The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 5.

agement was in Buffalo.
t city I always stopped
o lived in a large rambling
the suburbs of the town
rlooked the lake.
was awakened, not sudden-
sense of alarm, but natur-
sleeper naturally awakes
of any one in their room.
of the gas, which was burn-
an old lady enter my room.
d in Quaker garb. I partic-
her apron, kerchief and
were so snow white, so soft

bout her as if trying to re-
she was, or like a person
a about a room which is
n. Then, seeing me where
her. she came to my bed-
in an armchair which stood
ooking calmly and tender-
she said in a low murmur-
m tones clear and exquisite-
God do so to you and
have done unto me and
first born, my Benjamin,
d!" Then she rose, leaned
d a long, loving kiss on my
went slowly toward the
seemed to find her way
res, for out of doors she
their help and to the last
ight on me.
ected me most pleasantly. I
ith the Quaker custom of
"the spirit moves." I sup-
et old Quakeress was like
t of the family, and I look-
h pleasure to meeting her
so went comfortably off to

describe what I felt next
arned that no old Quaker-
d been, in the house.
had not been dreaming,
family said I had. It was
e many mysteries that come
or which no explanation is
cry out as we may.
after my mysterious visit I
er telling me among other
"Tom's" mother had laid
den of grief and life and was
ad desired them to send me
h, on which she had writ-
age and which they inclos-

it. There was the picture of
no had come to my bedside.
reverse side, written in a
ious hand, were the words
uttered to me.
silence.—*Rose Eytinge in*
ary.

ATRICAL NOTES.

eastern theatrical rumor is
rescue will soon marry Fred
ding man.
t Lyceum has been leased
erson for next season, com-
September. Henry Irving
America.
ish will play at the Bush
next summer in opposition
nhardt at the California and
Baldwin.
he stories afloat concerning
is that she is determined to
re of her own in New York
has passed.
son is entertaining a propo-
laverly to join his big min-
y for a tour of the larger
ld salary of $500 per week.
utton, of the Boucicault com-
well-known character actor,
y of pneumonia at his home
n street, Brooklyn, recently.
Aldern is traveling westward,
alifornia. She is playing the
Cap. Ice" continuously, but at
e it is her intention to pro-
play from the pen of Howard

ight of January 11th, Miss
s, daughter of General N. P.
vernor of Massachusetts, be-
s engagement at the Bruns-
.) Opera house, presenting

inge, the footlight pet of a few
said to be now a miserable
result of the opium habit and
mpagne. It is alleged she is
prisoner in a boarding-house
square, New York, and is al-
no one but a regular attend-

y, a well known violinist, died
Texas, recently. He was a
er, and, accompanied by his
ring concerts throughout the
eceased was a native of Ire-
44 he accompanied his cele-
Bull on his first American
peared with that distinguished
the principal cities of the Uni-
He was among the early emi-
alifornia.
of Michigan do not allow the
certain kinds of show bills.
scriptive of murder is espec-
. There must be no upraised
cked guns. Even a picture of
the forum with knife drawn
The law reads, "No sign,
nting or other representation
assination, stabbing, fight-
personal violence, or of the
of any crime shall be posted,
ty of fine or imprisonment."
re four bonnetless theatre par-
Lyceum Theatre, New York,
t of January 9th, and after
was filled it looked as if some
e over it with a scythe. The
y numbered about eighty gen-
the party were the English
embers of the Freundschaft
is erecting a $320,000 club
The ladies, who are friends of
mbers, have cheerfully pledged
to wear no bonnets hereafter
re performance in that city.
am from Vienna tells of two
hich occurred in that city on
Day, the victims being a beau-
opera singer and an actress.
o young and handsome. Both
by men who professed to love
singer was stabbed to the
rejected suitor, and died in-
he was only 18 years of age.
t official of the postoffice was
er of the actress, whom he
of jealousy, and then put an
wn existence.

Wilton met with a painful
he Lyceum theatre Sacramento,
go. The management of the
going in for such realism in
erties that huge rockshave
n building a chasm for one of
It fell to Miss Wilton's lot in
s of rehearsal to mount the
f this chasm. In doing so she
y, and fell to the bottom, cut-
gash across her cheeks and
otherwise frightfully bruising
The shock of the fall caused
away, and she is now confined
d. She hopes soon to resume
r place in the Lyceum is tem-
ed by Miss Stella Boniface.
fession was greatly astonished
y by the reported marriage of
hor Carey, leading lady of the
Lives" company, to Wm. F.
e same company. Mr. Blood
the stage as Wm. F. Blande,
thoroughly conscientious and
tor, and withal a gentleman.
rishman by birth and a cousin
in Campbell. Miss Carey has
recognized as one of our best
popular leading ladies. She
l some years ago to Mr. Liv-
member of the well-known
family of that name, but the
not a happy one, and a separa-
. Miss Carey recently secured
-*N. Y. Mirror.*

ish revenue for the past nine
ows a satisfactory increase.
een an expansion in all sources
except excise. The increase
quarter amounts to nearly $4,
d the gain for the whole nine
considerably over $6,000,000.
Harcourt's estimate for the
he whole year was $89,869,000.
s have already yielded £59,
d it is certain that the revenue
ch quarter will far exceed the
ons required to make up the

PERSONAL.

