PLANKS

ant: Sir Charles great ability. Nova rget that they owe system to him, and ge, as at present nadians in all the to forget that he ight it bravely. The was fought in 1891 due to Tupper next hat election I gave ever given to Sir o Kingston in 1877 ough previously i ith the Reform poi considered their new reciprocity with like the United even dangerous rded it as a mean intry from the bond

ut it is now univer ive been a move-in The right direction . H. Davies indicat ne submitted in the their vote on that the platform subsetheir convention at question, and I hope a position to go for rection. If we are and friendly to our get into line as soon ne only free trade rld, the one, too, erland, whose trade nich, too, is our bes d which would be , if we reciprocated ould do, and as we igain and again with In 1892 there was ffice of Premier, and Sir Charles Tupper ty. however, did no no vacancy now

Mackenzie Bowell's

ee that he believes i is made to the counill judge on the re the two parties. Sin consists of two The first plank conip to the handle. He protection as a good hat it is a bad thing its influence on the life of the country untry less suited for nada. I admire Sir and never so the past ten days pluck, but if there is a limit explanation must be party. This amounts Party is made an a means. His secon for Manitoba on a e absolute, though in the final, jurisdiction ice. How strongly 1 you may judge from general assembly la liately after the Mani-nvited investigation. words were reported. cabinet did not ac no honest man could invitation has been no notice has been itoba's answer to such emphatic. IMES A MINUTE.

un which has figured ent reports from Venez-svaal, can shoot eleven 666 a minute. It is a oks like a small, slimons like a small, sim-ounted on a tripod. The ddle behind the gun and oright or to the left or sthe barrel as easily as r. The gun loads itself, strung on belts which O rounds each, and this tically to the braceh. lly to the breach of firing and ejecting by the recoil of tridge is fired by 'ter that, 666 times of the gun throws

is kept up as long ed or until the belt ted. The steel bar-

TELLIGENCE.

is morning gave judgplaintiffs' appeal in Edic Co. vs. the Bank of gued in July. The plaint are both judgment stminster & Vancouve the bank got in ahead f judgment for \$261,217 claim is to have the cet aside as a fraudulent e trial Mr. Justice Walkfor of the bank, and the films his judgment; Mr. dissenting, and holding he a new trial Mr. be a new trial. E. V. aintiffs and E. P. Davis, has refused to make

winding up of the B. C. t Carmichael, a creditor was the petitioner. His his written judgment ne application should be r that the views of the there are any, should be also to enable the court asks, and on the present t see any. Let the peti-for one month to enable e creditors and contribu-ertained." P. AE, Irving r. and H. D. Helmcken, mpany contra. berton and Robert Ward Drake to-day handed The judgment allows the mortgage on the on payment of princise on payment of princi-est, and directs ac-reserved until after accounts. A. L. Belyea L. N. Richards, Q. C., and defendants. C. J., and McCreight vie, C. J., and McCreight
Argument is being heard
e Kaslo By-Law 31. A
some time ago before Mr.
to quash By-Law 31 of
ship dismissed the motion
at it was out of time, as
within one month from
the By-Law under 128 of By-Law, under 128 of B. C., 1892. In support Cassidy contends that 5 and 126 the motion cassidy contents
and 126 the motion
in one month from the
by-law, and that the 125 meant of the acts necessary into force, and there-ublication required by

"if I ever catch you play

bottle of medicine sent Free to any s and Post Office address. I. G. delaide Street. Toponto, Opt.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

SECOND DAY. Monday, Jan. 26, 1896. Speaker took the chair at two and after prayers by the key. and area players of the fier ced Mr. Stoddart to the Speaker.

ar. Smith presented a pention on beor the Southern ranway. ore with the orders or the day, callattention to the promise of the Speaksession, to publish before the resent session a house in an the paof the province dehaing private Dr. Walkem had been unable to ad such notice, and he wished to have

Air. Speaker replied that he had inarr. Speaker replace that he mad been inseried in one paper and withdrawn arorwards, probably through some ir-

egularity in its insertion. session consequent on the retirest session consequent on the terreand said that it was with much relucand the conduct of public affairs in the last government.

