young men have formed a
o attend at official gatherings
of Archbishop Fabre.
taker of Notre Dame church,
und the body of a new-born
bed up in a piece of paper
the pews. The body was
the police to the morgue and
notified. This is the second
ind which has occurred in the
h lately, without any clue to
arties.
llen, formerly of the jewelry
erson & Allan of Montreal,
rested on a charge of appro-
000 worth of jewelry belong-
ate Wm. Deardon, to his own

izure was taken out at Mon-
firm of J. B. Greenshields &
ng for the Maritime Bank of
N. B., against the timber and
erty of J. Stewart of the
ict. The seizure is for $500,

s playing on the rampart in
Hotel Dieu hospital, Montreal,
they considered a small bundle
began to use it as a football.
them seized the bundle and
ngs when the body of a female
uncovered.
ot, M.P., is reported seriously
onary hemorrhage.
ier has cancelled all appoint-
by Judge Wurtelle, late
he legislature.
ertson, of Montreal, has been
o one month's imprisonment
t of court in neglecting to pro-
cement of his business after
ad been pronounced against

r-old child of Mr. Gordon,
M. Allen, playing on Dorches-
Montreal, was kidnapped by two
who were driving in a sleigh.
are searching for the villians.
d Perry, of Montreal, has un-
ther asylum scandal. The case
milar to that of the Lynman
he fought out successfully.
d of the poor woman is well
siness circles, and Mr. Perry
m timely warning to repair his
does not Mr. Perry will have
ully ventilated by the govern-
woman has been kept there
proper commitment for over
The scandal has created a
family circles.
Co., hardware and crockery,
ave assigned; liabilities $6,000.
ues Cartier salmon river has
sed by Duncan McIntyre and
for $13,000. It is the near-
e salmon river on the north

fice authorities at Montreal
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tered letters containing $150.
Charrette, aged twelve, was
eath in the Convent of St.
whistle balloon slipped from
nto her throat and lodged in
that the breath exhaled
he balloon and could not es-
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The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 14.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

W. H. ELLIS. A. G. SARGISON. W. H. HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) $2 00
Six Months 1 25
Months 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line (nonpareil)—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by special instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

From the Daily Colonist, April 2, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

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An Ugly Vagrant.

Ah Kee *alias* Ah Sam, a hard looking Chinese vagrant, was before the police magistrate yesterday morning, and got three months in the provincial gaol. After sentence was pronounced, he murmured "You muchee foolee me, April fool day." Very good for a Celestial.

St. George's Society.

The annual meeting of the B. C. St. George's society took place at Odd Fellows hall, last evening. The following officers were elected: M. W. T. Drake, president; J. Fell, vice-president; W. Shears, treasurer; J. J. Austin, secretary; Dr. Jackson, physician; directors, C. E. Redfern, J. McCandlish, G. Powell, T. G. Partridge, G. Fairbrother.

April Fool's Day.

Yesterday was about the flattest April Fool's day, as far as jokes go, that has probably ever been experienced by the people of this city. In years gone by the first of April was celebrated here by everyone, and many and laughable were the jokes perpetrated. Those yesterday were what are called now-a-days, "chestnuts," and they were indulged in by the little boys more or less. The high wind, however, was abroad and played many jokes with the ladies' bonnets. One lady while crossing Blanchard street, had her hat, a brand new article, lifted by the gay, blithe breeze and borne by the gay, blithe under the wheels of a passing hack. When picked up the once beautiful flowers were crushed and well with mud. She thought it was no joke.

A Tornado.

Superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs, Mr. Jas. Wilson, came down from Nanaimo yesterday and reports the wires prostrated along the line of the railway. From 11 o'clock yesterday morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon a regular tornado reigned supreme and felled the monarchs of the forest in every direction. At Duncan's station some thirty or forty trees must have been blown down, while all along the track they were lying in the greatest profusion. This accounts for the delay of the train's arrival and not a freshet as was yesterday stated on the streets. The wires were down in many places, but it is thought they would again be in working condition this morning. The line between New Westminster and Seattle was in a state of collapse, and the Canadian Pacific, Postal Telegraph as well as the Western Union telegraphs were all anything but O. K.

