In these latter days it is a pleasant dwell together in unity. Taking the would be gratifying to us if a practi-Attorney-General, and advocate in particular before the Privy Council, and considering it in connection with the no less notable deliverance of Parker Williams, Esq., the Friend of the Peonot affected the tender and effective alliance which at the heginning of the career of the McBride government was consummated between the Socialists whate'er betide Canada will be able and the Conservatives of British Col- to worry along without asking favors umbia. Or perhaps we should qualify the foregoing, and say "between the Conservatives of British Columbia represented by the McBride government." We believe there is little doubt that to the vast majority of Conservatives in this province the working arrangement, for mutual benefit, with the only bona fide "workers" who sit on the floor of the House is intensely distasteful. We have already been furnished with proof of the correctness of that estimate-and more will be forthcoming in due time. It is, we say, very impressive to observe the oneness of the aim and the perfection of the harmony that obtains between the two extremes of the political elements. Their voices rise in sweet unison as they sing hymns of praise in glorification of the personal abilities and the political aspirations of each other, while the deep diapason which arises as they growl their united detestation of Liberalism, Dominion and provinmost highly endowed servant. We question. stand for right, truth and justice, and must, therefore, insist upon an ex- set down as a very discreet man if it The Premier has been were not for his ineradicable propenknown to express his unbounded ad- sity for the introduction of pernicious miration for the charms of person and amendments to acts which were better the beauties of mind and disposition of left alone, wisely declines to accept the hon, member for Nanaimo. But the challenge of the leader of the opthat was at a time when his govern- position to test the legality of the ment was supposed to be in a position | minute of council conveying to the of dependence upon two necessary and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Comconvenient votes. The administration pany, through the medium of a private is relieved from the dread of disaffec- party, fifteen square miles of valuable tion now, and there is no apparent ne- territory for terminal and townsite at heart a Socialist? Does he rep- government on the rather extraordinbetween the government and the min- conveniently held to account for the ority to which it owes so much?

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Great Britain is now in the throes of a mighty political upheaval. As in the the contract, it, and not its solicitor or last electoral contest held in Canada, agent, would be held accountable for has fallen upon the heads of men who tails of a deal that the members of the visitation. No one on this side of the defence already prove to be unjustifiocean, from a study of the dispatches able and indefensible? What the pubopinions expressed by British news- fathomable transaction, as far as mo-Mr. Balfour, the amiable but vacillator his kinsman of the great and influjected by their constituencies. If the classes and the masses, had been turned down with a dull thud, it would have been said with truth that the expected had happened. But Mr. Cham- fair was consummated Mr. Bodwell berlain's triumph by an overwhelming was not the accredited agent of the majority is one of the outstanding fea- Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Comtures of the campaign. More than pany. If that be true, did the governthat, the followers of the apostle of a united Empire bidding commercial deflance to the whole world, have suc- ablest legal practitioners in the provceeded, while the temporizing Union- ince and in the Dominion are always bly. This is a feature of the political situation now developing in Great work on its behalf? If not, "where Britain that is beginning to excite at- did the compensation come from?" If and pointed out that although memtention. It will command greater no- these questions were answered frank- bers of the government had described require amendment again this year. tice when the battle is over and Par- ly and satisfactorily, the result might the two per cent. tax as an infamous liament is assembled for business. Mr. be the clearing up of much that is at Chamberlain in office was the steadfast friend and champion of the Greater Britain beyond the seas, and whatever | the ministers in the usual formal manour differences of opinion on the ab- ner will bring forth satisfactory exstract questions of policy dividing the planations. And as for the veil being minds of the people of the Mother Land, we should all rejoice in the fact that Joseph Chamberlain, the intrepid draw its conclusions from a study of fighter and the uncompromising leader, has proved unmistakably that he has not lost the confidence of the people who know him best.