W. N. Bole, M. P. P., went over to New Westminster this morning.

J. Pratt, manager for the Emma Abbott Co., arrived from the Sound yesterday.

Lawrence A. Wilson, representing James Guest, wine and spirit merchant, Montreal, is at the Driard.

E. E. Penn, U. S. customs officer at New Westminster, and Capt. Clark, were among last night's arrivals by the Louise.

Campbell Shaw, for some time past a merchant of Vancouver, has disposed of his business and sails to-day for the sunny skies of Southern California. *Bon voyage.*

We are sorry to learn that Dr. J. D. Helmcken is down with an attack of typhoid fever. The doctor had been ailing since Sunday last, but his case only made itself known on Thursday last. We are pleased, however, to learn that his condition was much improved yesterday.

Hon. W. Smithe, on account of continued illness, was unable to attend yesterday's or Thursday's sittings of the house. His ability and experience in debate are greatly missed—though his able colleagues are quite capable of answering for the government in his absence.

MARINE.

Bark Haidee is almost ready for sea at Hastings.

Steamship Geo. W. Elder will sail for San Francisco at 1 o'clock, p. m., to-day.

Collier Wellington left Esquimalt for San Francisco at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., Thursday night.

Ship J. V. Troop will be ready for sea to-night. She has coal for San Francisco from Departure bay.

Ship J. V. Troop has nearly completed her loading of Wellington coal at Departure Bay, and will soon leave for San Francisco.

Steamer Woodside, which arrived last night from Departure Bay with coal, was at anchor for some hours under Ten Mile Point, owing to the heavy sea.

Tugs Alexander and Pilot are still in Esquimalt waiting for the weather to moderate. They will tow the ships Florence and R. P. Buck to sea.

Steamship Mexico sailed for Victoria from San Francisco yesterday. She will probably make a quick passage up, as the wind at present blowing outside is directly in her favor.

S. HIRSCHBERG SUICIDES.

The Proprietor of the Leland House, Vancouver, Takes a Dose of Laudanum and Ends His Life.

S. Hirschberg, the proprietor of the Leland house, Vancouver, roused his employees early yesterday morning, and then taking a stretcher went to the attic of the house. He was shortly after missed, and his wife hearing someone groaning, went up to the attic where she found her husband in a state of semi-consciousness. By his side was a vial labeled "laudanum," showing that the unfortunate man had taken the poison. Medical help was at once summoned and every means used to restore him to life, but without avail and he died at noon. He had taken enough laudanum to kill half a dozen people, and the causes which led him to end his life were business and domestic troubles. Several days previous he had expressed his intention to hang himself but his friends never anticipated that he would take his life. Hirschberg was well known in Winnipeg where he was a hotel-keeper. He came to Vancouver last July and built the Leland house.

A MODERN "LOCHINVAR."

(*Correspondence of* THE COLONIST.)

On a beautiful afternoon in the month of January, the mountains clothed with a mantle of the purest white and scattered masses of fogs slumbering in the valley, a young man of handsome presence was seen in a cutter drawn by a span of mettlesome steeds, departing from one of those picturesque and rising towns on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in the bunch grass district of British Columbia. As he glided over the silvery path little did the denizens of this mountain town divine the object of his mission or dream what emotions filled his breast. The poet sings "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," but it was the chilly blasts from the Cascade mountains that fanned the ardor of our gay Lothario. Many would have shrunk from so perilous and daring an undertaking, but "faint heart never won fair lady." As he pressed forward over the slippery road the thought entered his mind, "There's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip." Emerging from a bank of fog the sun in all his glory shed forth his glowing rays, crowning the hills with purple and gold. The effect was marvelously illuminating. The young man's face lit up with hope at the favorable omen and he uttered almost audibly, "She is won, she is mine."

In a cosy cottage nestling in a romantic valley through which flows the babbling Bonaparte river, dwelt a charming young maiden—the heroine of this tale. During the day an anxious expression was occasionally visible on her youthful and usually buoyant brow. A closer observation by those around her would reveal that there was something troubling her mind. The unsuspecting household retired at the usual hour, quite unconscious of the plot that was about to be so successfully consummated. When the silence of night reigned and all were wrapped in slumber, our hero arrived upon the scene, trembling—but not with cold. A ladder was quietly raised to the window. The all-important moment had arrived. The twinkling of the stars could almost be heard as a fair form appeared at the window and descended gently and softly step by step to the *foote*. Not a moment was lost. The cutter was quickly regained and away the restive animals dashed as if conscious of the importance of a speedy flight to meet the midnight train at the nearest railway station. At the grey of morn the happy goal was reached, and taking the train the happy lovers were soon speeding away to a minister and to wedded bliss.