"HOW TO LISTEN TO HANDEL'S MESSIAH."

In breadth and interest of subject there is only one work of man's genius equal to Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah." This is Milton's poem, "Paradise Lost," and to the great poetical work of Milton, Handel's great musical work is fairly parallel. The redemption of the human race is its subject, the Redeemer Himself its hero. Speaking generally, the listener to the Messiah may take as his guide to the significance of the music the signification of the words; the music is throughout, and with no exception, word painting. Not, except rarely, a painting of single words or small phrases treated apart from their context, but a laying on of vivid and truthful musical color to the sentences as similarly conceived for illustration; consequently the first and pervading rule in listening to a performance of the Messiah is to grasp the meaning of the words, and we purpose now only drawing attention to two or three of the most prominent choruses. One of the enjoyments in hearing an Oratorio is the first entry of the chorus. The first burst of a mass of voices has an effect which can only be realized once in the same evening. Here it is employed to bring before the hearer the joyous prophesy, "And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed." Alto voices announce the theme; these are followed at once by the whole body of singers. The "subject" first heard from the altos being now assigned to the basos, when the tenor voices have extended the phrase to the words "Shall be revealed." The first theme of the chorus is before the hearer. This chorus consists of three sentences, and each sentence has its own appropriate treatment. First comes the bright, buoyant "And the glory, the glory of the Lord shall be revealed," propounded and repeated as just noticed. Its first simple half is then interlaced with its more floriated second portion ("shall be revealed"), and the voices are brought to a period, then follows that grand monotonic passage in firm asseverating notes, each a bar long, "For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it," and after this third sentence the other two sentences come back and play round it the joyous, "And the Glory of the Lord," "And all flesh shall see it" interweave themselves with the aforementioned massive monotonic passage, and the choral effect is raised to a climax and effectively ends. The second great chorus is the "For unto us a child is born;" a few light sentences for the trebles open the musical dialogue. These the tenors repeat, the trebles adding floriated variations; the altos then enter, then the basos, but instead of proceeding to a climax, the voices gradually drop away, leaving the field clear for a second "theme," which the tenors propound in martial rhyme, "And the government shall be upon His shoulder." While this is being echoed by other parts, suddenly there rises a sort of storm in the band parts. The voice parts hitherto moving separately, gather together in a mass, and marching as one, proclaim the decree, "And His name shall be called wonderful—Counsellor—The Almighty God, The Everlasting Father;" and lastly, in a reposeful cadence whenever it comes, "The Prince of Peace." The third great chorus the "Hallelujah" speaks for itself. After only three bars of bright orchestration the voices enter altogether with the joyous phrase, "Hallelujah." Presently, all instruments and voices in unison, comes the sentence, "For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." Five times this bold sentence is repeated, the exclamatory hallelujah's playing all around—first by one set of voices, then by another. A few bars of majestic harmony carry the words, "The Kingdom of this world," etc., which is followed with the imposing sentence "And He shall reign for ever and ever" assigned to the basos, and then tumultuously by all the voices "For ever and ever," and then comes the last piece of new material, "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Mark now how the already foreshadowed effects accumulate on the ear. The men's voices give out the monotonic phrase, "King of Kings," on the key note "D," a pitch at which they can exert their utmost strength, while the other voices throw around it the ejaculations "For ever, For ever, Hallelujah." The bold phrase "And He shall reign again," reappears. The companies of the choral forces rally up and begin to move in massive steps together, till at length completely uniting they send up simultaneous "Hallelujahs." Then a sublime moment of silence intervenes before the final broad, prolonged "Hallelujah," with which as it began, this truly magnificent creation ends. More ingenious things have been written by musicians than the Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah, but nothing so masterly. Then follows the bright, thrilling effect of the "Trumpet shall sound," for bass solo, and then the brilliant chorus of "Worthy is the lamb," concluding with the grand fugal chorus of reiterated "Amens." Any choral body taking up this stupendous work is deserving all praise, and that it has been prepared for so short a time (eleven weeks) speaks volumes for Professor Sorge's patient perseverance.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the General Committee to Arrange Ways and Means—Over $5,000 Subscribed at the Meeting.