The interest of Canadians in the of the crown British political contest is of course merely academic. We are pleased that the Liberals of the Old Country have Minister looks as cheerful as though he achieved such an overwhelming victory, because we realize that there away in his inside pocket.

are many questions of internal reform | PROCEEDINGS OF demanding the attention of a government free from the entanglements thing to see that brethren can still which at all times beset Toryism. It speech of Hon. Chas. Wilson, K. C., cal way could be found of uniting the Empire in bonds which promised to be more enduring than the present union of hearts. But we realize that it is for the people of Britain to pursue the course that seems most likely to promote ple, it is clear that circumstances have their own interests and to insure in the highest form the welfare of the masses. Whatever the future may have in store for them, we feel that from commercial friend or commercial foe. Preferential trade within the Empire would be a consummation that would undoubtedly bring lasting good to this Dominion, but we do not ask for preferenial trade if there is the slightest possibility of preferential trade making the path of life rougher by a single stone to one British subject striving diligently to procure the necessaries of life in his home land. A union of the parent country and of the colonies consummated in the face of the antagonism of any class or interest would be most unfortunate, and pregnant with disaster for the future of the Empire

## DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In conforimty with the sage-like, pertinent, but somewhat uncouth, injunction of the Premier that "if you can't boost, don't knock," promulgatcial, is terrible in its lower notes. The Toronto, the Colonist discreetly finds Attorney-General sonorously tells the that the "exigencies of space" will not House that now W. W. B. McInnes has permit of the publication in full of the departed, upon the noble, toil-sweating speech on the address of Mr. McBride brow of the member for Nanaimo must The organ evidently recognizes that the laurel-wreath for eloquence of ut- the judgment of another Conservative terance be placed. It is all very well newspaper upon the oratorical deliverfor the elequent advocate who has won ances of its leader, who was pithily such great fame by reason of his suc- described as speaking like a callow cess before the first court of the Em- youth of twenty-one, is something that pire to modestly pass himself by in cannot be successfully appealed selecting a worthy successor to the against. No harder knock could be Governor of the Yukon. But what leveled at the head or the pretensions of about the position of the Premier who the Premier than to print his speeches talks with the fire and empasis of a as delivered. Newspaper men are acyouth of twenty-one? And where does | customed to the work of trimming up our own intimate friend and personal and making presentable the public idol, the leader of the Solid Five from utterances of a certain class of public Vancouver, to-wit, Mr. Bowser, relieve men. The task of garbing and emhis bosom of the fires of oratory that bellishing the sublime sentiments, the would consume him as in a flame that original and lofty conceptions, of the Hon. Chas. Wilson, K. C., has not heard gifted Premier; is, we believe, somehim and alloted him his rightful place thing altogether beyond the limits of in the niches of the immortals? Is it ordinary human capacity. The work a case of jealously-if it be possible to could not be done successfully. Theremention the ignoble passion in connec- fore the wise decision to refrain from tion with the name of this province's knocking if boosting is out of the The Attorney-General, who might be

ary plea that the agent can be more fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the The impression of the ordinary individual would appear to be that once the railway company sets its seal to some prominent figures in public life the establishment of the terminal have been engulfed in the deluge of point, with wharves, stations, round adverse ballots. And it is curious to houses, etc., at Kaien Island. But what note that the wrath of the electorate is the use of arguing about the dewere thought to be safe from such a government by the puerility of their sent out by the Associated Press, or lic would probably like to know in even from a careful following of the connection with this apparently unpapers, would have expected to see tives are concerned, is the manner in which the principals in the deal were ing leader of the Conservative party, remunerated for the services they performed for the railway company or for ential house of Cecil, Lord Hugh, rethe government, because we understand the position of the cabinet to be Joseph Chamberlain, the execrated of that the affair is going to be a profitable one for the people whose trustees the members of the government are?

It is alleged that at the time the afment engage Mr. Bodwell to negotiate the deal? His services as one of the present enshrouded in mystery. But we fear no interrogations addressed to lifted by the production of documents, we regret to say that that also appears to be a vain hope. The public must the spaces between the lines of what will eventually become a historical minute of council, and such conclusions must be affected by the known public

There is one thing to be said for the McBride government. Its Finance really had that surplus safely tucked licy of the government would be.

## THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 3.)

mier's policy in this respect, but he was glad to see him make an open statement and not evince that vacillating disposition which had been noticeable in the previous sessions.

