The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

APPRECIATIVE.

The address of confidence and esteem that was presented to Sir John Thompson by the members of the Conservative party in the Dominion Legislature was a graceful and a well-deserved tribute to a statesman who has proved himself to be devoted to his country and his party. It can easily be understood that such a token of appreciation and respect must be peculiarly grateful to the Premier. He has been but a few months in his present position, and the circumstances in which he is placed are of more than ordinary difficulty. Although he has the consciousness of having served the country to the best of his ability it must be encouraging to him to know that he is understood by the party he leads and has the sympathy of its members. It is all very well to say that virtue is its own reward, but the man who does his duty faithfully and diligently is always strengthened and inspirited when he finds that what he has done has met with the approval of those with whom and for whom he is working. We are quite certain that the address was not a mere formal expression of compliment. There are many indications which show that Sir John Thompson has won for himself a high place in the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, and that the members of his party in Parliament have learned to look upon him as a leader in every way worthy of their confidence and regard.

SEALING RESTRICTIONS.

We cannot say that we are surprised that Russia and Great Britain have come to an agreement respecting the preservation of seal life in the North Pacific. It has been for some time apparent that the claim of Russia and the United States to exercise sovereignty over Behring Sea could not be maintained. That claim had only to be examined to demonstrate its unsoundness. When the United States abandoned it it was morally certain that Russia would, sooner or later, cease to contend for it. The claim of exclusive jurisdiction being dropped, the only question that really remained to be considered by the nations concerned is, How can seal life be best preserved in those seas in which fur seals are found?

We question very much whether anything more will be heard about the ownership of the seals found outside the three-mile limit. But we do expect that an agreement will be arrived at by Great Britain, Russia and the United States respecting a close season for seals and respecting the modes by which they shall be killed or captured on the high seas. Events and discussions have been for some time pointing to such a result.

It is to be hoped that the British officials who will be entrusted with the preliminary negotiations and with the framing of rules and regulations will take due care that British interests will be properly protected, and that justice will be done to British subjects.

Of course nothing definite or permanent will be done until the arbitrators have given in their award. That that award will be adverse to the claim of exclusive jurisdiction and to any nation having property in the seals found swimming in the high seas seems to be a foregone conclusion. But though such a decision will, as far as it goes, be favorable to British Columbia sealers it may happen that after the award is given in, an agreement may be come to and arrangements made respecting seal hunting that may be most unjust to British subjects on this side of the continent. It is against such a consummation that British Columbians should be on their guard. The absurd close season that was very nearly agreed to some time ago between Great Britain and the United States is an instance of what mischief may be done by negotiators who do not understand the seal question and who are not on their guard.

AGRARIAN AGITATION.

The agitation among the rural population of Germany is both general and intense. The country people of the Empire have until now been exceedingly quiet and most conservative in their habits and their modes of thought. A great change has of late come over them, as the following extract from the letter of the German correspondent of the London Times shows:

The Conservatives have for some time been collecting their forces for a great attack upon the economic policy of the Government. "Agrarians to the rescue" is the battle cry they have raised throughout the country. Leagues for the protection of agriculture, farmers' defence associations, and landowners' vigilance committees have been created or stimulated into exceptional activity. The agricultural movement has in the course of a few weeks made a very considerable show of energy, whether real or artificial it is, perhaps, too early to judge. Nor is the programme of the Agrarians a mere modest and tentative programme of inquiry and deliberation. Their minds are fully made up. What they want is protection of the most drastic kind—protection against foreign competition by the maintenance of high import duties on cereals where Germany is still free to maintain them, as, for instance, against Russia, and protection at home in the shape of restrictive legislation, which shall tie the peasant to the soil and arrest the migration of the agricultural population into the cities and large industrial centres. Anti-Semitism and bimetallism are impressed into the service of this propaganda, and the recent commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the other Central European States are denounced as the root of the whole depression under which Germany is suffering.

