rightened than ever.
as insane.
, is in Europe," she

he answered dryly,
the 'Ariadne' and he
e. I telegraphed to
will be here in half
my words. Little
ive me a daughter's

* * *

e, you have won his
chfield. "The only
ined about our mar-
s solved at last. He
serve."
of all Blanche Fol-
parure of diamonds,
and eccentric father-

idleton and Sophie
horus, as they had
time:
ckiest girl!"—*N. Y.*

CE PIE STORY.

r of the 102, and I'm
night. No man ever
y's interest, or saved
Old Back Up & Toot
Many's the time I've
tive off a 2-year-old
shing him and then
p & Toot Road to
pull the pay-car or
with Mormon emi-
dds to me. I always
Brs, whether it was to
or slack ahead half a

an that would drink
ty, but sometimes I
own with the boys and
paint when there was
alled out on an extra
ack with a 102. Still
man at all, and didn't
he taste of liquor or
st wanted to be so-

on I was west bound,
aches and two sleep-
e, mail and express.
minutes for dyspep-
supper station, and
used to be acquainted
She was in the rear
inch along with her.
, but it's burned into
he asked me to eat
never you might call
lid. It seems like yes-

shioned mine pie with
et. She held a piece
h her beautiful round
upled knuckles like a
thank you; I never
ughed and socked it
knew it was flavored
I took it and ate it
ed on gaily while I put
emon pie into my
y brains.
ngers came out of the
g their teeth as if
meal, and I'm con-
ed about our mar-
I felt as if I
the conductor that I
engine, and that I
r, for my brain was
pie. But I come into
y of fine-cut and pull-

e of my little daugh-
ore my eyes. I could
my mind as she look-
n her blue and white
sunbonnet. She haunt-
through my pie-soak-
ke we'd sat at my home
ier in my arms. My
n! It grew dark fast
d along the track, but
I fretted because old
didn't get up and
e ort. The telegraph
corduroy bridge, and
y. I was a madman
ng my load of human
eath.

he curve a mile out of
the headlight showed
rail the gingham dress
Mary Ann! I saw it too
ash, then a dull sound
murder-ous wheels and
nnet lay outside the
am dress was under
runken engineer had
child. My fireman
red and Two, and I
of the train, where
e darkness, still for-

* * *

e toward the little
aught it in my arms.
y Ann's little gingham
ed with straw.

* * *

ildish laughter under
knew Mary Ann had
But it was a close
the mince pie maniac
uch it, no matter how
eeks to feed it to me.
en the pie is loaded.
e would the deadly

S FOR SALE.

0.—Captain Douglas,
m, Eng., is in the city
Nordenfeldt Gun com-
pose of soliciting the
ent for an order for
had interviews with
tia and Major-General
understood that the
no action at present,
es adopted last session
ny such contingencies
ain Douglas is having
al guns, which will
after their arrival here
r-General Middleton
denfeldt guns greatly
hatlings used in the
.

AND RUSSIA.

on the Borders of India.

14.—The *Star's* Lon-
January 13th says:
ning street to-night
ation that the gov-
confirmation of the
seizure of Af-
y and that the
discredited. At the
mitted that extended
ons are going on in
ly on the theory that
n the Northwest are
few months, more or

est addition to the
ible screw steel arm-
the Phaeton, of 3,750
e-power. The other
ous gale was expected
ervers the admiralty
to test her seagoing
the storm finely. In
ttained 17.80 knots.
and can spread an
canvas. She carries
as a crew of 283 men.
nist of ten six-inch
sixteen machine guns,
torpedo guns, twelve
orpedo launches.

— John Brockland,
drunk, was fined $5
in Valado, charged
aking a pane of glass
saloon, and for being
or two weeks for the
he value of the glass,
for the second....
rant, was given two
Hotel Hutcheson....
on remand with har-
under twelve years
purposes. The girl's
f two Indian women
case adjourned until

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28 1887.

From The Daily Colonist. Jan. 27, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

THE Baptist mission chapel at Spring Ridge will be dedicated on Sunday the 6th of February.

ENLARGED.—The Vancouver *News* has been enlarged to a seven-column paper, and presents a very creditable appearance.

THE Rithet brought down 100 tons eastern freight from New Westminster yesterday. Last night she took up a scow to bring down 100 tons of ice which was to have arrived at the Royal city last evening for the C. P. N. company.

REPORTED DROWNED.—Report says that Frank Webb and another man, while out in a boat on the North Arm Tuesday afternoon, were upset and drowned. As yet nothing can be learned and we are unable to state whether the report is true or not.

THE JUBILEE AT OTTAWA.—The project of holding a great military display at the capital, in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee, is very favorably received. Adjutant-General Powell, Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, and others view the project with favor.