THE GALT RAILWAY.

Referring to the application of the Northwest Coal & Navigation company to parliament for power to extend their railway to British Columbia and the states of Idaho and Montana, the Montreal *Star* says: When the company first organized they made an attempt to use river navigation. Finding this quite unreliable they have constructed a narrow guage railway connecting their mines at Lethbridge with the Canadian Pacific railway at Dunmore, which latter station is distant about 500 miles from Winnipeg. The proposed railway development is to find larger markets for their coal as well as to do a general railroad business. The coal fields at Lethbridge are very extensive and practically inexhaustible. The coal known throughout the Northwest as "Galt" coal is bituminous, and has been pronounced by the Canadian Pacific officials equal or superior as steam coal to any in America. It is now used on the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Port Moody, B. C. It is considered an excellent grate coal. It is now delivered in Winnipeg on the cars at $6.50 per ton and at correspondingly low rates between Winnipeg and Calgary. The present mines were opened in 1884 at Lethbridge, the coal field being situated in the Belly river. The present output per diem is over 300 tons. Lethbridge is a town of over 1,000 inhabitants, containing two churches, hotels, stores, etc., and is growing rapidly.

From the Daily Colonist, Jan. 30, 1887.

THE NEW LIGHT.

The Victoria Illuminating Company Turn on the Current—A Good Light the Result—How the Light is Produced.

With the turning on of the electric light last evening another and the most modern illuminator came into use in this city for business and domestic purposes. Although merely turned on for the purpose of adjusting the electrical gauges and other machinery everything worked like a charm and the test was highly satisfactory. The electric light is a brilliant illuminant and its superiority is quickly recognized. It is of a more agreeable color than gas, has absolutely no flicker, is free from smoke and carries no unpleasant odor with it. It is a

CLEAR WHITE LIGHT

which at its full power must be a great improvement on the old systems. It is more convenient than gas requiring no matches in lighting but is simply brought on and off by the turning of a key. In bedrooms touch buttons are placed at the bedsides so that a person is not under the necessity of getting out of bed to blow out the light. It is also more healthful, emitting no noxious or unpleasant vapor and being within a vacuum consumes no oxygen. Practically it gives off no heat. The light is produced by the forcing of the electric current through a bamboo fibre. This raises the fibre to a white heat and hence the illumination. The current is generated by induction, a principle discovered by Faraday. The arrangements at the station are very complete. An index on the wall shows the person in charge how many lights are burning and who by simply putting his hand to a regulator raises or lowers

THE GENERATING POWER

as the case may require. The machinery can be run to supply one light or all. Those using it for the first time should be careful to turn off the lamps when not in use as by so doing they are not burnt out so quickly and the expense to the consumer and the company are at the same time reduced. A fifty-horse power engine of Armington & Simm's of the most approved pattern drives the machinery of the plant, which has a capacity of 400 lights and for all of which the company practically has customers. The incandescent light it is learned, is rapidly superseding the arc both for interior and street illumination. The Edison company has now between 500,000 and 600,000 lights in Canada and the United States alone. At Seattle and Tacoma the incandescents are used exclusively for

STREET LIGHTING.

And they are considered by the city councils very much cheaper and better than any other street illuminant. There they have lamps the same size as a six-foot gas lamp on iron posts at every street crossing which are furnished at the rate of $1.40 each per month. The contracts require that they shall burn from sunrise to sunset, the year round, the company paying all the expenses of cleaning and lighting. The expense of lighting is, of course, and as they light themselves. The plants in this city, Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane Falls were erected by Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Edison's agent for the Northwest provinces and a gentleman who will quickly convince those who converse with him on the subject that he is a master electrician. It has been stated that the present capacity of the plant is 400 lights but before the close of the year it will far exceed this. The company are at present negotiating for

INCREASING THE CAPACITY

in the spring to 2,000, when they expect to put the price down to half the present cost of gas. The lights are at present supplied by contract, but when the station is increased the company will adopt the metre system which is now in general use among the larger electric light companies of the east. By the way it is said these metres are scarcely as beneficent to the light companies as the gas companies are to the gas companies for the reason that they do not register enormous quantities all summer while the family is away to a watering place. The metres cost about the same as gas metres and it is said give very accurate readings on the principle of electrolysis. The light, besides having many other advantages, is free from trembles so common to gas, and is therefore less injurious to the eyes. Its superiority is shown by the fact that the

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

of the U. S. printing and engraving bureau refused to work without it after once giving it a trial. The leading theatres and newspapers of the whole country are lighted by the electric light.