In compliance with notices issued by Mr. W. Chudley, secretary, a meeting of the general committee recently appointed to forward the project of a jubilee hospital for Victoria, was held in the board of trade room yesterday morning. About twenty-five members were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Alex. McLean. The secretary read the minutes, which included an account of the visit paid by a special committee to the government. They had been generously received, and in the supplementary estimates an item had been passed granting the sum of $20,000, provided a like sum was raised by the public; or if such a sum was not raised then the government would grant an equal sum with the lesser amount.

The minutes were adopted as read.

The chairman then called on Mayor Fell to give the result of the committee appointed to visit, what they regarded as suitable sites for the new hospital.

Mayor Fell, on behalf of the committee, said they had visited several sites, but in the general opinion of the committee none were eligible. They also visited Victoria West, and a good site could be secured there, if the Puget Sound Co. would open their hearts and donate it. It was the general opinion of the committee that the present site was as good as could be procured. Another location on Spring Ridge was visited, a little further from the old site, but the four and a half acres would cost $4,000. The old site included five and a half acres. He was sorry that the trees on Spring Ridge were being constantly removed, and he thought it would be a wise act on the part of the council to purchase sufficient land on the crest of the hill for a park in that part of the city.

The chairman referred to a former report, in which at a previous period a committee had stated that no more suitable site than that now occupied by the Royal Hospital could be secured.

Mayor Fell moved that the hospital site be selected on the land at present occupied by the old buildings.

Mr. Dalby said that residents of Pandora street were opposed to the new hospital being placed on the present site.

Dr. Davie thought the present hospital site was ineligible. It was not favorable for sanitary purposes. No good appearance could be made with a hospital built in a ravine. It was infinitely better to pay a thousand dollars an acre for a good site, which the city could, he said, for a greater sum, nearly $10,000. What was required was a location that would command a fine view and never be in danger of being walled around by houses.

Mayor Fell contended that the present hospital site was a good one. However, he would let his motion stand for the present.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Hon. Joe Trutch thought the best thing to do first was to pass round the subscription paper and see what amount could be procured from the gentlemen present. The hospital was to be erected in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and there could be no better way of showing their loyalty to the Queen than by liberally contributing toward it. The contributions received here would in a great measure locate the subsequent sums that they would receive from the public.

Mr. Justice Crease thought they should subscribe liberally. A rival town had signified its willingness to subscribe the full amount to one, and it was a vital matter that they should strike while the iron was hot, and secure the $20,000 at the earliest moment.

The secretary here brought the question before the meeting that the ministers of the city had requested that they be allowed to co-operate with the committee.

On motion of Mayor Fell, seconded by Mr. Justice Crease, the secretary was instructed to request the ministers to set apart 19th June for hospital Sunday, and thus secure a good means of raising funds for hospital work.

A letter was read from the Oddfellow's society, stating that they would hold a picnic sometime in May, the proceeds of which they proposed donating to the jubilee hospital fund.

Their generous proposal was unanimously accepted.

On motion of Mr. Alex. Wilson, the city was ordered to be divided into districts, and a committee of twenty-six appointed to thoroughly canvass the city for subscriptions.

A subscription list was passed around among those present and about $5000 was subscribed as a start.

On motion subscription lists were ordered to be circulated through the province in order to allow interior residents to assist in raising the funds.

The names of Messrs. R. Galbraith, T. Tye and Chas. Hayward were added to the general committee and the meeting adjourned.

MARINE.

Steamship Idaho will go to San Francisco for repairs.

British ship Anambs, from Moodyville, arrived at Yokohama on March 24th.

Steamship Mexico will sail for San Francisco at one o'clock p. m. today.

British bark Glenlyon, from Burrard Inlet, arrived at Buenos Ayres on Nov. 21st.

Steamship Geo. W. Elder left San Francisco for this port at nine o'clock yesterday.

Steamship Ancon left Portland for Alaska *via* Victoria and Port Townsend yesterday morning.