DELAYED.—The North Pacific arrived at 9:30 last night. Owing to the accident to the Geo. E. Starr she had to run up the Sound to connect with the Emma Hayward and was five hours in coming over from Port Townsend, such was the heavy weather. Some of the passengers thought they were never going to see land.

ACCIDENT TO THE STARR.—The steamer Geo. E. Starr attempted to back against the Seattle coal wharf on Tuesday and her light upper works, from the wheelhouse to the paddle-boxes, were smashed in and she was laid up for repairs, the Emma Hayward connecting with the North Pacific and transferring passengers and mails. The Starr will likely be on the route again to-day.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Bear Creek, Jan. 26.—The passengers on the west bound express to-day are: J. Smith, E. J. Russell, Port Moody; W. Pickering, R. Birdskill, Mrs. Nicolles and two daughters, G. Houston and wife, Vancouver; L. Champness, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirchaugh, Victoria; G. Armstrong, Portland; Mrs. D. E. Robertson and two sons, New Westminster.

CHINESE SUPERSTITION. — The Seattle *Times* says: The Chinamen who murdered two fellow-workmen at Cle-ellum by blowing them up with giant powder was captured, but committed suicide by taking opium. He was buried face downward, for the reason the Chinaman said, "The devil in him, he try to come out the grave so belly him face downward, then he (the devil) go deeper in the mud."

ALWAYS ON THE RAISE.—The editor of the *Times* in reproducing some "dead" matter that our foreman inadvertently placed in the columns of yesterday's issue, could not refrain from his old practice of raising dates, and lifted it from the 19th to the 26th. The principal news in connection with the sad accident was contained in our specials dated 19th January, which were reproduced *bona bolus* in the *Times* of the following evening.

A PROPOSITION.—During the coming summer a convention of Y. M. C. A. secretaries will be held in San Francisco, at which representatives from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and all parts of the United States will be present. Immediately after the convention a conference will be held, and it is proposed that it shall take place in Oakland. But as the C. P. R. is bidding for the carriage of the eastern delegates, and is likely to complete arrangements for bringing them this way, what better place in which to hold the conference could be selected than Victoria? The number of secretaries who will come together on that occasion will be between one and five hundred whose sojourn among us for a week or two would be a very enjoyable thing from many points of view.

"A CLEAN SWEEP."—Our Toronto correspondent stated in his Tuesday's dispatch that "Sir John will gain at least six seats in the province" (New Brunswick). Whereupon our gritty evening contemporary is most to say that as the late parliament contained eleven conservatives and five liberals it is somewhat difficult "to 'figger' out how it is possible for Sir John to gain six." The easiest thing in the world. The late house contained *ten* conservatives and *six* liberals, counting Peter Mitchell, of course, among the latter, and we presume our correspondent merely wished in the above language to say that Sir John would make "a clean sweep" of the province. The general opinion seems to be that he will come very near it.

THE ACTING TOO REALISTIC.—Recently Miss Georgie Woodthrope, the actress, was playing "Poor Joe," taken from Dicken's Bleak House, in the Helena, Montana, theatre. In the scene where she answers Snagsby's query as to where she has been, saying: "I've been on a tramp, and am hungry and sick. Guess I'll go to the cemetery to rest," her performance was so realistic that the occupant of one of the choicest seats in the house, enveloped in a heavy buffalo coat, arose, threw a twenty-dollar gold piece on the stage and cried out, "Here, boy, take that and get something to eat. By——, you shan't go hungry!" In a moment after the generous stranger blushed to the roots of his hair, feeling abashed that a dramatic performance should have affected him to such an extent. Miss Woodthrope still retains the double eagle and will have a good-sized bangle made of it in memory of the event.

THE RECENT MURDER.—Since the discovery of the murder of Harris, about three miles from Ladner's Landing, Superintendent Roycraft and his assistants have been endeavoring to find a clue to the perpetrators of the foul deed. So far they have met with rather indifferent success though within the last day or two the discovery of the print of a number six brogan on the floor of the murdered man's house, corresponding with foot-prints on the outside of the building and leading away from it, has given hope that it may lead to something more conclusive. The track is such a peculiar one that it is said there would be no difficulty in identifying the shoe which made it, if it could be found. It is believed the axe used to commit the bloody deed did not belong to the deceased, and it may also furnish an important clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.—The hall was well filled to attend the first of the series of concerts. The first piece on the programme was a song by Mr. C. Robson, which that gentleman rendered in grand style. The instrumental duet by the Misses Cusack was a rare treat. Mr. Ross gave his song in his usual style, and was *encored*. A sweet song by Miss O'Neill was *encored*. The recitation by Miss Hyams, to be appreciated, must be heard. The young lady displayed considerable talent as an elocutionist. The glee by Mesdames Clyde and Spafford and Messrs. Miller, Ross, Archer and Morrow was rendered in their usual faultless style. The song by Mrs. Clyde was nicely rendered, the lady being called on for an *encore*. Mr. Ferguson's hunting song was a genuine surprise. The duet by the Misses Storey was indeed a treat, the audience calling for an *encore*. A duet, in character, by Messrs. Ross and Archer, was enjoyable, and received a deserved *encore*. Miss Hyams, by special request, again favored the audience with a recitation. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by singing "God Save the Queen."