It is remarkable that the agricultural population of nearly all parts of the world is just now in a state of unwonted agitation. The above description of what is now going on in Germany would, with very few changes, apply to the Farmers' Alliance and Populist movement in the United States. In England the farmers and landlords are finding it necessary to take unusual ways of making their grievances known and of seeking for a remedy for the evils from which they suffer. And if in Canada the farmers are not loudly complaining and forming combinations for political purposes, it is not for want of encouragement from the so-called liberal politicians. The prevailing agricultural depression has engendered unrest and agitation that find expression in a hundred different ways.

A BRILLIANT SPEECH.

The Finance Minister closed the debate on the budget with a remarkably able speech. It was, however, rather destructive than constructive. It was, in fact, a first class fighting speech. He exposed the inconsistencies, the contradictions, the fallacies and the misrepresentations of the Opposition speakers. He showed them no quarter. In the course of his remarks he demonstrated that he had been a careful and a thorough student of the fiscal history of the Dominion. He corrected the mistakes and pointed out the misstatements of his opponents in several particulars and on more than one subject. He succeeded in showing that the Opposition had no trade policy that could be depended upon; that one leading man advocated one thing and another leading man another, and that the same man was not always consistent with himself. He exposed in the most telling way the inconsistency of the men who found fault with the tariff of the Dominion because it was protective, but who, for the sake of reciprocity with the United States, were ready to accept the much higher protection of that country. He spoke with good humored irony of the politicians who were full of compassion for the Canadian farmers, because he lived under a thirty per cent. tariff, but who were more than wiling to annex him to the United States, where he would have to bear the burden of a sixty per cent. tariff. Mr. Foster, in short, mercilessly criticized the weak places in the speeches of the Liberal leader and his followers, and showed the untenableness of the ground which they occupy. He made it clear that no matter how the resolution which Sir Richard Cartwright moved was worded, no man who believed in the principle of protection and wished to see it made the basis of the Canadian tariff, could consistently do anything towards placing the men composing the Opposition in charge of the affairs of the Dominion, for, however much they differ from each other, they are opposed to protection for Canada, although many of them are prepared to accept the highest protection as a condition of reciprocity with the United States. The following passage of the Finance Minister's speech was addressed to those members of the Conservative party who, though they believe in protection and desire to see it continued, wish to have the tariff carefully revised and reformed:

To-night Mr. Laurier had declared for the destruction of every vestige of protection by bringing the tariff down to a simple revenue basis. He (Mr. Foster) asked those in Parliament who believed in protection, and who might have some grievance now and then, to weigh their assertions carefully. Clearly, their object was to destroy the principle of protection. A man might have a grudge against some particular excrescence of the tariff, but at the same time he might be a firm believer in the principle of protection. He wanted such a man as that, whether in the House or country, not to place himself in the hands of the Opposition on the ground that their present proposition was a harmless one. By one route we had attained our present commercial and industrial development. Possibly there were points on which the tariff should be reviewed, but he asked the country to watch carefully and not be misled by Opposition phrases, because if they did it would mean that the principle of the existence of protection was at stake. One could not overlook the motive which inspired these gentlemen. Their object was a strangling of the principle of protection. (Loud cheers.)

This advice was taken by all the members of the Conservative party except one. The division was 72 for Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment and 126 against it, giving the Government a majority of 54. Even Mr. McCarthy, who is known to be an advocate of tariff reform, and who does not appear to be very favorable to the Government generally, voted with the majority. It was the wisest course that he and others who believe in protection, but who are not quite satisfied with the present tariff, could take.

The Liberals, if they carried out the views they now profess to hold, would either expunge from the tariff every protective duty or they would join the United States in commercial hostility to the whole world, including our Mother Country. There are, or we are greatly mistaken, very few, Canadians who desire to adopt either of these courses. The great majority of Canadians, we are quite satisfied, would rather trust the present Government to make the changes in the tariff that are needed, at the proper time, than place the country in the hands of men who would either destroy the Canadian industries which have been built up with such care, or make Canadians, commercially and financially, the slaves of the United States.