The German bark Dorothea, Captain Waller, 620 net tonnage, is chartered to come to Victoria from Iquiqui.

Steamer Olympian has gone to San Francisco from Portland. She will be put on the gridiron to be scraped and otherwise fitted up.

The barkentine, John Foster, 681 net tonnage, will carry coal from Departure Bay for Honolulu, instead of San Francisco, as previously reported.

PERSONAL.

W. D. Tyler of The Tacoma hotel returned home this moning.

T. Mowat, fishery inspector for British Columbia, returned home this morning.

T. W. Jackson and Amos Rowe, of the customs department, went east this morning.

A. W. Vowell, S. M., returned by the Sound boat yesterday, having been recalled from his projected trip to Kootenay.

Graham Abbott, son of Mr. H. Abbott, superintendent of the C. P. R., has returned from the east, where he has been attending college.

James Whitman, correspondent of the *American Field* was in the city yesterday. Mr. Whitman is preparing for Mr. Tyler of The Tacoma, a comprehensive guide book to all points of interest for tourists on Puget Sound, which will be illustrated by a Philadelphia artist. He is a most genial gentleman and is in love with Victoria.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That Martin F. Tupper, the "Proverbial Philosopher," is now so broken down by old age that he can neither read, write, nor speak in a manner that is intelligible. He is seventy-seven.

That a veteran politician gives this advice to young men: "Don't drink and don't go into politics. Neither have done me any harm, but while I have escaped, hundreds have been ruined by them."

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Fifth Parliament.

FRIDAY, April 1st.

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

Hon. Mr. Davie stated he had been entrusted by the lieutenant-governor with the duty of forming a ministry. It was usual for a minister when thus called upon during the progress of a session to ask, and for the house to grant, an adjournment sufficiently long to admit of the selection of the ministers and their going before the country for re-election. In the present instance the necessity for such a course had been avoided and he hoped members of the opposition would recollect this and expedite the remaining business of the house. The cabinet was as follows: Mr. Robson retained his present positions, Mr. Vernon had been appointed chief commissioner of lands and works, and he (Mr. Davie) would retain his office of attorney-general. This cabinet had been submitted to his honor who had approved of it. The honorable gentleman further stated it was the intention of the government in the future, probably not a long time after the prorogation, to fill the fourth portfolio and to have a president of the council. Members from Island constituencies would be selected for these. He hoped the ministry which had been formed would be satisfactory to the house.

Mr. Beaven said the proposition was an extraordinary one. Under the present composition of the cabinet the island constituencies were unrepresented, and consequently before proceeding with the transaction of business the fourth minister should be appointed. If the premier required time for the formation of a ministry he was, of course, entitled to that consideration. There was no desire to annoy the government, and they would be given time to complete their cabinet. His own government had carried on the business of the country with three ministers. They had gone to the country with that policy and, consequently, were quite justified in such a course. On the contrary, the expressed intention of the present government is to have a cabinet of five while they are only prepared to make known to the house the names of three. He claimed that it was not constitutional for the house to proceed with any but ordinary business.

Mr. Smith agreed with what the leader of the opposition had said. There was no lack of material among the government supporters to fill the vacant position. The cabinet should be completed before the house went on with business.

Mr. T. Davie said it was very undesirable that a third seat should be made vacant during the present session. He thought the course of the government was the best which could be adopted under the circumstances and that they should act wisely in their effort to get through with the business of the present session without weakening further representation in the house. The vacancy in the cabinet had been filled which was all that was now necessary.

Mr. Grant said it was nonsense for the government to come down to the house and say that they are not ready to complete their organization, seeing that they have sufficient strength in the house to do so. If they could not carry on the business of the country with a majority of fifteen to eight they had not much confidence in their supporters.

Mr. Turner said the opposition were singularly inconsistent in their anxiety now at the end of the session, for the fourth minister. They had not manifested a very great deal of favor for the government during the session, neither had they shown a desire for more than three ministers. At the moment for Victoria had pointed out, it was in the interests of the country that the house should go on and finish the business of the session without rendering any more than two seats vacant.