PERSONAL.

Dr. Walkem goes to Nanaimo on this morning's train.

Mr. Connolly, contractor of the Esquimalt dry dock, arrived from Quebec yesterday.

J. W. McFarland, James Angus and R. Gillner were passengers from Vancouver by the Louise.

C. M. Beecher of the Royal City Planing Mills company, New Westminster, is in the city.

Dr. F. W. Foster, merchant of Clinton, and Geo. Henderson, manager B. C. M. & M. Co., arrivrd on the Louise.

Chas. Kennedy, travelling passenger agent of the Rock Island route, and W. F. Carson, traveling passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, arrived on the North Pacific last evening.

Fred. Hussey has returned from San Francisco, and is at the Clarence. His eyes were operated upon by eminent occulists and his sight has been almost completely restored.

L. W. Riske and wife, formerly of Chilcotin and now of New Westminster, are in the city. Mr. Riske, who is a pioneer of '58, recently sold his ranch at the first named place for a good figure and is now in a position to live in comfortable retirement.

Among other arrivals from Winnipeg on Tuesday night were Messrs. J. B. Barber and A. B. Calder. Mr. Barber handles the ticket and labor business of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, and came out with a force of men to be employed on the Vancouver extension. Mr. Calder was assistant paymaster for McDermott & Ross, the contractors who built the snowsheds in the Rockies last summer. Both gentlemen are delighted with Victoria.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That Maurice Murphy, who was evicted at Glenbeigh, owns 27 cows and £500 in cash.

That Rev. W. S. Northcote, son of the late Lord Iddesleigh, denies that there was any ill feeling between his father and Lord Randolph Churchill.

That Russia does not want war. She will take another slice of territory about the size of Bulgaria and try to keep the piece.—Columbus Ga., *Enquirer-Sun.*

That the Montreal mayoralty matter is more than mixed and will, it appears, be fought out on political lines. Mr. Abbott is an English conservative, Mr. Childs an English liberal, Mr. Rivard a French conservative, and Mayor Beaugiard, a French liberal.

That at a meeting at Oldham, England, the mayor presiding, a motion to ignore the Queen's jubilee was carried, whereupon the mayor said that there were enough present in favor of a celebration to warrant him going on with the preparations for the event. A great uproar ensued, the mayor being roundly hissed and hooted.

That a man from Parrsboro, N. S., was put in a lunatic asylum. He had been an inveterate smoker, joined the Salvation army and tried to give up tobacco. This affected his nerves. He worked at lumbering, and his companions taunted and sneered at his religion and he attempted self-denial so much that he was driven insane.

POLICE COURT.

[Before Judge Harrison.]

M. J. McDonald, on remand charged with shooting with intent to kill.

Joseph Batineaude testified that he was barkeeper in the Bee-hive saloon; McDonald came into the saloon on Sunday morning looking as though he had been up all night; he made considerable noise, when Jim Cowie came down stairs to see what was going on; he said, "Is that you Mac making that noise?" Cowie then told McDonald that he had better take a drink and go home to bed; I then told him myself that he had better go, as Cowie was drunk, and there might be a row; I then went about my business, and heard McDonald say, "Don't think, Cowie, that I am afraid of you;" Cowie told him that that was all right, and he had better go home; they had another drink and appeared to be all right for a time; they then got into an argument and Cowie went for McDonald; when I turned round the former was on top of McDonald; Mr. Morissy and I took Cowie off, when McDonald said, "I believe you are the best man, Cowie;" Cowie was forced to go up stairs; McDonald went into the barroom; he returned and wanted to go up stairs, but I would not let him; he said "I'll shoot the ——;" and fired between me and the door; I thought the shot was meant for Cowie; I had no quarrel with the prisoner; he had no cause to shoot at me; we were always good friends.

James Cowie gave similar evidence, but said he did not see the shooting.

E. A. Morissy and Officer Lindsay also corroborated Cowie's statement.

The case was further remanded until to-day.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

We clip the following extracts from the report of the *Free Press* of the public meeting held in the city hall on Monday evening last. After Messrs. Gordon and Planta had addressed the electors, the following questions were answered by the latter:

Mr. Gordon—Do you propose to act as stipendiary magistrate and sit in judgment on criminal and civil matters, while you are canvassing the district as a candidate?

Mr. Planta—My idea was to resign all my official positions to-day, but I find that several matters of business already commenced require completing. That is the only ground why my resignation was not forwarded to the government to-day; my resignation will be sent to the government within a few days.