The Government's large majority must have been a cruel disappointment to those Liberals who have been declaring that the Government party is greatly divided on the tariff question, and who have been predicting that the time is at hand when, weakened by divisions on the tariff and other questions, it will soon fall to pieces.

Rich, Red Blood

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by **Hood's Pills** for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THE CITY.

Dissolved Partnership.

The firm of Canning, Walker & Co., florists, etc., Vancouver, has been dissolved. The business is to be carried on by W. H. Walker.

Reserved for Dwelling, Etc.

Notice is given in yesterday's Gazette that the Government has reserved eleven acres of land near Fort Steele as a site for the Indian Agent's dwelling, office, etc.

Coal Find.

It is reliably reported that a fine seam of coal has been found on the north side of Kamloops Lake, a few miles from Kamloops, and that several prominent and influential people will be concerned in its development.—Inland Sentinel.

The Baptist Concert.

The opening ceremonies for the new Emmanuel Baptist church will be followed with a concert and literary programme, which will be presented on the 27th inst. The best local talent have tendered their services, and the present arrangements are sufficient to assure a pleasant and successful entertainment.

"The Creation."

The music has arrived, and next week rehearsals will be commenced for the production of Haydn's great masterpiece, "The Creation." The best local talent will take part, and it is expected that the oratorio will be heard early in May in The Victoria. Mr. Aloys Werner has charge of affairs, and under his leadership and management success is assured.

A Neolithic Knife.

Mr. A. Cameron yesterday presented the Provincial Museum with a very interesting find in the shape of a stone cleaver-knife, found last winter about fifteen miles above Golden. The knife is a well-preserved specimen about one foot in length and four inches wide in the blade. It is made from schistic-slate-stone, and is completely filled with small garnets. As a sample of the implements made and used by neolithic man the knife will form an interesting addition to the collection.

The First Number.

The COLONIST "X" list has been increased by the addition of the Danebrog, an Ottawa Scandinavian semi-monthly, the first number of which is just at hand. The editorial announcement outlines the policy of the new paper as being for the purpose of encouraging emigration from the various Scandinavian countries to Canada, and of furnishing those who are not long enough in this country to read and understand English with reliable information as to the methods to be pursued in acquiring land and the various duties of citizenship.

Sachs-Storey.

Miss Annie Louise Storey was yesterday married to ex-Judge Sachs, of the Superior Court of Washington. The interesting ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 104 Fingard street, in the presence of a few friends of the family, Rev. Canon Beanlands officiating. Miss Christina Storey was the bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by Dr. Jones, late of H.M.S. Warspite. The happy couple left by the City of Kingston in the evening for Port Townsend amid the best wishes of their large circle of friends.

Cannot be Too Careful.

If there is anything in the world that tends to give a person a case of the blues it is to find that the seeds he has planted are worthless, and his season's work has been thrown away. In purchasing seeds a farmer should remember that upon his investment rests the success of his year's operations. When buying a horse, or in fact anything that is needed around a farm, the farmer can judge for himself, for he knows just exactly what he is purchasing. With seeds this is different, and the only way to insure success is to buy from a house whose reliability has never been questioned. To better guide the farmer in the important task of choosing what seeds he desires D. M. Ferry & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Windsor, Ont., have prepared an Illustrated Annual for 1893. It is something every farmer and every gardener should have, and will be mailed free upon application to the above firm.

The Phœnix Fire.