ablic life, and asked for the consideraon of the house. He had been electd to succeed the Hon. Mr. Davie, nose ability all acknowledged, and ich was recognized by his promotion the high place he now occupies. Still, though admitting Mr. Davie's ability, Mr. Huff would not give way one iota his interest in the district which he ron on Barclay Sound. The government had inaugurated a sound policy in institution of encouragement of dairying and small holdings. The great drawback of the country was that the settlements were too far apart, and this policy, he felt certain, would receive the support of all classes. As to the expenses the country, it is plain that the govrament cannot go on borrowing (hear, hours he believed that if this country cannot be made self-sustaining we had better shut up shop. At the same time the government had not done wrong in borrowing at the time it did; it was the raly course open in a period of unpredented depression. Altogether, condering the great amount of money it to develop this country he ght the government had done well. nce Henry of Battenberg, although ot in actual defence of his country, at ay rate on a mission of considerable inger. He felt sure that the people this country felt the greatest sym thy with the Queen and the widowed incess in their bereavement. As to reference to the strained relations

between Great Britain and other coun-

ies Mr Huff said that Canada would

first in defence of the mother coun-

Mr. Kellie seconded the address in

ply, and in the course of his remarks,

uched on the drain that is being made

this province by the Dominion gov-

ament, showing that in 1891-2, there

been taken from this province \$1,-52.844, from all sources, and \$955,700 turned, \$200,000 of which was for ine services. His object in bringing his forward was to show that the Doinion government was not treating this rovince fairly, but he hastened to exin that he did not wish to reflect on Conservative government, because ere was no guarantee that the Liberas would do any better. It was a disgrace, however, that the province should aly receive one-half of what it paid Ottawa. No wonder times are hard with that amount of money being taken at of it; and not only that but the peoe of this province pay over a million allars for supplies of various kinds rought out from the east. Not until British Columbia sends down to Ottava a solid delegation prepared to insist her rights, irrespective of party, fould this state of affairs be remedied. doming back to provincial matters as oncerning the local government, Mr. Kellie detailed the revenue obtained by the government from West Kootenag and the amount spent in it. He acknowledged that the district had received generous treatment and hoped the result would be found in a large and constantly increasing revenue which would enable the government not only treat that district generously, but alto help in putting other districts in an mally favorable position. He contasted this treatment with that of the Dominion government, which did nothas to develop navigation and railway acilities, with the consequence that a rge amount of money found its way to American side. In promoting the terests of the miners, Mr. Kellie hopthe government would put a stop to " claim jumping that has been going during the last few months. A miner ould be as free from interference as person who pre-empts land, and if same rules were applied to the hold-

> Mr. Kellic proceeded to deal with the not a public act. The government was duct of Mr. Corbin, president of the certainly not to blame for the depresson & Fort Sheppard railway, in remineral claims, when the Speakruled that any matter pending in the regard to the accusation that the govarts could not be debated upon in the ernment had tried to shirk the expen-He also asked Mr. Kellie to diture of \$25,000 for dyking the Fraser onfine himself to the speech from the river, this government and the Domin-Mr. Kellie then went into ion government had felt how inadequate very extensively of exports and any such sum as that proposed would be He also dwelt on the marvel- to effect the work. It would be an imelopment of mining industries mense cost and the fact had been Kootenay, the output of West Koo- pointed out by the Dominion govern-

tive estimate for next year would be able lands. \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. Mr. Kellie