Mr. Beaven said an interregnum had occurred by the death of the late premier, and it was not competent for the house to proceed with the transaction of any but ordinary business till the cabinet was completed. The facts of the case were, the leader of the government had declared that his ministry was to be composed of five members of whom he had only named three.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the honorable the attorney-general had been charged with the duty of forming a ministry. In doing this, it was not in the nature of things that he should be expected to please the opposition. He was surprised to find the leader of the opposition propounding the theory that the government, composed of only three ministers, was not constitutional. If that was correct, it followed that the former government of which he (the leader of the opposition) was a member for many years was also unconstitutional (Cheers.) He (Mr. Robson) contended that it was perfectly competent and constitutional to proceed with the business of the country with three ministers and the reasons assigned for this course by the honorable the junior member for Victoria city were very satisfactory.

Mr. Dunsmuir said in 1872, when the Hon. Mr. Walkem was appointed to a judgeship, the present leader of the opposition, as premier, had met the house with only two members. It might be said that there were three members in that government, counting in Mr. Hett as attorney-general. But as a matter of fact Mr. Hett did not constitutionally hold a seat in the government, and therefore it was virtually composed of two members only. Through an unfortunate circumstance a precisely similar case had been created on this occasion and, without desiring to say anything unkind of the leader of the opposition, he was surprised at the position he was now taking. He did not consider it affected the interests of the province in general whether the members of the cabinet represented the island or mainland. His experience was that cabinet ministers from the mainland were as anxious to do justice to the island as if they represented it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Beaven said government members were continually bringing up something which had occurred in the past, as if that were any argument.

Mr. Bole said the actions of previous governments could only be quoted as a precedent in so far as they were right. When Mr. Beaven met the house in 1872, if he remembered aright, his policy was to have three ministers, and he virtually had three at that time. The personal question should be left out of consideration. It was merely the policy of the government that the opposition attacked. Their course was declared by the leader of the opposition, who was admitted to be the best parliamentary authority in the house, to be unconstitutional, and what he said should have considerable weight with the house. The leader of the government should state now who his other two colleagues are to be before the house proceeds to business.

The premier said he had no expectation that his announcement would meet with the approval of the opposition, but he had followed what he considered good precedents. If it had been constitutional for three ministers to carry on the business of the country before, it was equally so now, and the cabinet was not less complete because it was to be increased. He moved that the house proceed to the orders of the day.

Mr. Orr explained how the fourth portfolio had originated under the Elliott government. As matters were constituted at present he did not consider there was any government. (Derisive laughter.)

Mr. Beaven speaking to the motion that the house proceed to the orders of the day, again claimed that the course of the government was unconstitutional.

The motion to proceed to the orders of the day was carried.

THE LAND ACT.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Land Act Amendment Bill, 1884. He explained that a considerable quantities of timber lands had been taken up in the past for speculative purposes, and as the timber of the province was likely to become very valuable in the future, it was considered that some restriction should be placed on the purchase. The liberal provisions of the pre-emption act had been abused for the purposes of acquiring timber and the bill would contain provisions restricting the use of timber cut on pre-empted lands to domestic or farm purposes. He would be glad to accept any suggestions which the house thought fit to make.

Mr. Grant said the principle of the bill was unjust and unfair. If this bill became law every owner of timber lands in the province would be made from ten to fifteen dollars per acre richer. There were many persons in the province who held large quantities of timber lands which would immediately become very valuable so soon as this act was passed. In his opinion the only fair way to deal with the timber lands was to continue the prices as at present, and if deemed necessary, a good round tax could be imposed upon all lumber lands. This would bear equally upon all owners of timber. A most extraordinary feature of the bill was that a pre-emptor would be compelled to chop down his timber and burn it rather than sell it, which he was prevented doing under the bill. He hoped the government would withdraw the bill.

Mr. Higgins heartily supported the bill, though there was a clause or two in it which might be improved. It would have the effect of keeping our timber lands out of the hands of foreign speculators, and would enable the province to derive a revenue from them.