The origin of the fire by which the grocery store belonging to Joseph Phœnix was recently destroyed still remains a mystery. Mr. Phœnix himself states that the lamp in his room was not lighted, there was no fire in this room and no way in which the blaze could have started so far as he knows. Awakened by the smoke, he called the boy who is working for him and rushed out, having barely time to escape the flames. He explains the breaking of the front windows, from which a fireman compelled him to desist, as being caused by his desire to get into the small boxed-in place which he used as an office and which contained the safe. Here were all his books and papers, which he thought to rescue. That the draught caused by the breaking of the windows might act as a stimulus to the flames did not, he says, occur to him. Considerable stock was saved, though most of it was somewhat damaged. It is now thought that the loss will not nearly reach the figures of the first estimate. The insurance men have the books and papers in hand, and are busy adjusting the losses. They would like to know the cause of the fire.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

Twenty-nine years ago to-day Victoria lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., came into existence. About that time a few of Victoria's "old citizens" called a meeting and came to the conclusion to start a lodge in this city. A charter was applied for from the Grand lodge of California and granted, and on March 10, 1864, Victoria lodge, the pioneer and mother lodge of the I.O.O.F. in this Province, started upon its useful career.

Out of the original charter members only two remain in the city—Alex. Phillips and John Weiler—who are still members and continue to take great interest in the welfare of the lodge and the order. It must be extremely gratifying to these gentlemen to see the growth of this order in this City and Province; from the small beginning with which they were identified there are now two thousand members, with a Grand lodge, twenty-two subordinate lodges, five encampments, five Rebekah lodges and one canton, with every prospect of a great increase in all branches in the near future.

In all probability this lodge can show a better record than any other lodge of this order, or any other order, on this coast. In the last sixteen years it has paid out for sick benefits alone $42,223.30; up to a short time ago it had four chronic cases, but two have died, and two are still alive. One of these has been drawing benefits since 1st February, 1875, and has received $6,622. The other has been on the funds since January, 1884, and he has received $2,285.

To-day the lodge has a membership of 168, and is in a sound financial condition, through the judicious management of the old members in early days. It owns the Bee Hive property, corner of Fort and Broad streets, one-half interest in the Clarence corner, one-third interest in the I.O.O.F. hall, and the Craft & Norris corner on Douglas street, some of the best property in the city. Truly, Victoria lodge has every reason to be proud of its grand record.

RICH DISCOVERIES.

(Golden Era.)

Gold Commissioner Cummins is down from Donald and speaks most encouragingly of his section of the country. The recent discovery of a rich bed of galena at St. Mary's, near Fort Steele, is attracting a great deal of attention, and is believed to be one of the best things yet to hand. The lead is about 30 feet wide where exposed, and when Mr. Cummins left they were down some 35 feet without any variation in the quality of the material, which throughout is of a very high grade. This splendid bed of ore was discovered last summer by two enterprising prospectors, Messrs. Bourgeois and Langell, and so excellent were the samples produced that they found no difficulty in interesting capitalists in the undertaking. The worst of it is that the mine is somewhat out of the way, being 200 miles from Golden by wagon road, and here is the nearest smelter. However, it is hoped the difficulties of transit will soon be overcome, as the Upper Columbia Navigation Company are about to put a steamer on the waters. Steamers at present only run as far as Jennings, in connection with the Great Northern Railway. The new discovery is said to be almost illimitable, and will no doubt attract a great deal of attention as soon as the season opens.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Cariboo and Fly returned from the North last evening well loaded down with freight, principally lumber from the Claxton sawmill, which is now running full blast, the water power by which it is driven being at present very strong. The principal news brought down by the steamer was that of trouble between some Indians and the engineer of the steamer Chieftain. Several days ago, while the Chieftain was lying in a port of Porcher Island waiting to secure a cargo of halibut, a number of Haida Indians boarded the steamer and, through curiosity, proceeded to the engine room. Going into this place they tried to work the engines, but on being accosted by the engineer became very ugly. The engineer, however, succeeded in putting them off the boat, but a general fight ensued at the landing place. After a short struggle the engineer was overpowered and thrown down by the natives, who became so excited that several of their klootchmen who had guns would have used them had not the captain of the boat, who thoroughly understands their habits, come to the rescue. The engineer and another man who came to his aid were severely bruised and bitten by the Indians, but were not otherwise injured. The Indians who left Rivers' Inlet for Sorrow Island several days ago to investigate why their missing friends had not returned, had not come back up to the time the Chieftain left.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP.