speech the other day. Mr. Speaker requested that hon. gentawa and Washington, would confine Mr. Semlin thought it was rather amusing to hear the seconder of the address condemn the Ottawa government, of whom the members of the government of British Columbia were all personal supporters, therefore he had struck the latter over the shoulders of the government at Ottawa. The reference to Mr. Corbin was also an indirect reflection on the government, who were responsible for the Acts which have passed this house. Now the public accounts, which had been submitted to the house, were supposed to show the financial standing of the province. The government are paid by the people to specially look after the business of flou. Mr. Turner gave a short review the province, but from the accounts subthe position of the government and the position of the government and mitted it would appear that there was of the position of the government of the changes that had taken place since a very great discrepancy between the expenditure and the estimates that 'he. house had voted upon. He had somepaid a thing to say about one matter in this group tribute to Mr. Davie's ability, connection. In his own district there was an application for some expenditure and said that it was with made was an application for some expenditure of the tance he consented to assume the duties for a certain work and it was refused erts. the office filled by Mr. Davie. As because the matter had not been voted of the office filed by Sil. because the matter had not been voted upon. Such an answer was satisfactory to the policy of the newly comised it to him, because from it he inferred that government, Mr. Turner products to film, because from it he inferred that a government were adhering to the eswould be one of progression the province timates strictly. He had no reason to believe that his particular district would and the conduct of public analysis to be made an exception of, so that he most economical manner, and receive the that the government would receive the would like to know why there had been same loyal and cordial support as the any departure from the estimates for special expenditure in certain districts. Mr. Huff, in moving the address in It is the duty of the government of this reply, referred to his inexperience in province to make the country as selfsupporting as possible in so far as the agricultural resources are concerned. The agricultural population is usually a conservative, permanent one, while a mining community is more or less tran-

sient. Agriculturists during the past year have not been prosperous. The member for West Kootenay had spoken of the vast lumber resources, but that elected to represent. With the industry could scarcely be called an aspolitics of this government, he was set when it was not producing anything familiar, but it was his intention to -not being developed. Mining and fishsent the present needs of his dis-It was not merely to look after ing the past year, but what had the govneeds of his particular district that ernment to do with that? The farmers was there; the entire province was must receive some encouragement. Mr. be looked after, as the interests of Semlin next touched upon the subject of were alike. Passing on to the re defalcation and dishonesty among cercourses of the province, Mr. Huff tain government officials and said that suched on the mineral wealth that ex- the country is concerned to know what ists, and referred to the rich deposits of the sufferers by this dishonesty will do. At least two officials have been proved dishonest in this part of the province and there were two others in remoter parts who have either resigned or been dismissed. He asked why it is that such a state of things is allowed to exist, and said that the province is morally responsible for any loss which has occurred. The government were guilty of carelessness, extravagance and inefficiency; of carelessness in regard to the action of these defaulters; extravagance by reference to the pages of the public accounts; and inefficiency by reason of the fact that they had failed to conduct the business of the country in an economical manner, Mr. Semlin also condemned the ministers for spending try at election time in the interests of own supporters time there were roads, bridges and other necessary works required. The government had promised a policy of retrenchment, but where is it, he would They have established an expen-

> at a cost of from \$8000 to \$10,000. Hon. Mr. Turner-No; half that sum. Mr. Semlin said it might be four, six or eight thousand dollars, but the office was useless. This policy of retrenchment is the same that has been laid down from the beginning by this government. They had been boasting of their expansive treasury, but with the expansive treasury they had also an expensive civil service. Mr. Semlin also referred to as unprofitable the expenditure on the Shuswap & Okanagan, Nakusp & Slocan and Victoria & Sidney railways. Where, he would again ask, was the policy of retrenchment? The premier, he had been given to understand, had given a promise not to apply for another loan for three years. The province is not in a position to go on in this reckless manner of spending money and the day has arrived when the peo-

sive institution in London, which is still

being maintained, for no possible good.

ple must call a halt. The premier spoke briefly in reply to the leader of the opposition, remarking that as the latter had confined himself almost wholly to finances, that matter would be fully discussed at a later stage. It could be shown that the hon. gentleman was greatly mistaken in his estimate of the expenditure as compared with the estimates submitted. He had overlooked the supplementary and further supplementary estimates, which would show that the government kept very near the mark. The question of election expenses had been thoroughly gone into last year, and the premier was surprised to see it touched upon again at this late date. Mr. Turner defended the expenditure on railways as a profitable investment which would give good returns both directly and indirectly in a very short time. The rumor which the leader of the opposition had referred to as to the promise of the prethree years was a fact. That was a promise that was due to the people who lent the money, because it was not reasonable to suppose that there would be any confidence in the country if it was possible that the government would be

applying for loans every year. Mr. Cotton spoke at some length, criticizing the financial and general policy of the government. The record, he said, was one of deficits each year.