Mr. Bole not only considered it his duty to oppose the government when they did wrong, but to give them credit when they did right. (Hear.) He considered the bill aimed a blow at speculators who squat on our timber lands and wait till a favorable turn of events in the province will increase them in value. No measure could be passed by the house which would not affect some one, and if any were to be benefitted by this bill it would be the mill owners of the province, who employ large numbers of men, and are certainly the best entitled to it. He most heartily supported the bill, as he had seen the evil effects of the present regulations.

Mr. Croft said if the timber lands were increased $10 per acre in value, as the member for Cariboo had described, the wild land and real estate tax on this property would be proportionately increased. He pointed out how the present regulations were unfair to mill owners, and would give his hearty support to the bill.

Mr. Orr said some provision should be made for the cutting of timber for piles and railway ties which was a class of timber as valuable as that cut for milling purposes. The only fair way of dealing with the question was to put a tariff on all timber cut at the mills.

Mr. Beaven said the act would practically withdraw the crown lands from sale, and by that means increase in value those already alienated. Timber lands a few years ago were sold at $1 per acre, but were afterwards increased to $2.50 which gave persons holding timber lands $1.50 to speculate on. This act would have the same effect to a greater extent.

Col. Baker said some definition should be made of what would constitute timber lands. There should be a minimum for the quantity of timber on an acre of land which would entitle that land to be dealt with as timber land.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if the suggestions of the bill were bad those of the opposition were worse.

The bill passed the second reading by a vote of 15 to 7, and was submitted to committee of the whole, Mr. Ladner in the chair.

After considerable discussion, and when all but one clause had been passed, committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

House adjourned till 11 a. m. on Saturday.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Davie will ask leave to introduce "An Act to amend certain statutes."

Mr. Beaven will move the following:—

Whereas the honorable attorney-general and premier has informed the house that it is his intention to give five ministers in his cabinet, and whereas, the government as announced by the premier consists only of three members, Resolved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, informing him that the house most respectfully declines to transact anything but formal or ordinary and unopposed business until the cabinet is fully formed and announced.

SATURDAY, April 2nd.

MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

THE OBLITERATED BALLOTS.

Mr. Turner presented the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Victoria election. He (Mr. Turner) explained that the report was signed by four of the five members of the committee, the fifth (Mr. Beaven) refusing to sign it on the ground that a committee had no right to express an opinion, in the matter of the alleged "obliteration" of Mr. Beaven's name from the ballot papers the committee exonerated the government printing office and employés of the establishment, from any blame whatever. Mr. Wolfenden, government printer, had explained that the ballots used at the last election were the same as those used since 1875, and it might have happened that in the Equimalt election the dash at the back of the ballot appeared opposite Mr. Hett's name.

Mr. Beaven submitted that the sole duty of a select committee was to take evidence and report same—not to call for persons and papers and express an opinion. The report he claimed was out of order.

Mr. Turner did not understand how a committee could take evidence without calling someone to give it.

Mr. Grant, who was one of the committee, was satisfied that no blame was attached to any employé of the printing office.

The report was received.

THE SHUSWAP RAILWAY.

Mr. Beaven asked leave to introduce an act respecting the granting of a money subsidy for, and in aid of, a proposed railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific railway, at the Sickamoose Narrows, and extending thence up the Shuswap river and Spallumcheen Valley to a point on Okanagan Lake, in the province of British Columbia.

On Mr. Speaker putting the question "shall leave be granted?" The house was apparently divided on the subject.

Mr. Beaven submitted that no member could tell what the bill contained until it had been printed. It was an entirely new bill and it was most extraordinary to object to its introduction.

A show of hands being called for the vote stood 10 to 10.

Mr. Speaker said when there was such a divergence in the minds of members of the house regarding this bill it was his duty to give the casting vote in favor of a further discussion of the subject and therefore of the introduction of the bill.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Mr. Ladner asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act to provide for the apprenticeship of orphans and children." Bill read a first time.

TIMBER.

House went into committee on the Land Act amendment bill.