Taking up the question of dyking, Mr. Munro said the most of the set tlers in British Columbia were poor men. It would pay the government to be liberal in dealing with these settlers. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back. If these men were the speculator.

He had advised the settlers to pay the dyking tax when some had proposed to refuse to pay. They had done so and it was pitiable to see these men come down and ask not what was the which the land could be sold for arrears. This might act as a boomerang if these men were forced out of busi-

In one district he cited the case of \$65 a month being paid an overseer the there was no need of anyone visiting the dykes. Although the water never came near this dyke there was 22 cents that the fruit growing industry was and he proposed to refer it to a coman acre for 20,000 acres charged against

The government should remove every expense possible in the dyking districts and make it possible for the farmers to keep up under the taxation. The School Act had been a nightmare to him. The hill was a revenue The raising of revenue was made the main idea of the act and not the mprovement of the schools. The chool bill if it had been put through as introduced would have been unworkable. There were sections which refused to authorize an assessment, What was the government going to do in such cases as these?

It was a retrograde measure. If the boys and girls were deprived of a free education they would become hewers of wood and drawers of water and others would come in to take the places they should fill in business. He ould gladly see this bill withdrawn. (Loud applause.)

He deprecated the practice of intro ducing discussions in Federal politics this country. The premier had asked what would take place at a general election. Mr. Munro said he did not know what would take place, but he would not be surprised if at that time the present government met with the same fate as the government in

Mr. Munro sat down amid loud applause.

J. R. Brown. J. R. Brown congratulated the mover of the address for making such a good peech upon such a flimsy foundation as that afforded by the speech of His Honor. If the spirit of self exaltation vas taken out of the speech there was little left. The member for Alberni. following the example in that speech, might be excused for the self exalta tion which he showed in his election.

There was little satisfaction for farmer to hear that the government had a surplus while the trails were neglected. The surplus boasted yould not put the roads in the same condition as they were when the govrnment assumed power.

He referred to the Assessment Act which required about 100 amendments the next session after it passed in order to make it workable. The School cessity for hypocrisy. Is Mr. Wilson purposes. He justifies the act of the Act was a melon colored monstrosity. It took away from the province its free schools, which was always a dangerous thing to do. The province of British Columbia differed from most of the ther provinces. Past governments had done their best to furnish educational facilities for the province. He ointed out that in various school districts in mining sections it would be ound that when the time came to colof the residents had moved away. The act was very poorly adapted for the onditions in this province.

The government would have to come the rescue of some of the schools. The taxes would not be collected for months after the election of the new shocol boards. Where would the necessary money come from. The government would have to come to the

In connection with the lumber indus try, Mr. Brown showed that the govrnment had not contributed to make it more prosperous. The government had imposed greater taxes and the umber industry, in common with other industries, had become more prosperous in spite of the action of the government. Formerly \$50 was collected off 640 acres of timber land. This was raised to \$100, and then the government proposed to make it \$160, which would have been prohibitive. The oposition had finally got the latter am-

unt reduced somewhat. What had the province done to pre vent the loss of timber by fire? The member for Vancouver, Mr. Macgowan, pointed out that as much timber was burned annually as was cut up was estimated that \$4,000,000 worth of lumber was cut. Therefore about the same value went up in smoke each What had been done by the govists who halted so tantalizing between | in demand, and are therefore held at | ernment to protect this? Nothing, and two opinions, have failed most palpa- a very high figure. Did the govern- the only protection given was that afment compensate Mr. Bodwell for his forded by the provincial officer appointed.

one nothing had been done to right this. The tax pressed unevenly, yet the government made no attempt to amend the act. Why did not the assessment commission deal with the subject when it sat? The course of this latter commission differed very much from that of the Dominion tariff commission, which went fully into every phase of the tariff.

Although the speech of His Honor expressed the hope that the time might soon come when subsidies would not be required for railways, yet the precharacter of the responsible ministers | mier did not promise that no further subsidies would be given. The premier announced that this year there would be no aid given to railways.

The House was left in the realm of peculation as to what the future po- have some one to deal with directly was no Supreme court judge in the in-

the South East Kootenay coal and oil lieved that no better bargain was ever cants. The courts had so far decided had done nothing to permit of active work being done. In the adjoining province of Alberta there was considerable activity, vet British Columbia's lands remained locked up.