THOMPSON OPERA COMPANY.

The following are some clippings from exchanges in reference to the performances of the Thompson Opera Co., who open a season of six nights in The Victoria on Monday:

If the Winston party really did the large business over there (Victoria) that was reported, then the Thompson company ought to be royally patronized, for it gives by long odds the most finished and best all-round performances of the two troupes. Miss Winston and Miss Evans are the only members of the Pyke company who can really sing, while there are a number of excellent voices in the Thompson company, and a comparison of the *ensembles* of the performances is all in favor of the latter troupe.—*New Northwest, Jan. 27.*

This famous organization is playing to enormous business in "The Mikado," at Havlin's theatre. This excellent company's production of "The Mikado" will never seem to wane in popularity, and by the advance sale for the remaining performances of this company the house is sure to be crowded, and this engagement will undoubtedly prove the banner week of Havlin's so far this season.—*Cincinnatti Enquirer, Oct. 29.*

The Thompson Opera Company commenced a return engagement at the Standard theatre last night, presenting the latest operatic craze by Gilbert & Sullivan "The Mikado." As rendered by the Thompson Opera Company "The Mikado" is among the best yet presented on the local stage. This fact was attested by the immense audiences present during the company's opening season at the Standard a few weeks ago, and the unabated interest shown by the overflowing audience which greeted the Thompson company last night. There is a general and very decided improvement noticeable in the entire presentation of the opera.—*Chicago Herald, Nov. 5.*

THE ELECTIONS.

Dates of Nomination and Polling Day.

Returning Officer McMillan has by proclamation declared Wednesday, the 16th day of February, nomination day for the electoral district of Victoria, and Monday, March 7th, polling day. He further proclaims that on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, he will open the ballot boxes, sum up the votes given for the several candidates, and return as elected the two having the majority of votes.

ALTERATIONS IN THE POST OFFICE.—A wicket is being cut in the wall between the public room and the money order office, to be used for receiving and delivering registered letters. The money order and registration departments will hereafter be carried on in the one room. The change will prove one of great convenience to the public.

THE NUMBER of voters on the Dominion Voters' list is estimated approximately at from 2,000 to 2,500.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Eastern Fisheries.

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 28.—A winter school of herring has struck in on the American shore and about 200 English boats and vessels are fishing on this shore. Moanwhile the cruiser General Middleton is patrolling between here and St. Andrews, N. B., ready to seize any American fishermen that may venture over the dead line.

Distinguished Passengers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—When the steamship La Bourogne left the pier this morning she had on board as passengers Cardinals Gibbon of Baltimore, and Taschereau of Rome, both going to Rome to receive their red hats.

Fire on the Piers.

Piers eight and nine, North river, occupied by the Cromwell line of steamers to New Orleans, are on fire. A number of engines have been summoned to the fire. One steamer, burning considerably, has been towed out into the river. Pier nine will be destroyed. Pier eight, occupied by the Southern railroad of New Jersey is afire, but the flames there may be extinguished. The chances are good for the suppression of the flames aboard the steamer. Her name cannot now be learned.

Longshoreman's Strike.

The Brooklyn longshoremen are all out yet. The strikers are stationed about the docks watching the few non-union men at work. There has been no trouble except jeering the non-union men. A delegation visited every saloon from Red Hook to Green Point and warned the proprietors not to sell liquor to non-union men under penalty of boycott. The men at work at Wilkes' coal yard refused to leave work when ordered by the strikers.

Young Fair in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Special dispatches from Washington say an affair occurred about 10 o'clock last night in the bar room of Welcker's which created considerable sensation. Senator Fair's son, James G. Fair, jr., was in a cafe when ex-Congressman Page of California came in. The young man asked him to drink but Page refused, whereupon young Fair drew a pistol and fired at Page. Page luckily hit the pistol and the ball struck the ceiling. Page took the pistol away from the young man and Fair's friends took him to his hotel.

CABLE NEWS.

Caused by Rivalry.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The secretary of the Hebrew dramatic club which was giving the entertainment in the hall at Spitalfields in which a panic occurred on January 18th, resulting in the loss of a number of lives, has testified that the panic was caused by the action of the secretary of a rival club.

Germany Answers France.

Germany has made arrangements to at once erect barracks at various points along the frontier, thus answering the French.

The International Difficulty.

The subject of dispute between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Canadian fisheries was brought up in the house of commons this afternoon. Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, in answer to inquiries said the government had been conferring with the government of the United States on the question of the Canadian fisheries. He said they were valuable and the government had followed the policy concerning them which had been adopted by preceding governments, and would maintain the rights of the colonists with every desire to conciliate the United States. The government was unable at present to narrate the whole course of the negotiations with the United States, but would state that a dispatch had been received which was of a pacific character, and afforded material grounds for hope of a final settlement of the dispute. United States minister Phelps had a serious conference with Salisbury to-day, at the premier's request, to discuss the Canadian fisheries' question. The conference was most cordial on both sides. Salisbury expressed himself gratified at the general tone of the American people in the dispute, and he assured Phelps that England and Canada were equally desirous of an amicable adjustment of the whole case.

