

DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE HAS BEEN FORMED

Residents of City Show Enthusiasm in Supporting Proposition for Publicity Campaign--Provisional Committee Has Been Named.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League has been successfully launched. Yesterday afternoon at a meeting of residents held in the Board of Trade rooms it was decided to proceed with the work of publicity and a committee was appointed which will at once take steps to provide the ways and means for successfully carrying on the work.

Never in the history of the city has there been a meeting in which the same unanimity was shown as there was yesterday. About 150 men were present representing every line of business. Wholesale and retail dealers, real estate agents, and men representing organized labor were all present and all voiced the same sentiment—that Victoria should be properly advertised so that the surrounding country might be pointed out and the city brought into prominence as a place of residence and for business.

The provisional committee appointed at yesterday's meeting was composed of Geo. H. Caldwell, James Forman, C. A. Holland, D. R. Ker, Frank LeRoy, J. S. H. Matson, H. W. McCurdy, John Nelson, J. J. Shallos and H. G. Wilson.

Col. E. G. Prior and Simon Leiser are ex-officio members. This committee will lose no time in getting down to work. It meets at 10:30 on Monday morning at the Board of Trade rooms, when the subject of raising money will be fully discussed. It was pointed out at yesterday's meeting that money was the first essential. No time is to be lost here, as the Alaska-Yukon exposition will open in Seattle in about two months' time. That event will bring large crowds to the west this year and the Victoria Development League realizes that it will be important to be in shape to properly advertise the city and its surroundings when the attention of those coming to the Pacific coast the advantages of Victoria.

When the provisional committee has done the preliminary work the members of the league will meet and organize by electing officers, etc., so that no time may be lost in getting to actual business. According to a resolution passed at yesterday's meeting the city council will be asked to aid the work by contributing \$5,000 to the funds of the league.

"The business men at the meeting expressed a readiness yesterday to bear their full share of the expense of the organization and were prepared to contribute to the funds as soon as they were asked to do so."

The Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League has made a very promising start. The tone of yesterday's meeting augured well for the future and the city and its surroundings will have the best publicity agency that has ever existed here.

Simon Leiser, on the motion of Col. Prior, was elected chairman; and F. Elworthy was elected secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Leiser outlined the object of the gathering. He pointed out that the Tourist Association had handed over its affairs to the city council. A Vancouver Island League had been formed and Victoria now proposed to organize locally in line with it. The meeting, he said, was a citizens' meeting. All must take part in this movement.

Organization of League.

Col. Prior being called upon to address the meeting, outlined the formation of the Vancouver Island League. Representatives of practically every part of the island had gathered in Victoria. The island possessed wonderful resources. All that was needed was enterprise and energy in order to make Victoria feel the important place it was destined to fill. Coordinated action was needed. The Vancouver Island League was to be a confederation of various other leagues. Victoria alone remained without a branch. It was now up to the city to organize. Each branch must run its own business. A common letter-head would be used by the whole island league, and other work would be done in common. At the general meeting held in the city, R. Maypole, he said, was a citizens' meeting. All must take part in this movement.

The city required more than tourists. The industries needed developing also. C. H. Lugin thought that one reason why the Tourist Association was not successful locally was it would otherwise have been, was due to the fact that the people in the city did not realize what was being done. The first requisite was a good fund. He felt that he himself should be a contributor to the funds.

John Nelson did not think that there was any difference of opinion that organization was needed. The Tourist Association had gone out of existence but there was on hand the rooms, and the connection to start with which were available for the new organization. An efficient secretary was needed, and it would cost considerable money. It was necessary to get busy at once as the Seattle fair would soon be on.

Question of Finance.

H. G. Wilson felt that money was necessary. He believed in dividing the business houses up into classes and raising a fixed amount. He proposed that funds should be collected from business houses in sums of \$100, \$50 and \$25. This was a business proposition. The business houses should look upon it as an investment for business.