Mr. J. Gimmell—Are you satisfied in your own mind that in your case Dunsmuir is the so-called people?

Mr. Planta—I can assure you that I have had no communication directly or indirectly with Mr. Dunsmuir in reference to my candidacy, and further I do not think that Mr. Dunsmuir knew anything about my being asked to be a candidate. I assure you this is the case. I go into this election free and untrammelled, except to the principles of the liberal-conservative party, and I think there is room enough in the principles of that party to embrace all the requirements of Vancouver Island district. I pledge myself most earnestly that I will pitch away the membership if I find that I cannot act in an honorable and independent manner.

Mr. J. Gimmell—Don't you know that at the time Gordon was elected, Dunsmuir was in Europe, but he claimed that he elected him?

Mr. Planta—Yes, and I want him to elect me, if he can!

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Pawson and seconded by Mr. J. McKinlay:

Resolved, That the electors at this meeting assembled do hereby express their approval and confidence in the actions of D. W. Gordon as our representative in the Dominion parliament at Ottawa, and that we will pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to re-elect him to the commons at the ensuing election as a firm supporter of the liberal-conservative party.

On being put to the show of hands, it resulted in about thirty to forty hands being upraised, the remainder of the large audience not voting either for or against.

CIVIC FINANCES.

The estimated revenue of the city for the current year is $147,778. The expenditure $27,500 less. This latter sum will be available for improvements. The police will cost $15,560. The fire department $11,014. The water-works revenue will be $36,000, an increase of $1,000. Real estate tax will exceed $55,000, an increase of $52,000. Trades licenses, $15,600. Wholesale and retail liquor licenses, $14,000. (These two last items are the same as last year.) Road tax, $2,000, an increase of $400. There are $14,928 taxes outstanding, against $15,716 outstanding last year.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Fifth Parliament.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27th.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Prayers were read by the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Davie presented the petition of the Kootenay and Athabaska railway company for a private bill.

Mr. Baker presented the petition of the Upper Columbia railway company for a private bill.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, ETC., BROUGHT DOWN.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented the thirteenth annual report of the register of births, deaths and marriages; also the public accounts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1886.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bole, on a question of privilege, objected to a report in the *Standard* of his remarks on Monday.

Mr. Beaven, rising to a point of order, complained of an error, the official report of the votes and proceedings of the house on Monday, inasmuch as in reference to the nomination of Mr. Turner for speaker appeared in them.

Hon. Mr. Davie pointed out that there was no vote or proceeding to record, Mr. Turner having declined the nomination.

Mr. Speaker said he was informed that dropped motions were never taken down in the votes and proceedings. Precisely the same course had been followed on this occasion as in the election of previous speakers by previous houses.