L. W. Shatford. L. W. Shatford said that he had not intended to speak this afternoon, but these feared he might be shut off as last year if he did not speak now. He also for protested against this adjournment of townsite. from Thursday to Monday. It was unthe camel's back. If these men were from Thursday to Monday. It was un-forced to give up the land it went to fair to those who came long distances leader of the opposition hint at the resolutions passed against the act. and he looked to this business government to right this.

He was glad to see another surplus. It was agreed with the opposition at leader of the opposition usually de- legislature in not bringing down all the election that the expenditure bated questions on a higher plane. He the information. He had heard long should be kept within the revenue. last day upon which the tax could be This had been carried out. If the the level assumed by the member for paid, but what was hte last day upon province got fair play from the Federal government the finances of British Columbia would be placed on a good basis.

He was glad that the lumber indusyear round. From August to May vention at Ottawa would further assist in this. He was specially interested to see

> advancing. He came from a constituency which, with the Okanagan, emof fruit in the province. He was him- the present act. self interested in a company which owned perhans the largest tract of fruit lands in Canada. At Penticto this year 30,000 trees would be planted and in addition to this there were large plantations being set out in other parts. At present the demands for fruit trees was greater than the supply. The market in the Northwest would be for many many years equal to all the production.

Referring to the appropriation for public works. Mr. Shatford said that when the revenue was unequal to the expenditure he in common with others was ready to nut up with small appropriations. Now that things were in a different condition he expected a more liberal vote. He was going to press for a road from Hedley to the Nickle Plate mountain.

Last session Mr. Shatford admitted that he had been troubled in connection with the question of railways. He better now. Last year the opposition had been very anxious to have a railway policy introduced. He had assurances himself last session from epresentatives of the Great Northern that if no railway legislation were in troduced the company would build into the Similkameen. He was well pleased therefore when no aid was given for railway construction, and the Similkaeen was now being given railways. He had not cared for the school act himself, neither had be liked the assessment act. They meant increased taxes and as one of the heaviest taxpayers in the House he dld not take kindly to the measures. He, however, thought that these were necessary in the interests of the country.

When the estimates were brought down he hoped to see liberal appropriations for the province in general and Similkameen in particular, W. G. Cameron.

W. G. Cameron thought that one of the greatest causes of complain against the government policy had been the system of assessment. Land owners did not object to paying taxes, but they did object to having their land assessed unfairly in comparison with that country. other land. Another comp

was no information available showing lands which were open to settlement. He did not know what the conditions. were on the Mainland, but on Van conver Island desirable settlers from Manitoba and the Northwest found it impossible to get information relative to lands open for occupation.

The School Act was attacked. A ect the school taxes that perhaps half protest he said had been received from trustees in the Fraser valley. They complained that there were no funds available. Another tax gathering agency was provided, and a trouble some and expensive system of collecting was made necessary to raise a small sum of money. This bill was brought in a hurried way, and had to be amended to meet the needs of the

The Commercial Travellers' Act had proved an objectionable one. It was a system which was out of date in all the other provinces, and aimed at restricting trade. The act had not done what it was intended to do.

The Songhees reserve was a subject which was of special interest to Victoria. An act was passed last session by which the government took over the power to deal with this reserve as soon as a settlement was reached. It appeared to him that little was being done to bring about a settlement. He was glad to see that the Municipal Clauses Act was to be consolidated.

He took occasion, however, to protest against the treatment accorded the municipal committee's bill last year. After going to all the labor of meeting from 15 to 20 times and framing a bill it was killed on the last day of the session A large surplus was claimed. It

would be better, he thought, if there was really a surplus that this money had been expended judiciously in roads and bridges and in opening up the The Assessment Act, the School Act

and various other statutes seemed to The Attorney-General.