George Caldwell said no plan needed the outsiders settled up more than Victoria. He felt sure that the business men would contribute readily to this work. The gathering was a most representative one. All should "boast." He did not believe that anywhere in the world there were better opportunities than on Vancouver Island.

C. H. Todd when called upon, said he

had nothing to say at present. When money was needed his firm, he hoped, would not be forgotten. The collectors would not be disappointed. (Applause.) J. A. Sayward said he could endorse Mr. Todd's remarks. (Applause.)

Ald. Turner expressed the view that he was present as a citizen and was prepared to back up any scheme to develop the island and Victoria in particular.

George Carter, being called upon, said that the Tourist Association had really made the climate of Victoria. It had brought to the attention of the citizens the riches it possessed. He favored organizing at once.

Ex-Mayor Morley considered that it was a weak action of the council of 1908 to refuse to take steps to support the Tourist Association instead of putting the matter before the voters. The mayor had come to the conclusion that the question of advancing the interests of the city should not be put upon the few business men alone. He believed it should be put before the voters.

He was prepared to-day as in the past, to put his hand in his pocket and help in the work. A few men should not be called upon to bear all the expense. The people should be educated in the benefits to be derived. He would like to see the city get down to business on this matter like they do in Los Angeles.

Capt. Curtis wanted the importance of the surrounding waters kept in view. This was an important source of wealth for the island.

Will Interview Council.

The meeting then got down to the question of organizing a committee to take the initiative in the work.

It was formally decided to organize the Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League.

It was also decided to have a provisional committee of ten appointed, this committee to be named by the chairman.

James Forman proposed to take steps to get a subscription from the city. He had been a member of the first Tourist Association. There were many who were not contributors. The descriptions who at the same time reap decided benefits. He thought the city should contribute.

It was decided to name a deputation to wait upon the council and urge that at least \$5,000 should be contributed to the work of the Development League.

After those present had signed the membership roll the meeting dispersed.

PREPARING FOR GOLD DIGGING IN SUMMER

First Victorians Left for Ingenika Field Last Night.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A. R. McDonald, of Francois lake, who spent a large part of last season in the Ingenika district, where he located several mineral claims, in speaking at the Dominion hotel last night of the new mining district, takes an encouraging view of its future, being of the opinion that the Ingenika will give good results to all who last season staked out claims.

One hundred prospectors and miners spent the summer in the Ingenika, and many came out this fall to secure their supplies for continuing operations as soon as the country is open again. Mr. McDonald located good properties he says which will be worked in a systematic manner. He will return again as soon as the horse trail opens in the spring.

Two Victorians heavily interested in the Ingenika are J. Stanier and Mr. Stark, both of whom came out last fall with more than enough to repay them for their work on the gold find. After a short holiday here spent in perfecting arrangements for handling the proposition on a big scale they returned on the first stage of their journey. Wednesday night when they left for Vancouver to connect with the steamer Camanche there.

They had with them toboggans built in Victoria and two teams of dogs purchased here for the work of taking them into the interior country on arrival at Kitimaat, where the steamer is to make a call to land them and leave them to make their way to the gold fields. They were joined there by six others, members of the one party. Messrs. Stanier and Stark are the first Victorians to go into the Ingenika, and are going in early to get the best of the year on their claims there which they are of the opinion are very valuable. The party went in late last year and was unable to do much beyond prospecting work. This season, however, they propose to open up the ground in a thorough manner, and are equipped with all supplies to last them over the period. Most of the food supplies were secured in Victoria, but will be added to when they reach Hazelton.

Two hundred and fifty claims were located during the past summer in the Ingenika district, and says Mr. McDonald that about 200 claims of gold, worth \$17.10 per ounce, and carries a quantity of platinum. Work in the summer can be carried on three months, and large numbers are expected to go in this year.

AUTHOR OF "PYTHIAN HISTORY."

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—William Danes Kennedy, one of the highest officials of the Knights of Pythias order and the author of the "Pythian History," is dead here from heart disease. He was closely associated for years with Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the order.

SOCIALISTS AND LAWYERS CLASH

FORMER OBJECT TO USE OF LATIN IN OUR LAWS

First Bill of Session to Pass Its Final Stages.