Will Repel the Sheriff.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—The people of Achill island, off County Mayo, are preparing to repel the sheriff who is on his way there to execute fifty ejectment writs. The people are watching day and night for his advent and have arranged to give notice of his approach, if at night, by means of fires and rockets. Fifty ejectments, if executed, will put on the road about all the islanders who at present have a decent shelter. The people of the island are extremely poor and nearly all were supported during the whole of last winter and spring through charitable contributions, raised and distributed by the New York *Sun*. The last series of evictions at Glenbeigh county commence to-day.

BLUE RIBBON SOCIAL.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Temperance Hall last evening. President S. Gray occupied the chair and opened the social with prayer. The Blue Ribbon band, under the leadership of Mr. F. F. Stevens, played a splendid waltz. Mr. Sutton pointed out the causes of intemperance from a phrenological view, in a very able speech. Messrs. F. J. Bishop, Geo. Maynard and C. Maynard gave a fine trio, which called forth loud applause, in response to which the gentlemen repeated the selection. Miss M. Humber and Master Humber played an instrumental duet, which received an *encore*. Mrs. A. Clyde favored the audience with a pleasing solo, in response to continued applause the lady sang, "I Will Marry My Own Love." Miss Hymes recited "The Vagabond;" this young lady must be heard in order to be appreciated. Miss North and Masters John and Walter North played an instrumental trio on the cornet, violin and piano; the young musicians surprised the large audience by their musical ability. Misses M. Humber, A. Pollard, and Mr. W. Pollard sang "Be Up and Doing." A solo by Miss Alice White received a well-deserved *encore*. Misses Luney gave "In the Starlight," a very pleasing duet. Mr. Luxford, of H. M. S. Cormorant, and Mr. Pope, of the same warship, sang two solos. "God Save the Queen" closed the interesting programme.

WEDDING BELLS.—One of those pleasant affairs which always interest the fair sex, occurred last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, when Mr. J. E. Jenkins of Nanaimo, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss M. A. Allatt of this city. The fair bride was given away by Mr. J. Pawson, J. P., of Nanaimo, while Miss Fanny Allatt and Mr. John Langley, our popular deputy sheriff, presided respectively as bridesmaid and groomsman. The bride looked charming in a wedding-dress of fawn colored cashmere trimmed with golden brown plush. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The happy couple leave for their future home at Nanaimo by this morning's train, followed by the best wishes of their many friends. Our thanks for kind favors.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Fifth Parliament.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28th.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m.

Prayers were read by the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven.

Mr. Bole said he was particularly unfortunate in the newspaper reports, and complained that remarks made by him on Thursday had been transposed in THE COLONIST and credited to Mr. Davie.

Mr. Grant complained that the figures used by him in his remarks in connection with the overdraft last year were not correctly given in THE COLONIST.

The petitions of the proposed Kootenay and Habasca and Upper Columbia railway companies were received.

Mr. Speaker said he had considered the matter brought up on Thursday by the honorable leader of the opposition in regard to the record of the proceedings in the election of speaker, and he had given directions for the desired corrections to be made.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Mr. Turner, in resuming the debate on the address in reply said he did so with peculiar feelings of pleasure inasmuch as he was permitted to take part in debate for the first time on the floor of the legislature. He congratulated the honorable mover and seconder of the resolution as well as the honorable leader of the opposition and the honorable gentleman from New Westminster on their eloquent orations. These latter gentlemen, however, commenced by stating that there was "nothing in the speech," but before they got through it developed that there was a great deal in it. The honorable gentlemen from New Westminster had characterized it as simply a laudation of the Canadian Pacific railway but this evidently was due to that gentleman's fertile imagination as one of the first references in the speech was to the prohibitive rates charged by the company. On this question the government and opposition were a unit. Reference was made by some one to the acquiring of the telegraph service by the same railway company. This was a very sore point with Victoria. As things were at present all her business with the outer world had to pass through the company's hands and consequently transactions which merchants have continually with the Northern Pacific must pass through the former's (a rival company) hands. This certainly placed business men in a very undesirable position and it should not exist. It had been said that the election were brought on so suddenly that many of the electors of this province knew nothing about it and, consequently, did not vote. He thought it was a very fortunate thing for the opposition that no more had voted. He concluded with expressing the hope that the house would pass legislation in regard to railways, etc., which would promote the agricultural and particularly the mining interests of the province. (Applause.