Mr. Beaven said all he wanted was a correct report of the votes and proceedings. He wanted something to show that Mr. Turner had been nominated.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Colonel Baker said: I have the honor to move the adoption of the address to the lieutenant-governor on the speech from the throne, which is before the house. In doing this it is, perhaps, almost needless for me to remark that there are so many in this house who from their ability and past experience of the affairs of this country are far more capable than I am of performing this important duty. But, sir, as the honor has been conferred upon me I shall endeavor to fulfil the obligation to the best of my ability. I think, sir, that it must be apparent to the house that this annual link in the chain of our history which is represented by the speech from the throne is one of special importance. It is so because the circumstances under which the government has to fulfil its functions are undergoing a very important change. If we glance back at the past history of the province we find that the country from its geographical position has been cut off for many years from easy communication with the outer world. The early settlers who came to this country, those pioneers of civilization, many of whom are now in the house, had to contend against all the difficulties and dangers which are inseparable from settlement in a wild and far distant country. They had to battle against the forces of nature, they had to fight against the forces of circumstance, and they had to pass through all the feverish pulsations of failure and success. But, sir, being as they were the offspring of the great British race and possessing as they did the characteristic of that race they have by their courage, by their industry and by their perseverence achieved a measure of success of which they may justly feel proud. However, from the nature of the case, the march of progress has hitherto been necessarily slow, but, now the ship of state has sailed into more rapid waters, and the system of navigation has to be altered to meet the change of circumstances. That great channel of communication, the Canadian Pacific railway, is about to let flow into this country a full tide of human energy seeking new fields for enterprise, and we may expect the government and legislature of this country to catch this tide at the flood, to be careful that it does not waste its energy on the rocks of obstruction, but that on the contrary it shall by means of a liberal altruism tempered by discretion so guide and assist this energy that it may permeate through every nook and every crevice of this vast province, and thus develop the great natural resources which are known to exist. Before touching upon some of the special clauses in the speech from the throne it may be profitable briefly to glance at the future prospects of this country. We are taught by political economy that three things are absolutely necessary for the successful progress of any country and those are labor, capital and land. Now, sir, as to the first of these necessities the Canadian Pacific railway has put us in touch with the labor market of the world. If any industry is started in this country which requires that the labor which already exists should be supplemented, we have only to touch the telegraph and in a few days we can have all the labor which may be required. Therefore we have nothing to fear on this score. But, sir, labor must starve without capital, and this brings us to the second requisite for successful progress. Here also we have every cause for satisfaction. We know that the eyes of capitalists are being directed towards the vast resources of British Columbia, and it merely remains with the government and legislature so to use the great potential wealth of the country which is committed to their charge, that it may tempt and attract capitalists to invest their money in the country, and thus benefit our people and develop our resources. But, sir, neither labor nor capital will avail without the land. When I speak of land I not mean agricultural land simply, but everything that is contained on or under the surface of the ground. Now, I would ask the house to remember the very great wealth in gold which has already been extracted from our province, and then to compare the small area upon which that gold has been found with the enormous area of the province which is unknown and upon which the foot of man has never yet trod. If this is done it must be manifest that the wealth in gold already extracted, great as it is, must still be but a small fraction of that which is still in the ground and has yet to be discovered. Not only, however, are we rich in the precious metals — we have also the baser metals in profusion—we have coal we have iron in abundance, the two minerals which have created the wealth and supremacy of England, we have inexhaustible forests of magnificent timber, we have vast grazing lands, and a rich agricultural soil in moderate proportion and when we arrive at the maritime then of our province we find fisheries which are second to none in the world. We have heard British Columbia designated elsewhere as nothing but a sea of mountains, but those who know it well are aware, that the mountains are the billows upon whose crests rides the good ship "enterprise" which the government of this country is determined to pilot into the harbor of "prosperity." With this fair prospect before us as indicated by the speech from the throne it is pleasing to turn to some of the special points in that speech. It is a matter for the greatest satisfaction to find that at this early stage of railway communication the exports from this country are obtaining a market in the east, but, I regret to say that with this satisfaction there is mingled the gravest disappointment that the transport rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway are so prohibitive that they practically place a dam across any extensive commercial stream between our maritime ports and the interior of the province. These prohibitive rates neutralize to a large extent the benefits which would otherwise be derived from that great artery of communication. It is of the utmost importance to this young colony that the money capital which it already possesses should circulate as far as possible within the boundaries of the province, but these prohibitive railway rates force much of this capital out of our country and thus checks our trade and impoverishes our people. The removal of this evil is of such paramount importance to the welfare of the country that it is earnestly to be hoped that the attention of the railway authorities will be directed to the subject at an early date, and that they will recognize that whatever tends to stimulate trade and improve the condition of our people must inevitably bring increased traffic and consequent expanded profits for their railway. It is also a source for much satisfaction to find that the output of gold for the past year exceeds by 25 per cent. that of the year previous. This highly satisfactory result is no doubt due to the facility for communication afforded by the Canadian Pacific railway. It has brought in more miners and more skill, and by cheapening the cost of food it has permitted mines to be worked at a profit which would otherwise have been idle. It is a sure and valuable indication of the good results which would follow the opening up of our rich valleys by means of railroads and wagon roads connecting with the main trunk line. By such means machinery could reach our rich quartz mines, our timber wealth would be utilized, our waste lands colonized, and the general prosperity of the state and of the people would be increased. While on this subject I would beg to call the attention of the house to a very important point. It is well known that the future prospects of British Columbia depend principally upon her great mineral wealth and especially her wealth in gold. Now the value of gold is a constant quantity, consequently the profit to the province on its annual output of gold will be made up of the difference between the cost of production of that gold and its intrinsic value. Therefore, the more we decrease the cost of production the greater the increase of profit to the province. We know by experience that railways and wagon roads, in fact easy means of communication, materially reduce the cost of provisions which again reduces the cost of production of our gold. It is, therefore, evident that the first necessity of the province is the opening up of the country by means of roads, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the legislature will give an early and favorable consideration to the subject. I have already remarked that the present year is one of great importance as heralding a new era of prosperity for the province, but it is also important in another sense as being the fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of our gracious queen. Sir, as a most loyal subject of her majesty, I can most cordially add, and I feel sure that this loyal house can do so with equal cordiality, my heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious event. We owe much to our beloved queen, and not the least part of our obligation to her is the brilliant example of domestic life which she has shown her subjects throughout her long and glorious reign. There is no doubt that this house will take such measures for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her majesty's reign in a manner becoming the importance of the occasion and the dignity of the province. The lieutenant-governor in his speech from the throne has spoken to us of our present prosperity. In so doing he has suggested the many difficulties and dangers which have been successfully overcome in the past, and this reminds us that the brave and able settlers and colonists of our country possess in an eminent degree all the qualifications which are necessary to make a nation. When, sir, we add to this the undoubted fact that our country is pregnant with vast natural resources it warrants the belief that as year by year link to link is added to the chain of the history of this vast province the affairs of the country—no matter which party may be in power—will be conducted with such ability and upon such principles of honor and of dignity that in the far future our children's children out of the very plenitude of their pride will be able to exclaim "*Civis Romanus sum.*" [Great applause.]