Hon, Chas. Wilson in opening his speech referred to the loss which had been sustained by the retirement of W. W. B. McInnes, He could safely say that no one remained in the House who was his equal in capacity and oratorical ability. His friend from Nanaimo perhaps came the closest to him.

it was necessary to look at the agree- by some. Cheap money might be supment entered into from the views of plied the farmer to enable him to enthe vendor and the purchaser. There ter into this industry. was nothing in the agreement to show

lands. He referred to the fact that entered into by the province. This peculiar licenses were issued to appli- would he felt be the basis of all subsequent bargains of the kind. that they had no jurisdiction in set- such an arrangement been made in the tling the disputes as to ownership. The case of Vancouver twenty years ago look what the revenue to the province evolve order out of the situation and would be now from one-quarter of the rule by townsite.

> province he could say by the aid of the Architect of the Earth the government came anywhere near together. had been enabled to contribute to the material progress of the province. A fair price had been obtained for Kalen Island lands. Anyone would be reluctant to give \$1 an acre such lands except for the purposes

government being actuated by base was sorry to hear him now stoop to ago that Port Simpson would not be Delta in this debate. It but bore out to reach there on account of the charthe maxim that "evil communications acter of the country. corrupt good manners.'

The agency of the province in London was doing a vast amount of good. try was in such a flourishing condi- He had visited the office day after day tion. He hoped that the forestry con- and there were constant inquiries about the province.

The act to consolidate the Municipal Clauses Act would soon be introduced, mittee from both sides of the House. The bill would be found little other braced two of the greatest producers than a consolidation and revision of

## James Murphy.

James Murphy congratulated the Premier in his frank statement that here would be no railway legislation. For the two sessions previous the members of the House had been kent waiting in suspense to hear the Premier's announcement on a railway policy.

Mr. Murphy said he did not object o walking about the streets of Victoria for days. He did object to sitting in the House hour after hour and day after day waiting for the Premier to announce a railway policy. Judging from the speech of His Honor there was not business enough to keep the House going for more than two weeks. He proposed to allow the Premier to get his business all down and finish in that time. There was nothing to do. and why take longer doing nothing. For two seasons the legislature had done nothing. It had taken longer to do it. They should set an example this year of taking only a short time to do nothing. (Laughter.)

Referring to the Alberni election he said he had followed the newspaper reports to see what was done there. After all the only thing he had seen the Premier given credit for, and it was displayed in dark type, was, that he (the Premier) had scathingly buked Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his 'autonomy bill."

Mr. Murphy said he could almost see Sir Wilfrid shudder when he received that rebuke. (Laughter.)

Making reference to Mr. Macgowan's criticism of the Alberta and Saskatchevan elections, Mr. Murphy said that he thought it would be far better if Canadians would learn to be Canadians irrespective of their former nationality. If a Galacian became a British subject in this country why should he not be given a vote and become a Canadian? There should be less talk of English, of Scotch, of Irish, of French, of Galacians in this country and more of Canadians. In the United States this was the practice, and he believed it worked to the advantage of

Mr. Murphy said he was at a loss to know how to approach the speech from | books? the throne. The members of his profession were supposed to be able to speak on any side of a proposition, o speak to nothing. He, however, felt inable to speak to this. When he looked into this labelled

'The speech from the throne." and knew three K. C.'s assisted in its preparation, he had come to the conclusion that there was something to which K. C.'s had attained which was impossible for him.

'I cannot discuss nothing," said Mr. Murphy. He said he had heard speeches from the throne at Ottawa. nad read speeches from the throne in various provinces. He had read exception of Parker Williams, the Sospeeches from the throne in the imperial parliament. He had even listened to an Indian chief deliver a speech to his people from the door of his wigwam. But this reached the climax. It had not one essential of a speech

from the throne. Such a speech was supposed to contain an outline of what was proposed to be done. All that was contained in this speech, two men and one boy could do in about a week. But 40 men and several boys were gathered here now.