Hon. Col. Baker followed, defending and recording of mineral claims as the government from any blame in the land, he thought all difficulty would Corbin matter as that gentleman had got his franchise through a private and sion in agriculture, which had been felt throughout the civilized world. enay last year being \$2,393,000, while ment. There was, however, the dyk- market. The province while receiving as introduced, and ordered placed on

ed, waiting treatment. A very conserva- well as the reclamation of other valu reality only 931/2, and Mr. Sword asked

Mr. Sword claimed that there was no United States Senator Fry's jingo those who suffered from the floods of price that could be obtained. 1894. It was, he must say, a shock to many farmers when they found the govminister to make a better showing, had brought down. themselves to the subject of the speech. got out of this expenditure. Mr. Sword also condemned the government for the high premiums paid on the conversion of the debt, and moved the adjournment of the debate till the next sitting of the house in order to give the finance minister an opportunity to look up the fig-

The motion was agreed to, and the premier presented the formal resolution of condolence with Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice on the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time: For the benefit of mechanics and la-

orers.-Mr. Helmcken. To prevent certain animals running at arge, and respecting injuries by animals of a domestic nature.-Mr. Eberts. Respecting benevolent and friendly societies .-- Mr. Eberts.

To preserve the forests from destruction by fire .- Mr. Eberts. For the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to dower .- Mr. Eb-

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the custody and care of infants. -Mr Eberts For the better regulation of traffic on

highways.-Mr. Eberts. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the contracts and privileges of infants.-Mr. Eberts.

Mr. Helmcken asked: "In view of the recent conflicting judgments as to the constitutionality of the small debts act, is it the intention of the government to introduce at the present session such legislation as will secure the proper working of the said act?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts-It is the intention of the government to bring the conflicting judgments before the full court at the first opportunity and until the decision of that court is known it is inexpedient to amend the act, except in a few details, which will be submitted to cial rights. It now stood in this posithe house at an early date.

The following standing committees were named by the leaders of the government and opposition respectively and

Private Bills-Messrs. Hunter, Smith, Helmcken, Stoddart, Williams, Kitchen and Cotton. Printing-Messrs. Walkem, Irving, Mutter, McPherson and Kennedy. Railways-Messrs. Rithet, Huff, Rog-

ers, Hunter, Adams, Kellie, Walkem, Bryden, Braden, Booth, Williams, Hume, McPherson, Kennedy, Sword, Porster, Grahame and Kidd. Mining-Messrs. Smith, Adams, Rogers, Kellie, Bryden, McGregor, Braden,

Frahame, Hume, McPherson, Kennedy, Forster and Semlin. Accounts-Messrs, Rithet. McGregor, Sword and Kidd. The house adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Kellie-To introduce a bill to suppress claim jumping and for the protection of free miners in their rights and

Mr. Kellie-To introduce a bill republic money travelling around the country at election time in the interests of Hon. Col. Baker—To introduce a bill Mr. Helmcken was very glad that this o amend the public school act.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, to introduce the foiowing bills: Respecting the care and commitment of the persons and estates of lunatics; To consolidate and amend the law re-

lating to leases and sales of settled es-Respecting the powers and duties of of new trustees; for better securing the trust funds: for the relief of trustees: relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested mortgagees and trustees.

For the consolidation and amendment of the laws with respect to wills: Respecting arrest and imprisonment

BILLS INTRODUCED. The following are among the provisions of the bills introduced by the at-

torney-general vesterday: Fire districts are to be created under the bill for the preservation of forests. and in the territory so prescribed it will not be lawful, under heavy penalties, to set out fire in or near the woods from the 1st of May to the 1st of October. except under certain specified conditions. And locomotives or engines running through such districts are to have safety appliances on them. This act will repeal the bush fires act of 1890. The bill respecting injuries to animals running at large prohibits allowing swine or stallions to run at large at any time; rams from 1st of August to 1st of

to 1st of December. - rovision is made for securing compensation to owners for damages done by dogs to swine. A simple means is provided by the bill relating to benevolent and friendly societies for the incorporation of all organizations of those and kindred natures, including athletic clubs. The new act will take the place of four existing statutes-the Literary Societies, Religious Institutions, Charitable Associa-

November: and bulls from 1st of March

tions and Benevolent Societies acts. The acts of 1892 on that subject are mier not to ask for another loan for to be repealed under the bill for the better regulation of traffic on highways. This makes it obligatory for one vehicle meeting or being overtaken by another to turn out to the left unless it would be dangerous or difficult to do so.