Mr. Prior, in seconding the motion, said: As I am totally inexperienced in such matters, I must beg the indulgence of this honorable house during the few remarks I wish to make. The honorable member for Kootenay has undoubtedly thoroughly worked up his subject, and, I believe you will agree with me when I say that he has handled it in a masterly manner. Although he is, as he has told us, comparatively a new settler in this country, and has not nearly the knowledge of the country that most of the honorable members on this floor have, still he seems to have grasped the principal points of importance mentioned in the speech and to have given us the soundest views upon them. It is extremely hard for me to make any comments on the speech after it has been so ably replied to, but I cordially endorse all that the honorable member has said. We are informed that the year just closed has been one of exceptional interest and import to British Columbia. This is no doubt the case but I feel certain that the present year will be more so. The completion of the great iron road from Montreal to the Pacific coast was doubtless a subject for congratulation, but if this road is to continue to be run on the same policy as purtends at present I must confess that I do not think many of us will look on it as an unmixed blessing. When a country is opened up by a railroad the settlers are apt to think that they will derive some benefit from it. Now what do we find? We find the local rates of freight on the Pacific division fixed at such exhorbitant prices that they are in a great measure prohibitory to the majority of farmers and others in the interior. They are an injustice to the merchants of Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver equally with merchants and farmers up country. But, sir, I am in hope that ere long when everything gets settled down into good working order the enterprising and persevering gentlemen who compose the directorate of that huge undertaking will see fit to give this province such rates as will give satisfaction to all concerned. The visit of the Right. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and party to this province has done much, sir, to open the eyes of our eastern countrymen to the value of British Columbia. Not only are our friends in the east now enabled to come and see what boundless undeveloped wealth we can show them, but we also can go and inspect the magnificent cities which their industry and enterprise are building up, and also, sir, at the same time cement that friendship without which the Dominion of Canada can never become one grand nation. With reduced rates of freight we shall, I believe, be able to ship immense quantities of our lumber to the Northwest and Manitoba. As these magnificent countries are being rapidly settled up the demand will be enormous. And, sir, whilst on the subject of lumber, I must say that I am extremely glad to see that it is the intention of the government to bring in a bill for the better protection of the timber lands of this province. The supply may at present look inexhaustible; but, with such a drain on it as we may expect, a few years will make tracts of timberlands, which are easy of access now, very scarce. The lands must be kept for those who wish to use them and not for speculators who will keep them locked up for years. The market for our fruits will be almost unlimited, and I believe that that industry is destined to be one of the largest and most profitable in the province. Thousands of fruit trees have been imported and planted in the upper country this past year and still a greater quantity will be brought in this year. The land suitable for such industry is abundant, the climate is perfect and the fruit, both in quantity and quality, cannot be surpassed in the world. Although the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway only indirectly affects the inhabitants on the mainland, it is, sir, of the greatest importance and benefit to those of us who live on the island. This work has been carried through with great spirit and dispatch, and reflects great credit on all those concerned in both the conception and the completion of it. It has already, of course, opened up hitherto inaccessible lands and minerals, but, I trust that at no distant date the honorable senior member for Nanaimo, in whose able hands the management and control are, will see fit to continue the same to Comox, one of the best farming districts and one of the largest coal deposits in the province. It is with the liveliest satisfaction, sir, that I see there has been a decided increase in the yield of gold. The total yield is about $900,000, being an advance of about 25% over last year. This seems a large sum, but when we think of the enormous masses of wealth that are undoubtedly lying hidden and undeveloped under our feet it seems lamentably small. I refer, sir, to our quartz ledges. The first step towards developing this wealth has already been taken by the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. Now, sir, the next thing is to get branches from that line running into our mining centres, and then the only things wanted are capital and cool heads. The capital will undoubtedly come as soon as we can show it there is work for it, but, sir, I must here warn the men of British Columbia against repeating the folly of 1877 and 1878 when mining stocks were boomed up without rhyme or reason and of course as suddenly collapsed. Booms, either in gold, silver, land or anything else are invariably disastrous to the large majority of those who take part in them, and are most detrimental to the progress of a country. I am happy to say that at the present time there are several of our most energetic and enterprising gentlemen working quietly and in the right manner to develope these mines, and I feel sure that the honorable members of this house will do their utmost to encourage them in every legitimate manner