This speech, he said, was still born and of premature birth. He was surprised and amused with premamble—the self exaltation part. It reminded him of a banquet he attended one time, where each toasted the other in turn and sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." In the end, after each was toasted, they agreed to toast themselves collectively for want of any other toast, and sang "For We Are Jolly Good Fellows." In this speech the minister of agriculture and the minister of mines was all right, and all sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." This was continued all round and then they sang "We Are All Jolly Good Fellows." When citizens learned that it cost

about \$42,000 to have it declared that the members of the government were jolly good fellows, he thought that the chances of the government on an appeal to the country would be small. The speech might have said that the Assessment Act did not make a common basis; that there was no equality. It was not so much the burden of tax-

ation that was complained of as the fact that some are assessed more than others. Fruit growing was an industry which a man had to have money to begin with. The New Zealand system On the Kaien Island question he said | might be introduced here it was urged

The attorney-general might have that this grant was made as a bonus amended the Supreme Court Act or to the railway. There was nothing in wiped it out. In the interior there the fact that E. V. Bodwell was to be was a general feeling that the Sudealt with instead of the company. It preme Court Act was framed for the was to the advantage of the vendor to benefit of solicitors at the coast. There that there was a demand for cheaper over whom the courts of the province terior, and any business required had Mr. Brown went into the subject of would have some jurisdiction. He be- to be done at the coast. The County | could be got for \$4 a box, while it

There might have been legislation as steam stumping outfit was allowed Had to how municipalities were to be created. Intervening districts existed be tween municipalities at present, he thought there might be a settled which new municipalities might be forced to join on to the boundaries of existing ones, where they

The School Act might have been repealed or greatly amended. He did not go so far as to say that the old system should be gone back to. Outside of municipalities he believed the act would be found unworkable. He ichan, the oldest municipality in read dispatches published in the Vancouver World to show that through-In connection with the Kaien Island motives, and of having made a bargain grant he did not think that the govbenefit of speculators. The ernment had acted fairly with the the terminus, as it was too expensive

The government should have made investigations. If it was found that Kaien Island was the most accessible place, then a bad bargain had been The people were entitled to made. more information.

On the question of better terms, Conservative press in the East had only to be read to show that the Conservatives of Ontario and Eastern proworthy of censure for not consying ou vinces were more opposed to giving British Columbia special terms than was the Liberal party.

Referring to the loss of W. W. B. McInnes, Mr. Murphy said that whether it was that great minds ran in the same direction, or that the light of Mr. McInnes cast its reflection upon him, it was a fact that they saw eye to eye in matters of public policy, and Mr. McInnes agreed with the speaker this was no country for sur-

Debate Adjourned. J. N. Evans moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Petition Presented. A petition was presented by A. H. B. Macgowan, asking for the incorporation of a life insurance company The house then adjourned until to-

Notices of Motion. On Thursday next Hon. C. Wilson vill ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to consolidate and amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act' and amending acts.'

By J. Murphy on Thursday next: That an order of the House be granted for a return forthwith of copies of all letters, telegrams or other papers in possession of the government relative to offers received between December 1st, 1903, and April 30th, 1904, for th construction of railways in northern British Columbia.

Questions. On Thursday Hon. R. F. Green will ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act respecting the manufacture within British Columbia of timber cut on ungranted lands of the crown J. H. Hawthornthwaite on Thursday

next will ask the minister of educa-1. What position does David Blair hold under the department of education?

2. Is he apopinted by the superintendent of education? 3. If not, by whom is he appointed? 4. Does David Blair hold any provinial certificate of competency showing that he is qualified to instruct teachers in the Normal or other schools?

5. Does David Blair receive a royalty from the province from his drawing 6. If so, how much 7. What fee or salary does he receive

as examiner? 8. What salary does he receive as instructor of teachers in the Normal government had not followed. In con-9. Are pupils in the High school required to continue their studies in

Victoria, Jan. 17th, 1906. The debate on the speech of His Honor occupied another day in the legislature. The speakers were confined to the opposition side with the

J. N. Evans and Henry Tanner adlressed themselves to the farming industry and dispelled many of the fancied benefits which the present government had given to that calling. They showed that in practical aid to farming the government had been sadly negligent. The crying demand for cheaper powder for stumping purposes was ably shown by Mr. Tanner to be

a matter easily arranged. Richard Hall, who in spite of his indisposition, took part in the debate, ply with the desires of persons who did not make a long speech, but he pointed out weaknesses in the govern- erly when there were a greater numment's policy. He put forth Victoria's claims to the Songhees reserve. The settlement of the Songhees question, he thought, could be accomplished in a short time if properly approached. Parker Williams made a speech in which the Socialist view of many conomic questions was set forth in very clear manner. He was listened up in costs the whole value of the case to with marked attention by both sides of the House.