Legislative Press Gallery, Feb. 5.

The first legislation of the session was enacted to-day, when the minister of agriculture got his bill to enlarge the membership of the horticultural board and rearrange the districts through its final stages.

The afternoon was spent in advancing various measures, the one which gave rise to most discussion being that which provides for the decennial revision of the provincial statutes. A number of amendments were proposed and discussed, one from the Socialist side in regard to the use of Latin terms in the laws causing some lively repartee.

Government Bills.

The attorney-general introduced a bill to amend the Court of Appeal Act, passed two years ago and not yet brought into operation. A verbal particular as to the application of one of the orders in the supreme court rules.

The minister of finance brought in some amendments to the Succession Duty Act. The consent of the minister will hereafter be required to the issue of probate or letters of administration in all cases. Formerly it was only required where the value of an estate was in excess of \$5,000. Foreign executors are not to transfer debentures any more than stocks until the succession duty has been paid.

In cases where the minister of finance is not satisfied that the affidavits and inventories filed disclose all the property subject to duty there is a change proposed. Instead of an inquiry by the sheriff it is to be conducted by a commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act, who shall give a week's written notice of the time and place. He is to appraise the property at its fair market value. Any appeal is to be made to the full court, instead of a single supreme court judge, within thirty days of the report.

Of Interest to Dairymen.

A bill concerning the powers of dairymen associations was introduced by W. H. Hayward (Cowichan). The existing provisions in the Dairy and Live Stock Association's Act are proposed to be repealed and wider powers will be given. At present these associations are incorporated for the manufacturing of cheese and butter, the keeping of swine and the manufacture and sale of hog products. To this will be added power to deal in poultry, eggs and all other agricultural products for patrons.

The bill also provides for the erection and maintenance of a cold storage plant and the sale of its produce to deal in swine and cattle foods, for the purpose of supplying food to patrons, is extended to include power for the kinds of farm stock. Existing associations may extend business to any of these new lines by a majority of at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock.

Earl Grey's Commendation.

H. G. Parson (Columbia), asked that a letter written by the Hon. the Governor-General, describing a trip through the fruit lands of that constituency, be printed, as it was of great interest and much importance to his constituents.

Premier McBride replied that, with the permission of the Speaker, he saw no objection to this course with regard to the publication of the letter. It was undoubtedly a most interesting description of a large section of the country in that part of the province, and it would be of some considerable value to the legislature as well as to the public. The conditions were practically the same as those which he had described in the letter brought down by the steamer. He would have no objection to its being printed.

John Oliver suggested to the chief justice that the letter be brought down at the earliest possible moment. The remarks made in the House a couple of days ago having an injurious effect on the confidence of the public in the government, and it was desirable to avoid this by making the facts available promptly.

Mr. Fulton promised all due diligence, but as the file is a bulky one it would be at Mr. Oliver's disposal to-morrow morning in order that he might indicate what portions he desired brought down.

Revision of the Statutes.

Stuart Henderson, in committee on the bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the provincial statutes, Price Ellison in the chair, proposed that all private acts of a public nature, and all acts relating to franchises be printed as an addenda to the volume of statutes. He pointed out that this was done in connection with the Dominion statutes and would be of great public benefit.

The attorney-general said the cost, which would be heavy as it was, would be so increased as to be excessive in view of the advantages to be gained. He saw no object in including the acts named.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Henderson also moved that no judge of any court in the province be a commissioner for the purposes of the revision. He did so on account of the fact that the judges have already more than they can do.

A. E. McPhillips (The Islands), looked upon this as a reflection on the bench, and reminded the hon. member that the bill in other revisions the chairman of the commission was not more invariably a judge of high repute. He instanced the Dominion order which Sir Henry Strong presided.

"But," he said, "the chief justice of the supreme court when the revision took place," Mr. Henderson pointed out.

On being put to the question the amendment was carried by a narrow vote. Many of the members did not vote. The attorney-general and Hon. Dr. Young voted for the amendment.

along with several members of the opposition.