Hon. Mr. Robson did not think it was necessary for him to say anything as every thing put forward by the opposition had been already fully met, and he felt that it would be almost like striking a man when down to add anything further. He congratulated the honorable mover and seconder of the address in reply upon their speeches which he believed would have a salutary effect both inside and outside of the house. The honorable leader of the opposition, of course, found fault with the speech from the throne and raised the stereotyped objection, "There's nothing in it." He thought something should have been said about the finances of the country in it, but he (the speaker) found on looking over the days when the honorable gentleman occupied a position in the government that they were equally reticent on that point. Indeed, if everything had been put in it that the honorable gentleman wanted, his honor the lieutenant-governor would not yet have got through with it. The honorable leader of the opposition also thought something should have been said about the Alaska boundary, but he should know that three minutes of council have been already forwarded to the Dominion government on the subject. It was true that important interests were arising near the points in question, and it was desirable that the question should be settled. The so-called springing of the elections had been called up for the purpose of making a point against the government; but it had been effectually disposed of that it was not necessary to say anything more about it, excepting that it was apparent the people were satisfied that their convenience had been well considered as to the time for holding the election. The honorable leader of the opposition had told us that the government represented a minority of the voters of the province, but by what system of arithmetic or logic he arrived at this conclusion it was difficult to understand. It was evidently a riddle (laughter) and he would like to hear the honorable gentleman explain what it meant, in order that an erroneous impression should not go forth to the country. He took it from the recent bye election at Nanaimo caused through an accident which all must deplore, and from the result of the general election that the country is about three to one in favor of the present government. The honorable gentleman from New Westminster repeated the parrot cry in referring to the speech, "There's nothing in it," and finally entered into a most vigorous denunciation of the Canadian Pacific railway, so vigorous, indeed, that one was led to believe that he was one of the "sore-heads." (Laughter.) He contended that the Canadian Pacific railway was destined ultimately to go down to Coal Harbor, and that it was better that it should go now than at some future time when the population at the present terminus should have greatly increased. He, however, would be the last to screen the railway company in the matter of their dealing with the people of this province, and he had no hesitation in saying that the reasonable expectations of the province in regard to its beneficial effects upon trade had not been fulfilled. He was credibly informed that flour grown in Manitoba was laid down on this coast cheaper than that grown in the upper country and within the limits of our own province. This, if true, was an unjust and scandalous discrimination, and it would be the duty of everyone having the interest of the province at heart to use every means in his power to bring about a more just and equitable state of things. The honorable gentleman from the royal city had told a very pathetic tale about the poor Newfoundland fisherman who had been wronged by the government. To make a long story short, the fishermen had asked to be located in Vancouver, which was unreasonable and refused. There was a tract of 160 acres, however, fronting on the Gulf of Georgia and situated in New Westminster district, which it was thought would be suitable for them and a reserve was placed upon it. It transpired, however, that this piece of land become suddenly in great demand and a rush was made for it. The honorable gentleman from New Westminster, with his "delicate cheek and maiden blushes," who comes to this house and accuses the government of depriving the poor fisherman of his rights, was counsel for a land-grabber in the royal city who was trying to get hold of these lands and keep the poor fisherman out of them. (Laughter and applause. Mr. Bole—"No, no.") Mr. Robson—I say yes. I am not saying anything I cannot prove. The honorable gentleman explained certain accusations made against him in connection with his canvass before the election, and in a very humorous manner met the charges of his having made a tour of the district with his speech in one hand and a money bag in the other.

The honorable gentleman from Cariboo congratulated the government on its determination to build a railway into Cariboo, but before he got through he spoiled his congratulations by stating that the government had chosen the wrong route, when in fact the route was not yet determined upon. As the attorney-general had very properly pointed out, disputes with the Dominion government in consequence of a new and rather crude constitution are bound to arise. After again congratulating the honorable mover and seconder of the resolution and the house on its acquisition of these members the honorable gentleman sat down amidst applause.

Mr. Bole rose to make an explanation of some remarks by the last speaker, and accused him of indulging in personalities and undignified conduct. He then proceeded to relate in detail his connection with the "land grabber" and "poor fisherman." He did not think Mr. James should be called a land grabber.

Mr. Ladner rose and commenced a campaign speech in which money bags, election promises, the provincial secretary and $1000 at Langley were all shook up together. He was called to order.

Mr. Mason (Cariboo) said: Being a new beginner he claimed the indulgence of the house with a few remarks he was about to make. He heartily endorsed the sentiments of the honorable member from Westminster in condemnation of the exhorbitant rates charged by the Canadian Pacific railway, although he would admit their charges were more moderate than eight months back. As an instance of their excessive rates he had occasion to ship one ton of salt which cost $13.50 in Victoria and $250 to land it in Barkerville. The year before by bull team it only cost $140. He merely cited this to show the absurdity of the case. In reference to the Cariboo railway the government deserved to be commended for their prompt actions in making the preliminary surveys, but whether wisely or not at this season of the year he was not in a position to say at present. If the government have the power of selecting the route he trusted the one selected will be one that the members of Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo districts can consistently support, more particularly the two last named districts. He intended asking the government to re-establish the assay office at Barkerville for it ought never to have been closed, its closing having injured the miners and merchants to a very great extent. He could only use the words of his honorable colleague and say it was very gratifying to learn that the output of gold is 25 per cent in excess of last year. He asked the government to assist in developing the mining interest of the province. There were bright prospects for the future. He congratulated the government in their happy selections of a mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He also congratulated the honorable gentlemen upon the manner in which they performed their duty and sat down amid applause.