The bill for the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to dower, declares besides thirteen other sec tions that "No widow shall hereafter be entitled to dower ad ostium ecclesiae or dower ex assensu patis."

THIRD DAY. Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1896. The Speaker took the chair at two

clock and Rev. Mr. Tait read prayers. Mr. Helmcken presented a petition on Lighting Company, and Mr. Rogers on behalf of the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields Company.

Mr. Sword then resumed the debate on the address, condemning the borrowformous quantities of ore still remaining of the Pitt Meadows going on as nominally 95 for the last loan got in the orders for third reading to-morrow.

for an explanation as to whether, in closed his speech with a reference to work projected to benefit the lands of market at the time, this was the best

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in-

without a vote being taken. Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas resolutions have at various times been passed by the legislature of the province of British Columbia, in parliament as-sembled, urging upon the Dominion gov ernment the desirability of obtaining the removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians from the reserve to some suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desirable that effective steps be taken to accomplish the object aforesaid; be it resolved, that a respectful address be pre sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion government's consent to refer the question of removal and settlement to a special commission, consisting of three commissioners, one to be appointed by the Dominion government, one to be ap-

be the third commissioner. Mr. Semlin said this was before the house on several occasions. He thought it inexpedient to do anything at the present time, because the Dominion government were the guardians of the Indians and would be likely to take action themselves independently of a com-

mission.

pointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-

Mr. Eberts said the matter had received the attention of the government, who in March last had represented to the Dominion government the desirability of removing the Indians on this reserve to some more remote place from the city. It had been found, however, that the Dominion government had granted a certain mineral license to a reserve in ment considered an invasion of provintion: The question of the right of the moval of the reserve at Victoria to re main in abeyance.

Mr. Hunter would be glad to have the matter settled, but he did not think the explanation afforded by the attorneygeneral touched the point. Whatever dians themselves; by paying them.

Dr. Walkem considered the resolution strictly in order. Its carrying out would not only benefit the city of Victoria by the removal of the reserve, but would also lead to the settlement of the mestion of provincial ragints as to the Nanaimo reserve. Hon. Col. Baker considered that Mr.

Hunter was correct, but until the courts had determined in whom the fee simple of the reserve vested, he could not see how the government could make any move in the matter.

matter had come up. Everyone world admit that before the Indians can be removed they must give their consent. However, there is no difficulty in getting their consent, because they are perfectly willing to move if placed in an equally favorable position, and it appeared that there was a place to which the Indians were willing to go. What trustees and executors, the appointment Mr. Helmcken's constituents wished was that this question should be tackled boldly and fearlessly. The subterfuge and to consolidate and amend the laws of referring the question to the suprem court was only to delay it, because if the Dominion government sees that the province is weak in its contention the Dominion will appeal the question further to the privy council. The delay of the settlement of this question was productive of great injury to the city of Victoria. Now that Victoria had a representative at Ottawa it would be well to hand this resolution to him and have it pressed to a conclusion.

Col. Baker pointed out that the subect matter of this resolution had been dealt with by the government before, and that this was only a repetition. After some discussion by Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Pooley, Mr. Rithet and Mr. Booth, Mr. Helmcken declined to withdraw the resolution and it was

duly passed, practically unanimously. Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced for second reading the bill amending the Replevin Act, which gives the sheriff the right, upon reasonable suspicion, to search premises upon four, instead of twenty-four hours' notice. The bill was read a second time and

ordered to be committed to-morrow. The house then adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION Dr. Walkem-To introduce a bill amend the county courts act. Mr. Kellie-For a return showing the terms upon which the settlement of the railway land question between the Dominion and the province was completed 1805

Mr. Williams-What action, if any, has been taken by the government to ensure the appointment of a supreme court judge resident at Vancouver? Aljudge to be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir H. P. Pellew Crease shall be required to re side in the city of Vancouver?