Latin in Law-making.

A little excitement was created by the discussion of an amendment moved by Parker Williams (Newcastle), to the following effect: "In making such revision the commissioners shall give the English translation of all Latin words, terms and phrases, both in the Revised Statutes, 1897, and also the public and general statutes of British Columbia passed since the date of said revised statutes."

Mr. Williams did not object to the use of foreign terms in the arts and sciences, but in the laws of the land he thought the language should be such as could be understood by all. As a result of the use of unintelligible phrases there had grown up "a horde of worthless parasites" to explain these for the benefit of the public.

"We would like to hear from the members for the Islands," suggested Mr. Oliver. "If we pass this amendment and print our laws in English many of the legal profession will have to go out of business, because of they are unable to explain that anyone can understand them it will go hard on the profession."

Mr. McPhillips accepted the challenge. He looked upon the amendment as moved in jest, but he resented the phrase "worthless parasites." He resented the use of the word "parasite" to describe the bar. His opinion was that the hon. gentleman belonged to a class which might be stigmatized as parasitical. Dealing with the merits of the amendment, Mr. McPhillips did not agree that the use of Latin phrases in legislation was any detriment. Even good lawyers would not be able to understand it, and it was an exact translation of terms which had been in use for centuries.

English Expressive Enough.

J. A. Macdonald remarked that while reflections had been cast on both the profession and the public he saw no objection to the amendment.

"We can express ourselves here without regard to Latin or any other foreign tongue," said the opposition leader. "Unless we understand Latin terms we cannot understand the laws. We must have them put into English. An old writer says that it is always possible to put forth a legitimate argument in English. It is the same in matters of legislation. The hon. gentleman clearly expressed there will always be people who cannot understand legislation or even a letter. I should be glad to see the English language used in which had dealt with the matter, as I will support the amendment. I do not think there are many expressions in the statutes, though dear to the hearts of lawyers because of long use which cannot be used in their English forms."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite said he had to congratulate the leader of the opposition upon the dignified way in which he had dealt with the matter, as he had expressed there will always be people who cannot understand legislation or even a letter. I should be glad to see the English language used in which had dealt with the matter, as I will support the amendment. I do not think there are many expressions in the statutes, though dear to the hearts of lawyers because of long use which cannot be used in their English forms."

The debate on the bill to amend the Arbitration Act, introduced by the attorney-general, was continued. The bill provides for the filling of vacancies on any board constituted under the act. If either of the arbitrators appointed by the parties dies, refuses to act or is incapable of acting, the party appointing him may name another. If either party fails to name an arbitrator, originally or in such case as just mentioned, within seven days after the other side has served notice on them of the insufficiency of the board, an arbitrator. The same procedure is effective in the case of a third arbitrator in like circumstances. Where the reference is to three arbitrators, the award must be made by a majority.

The debate on H. C. Brewster's bill to secure the wages of miners was again adjourned at the instance of the attorney-general.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite protested against the same member moving the adjournment twice, and the Speaker ruled it must not be done in future.

What Underground Means.

John McInnes (Grand Forks), moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Inspection of Mines and Quarries Act, 1899. One clause defines the term "underground" as it applies to the eight hour day which a miner's work lasts. Mr. McInnes pointed out that a man might be one hundred feet down in a shaft but have no ground over his head, and some owners insisted on the strict definition of the term in such cases. He considered that a miner's day should begin and end at the mouth of the shaft. Another point of trouble arose in connection with what was known as the "glory hole," in which a great deal of work was done, particularly in large copper mines, in the way of quarrying over. The conditions were practically the same as where a man was working underground, there was the same amount of danger, and the men often had to inhale the poisonous fumes rising from below. Therefore, he proposed that "underground" should be defined as including "any shaft, tunnel, pit, quarry, glory hole, or any opening from which rock or mineral is broken or extracted in carrying on mining operations."

The debate was adjourned on motion of the premier.