From the Naval and Military Record: The Royal Arthur, flagship of Rear-Admiral Stephenson, was on February 15 honored by a royal visit. The Alberta arrived from Osborne about 11 o'clock, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess Schomberg-Lip. The royal party were received by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam and Admiral-Superintendent Fane, and the latter escorted them over the Royal Arthur, and some other vessels in the reserve. Subsequently the royal party drove to Government House, where a luncheon was given by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. About 4 o'clock they returned to Osborne in the Alberta. . . . . The appointment of Commander R. H. S. Stokes to the Royal Arthur caused some surprise, as it was supposed here that Commander the Hon. S. Colville had been selected for the new flagship. Commander Stokes was quite recently promoted out of the Camperdown, but he is an older and more experienced officer than Commander Colville, and served thirteen years as lieutenant. . . . . Captain Frederick Trench, who has been appointed to the command of the Royal Arthur, is considered fortunate in obtaining the post. He was only promoted captain in the summer of 1891, and could scarcely have looked for full-pay employment so soon.

CHARTERED FOR LUMBER.

Robert Ward & Co., Limited, have now two large sailing vessels under charter to load lumber at British Columbian ports for Port Pirie. The chartered vessels are the John Ena and Sigurd. Both are new and very large, and one of them is capable, it is said, of carrying the largest cargo ever taken by any vessel of her kind on the coast. They are now in San Francisco and will be here in about a month. At present the freight market is very weak, the rates charged on lumber and wheat showing a downward tendency. The rates on wheat from here to the United Kingdom are 18s. 9d., whilst those on lumber for Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, are 38s. 9d. to 40s.

OLYMPIA, March 9.—One hundred and twenty members voted yesterday on the ninety-eighth and ninety-ninth ballots. The result was as follows: Allen, 48, Turner 20, Griggs 7, Van Patten 9, Sharpstein 21, Dunbar 1, Jones 3, Delacy 1, Frink 1. Senator Horr of Thurston gave notice that he would move to rescind the resolution adopted at the beginning of the session providing for only two ballots per day. If Horr's motion to rescind prevails the monotony of the balloting may be varied. Someone may be elected in a few ballots or the balloting may continue until the last hours of the session.

BOSTON, March 8.—The only thing to prevent a match this year between the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge university race and the winner of the Harvard-Yale university race is the possible refusal of the victorious English crew to come to this country to row, for Harvard and Yale have combined and sent a challenge to the English university. If the English crews consent to come the place and other arrangements can easily be made. No doubt a great effort will be made to have the race rowed at Chicago during the World's fair, but the Yale and Harvard managers will do all in their power to have the race rowed at New London, over the course of the annual Harvard-Yale four-mile contest.

A VALUABLE HINT.

When you are attacked by cough or cold do not delay but commence at once to use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This old standard remedy removes all irritation, loosens the phlegm, and heals the mucous surfaces, curing coughs and colds of all kinds.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 9, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

PETITIONS.

The following petition was read and received:

From Charles Trotter and others, re the western boundary of Yale District.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the Private Bills, reported the preamble proved of a bill to incorporate the Kaslo and Slocan Tramway Co., and submitted the same with amendments.

MR. BOOTH, from the Railway committee, reported the preamble proved of a bill to incorporate the Mount Tolmie Tramway Co., and submitted the same with amendments.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

MR. KELLIE moved, seconded by Dr. Watt: "That the recommendation of the standing committee contained in their report of 7th March, 1893, with reference to the suspension of the Standing Orders in favor of the Kaslo Electric Light, Power and Waterworks bill, be adopted, and that the Standing Rules be suspended in order that the bill might be introduced."

The motion was carried.