FOURTH DAY. Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1896. Mr. Speaker being unwell, Mr. Booth presided. Rev. Mr. Tait read prayers. Mr. Rogers pesented a petition of A. D. Whittier for the incorporation of a railway in Cariboo.

Mr. Kellie introduced an act respect ing wages. Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the speech of His Honor the Lieutenantbehalf of the Consolidated Railway & Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on

Friday next. Hon. Col. Baker introduced an act to amend the public school act. The house then went into committee ing policy of the government and the on the replevin bill (Mr. Eberts) with constant boasting of the high state of Mr. Hume in the chair. The bill was the credit of this province on the money reported complete without amendments

Hon. Mr. Eberts remarked that it would be noticed that a number of the view of the glut of capital in the money bills which he is introducing are those revised by the Chief Justice, and to deal with these acts separately it would take three or four months. It would be seed formation asked for would be given to that the amendments of the revisor tlemen, instead of wandering off to Ot- ernment, in order to enable the finance the house when the estimates were were printed in italics, and if it was found that these suggested amendments The address was then put and carried did not meet with the approval of any member of the house, he could bring in a resolution, which, if carried in the affirmative, would be a direction to the revisor to incorporate that particular amendment. Of course there were such acts as the municipality act on which it would be desirable to have the ful liscussion of the house, but the method suggested would save a great deal of

> Mr Kitchen thought it would have been better if the Attorney-General had given notice of a motion to discuss this so as to give members an opportunity to proposed by the government for the re-

to accent. Mr. Williams agreed with this. thought that it would be scarcely desir able to give the commissioner the pow er to make laws to be accepted by the Governor, and the two so appointed to house without discussion. The mode agree upon a third, and in the event of was new to him and he was not preparthe two so appointed being unable to ed to adont it without discussion. agree upon a third, some member of the Hon. Col. Baker thought that if the supreme court of British Columbia shall nouse is going into each act and revise

t they would simply be doing the work of the commission over again. Mr. Cotton agreed with the procedure suggested by the Attorney-General as

the most expedient. Mr. Eberts explained that the idea of bringing in the English laws applicable here was to have it set down in our statutes here so that anyone can read. when desired or necessary, what laws of England are in force.

Mr. Helmcken agreed with the course suggested by the Attorney-General, but he thought that members of the house should have time to look into these amendments and see whether they agreed with the spirit of the act. A case had come up yesterday before the Nanaimo, which the provincial govern- Chief Justice, who is the commissioner, in a case in divorce and matrimonial causes, when the Chief Justice said he was not prepared to recognize the juris-Dominion government to grant the min-diction of the court in this province as eral lease referred to will be argued be- to divorce. Now it could not be sugfore the supreme court at Ottawa at gested for a moment, because the presits next session, and until this point is ent Chief Justice held doubts as to the settled the Dominion government have jurisdiction of the courts here in divorce decided to allow the question of the re- and matrimonial causes, that all those who had availed themselves of that court were to be declared to have done so illegally and their subsequent children declared illegitimate. It was therefore of the utmost importance that members of the house should have the proposed commissioners intended to time to consider these suggested amend-do the only way of getting rid of these ments, and Mr. Helmcken would ac-

Indians would be by consent of the In- cordingly support the Attorney-General's request for further time. The matter was allowed to rest in that Mr. Kellie presented a petition on be-

half of the Nelson Electric Light Co The Attorney-General's bills, the mischievous animals act and the act respecting benevolent societies, were read a second time, to be committed to-mor-NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Walkem-To introduce a bill to amend the homestead act. Mr. Macpherson-For a return respecting leases granted for fishing stations; their size and location, conditions and terms of the leases, the rent derived and the number of leases held by each individual or company.

