the contract of the current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are specified by the current account \$80,742. Against 1903 are sp this there were due \$152.571. If all these liabilities had been forced to be paid the province would have been short \$71.829. There was due on the Fraser bridge \$748,360, making the liability of the province. This industry would revive the government, on assuming office, he felt sure. \$810.189.

the discretion of the members of the bar. Agreement and selling the said line of it departed from the usual practice of assume the estimates of its predecessors. From the fact that the supply of eggs Apparently this rule had been over railway, but all such franchises, rights, reciting that "a bill had been introduced Retrenchments were made and savings was not adequate, it behoved the gov-

thornthwaite set forth that Ralph Smith \$12,313 was saved from the estimated had introduced a bill. This was not the expenditure. In the administration of justice \$5,198 was saved. Public instifair. In fact some might say that the tutions exceeded the estimate by \$532, resolution was introduced for the sole although savings were made in the although savings were made in the purpose of bringing discredit upon Balph museum of \$325, and in the bureau of Smith. Knowing Mr. Hawthornthwaite mines of \$1,188. The expenditure on the as he did, Mr. Mclanes said that he insane asylum absorbed the difference, would not urge this against Mr. Haw—and hospitals and charities showed an thornthwaite. It was the practice at Ot- excess of \$11,075. The grant to hostawa, as in this legislature, that when a pitals was according to statute, and over it the government had no control. A stituency was affected fathered the saving was effected in the administration of justice, and in education, but under revenue services the expenditure exceeded the estimates by \$7,155. Under the head of miscellaneous the expenditure exceeded the estimates. these were much less than the former

year. The total estimated expenditure for the year 1904, compiled by the late government, was \$2,491,566, with supplementary estimates of \$139.836. The esshowed a deficit of \$437,919. Instead of this the government is able to show, by careful administration, that this has been changed into a surplus of \$27,000.

He alluded to the fact that the amounts expended on railway guarantees had been put to expenditure. this was carried forward as asset. In the meantime it must be provided out of expenditure, and therefore added \$51,059 to the total expenditure. The revenue was \$2,638,260, with a balance of \$27,-

706.95. The half-yearly statement to December, 1904, showed an increase of \$116 .-015 over the preceding year. The evpenditure had been decreased \$261,433. If the amount expended on the Fraser river bridge was deducted from 1903, the difference would not be great. There was a heavy loss from the returns from the Chinese Restriction Act. In all this province had received \$955,462.50 out of the total of \$2,280,822 received by the Dominion under the act. While the expenditure exceeded the receipts for the half year by \$8,915, yet this was the 'lean" half year, and pointed to am even

balance at the end of the fiscal year. The total receipts for the year were put at \$2,559,376. He be lieved it was wise to make a conservative estimate, profiting by the experience when he had assumed office. In land sales \$100.000 was expected,

instead of \$80,000 last year. This was based on the showing for the first six months. The revenue from land was also estimated to be increased from \$70. \$1,000 made on land used for agricul-000 last year to \$100,000 this year. Timber royalties were expected to yield \$325,000, instead of \$250,000 last year. Free miners' certificates were estimated to be reduced. Real property was estimated to give \$250,000. from personal property on account of exemptions and reductions was calculated to give \$50,000 less than last year. The land taxes, owing to the greater care which would be exercised in ing them, would probably yield \$100,000. Registry fees were estimated to give \$20,000 more than last year, as the new Registry Act would likely result in this way. The fees under the Game Act would be very much increased, he be-lieved, because of the greater efficiency

by the appointment of game wardens A new source of income was added. wild land tax property held as coal lands. This was accepted by Hon, Mr. Great Northern had been given running rights. It would pay \$15,000 a year at present. With other sources of income

from it this would be increased. Under the Chinese Restriction Act province. He did not agree with stead of the reduced rate of 4 per cent. \$1,000 only was put down. This loss in the receipts had to be met in other ways W. C. Wells asked if any other road

> Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied not at pres-Continuing, Hon. Mr. Tatlow said un-

issues of inscribed stock. Altogether these amounted to \$11,705,836. Yeas-McInnes, Drury, King, Brown, was a sinking fund of \$1,351,059, leavdone to dispute the right of the province to tax the lands. He proposed, thereing of debentures of \$357,000

That all the words after the word Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, Fraction be struck out, and the following Ser. Ross, A. McDonald, Green Fulton, Cotton, Edlison, Clifford, Bowser, The ser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green Fulton, the estimate was \$248,620. This it was to be increased by \$4,000. This was accounted for by the fact that a warden was to be appointed at The administration of justice would be about 14,000 higher than last year's es-

> The total reduction made by the gov ernment since taking office in the civil service salaries had been \$17,500. The cost of public institutions was increased about \$2,000, owing to additional estimated expenditure for hospitals and year to \$105,350 this year. This was in pitals. The aid given to the hospitals in this province, fixed by statute, was much higher proportionately than in Manitoba and the Northwest. This was a matter

which might be readjusted with advan-The estimates for education was \$422,-833, or \$22,000 less than last year. This, of course, covered the half year, which eech said that he did not intend to say | would be on the basis of aid given un-

The estimate for revenue services was Under public works there had been ine revenue from 1892 to 1904 had \$70,000 of an increase over last year. It should be the aim to increase this as far as possible. The expenditure would exceed the re-

> would about balance. In 1907 the conditions would be much improved owing to the fact that the duced by the Joan of 1877 maturing.

making a yearly reduction of \$37,000 and the expenditure for schools would The province, he was glad to say, was evidencing a feeling of prosperity. Agri-If all culture and commerce were perhaps better than at any other time in the history of British Columbia. Capital was again turning its attention to the mines of

The fishing industry last year had not The government, it was decided, should been as good as would have been hoped.