Horticultural Board.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow had the House go into committee on his bill to amend the Horticultural Societies Act, N. F. MacKay (Kaslo) in the chair.

J. A. Macdonald pointed out that he thought was a disproportion between the official and representative members of the board. There are three of the former and four of the latter. The opposition leader thought, too, that instead of the men representing the districts being appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, they should be elected by the fruit-growers whom they represented. He suggested that the government should consider a change in these regards.

The minister of agriculture was of opinion that there was no disproportion and that the outside growers were well represented. He did not desire to have an unwieldy board.

Mr. Macdonald did not see how the board could be considered unwieldy if it had, say, two members from each district. It could hardly be expected that there would be a full attendance of outside members of the board, and as proposed now there would probably be more official members present than representative. If a board of eleven members were provided there would be an attendance of possibly six to eight members. These men would be able to inform the board as to the conditions in their districts. In the districts as proposed, one man would hardly be in a position to have the requisite knowledge of conditions in other portions.

This could be overcome by having the whole of the province divided into smaller districts, with one man from each, or two representative members from each district as proposed in the bill.

The minister of agriculture declined to alter the bill, having, he said, thought it over carefully, and it was re-

TO CLEAN UP THE VOTERS' LISTS

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MEASURE CONSIDERED

Several Bills Advanced a Stage, Including Barkley Sound Railway.

Legislative Press Gallery, Feb. 4.

Another short sitting was held to-day, discussion of bills being the chief business before the House.

The club licensing bill was not gone on with to-day. That this measure was not a finality as brought down is shown by the fact that already the attorney-general has changed his mind in regard to one part, at least, of it. As it stands, section six prohibits the granting of licenses to clubs or associations which are prohibited by any act or by their own charters or otherwise from selling or supplying liquor, nor to any society, association or club formed or incorporated, under the Benevolent Societies Act. Hon. Mr. J. Bowser has given notice that in committee on the bill he will move to strike out the latter prohibition.

The chief bill up for discussion was that proposing some changes in the election act, principally in the direction of enabling revising officers to strike off names of men who have left the electoral district. At present a man may be in any part of the province and not be on the list. The revising officer, if he finds a man who has formerly lived in the district, where he is now living, but it is proposed to make the electoral district the limit and strike off all who have left it.

The opposition leader expressed the desire of that side to see the lists cleaned up, and intimated that had the attorney-general not brought in a bill he had intended to do so.

The bill was then brought in as a direct blow at workmen.

Prayers were read to-day by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Arbitration Proceedings.

The attorney-general introduced a bill to amend the Arbitration Act by providing for the filling of vacancies on any board constituted under the act. If either of the arbitrators appointed by the parties dies, refuses to act or is incapable of acting, the party appointing him may name another. If either party fails to name an arbitrator, originally or in such case as just mentioned, within seven days after the other side has served notice on them of the insufficiency of the board, an arbitrator. The same procedure is effective in the case of a third arbitrator in like circumstances. Where the reference is to three arbitrators, the award must be made by a majority.

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This could be overcome by having the whole of the province divided into smaller districts, with one man from each, or two representative members from each district as proposed in the bill.

The minister of agriculture declined to alter the bill, having, he said, thought it over carefully, and it was re-

ported from the committee without further change.

Rossland city was, however, mentioned among the districts which will be represented, Mr. Macdonald testifying to the excellent quality of fruit it produces.

Elections Act.

The attorney-general moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act, explaining that it was intended to provide for cleaning up the lists. A large number of names were on the list of men who could not be found, but great difficulty was experienced in proving to the revising officer that a man had left the province. To do away with that and make the list cleaner it was decided to strike off names of men who had left the electoral district. The party workers on both sides would be able to get rid of all names which ought not to be on the list.

John Oliver, discussing the bill, said it gave the revising officer the right to strike names off, but something more ought to be provided. The revising officers were appointees of the government, and it was very difficult to convince them that it was advisable to put off a man who was a supporter of the government. These men were political workers in the interests of the government.

The premier intimated that any revising officers interfered.