In a discussion as to whether those who had already applied and surveyed timber lands should be permitted to acquire them as if this act had not been passed, Mr. Dunsmuir said the timber lands in the Island railway reserve were not held for speculation and that he was satisfied to get the same price for them as the government obtains for crown lands.

The clause in question passed as follows: Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, every person who, before the passing of this act, shall have duly applied to purchase land under the said Land Act (1884), and shall have caused the surveys thereof to be completed shall, upon payment of the purchase money and compliance with the terms of the said act, be allowed to complete the purchase as if this act had not been passed.

The bill was finally reported complete with amendments.

DELTA RAILWAY.

Mr. Speaker read a message from his Honor the lieutenant-governor stating that the assenting clause of the Delta railway company's incorporation bill had been withheld.

House adjourned at 1.30 p. m. for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:45 o'clock.

QUARTZ MINES.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole, on "An act to aid the development of quartz mines."

Mr. Orr held that there were only two or three quartz mining companies in the province which could avail themselves of the provisions of this bill. As those companies were largely represented on the floor of this house he thought the members connected with them should withdraw and refrain from voting on the bill.

The premier replied that the rule of the house was that no one having a direct personal interest in the question before the house should vote on it. He would venture to say that no one sitting in this house had a direct personal interest in the bill.

Mr. Beaven said he presumed he was one of the members referred to, and although he might have some delicacy in voting for the principle of the bill, he had no hesitancy in voting that the house go into committee on it.

Mr. Dunsmuir said honorable members were here to legislate for the good of the country, and personal considerations should not prevent them from doing their duty. Members are more or less affected with every bill which comes before the house.

Mr. Grant had an interest in quartz mines, but he would have no hesitation in voting for the bill. If the honorable member's contention were traced to its logical conclusion, members could not vote on the estimates.

Mr. Higgins said this bill was general not special, and he would have no delicacy in voting for it. He did not know that the Foster Co. could avail themselves of its provisions. As the senior member for Nanaimo had pointed out, members are all more or less interested in every bill which passes the house.

Mr. Turner said he did not think it was fair to ask anyone to refrain from voting on a measure which was calculated to benefit the whole country, simply because he had been enterprising enough to be engaged in an industry which this bill affected. He would not refrain from voting on this bill, and quoted as a precedent for his course, the ruling of a speaker in the British House of Commons, who held that it was competent for a member to vote on any measure which affected him only in common, or with all Her Majesty's subjects.

Col. Baker quoted authorities in support of the same contention.

Mr. Theo. Davie said unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, he had no interest in the quartz mines of the province, and, if he had, he would feel no doubts about his duty to vote on this bill. When the leader of the opposition spoke of his delicacy in voting for the measure because he was interested in quartz mines, he reminded one of the "whited sepulchre." In 1883 when it came to a vote in this house as to whether his government should be sustained he voted to keep himself in office.

Sam Beaven—Oh, Bosh!

Mr. Davie—It is not "bosh." The honorable gentleman had a direct pecuniary interest in casting that vote. [hear, hear, and laughter.]

Mr. Martin said Mr. Orr was imputing improper motives to members of the house.

Mr. McLeese said he did not know whether the company in which he was interested would take advantage of this act or not, but as he considered it in the interests of the whole country he would have no hesitancy in voting for it. It was such encouragement as this that our quartz mines required, and the government were to be congratulated on bringing the bill forward. (Applause.) If this had been done before he did not think he would have been found on the opposition side of the house. (Applause.)

Government members—Well, it's not too late yet. Cross over, etc. (Laughter.)

Proceeding, he commend the junior member for New Westminster district for attempting to throw cold water on so desirable a measure.

Bill passed through committee. As it required the unanimous consent of the house to proceed with the bill further and Mr. Beaven objected to proceeding, the consideration of the report was deferred.

STATUTES.

The attorney-general's bill entitled "An act to amend an act respecting the consolidation of the statute laws of British Columbia," passed through committee, was read a third time and passed.

INQUESTS.

The attorney-general moved the second reading of a bill providing that costs and fees incident to the holding of inquests in municipalities shall be borne by the municipalities in which they are held.

Mr. Beaven said this was not fair to struggling municipalities, and he would vote against