Hon. Mr. Robson explained that the assay office in Cariboo had been taken away through sheer necessity on account of the government being unable to get a suitable person to remain in charge of it.

Mr. Semlin said the government should have come down to the house with a policy. In the matter of the exhorbitant charges of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a resolution had been passed in this house at last session calling attention to the charges made by Mr. Onderdonk, so that the notice of the government was drawn to this matter and he would like to hear what steps had been taken to remonstrate with the railway company in this matter. In the speeches made by the members of the government, no reference was made to the abolishing of the finance minister's portfolio. If it required four gentlemen to do the work last year, surely the business of the province had not fallen away to such an extent as to only require three this year. He would like also to hear something about the dry-rot which it was promised should be expended upon the mainland and he would be glad to hear that there was still $100,000 to be expended there. He claimed that he had always taken the ground now chosen by the honorable provincial secretary that the C. P. R. line was ultimately bound to go down to Coal Harbor, and he had therefore claimed that it was unnecessary to give the company 6,000 acres to induce them to do so. He hoped to see the annoyance caused by the dispute over the precious minerals in the railway belt soon removed. After referring briefly to the Queen's jubilee the honorable gentleman concluded.

Mr. Higgins said that, as a new member, he would have preferred to sit for the first few days as a listener and an observer rather than as a debater; but as allusion had been made to the expenditure in Esquimalt district he felt that he could not remain silent in justice to his constituents. The middle member for New Westminster had complained that there had not been as much expended in Esquimalt as it deserved, while the member for Cassiar thought that the district had received too much. Now he (Mr. Higgins) wished to say that through the laxity of a former administration a long bridge across Sooke river had been built contrary to the specifications and this government had been compelled to rebuild the bridge at a cost of several thousand dollars, which sum would have been otherwise available for the improvement of roads and bridges in other parts of the district. Speaking of expenditure in Esquimalt district he reminded the house that a former government, just before a general election, had put on a large number of voters to complete the drydock by day's work. They had also sent parties of voters into the Metchosin hills to explore for minerals. One of these parties was commanded by a jovial Irishman who superintended the unloading of an express wagon full of government supplies for the party. As the goods were unloaded the leader checked them off and said, "Well, you've brought the fresh beef, and the chicken, and the canned tomatoes and green corn, but where the devil is the champagne?" (laughter). With respect to what had fallen from the members from New Westminster regarding the late election canvas, he would advise them to adopt the French motto and wash their soiled clothes at home. The house was not the place for discussions of that character. [Hear.] The building of the island railway was a gratifying circumstance; but, he submitted, that the enterprise must be rounded off by extending it to or into Victoria. He next alluded to the clause in the address which referred to the forfeiture of the $250,000 security given for the extension of the railway line to Coal Harbor. Apologists for the C. P. R. company had said that the company was not to blame for the delay. But he (Mr. Higgins) contended that they were altogether to blame. They had tried to deprive the unfortunate lot-owners on Burrard inlet of their property in a heartless manner and had been prevented. (Hear, hear.) Had they acted in a proper spirit and not tried to "cinch" those land owners the line would have been built months ago and they would have saved their forfeit. The $250,000 was clearly forfeit to the government and he hoped that it would be collected. Failing collection he would support a measure to repeal the act that conveyed 6000 acres of land to the company. (Hear.) The timber laws could not be too quickly altered. In Ontario much of the revenue was derived from timber limits. The promised Sumas dyking act repeal and the proposal to alter the procedure of the supreme court were necessary measures. In conclusion, while sympathizing with the numerous propositions to open the country by the construction of railways, Mr. Higgins said he hoped the house would see that the subsidies granted those railways did not absorb the entire revenues of the province or dwarf enterprise in other directions. There was such a thing as "paying too dearly for our whistle," as Ben. Franklin said.

No other member showing a desire to address the house, the speaker proceeded to read the address in reply clause by clause.