possible. In my humble opinion the best means of ascertaining what wealth we have in our quartz ledges is for the government to employ some good man of undoubted ability and experience whose duty it should be to examine and report upon any ledges that were discovered, also advise as to the best methods of opening them up, and give any assistance that lay in his power. As soon as the country is opened up with railroads many mines, both placer and quartz, which cannot be made to pay now owing to high rates of freight on supplies and machinery, will yield enormous profits. The increase in our population during the past year has been most gratifying, amounting (as near as the immigration agent can tell) to 11,000. This is a large increase to our sparse population, and, I am glad to say that these new settlers are mostly of the very kind wanted in a new country, namely, hard-working men with a little money who are willing to start in a small way and rise with the country. The majority of the hon. members present in this house will, I think, be glad to hear that the tax imposed by the Dominion government on the Chinese has had a most beneficial effect in closing our doors to them. The returns from the customs authorities just published shew that over 500 more Chinese have left the country than have come into it during the last year, and it is estimated by men who ought to know that there are 2000 fewer Chinese here now than there were twelve months ago. We are informed that communications have been addressed by the government to the Canadian Pacific railway company in regard to their bond covering the agreement for the extension of their line to Coal Harbor. But we are not told what the nature of those communications were. However, I feel that, we can with confidence leave the matter in the hands of the government, knowing that the provincial rights will thus be well guarded. I must not sit down, sir, without adding a few words in regard to the fact of the present year being the jubilee year of our gracious queen. I have not had the honor, as has the distinguished and honorable mover of the reply, of serving her majesty on many fields of battle in foreign lands, but I have the honor of wearing her majesty's uniform as a Canadian militiaman, a branch of the service that is ever willing and anxious to do its best and will never be found wanting if called upon in any emergency. But it is not only under red coats that loyal hearts are beating. The population of this province is small in number, but they are sturdy of build, strong of arm, and stout of heart, and if ever the necessity should arise, I feel certain that every man of them is ready to lay down his life for a sovereign whose long reign has been one of prosperity, justice and wisdom. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Beaven congratulated the honorable mover and seconder of the address in reply on the very interesting speeches they had made and on the very interesting manner in which they had dispatched the question. He confessed, when he had looked over the erroneously so-called speech from the throne to having experienced a sense of sympathy for these gentlemen, for a more barren document he had never seen. That they had shown sufficient ingenuity to make very interesting and able speeches on it was a cause for congratulation. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to arraign the government for having certain disputes with the Dominion authorities still unsettled. The recent decision of Mr. Justice Henry he claimed opened up a very large question which had been fully discussed in this legislature, namely as to whether a whole of a solid block of land should be transferred to the Dominion government for railway purposes or simply alternate sections. Then there was the litigation in connection with the Sumas dyking scheme which he said was no doubt a very interesting piece of business for the legal gentlemen connected with it. The house had a right to expect in the speech from the throne something about the disallowance of the land act. The government was in dispute with the Dominion in the matter of the townsite of Farwell. He believed the chief commissioner was wrong when he issued a crown grant for this land. He would like to have heard also something about the foreshore rights of the province. This province was in a peculiar position on this question. In former times the house was accustomed to discuss the rights of the province to a portion of the fishery award and also the question of the boundary between the province and Alaska. On these subjects not a word was now heard. In the matter of railway charters the house would liked to have received some information. It was stated that the government had entered into correspondence with the C. P. R. company respecting its bonds for the extension of the line to Vancouver, the nature of which, however, was not stated. These were all matters on which the house had a right to expect to hear something more than it did. The honorable gentleman then stated that the present government, strange as it might appear to those who had not looked into the matter, represented a minority of the voters of the province. He agreed with the honorable gentleman from Kootenay that the sea of mountains was the most valuable portion of the province and would like to hear him explain what he thought of the government's action in giving so much of it away. Last year we had a finance minister but this year we had none and this was a matter which required some explanation. It was currently reported that the provincial secretary had been telling his colleagues that a very tall stories about the amount of money in the treasury, but there was no doubt if he had had the smallest peg to stand on something would have been heard about it in the speech. The honorable gentleman concluded with a few other remarks, and on resuming his seat was cheered by the opposition benches.