Mr. Helmcken-To introduce a bill to amend the Wages Act. 1894. Hon. Mr. Turner-To introduce a bill intituled "An Act to Encourage Dairy-

Dr. Walkem-For a copy of the order n council and all other papers in connection with the appointment of the commissioner to revise the statutes. QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Kennedy-1. Have all logs cut on provincial lands since the appointment of the official log scalers been measured by said scalers? If not why not?. 2. Has the government collected timber des according to such measurement? Mr. Williams-What sums have been paid and to whom in connection with the commission for the revision and consolidation of the statute law in force in this province? Has any sum been agreed upon for the entire work, and so, what sum and to whom payable? Mr. Williams-As to the total amount of the defalcations of Registrars Falding and Prevost, and the auditors' re-

ports on their accounts. Have defalcations been made by other employes of the government during 1895 and up to date, and if so, the particulars of each What security has the government for faithful discharge of these defaulters' duties? EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Mr. Williams-What contracts other than these presented to the house on the 3rd January, 1895, have been made relative to the new parliament buildings: what is the value of the work done and materials supplied and remaining to be done and supplied, respectively, on each contract? What has been expended to date in connection with the new buildings and grounds, including discounts commission and other incidental expenses? What will be the cost of comple-Mr. Helmcken-To introduce a bill to tion, including everything? What loss, amend the "Dairy associations act, if any, will be sustained by the government by the failure of the late Frederick Adams to carry out his contract, or in connection with said contract?

Hon. Col. Baker's bill to amend the school act enables the establishment of a so, does the government intend to take school in a district where there are any action whereby the supreme court twenty instead of fifteen children of school age, and the government may grant aid to schools where there are between ten and nineteen children instead of seven to fourteen as now, while schools may be closed where the average attendance falls below twelve instead of ten as at present.

The Council of Public Instruction may fill any vacancy that remains in the school board for forty days, and in case of neglect or refusal of any member to act the council may call a special meeting of the voters for the election of a successor to such trustee. There are two or three other changes of a minor character.

Emerson is reported to have often spent from six months to a year in the composi-tion of one or two short essays.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Proposition by the Government for Removal of the Present Occupants.

It Must Wait, However, Till the Fee to the Land is Decided.

Following is the minute of council which Hon. Col. Baker read in the legislature yesterday showing the steps deal with the proposed amendments. Mr. | moval of the Indians from the Songhees Kitchen had found certain of these reserve. This basis of settlement, howamendments which he was not prepared ever, is dependent upon the decision whether the fee simple to the lands is vested in the province.

Vested in the province.

Victoria, Sth March, 1895.

On a memorandum dated the 4th day of February, 1895, from the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, reporting on the advisability of coming to some understanding with the tribe of Songhees Indians who are settled on a reserve in the heart of the city of Victoria with a view to removing them from the temptations and demoralizing influences of a large city to a more appropriate location, and at the same time to place the land upon which they now reside at the disposal of the provincial government, in order that it may be more suitably occupied, states as follows:

The said tribe of Indians were settled upon the land in question at the time of the occupation of the country by the Hudson's Bay Company. The only agreement they have to show, which entitles them to the use of the land, is one made between the Kosampson tribe and the Hudson's Bay Co., as follows:

(The agreement, given in full, is dated 30th April 1850 and surroudent the Mosampson tribe and surroudent to the Mosampson tribe and surroudent

Co., as follows:

(The agreement, given in full, is dated 30th April, 1850, and surrenders to the H. B. Co. the land therein mentioned, upon this condition: "The condition of our understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children and those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed

It will be observed that this agreement surrenders "entirely and forever * * * * the whole of the lands," etc., etc., and it afterwards recites the condition that certain portions, including the present Songhees reserve in the city of Victoria, shall "be kept for our use, for the use of our children and for those who may follow after us." No fee simple of the land is given; it is merely reserved for the use of the said Indians.

By the 13th article of the terms of the union between the provinces of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, it states "the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their (the Indians') use and benefit shall be assumed by the

of the lands reserved for their (the Indians') use and benefit shall be assumed by the Dominion government. "Sub-section 5 of section 29 of the British North America Act gives to the province of British Col-Act gives to the province of British Columbla the management and sale of public
lands belonging to the province.