"They have interfered by deliberately placing men back on the list after giving a certificate that they had put them off," said Mr. Oliver. "If you want instances I can give them to you."

"They would be rare," remarked the premier.

"May be," Mr. Oliver replied, "but it was done in New Westminster. Too much is left in the hands of the revising officers."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite found in the introduction of this bill proof positive that an election was being held. It was nothing more or less than an attempt on the part of the government to disfranchise thousands of workmen.

The workers had to move from place to place looking for work. They were the best of the corporations, and this legislation would mean that the corporations would elect whom they desired. In the United States a million and a half workers had been disfranchised by being driven away in search of work.

There was no other country where there were so many anarchists—not including the capitalistic class, which was always anarchistic in its disrespect for law—as a result of legislation along these lines. There was a surprising number of anarchists in British Columbia, men who refused to cast a ballot.

Mr. McInnes termed the bill a blow aimed at the workers of British Columbia, and asserted that men would be forced to move from one part of the province to another in search of employment before the half-yearly revision so as to cause them to be struck off the list.

Premier McBride said the member for Grand Forks was needed and alarmed. It was not the disposition of the government to affect the franchise of the workmen, the great majority of whom had confidence in them. It was the common desire of all centers where the common desire in the majority that the lists should be cleaned. Replying to Mr. Oliver, the premier said it was the first time he had heard any complaints against revising officers, and was sure it was only an attempt to alarm the member for Delta had run across.

Mr. Macdonald said the opposition were entirely agreed that a bill for the purifying of the lists was long overdue. It was a necessary thing to do before the bill before the House was just to that effect, but that could be rectified in committee. The principal of purifying the lists was right and proper, and had the attorney-general introduced a bill he had intended to do so, not exactly along the same lines, but for the purpose of removing names which should not be on the lists where, in a constituency with 2,000 names on the list there were only 100 voters in the constituency. That might be an extreme proportion but he could give a constituency where that was the actual proportion.

In his own constituency (Rossland city) there were 1,250 names on the list, whereas the number who voted at the last Dominion election, a very keenly fought contest, in which all the available voters were brought five outside points, was only 550. In the last provincial election, also keenly contested, there were over 1,100 names on the list and yet the total vote was only 521. This meant that half the names on the list were in no person's mind when they voted, and left an opening for the committing of election offences; allowing dishonest party workers to bring back men who had ceased to have an interest in the election, and to import strangers for the purpose of impersonating absentees. This condition should not be allowed to exist. Whether the bill was all right or not, therefore he proposed to vote for the second reading.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite challenged a division, but only himself and his two colleagues, Parker Williams and John McInnes, voted against the motion.

Developing Southwest Coast.

John Jardine (Esquimalt) moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Victoria and Barkley Sound Railway Company. He pointed out that this line would pass through the western portion of the island and make available the natural resources in one of the richest portions of the province. Its timber resources were stupendous. There were 1,000 square miles of timber, of which the government owned one-third, and representing a market value of three hundred million dollars. Besides there were 50,000 acres of the finest farming and fruit lands in British Columbia. The railway would open up this section which this railway will open.

The second reading was carried.

In committee Mr. Jardine will move to restore to the bill the right to develop power so far as their own purposes require. The railway committee struck out the clause in regard to power in the original bill, but there it covered the development of power for sale as well as for the company's use.

Congestion in Supreme Court.

Progress was made in committee of the whole on the Magistrates' Act amendment, with W. R. Kennedy as chairman, and on the revision of the statutes bill, with C. W. Munro as chairman.

Stuart Henderson, on the latter bill, urged that in view of the amount of court work there is and the apparent

indecision to bring the Appeal Court Act into force, no supreme or county court judge should be appointed on the revision commission.

The congestion in the supreme court was again casually mentioned by the attorney-general, but nothing said of the ready means of relief to be found by bringing the new court of appeal into existence, and so relieving the overworked supreme court judges of their appellate work.

The second reading of a bill to remove the prohibition of a trial during two weeks after the commencement of sittings of the full court.