Prayers were read by Rev. W. Baugh

Seek Incorporation. C. W. D. Clifford presented a petition from Edgar Dewdney and others asking for leave to incorporate a railway from Bella Coola to Fort St. George.

J. N. Evans.

On resuming the debate on the speech of His Honor, J. N. Evans addressed the House. He said that the speech resolved itself into a mutual admiration society. It was a case of of the railway company. It would 'you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

the fruit growing industry in the pro- put in. When this was done at Ottawa vince, he thought that credit was due the province would have to bear the to the pioneers of British Columbia cost of the road. He would like to who had done so much to open the country up and pave the way for the the province the right to control production of the fruit which had been so successful in London.

He quoted from the report of the Central Farmers' Institute, showing methods of stumping. In Washington state. Mr. Evans said that powder

court judges' powers might have been cost him in British Columbia \$7.15. A extended he thought. vote of \$4,000 for installing a moder lapse by the government. In Washing ton state this method of clearing the land had been carried on for time. It was no experiment, and was found to be a cheap method.

Referring to the promise in speech of larger appropriations public works, Mr., Evans expressed himself as pleased with this announ ment. He hoped the government w couver Island trunk road, which neglected. The road ran through Co province. The government had h remiss in its duty. The governm should keep the trunk roads of the province in proper repair. in the province. On the west coast Vancouver Island there were pion settlers who were shut off from or munication in far worse style those on the east coast ever were instanced the case of settlers at Cl ose, where a demand was made for a to build a road to give them con tien with the outside. A few dollar spent there would be of inestimab

In forming municipalities the government ernment officials were the chief oppor The road bosses and other were opposed to forming municipal ties. The extension of municipaliti was a thing to be desired. He thought the government

the order of the House. The premier had promised a b down a measure dealing with civil s and superannuation. In conquence he. Mr. Evans, had withdra a resolution introduced into the Hou The premier had for two sessions do this, but had not kept his pro The premier's promise should be good as his bond.

On the School Act he honed to the government repeal the measu The act was not workable in this pi vince. It was desired in British umbia that the children should be en cated equal to those in any other p of the Dominion. He thought government should make arranger by which there would be more stall ty in the teaching profession. Teach ers advanced in the grades should given higher salaries, so that the would not be forced to make the fession a stepping stone to someth better.

On the subject of hush fires thought the act should be lived and There had been fires in his which were never investigated time for reckless destruction of ti ber in British Columbia had passe away. The forests were among the best assets of the province, and should protected.

He had understood that a gun licens was to be provided. He did not think that such a thing was wanted in the province. Although there was a mand for this from some cities. thought it a step in the wrong direc tion. He favored teaching the boy the use of firearms. The time might come when it would be useful to them There was less trouble from some of these young men than from some of those who went hunting from the city He thought that the provincial police might be required to enforce the Game if this were done there would be no

need of a gun license. In the consolidation of the Municipal Clauses Act he hoped that greater uniformity with provincial laws would be introduced. As one instance of the law acted, he referred to the fact that municipalities were allowed to assess improvements only to half of its value, while a different provision ex-

isted in provincial assessments. Parker Williams Parker Williams followed. He said that the opposition theory that ruination would follow the policy of the

sequence the opposition sought to give credit for the prosperity to the Ottawa government. The lead bonus could only be described as industrial charity. It was a case of taking money from one part of the community to another. It was like Simple Simon taking money from one pocket and putting it in another. He conte::ded that the government could have little effect on commerce About all that the government could do was to stand out of the way of nmerce. As an instance of this, he held that the government could do nothing to reduce the price of copper