Therefore as the fee simple of the Songhees reserve is vested in the province of
British Columbia through the crown, and
the said reserve of land is conveyed to
the Dominion of Canada in trust for the
use of said Indians, it follows that, if the
province can come to an agreement with
the said Indians, that they shall remove
to another tract of land which would be
ronveyed by the province to the Dominion
in trust for the said Indians, and that if
the Dominion shall then release the present

in trust for the said Indians, and that if the Dominion shall then release the present Songhees reserve to the province of British Columbia, the whole of the disadvantages and inconveniences of the present location of the Songhees reserve in the heart of the city of Victoria will be removed to the satisfaction of all parties. From information received by the provincial government it is anticipated that the Songhees Indians would be willing to treat for terms of their removal to another location on the following basis: irre basis; 1. The obtaining of 949 acres, more or 1. The obtaining of 949 acres, more of 1. The obtaining of 949 acres, more of 2. less, in the Metchosin district, section 52, 1. less, in the Metchosin district, section 54, 1. less, in the Metchosin district, section 54, 1. less, in the Metchosin district, section 54, 1. less, section 64, 1. less, section 6

two hundred (200) acres of which is or has been under cultivation, together with buildings, barns, etc., also about 80 acres of sec-63, giving an excellent frontage on ther bay, well sheltered and which Procher bay, well sheltered and which abuts on a favorite fishing ground of Indians between Victoria and the West Coast, and is distant by road from Victoria eighteen or twenty miles and by water ten

That all improvements of each Indian

2. That all improvements of each Indian of full age, or widow of Indian on the Songhees reserve, be valued on a fixed date by three persons representing the federal government, the local government and the Indians.
3. That three-fifths of the value of the

3. That three-fifths of the value of the improvements be paid on a fixed date, after valuation and removal, in cash, the purchasing lumber and delivering on the reserve free of cost.

4. That after the improvements have been valued and certified to by the Indians in writing, or in the event of absentees, by his two "tillicums." he or she or they be allowed to remove from off said reserve that portion of said improvements they may require, but said removal must be within ninety days from the date of the payment of the said three-fifths.

5. That the funds receivable as rents and 5. That the funds receivable as rents and now to the credit of said reserve Indians (approximating to \$11,000) bearing interest be utilized in purchasing live stock, implements, erection of school for new re-

6. That in two or three known cases of o. That in two or three known cases of Songhees Indians who have shown thrift by steady labor at trade in the city, a suitable lot or more should be obtained for each of them in the neighborhood of Rock Bay on which they could build, the Dominion government undertaking to pay the taxes.
7. That provision shall be made for the

val of the Indian dead from the presit reserve.

It is proposed that a formal meeting of the proposed that a formal meeting of the proposed together with the It is proposed that a formal meeting of the executive council together with the chief and headsmen of the Songhees Indians, and the superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the Dominion government, be held at an early date for the purpose of discussing the terms of removal on the aforesaid basis, or for any other suitable location which may be thought advisable and coming to a decision thereon.

The provincial government to bear the whole expense attendant on the remova of the said Indians with the exception of the taxes named in section 6 of the proposed The committee of council concur with the statements contained in this memorandum and advise that it be adopted as the expression of the views of the government as to the best method of effecting a settlement of this important question which so materially affects the interests of the city of Victoria f. Victoria.

The committee further advises that a copy f this minute. if approved, be forwarded the Hon. the Secretary of State, and the superintendent general of Indian af-

ESOUIMAU CHARACTER.

Although the Esquimaux laugh at death and make a jest at sorrow, they are none and make a jest at sorrow, they are none the less indulgent husbands and affectionate fathers. True communists in both theory and practice; unselfishly sharing their last morsel with a smile: a simple, kindly, dirty, good natured, child-like race, possessing no hope of betterment; giving no thought to the future: systematically forgetful of the past; living only in the present, and making the heaviest burdens of that present light with irrepressible cheer-

getful of the past; living only in the present. and making the heaviest burdens of that present light with irrepressible cheerfulness of heart.

An illustration of the apathy with which mortality is regarded by the Esquimaux was afforded by an incident of a recent cruise. Ten deaths from blood noisoning had occurred among the natives within ten days yet there were but few evidences of forrow or alarm. When I had expressed sympathy with a man whom I had employed as pilot, and who, within a month, had lost his father, wife, child, and wife's brother, he said smilingly:

"At chook! Not so many to feed. Flour is dear. No fish. Plenty men hungry. Plenty of them die. Anonak! Very good! Byme-by no more Esquimaux. All sleep—me—everybody. So!"

Then he emphasized his philosophy with a hearty laugh.