Mr. Beaven objected to clause five which read as follows: "That it is gratifying to us to be informed that our lumber, fish and fruit are already finding their way into some of the principal markets east of the mountains, and there seems to us to be no reason for doubting that, with a reduction of transport rates, which at present within the limits of the province are almost prohibitive, the Canadian Pacific railway will fulfil to the utmost, as it is now partially fulfilling, the most sanguine expectations of its advocates and promoters." The company could not plead as an excuse for a high tariff that they were losing money, for according to their own showing they are receiving ten per cent on their investment. They have received a total of $82,000,000 in completed railways paid for by the taxpayers, and in cash and land bonuses for the construction of this line. In fact, taking into account other considerations they have received over $100,000,000, so that they practically have got the cost of the road and $20,000,000 besides. There was therefore no excuse for the burdens they were heaping on the people. The company certainly deserved no consideration from the people of British Columbia, and when they came to the government and asked for the valuable privilege of extending their line to Coal harbor that was the time to protect the interests of British Columbia. With a knowledge of the experience of other provinces with this company these were matters which the government should have attended to. The rates were very detrimental to the commercial and mining interests of the province and it was not fair that the freight of a foreign country should be carried over this line cheaper than our own goods. He moved the following words be added to the fifth paragraph of the reply to his honor's speech: "We regret that your honor's ministers did not stipulate for reasonable freight rates for our products over the company's line when granting large and valuable concessions to the company, as however fully or otherwise the Canadian Pacific railway may be fulfilling the expectations of its advocates and promoters, we consider that the present almost prohibitory provincial rates are detrimental to the mining, agricultural and commercial interests of the province."

Mr. Semlin, in seconding the amendment, said there was no two opinions but that the rates were prohibitive. This amendment was not hostile to the government, but was simply an expression of opinion, that the rates were too high. It was clear to every one that the railway had not come up to the expectations of the people of British Columbia. The rates were so excessive that they operated seriously against the interests of the interior. The people of Manitoba had petitioned against what they considered outrageous charges and had obtained relief. He thought the government should have provided against what had now become an evil, and a mistake had been made by them in not doing so. He thought the amendment should be acceptable to the house.

The Attorney-General said Mr. Beaven could not have selected a worse opportunity for dividing the house. In an effort to condemn the government he was only censuring himself, because if the government had been remiss in not inserting freight stipulations in the contract, the opposition were at fault in not pointing out the omission. The government had not concluded the agreement until after it had been approved by the house. It was fully discussed one or two sessions ago, yet no such stipulations had been suggested. The freights were unduly high and there was a proper way of trying to effect a remedy. On a previous occasion the house passed a resolution complaining of the freights when Mr. Onderdonk had charge, and that resolution was sent to Ottawa. A similar course should be followed now. The amendment was useless. It could not affect the contract or alter the freights, and was out of order as contravening the previous vote of the house which had approved of the contract. In granting the six thousand acres the government had made a good bargain, for they had retained some sixteen thousand acres all of which would have been appropriated by the Dominion had we not made the arrangement for the extension. If the leader of the opposition had thought about freights at the time we made the bargain he should have pointed the matter out.

Mr. Beaven—I am not the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie—No, but the honorable gentleman is placed here by the people, and as leader of the opposition has nearly as high a duty to discharge as a minister of the crown. The amendment was bad on the merits, for it could not affect the slightest good and was out of order besides.

Mr. Bole took exception to the contention that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Speaker said he would not decide at once upon the point, but would first hear an expression of opinion from those who were thoroughly posted.

Mr. Theo. Davie said that he thought the government might well waive the point of order although well taken. The rules of order were for the purpose of preventing confusion in debate, and no better illustration of the wisdom of adhering to them could be given that by allowing the amendment to be discussed, the result of which must inevitably wind up in the confusion of the leader of the opposition who had introduced it, and who was just as responsible for what he wanted to blame the government for, as was any member of the former house.

Mr. Beaven was surprised at the contention of the attorney-general. If it were made the rule then it would be out of order to censure the government at any time.

Mr. Davie said, in deference to Mr. Speaker, he would withdraw the point of order and leave the matter in the hands of the house.

Mr. Bole said he always listened with pleasure to the honorable attorney-general at all times, for he was a close reasoner and never strayed from the question. But his contention in regard to the honorable leader of the opposition, that he was censuring himself was a surprise to him. It was news to him (and he was always glad to be enlightened), that the leader of the opposition was responsible for the actions of this government. It was a rather anomalous position for him to occupy, for so far as he was aware he did not share in the pay. (Laughter.) He though the amendment simply explained the opinion of the house on the matter, for on all sides it was the opinion that the rates were discriminating and prohibitive. The honorable member for Esquimalt had stated that he would take action in the proper place on the floor of the house to remedy the evil, and he believed he would do so, for he was a man of truthfulness and well able to place his ideas in practical shape. When the land was deeded away, the government should have taken some means to arrange for reasonable rates. They could have easily made some bargain whereby the interests of the province would have been protected. He knew an instance which he would quote. He was informed by a fruit-shipper in San Francisco last fall that the C. P. R. carried his fruit from San Francisco to Montreal for $7 per ton.