MR. KELLIE then introduced the bill, which was read a first time and referred to the committee on private bills, with power to report to the House.

QUARANTINE.

DR. WATT moved, seconded by Dr. Milne:

"Whereas in four several trips of the Empress and Northern Pacific lines of steamers during the past year, Chinese passengers were brought into the Province infected with the loathsome disease smallpox; and whereas there is great danger that Asiatic cholera may at any time be introduced from China and Japan, and thereby incalculable vital and financial loss be caused to the Province and Dominion; therefore, be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion Government to take such steps as will secure the thorough inspection at the point of departure of passengers and goods coming from Asiatic ports, so as to prevent infected persons and cargoes being received on board vessels destined for Canada."

DR. WATT said that he thought this resolution would commend itself to the good sense of the majority of the House if not to the whole of the members. He would have preferred a resolution asking for the total exclusion of the lower classes of Chinese for a year, but thought it was more likely what was now asked for would be granted. And he was satisfied if the resolution were adopted and put in force by the Dominion Government, the result would be to prevent in a great measure the introduction of epidemic diseases. There were now two regular lines of steamers coming from China to this port, and there was a great probability that unless some extra precautions, such as were suggested in the resolution, were adopted, there would be another epidemic this year, either of cholera or smallpox.

DR. MILNE supported the motion.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he was entirely in accord with the resolution, as were also the other members of the Government. There was no question whatever that although so far there had not been any indication of cholera coming from the direction named in the motion, still there was danger, and it was necessary to take every precaution. The report of the Royal Commission on Epidemic Diseases had clearly traced the malady the Province suffered from last year, as having come from Asiatic ports, and he had very little doubt that were it not for the establishment of the effective quarantine, which he was sure the Dominion Government was going to put on a satisfactory footing, there would be very great danger to this Province from various diseases. He thought this was another of the steps which there was every probability of the Dominion attending to, and he thought it was highly advisable that their attention should be called to it by this House. Similar steps to those indicated in the resolution has been taken by the United States authorities and it was, he thought, a better move even than shutting out all the passengers as they all knew that not only in passengers, but in goods and baggage there was just as much danger of diseases being conveyed. In fact, there was perhaps more danger, for, as regards passengers, quarantine precautions could be taken, but not so with goods and baggage, which could not be so readily attended to under existing circumstances. He had to suggest, however, that the resolution be amended so that it might be telegraphed at once, as the Dominion Parliament was now in session and in their worthy anxiety to adopt effective quarantine measures—for he gave them every credit for that anxiety—they would not place this resolution in the waste basket.

DR. WATT amended the motion as suggested.

HON. MR. BEAVEN spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

SUPREME COURT ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced the following bills, which were read a first time and put down for second reading to-morrow, viz.:—

To amend the Supreme Court Act;

To abolish priority among Execution Creditors;

To amend and consolidate the Mischievous Animals Act and Amending Act.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Municipal Act Amendment bill, Mr. Semlin in the chair.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved an amendment to make taxes payable on a date to be fixed by the council, which body should also have power to say what discount should be allowed for payment within the specified time.

There was considerable opposition to this clause. It was argued that what benefit there was in the extra month should be left to the taxpayers. After some discussion,

HON. MR. BEAVEN withdrew the clause, and substituted a clause fixing the date for payment of taxes at October 31 instead of November 30. This amendment carried.

On the motion to adopt the clause of Hon. Mr. Beaven's bill re liquor licenses,

MR. BROWN moved to strike out all the clauses in the Municipal Act appertaining to the license question, and to put the power in the hands of the city councils for defining the conditions and requirements to obtain licenses for the vending, within the municipalities, of spirituous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors, by wholesale or retail, and the manner and condition under which the Board of Licensing Commissioners may grant, or refuse to grant, the renewal of such licenses.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he would support the motion to strike out Sec. 26, which made no distinction between hotels and saloons—this ought not to be the case.