Hon. Mr. Davie, on rising, referred to the questions trotted out by the honorable leader of the opposition, which had been time and again in this house and in the public press fully discussed over and over again. Every one would agree that it was a very remarkable thing if the government represented a minority of the voters of the province as stated by the honorable leader of the opposition. The honorable gentleman was in error when he spoke of the large number of disputes between the province and the Dominion government. Correspondence on the disallowance of the land act would be brought down if asked for. In regard to the foreshore rights, he did not know that there was any necessity of referring to them till they came up. Decision had recently been given that they were vested in the Queen as represented by the Dominion government. The only matter, in fact, in dispute with the Dominion government was that in regard to the ownership of the precious metals in the railway belt. Reference had been made to the Sumas lands as another illustration of the difficulties with the Dominion government. Such of disputes out of necessity must arise. Ontario, perhaps the best governed province of the Dominion, had many of them, and always came out all right. He also referred briefly to other points raised by the opposition.

Mr. Bole said he took it that the government had endeavored to say nothing, and they had succeeded admirably. He believed the speech from the throne should have in some measure foreshadowed the legislation to come up during the session. As to the speech in general, the burden of its song was the same laudation of the Canadian Pacific railway which had been going on for months *ad nauseum*. The C. P. R. was not an unmixed blessing. He referred at some length to the objectionable course pursued by the company in this province. He said it was certainly very extraordinary that officials everywhere, high and low, bowed down to this huge monopoly. It devolved upon the opposition alone in both houses to oppose its dealings with the people. The hon. gentleman then referred to the investing in Port Moody property by many of the pioneers of the province upon the faith of statue declarations of the Dominion government and to the result of the change made in the terminus upon the recommendation of Mr. Van Horne. It had been severely felt by many of those for whom he had authority to speak. He was sorry, to say the least, that the supreme court of Canada had committed itself to very bad law in their recent decision in regard to the extension. He was proud, however, that our own judges had stood up for right in this matter, notwithstanding the influence of the Canadian Pacific railway. At the proper time he would refer to the granting of 60,000 acres of land to this company to induce them to build a line of railway to Coal Harbor in their own interest. Referring to the fisheries he said that the shores of British Columbia would be a paradise compared to the storm-swept shores of Labrador, and fishermen should receive sufficient encouragement in the way of locating them on lands. With regard to the timber limits he thought that some guarantee should be exacted from those taking them up. It was rather late in the day now to take action. Referring to the general elections he was of opinion that they had been sprung upon the country before the electors were able to form opinions and, of course, resulted in favor of the government. There was one point in which he was in thorough accord with the mover and seconder, and that was contained in the paragraph relating to the Queen's jubilee. All opposition members were a unit on that matter. In Queen Victoria they had a ruler of statesmanlike ability, combined with the highest domestic virtues. (Hear.) Taking the speech from the throne as a whole he considered it unsatisfactory, and left them as much in the dark as ever. However, he thought the balance would be found on the wrong side of the book.

Mr. Ladner said that prices were such on the transcontinental highway that packtrain freights were preferable. He thought the provincial government should insist on a scale of prices being furnished the Dominion government every year, so that they might have a remedy against excessive charges. He was of opinion that the agricultural sections of the country required railways to open them up as much as the mining districts. (Hear, hear.) He thought more encouragement should have been given the fishermen who came out this year to operate in British waters. He understood that the government now refused to grant them land which they had previously promised. The Sumas dyking act was a great detriment to settlement but he was glad now to see that there was some prospect of relief. The elections were sprung on the electors. An officer of the government traveled through his district virtually with the money-bags in one hand and asking for votes with the other. Many promises were made, and in one instance at any rate, money was expended to induce votes for the government. The provincial secretary told them that they had run the country well, that they had not borrowed money, although authorized to do so—all they had done was to secure an overdraft. He (Mr. Ladner) could not see the difference between the two.

Mr. McLeese said he would make a few remarks in reference to gold mining. It was gratifying to know that there was an increase in the gold output. It was with pleasure that he noticed that the government had taken steps to have a survey for a Cariboo railway, though he thought it an unnecessary expenditure. There had previously been surveys made up the North Thompson and over to the 108 mile post. He thought the route now proposed was not calculated to do much good to the present population of Cariboo, and the Fraser river route to Quesnellemouth and thence to Barkerville should be insisted upon. Otherwise the road would not benefit the agriculturalists. He thought the government should assist in placing chlorination works in Cariboo that would reduce at least ten tons in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Theo. Davie said he had listened with pleasure and pride to the honorable gentlemen who had moved and seconded the address, and he agreed thoroughly with their remarks, and was pleased to notice the ability they had shown in framing the address. He could not see that there was running through the speech anything that looked like singing the praises of the Canadian Pacific railway. No doubt it was the duty of the government to see that this gigantic monopoly did not infringe on the rights of the people. He was pleased to note that there was an attempt on the part of the government to keep them within reasonable bounds. He thought that the decision of the supreme court of Canada in the case of Major vs. the C. P. R. was not a fair one. He said this in all due deference to the opinions of the learned gentlemen in that court. If the railway can run from Port Moody to Vancouver without the consent of this legislature, they would have the right to build without permission to any part of the province or to any other province of Canada. If the decision was correct, the local railways seeking charters were at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific, for it had only to say they were a portion of their system and it could suppress whom it pleased. He was glad to know that it was the intention to carry the matter somewhere else for a final decision. The government had said in their speech that they were going to insist upon the payment of the bond for $250,000. While doing this it would not be consistent in them to take up the dispute of Major vs. the C.P