Let copper come done to 9 cents and

there would be shut outs, strikes and

a general depression in business

The trend of modern industry was to concentration. Smaller industries were consolidated into the larger. The industries of the province in consequence were getting into a fewer num ber of hands. Old residents of the province were forced in instances to comwere in some instances aliens. Formber of employers the employees were not forced to comply with the wishes of the owners to the same extent. He made complaint against the fees charged by lawyers. The legislature would, he thought, have to make provisions for a scale of fees if the be ers did not regulate this. Lawyers ate put in their hands. Men, rather than run the risk of putting their cases into the hands of another shark of the same species, allowed the lawyers to collect these large fees. He saw, no reason for paying judges from \$5,000 to \$10,000. If the benchers did not take the steps to reduce the grievances complained of other crafts would have to seek powers to permit them respec

tively to carry out the same system as the benchers did. In connection with the Newcastle riding, he referred to the difficulty which had arisen in connection with getting a road to the Dominion government wharf because of the objection have to be decided whether a flat crossing, costing about \$2, or a sub-In giving praise for the success of way, costing about \$2,000, would be know if the B. N. A. Act did not give roads. He thought this should be

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he weather durin en more unsettle nter type on the ncement of st., the low area British : Columbia ross the Rockies tchewan; it was lowed by another ared on the Oregon developed durin moving northward barometer fell erotm warnings for displayed at British fined to the of vind velocities of 55 were reported from first fall of snow oc nd on the Lower fell also in Eastern ington, and heavy coast. A pheno fall was also report The storm moved in has remained on th coast during the rer marked increase taking place on the meter again fell to gales again occur With the exception when a sharp frost perature has been cast, although le

EKLY WEAT

Victoria Mete

Janua

prevailed on the Up In the Yukon an old wave has hel week, and the weath old, with temperat below zero; these to some extent the snowfall in the prov air from the north the region of war The rainfall has l in the Pacific state ern California. In west provinces th chiefly fair and cold, fall towards the clo At Victora, there es of bright highest temperature 28.6 on .. 10th; pred inches of snow, 0.55 At Vancouver-His est, 25 on 10th; melte At New Westmi

15th; lowest, 28 on 16 rain. 1.80 inches. At Kamloops-High and 16th; lowest, 15 inches. At Barkerville-Hig lowest, 8 below zer At Atlin-Highest,

lowest, 30 below zer tation At Dawson-Higher 16th; lowest, 56 below 2.60 inches. The following is weather for Decembe Precipitation

Victoria Vancouver ..... New Westminster Beaver Lake .... Goldstream ..... Alberni Alberni (Somas) Nanaimo ..... Cowichan ... Thetis Island Garry Point Coquitlam .... Chilliwack Kamloops Barkerville Quesnel Chilcotin Nelson Port Simpson

Naas Harbor Hartley Bay Rivers Inlet Denman Island . At Victoria, the to sunshine registered minutes: the mean nonth was 0.15. Th was 50.7 on the 18th mean, 42.56. The to recorded on the ele was 6,383, and the North, 974; northeast east, 1,317; south, west, 1.129; northwes At Vancouver-H was 50.0 on 18th; lowe emperature, 39.52.

New Westminste ture, 49.9 on 18th: mean, 39.44. Alberni-Highest 11th; lowest, 35.0 on Nanaimo-Highest 10th: lowest, 25.4 on amount of sunshine Cowichan-Highest 14th: lowest, 25.9 on 3 Thetis Island-High 52.4 on 11th; lowest,

Garry Point (Stev perature, 50.0 on 18th; mean, 39.3. Chilliwack-Highest on 18th; lowest, 27.0 or Kamloops-Highest 26th; lowest, 3.4 on 1s Barkerville-Highes on 5th, 14th, 15th and low on 1st; mean, 23.9 Quesnel-Highest

5th; lowest, 8 below Chilcotin-Highest ; lowest, 18 below Vernon-Highest to 7th; lowest, 2 on 1st. Nelson-Highest to 20th; lowest, 15 on 2nd Port Simpson-Hig

48.6 on 16th; lowest, 38.41 Rivers Inlet-High 46.6 on 16th; lowest, 38.26. Denman Island-M

> -Some inconveni be caused the patron post office, on the Sa to the resignation of post mistress, who ha give up her duties or It is understood h Maywood post office operation in charge. who has taken over erly occupied by Mrs corner of Saanich avenue... The postin operation by M