HON. MR. BEAVEN contended that the clause was just what was required to make the distinction.

After some discussion, during which an appeal had to be taken to Mr. Speaker on a point of order,

Mr. Brown withdrew his amendments and section 26 of Hon. Mr. Beaven's bill was struck out.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he had some amendments to make to section 214. He explained that the idea was to remove the License Board from the sphere of politics. The Board he suggested would be composed of the mayor, police magistrate and County court judge.

HON. MR. BEAVEN opposed the motion on the ground that in Victoria there was no County court judge and the Government would therefore have the appointment of the third commissioner. That was one objection, and another was that the mayor ought to be chairman of the Board, not the County court judge as suggested. He was free to admit that the duty of acting on the Licensing Board was the most unpleasant one he had to perform, but at the same time it was a duty, and he did not shirk it.

HON. MR. DAVIE showed that the Government did not make changes all the time in their appointments. An instance of this was the judge of the Court of Revision in Victoria, who had held office since appointed by the Government of which the hon. leader of the Opposition was a member. The plan he now proposed was similar to the one adopted in Vancouver and New Westminster, and was not an innovation.

The amendment was carried, having been changed so as to make the mayor the presiding officer.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE FRASER.

HON. MR. TURNER presented a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, transmitting a bill to authorize a certain grant in aid of the construction of a traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster.

Ordered that the message be considered in committee of the whole to-morrow.

SETTLED ESTATES BILL.

The report of committee on the Settled Estates bill was adopted; third reading next Wednesday.

The House adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 10, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

MR. KITCHEN presented a petition from W. G. Armstrong and others asking for an amendment to the Anglican Synod bill.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House went into committee of Supply, Mr. Martin in the chair.

Committee rose and reported that Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

THE BUDGET.

According to procedure the report of committee could not be considered without consent of the House, and although there was a general expectation that the Budget speech would be delivered,

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected, and, after some discussion, the speech was postponed until Monday.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting bill re new Parliament buildings, Mr. Martin in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the committee rise and report the bill.

HON. MR. BEAVEN raised the old objection that the bill should be explained in committee.

HON. MR. DAVIE explained that it would be contrary to all precedent and out of place to explain a bill to a subordinate committee of the House before it had come before the House itself. This was a mere formal procedure to assert the privileges of the House, in the same way as was the introduction of a bill.

MR. SEMLIN claimed that this was the privilege of the House, and was one of the ways in which those who were opposed to the extravagant expenditure of money could protest.

MR. BROWN said he could not allow any stage of the bill to pass without opposition. The bill before the committee proposed an expenditure of $600,000, which would run up to double that amount before the buildings were completed. More than this, there was no necessity for the buildings at present.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

The report was adopted and the bill read a first time, second reading on Monday next.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE FRASER.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, transmitting a bill to aid in the construction of a traffic bridge across the Fraser River, Mr. Martin in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the committee rise and report the bill.

HON. MR. BEAVEN wanted an explanation. (Laughter.)

Cries of Brown! Brown!!

MR. BROWN said there seemed to be a general anxiety to hear what he had to say. He was not one of those who would look a gift horse in the mouth, but thought he would protest against the appropriation as not being large enough. The bridge would benefit the whole of the lower country, which contained the biggest half of the people of the Province. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. VERNON hoped that when the hon. member for New Westminster (Mr. Brown) came to discuss the redistribution bill he would be more accurate in his statements.

The committee reported the bill. Report was adopted and bill read a first time; second reading on Monday.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Land Registry Act; read a first time, second reading Monday.

INTERPRETATION ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Interpretation Act; read a first time, second reading Monday.

RESPECTING LAND TITLES.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill to amend the law re land titles.

Ordered that the message be considered on Monday.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

MR. ANDERSON introduced a bill to amend the Game Protection Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Public Health bill, Mr. Grant in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

RETURN PRESENTED.

HON. MR. TURNER presented a return showing amount of moneys received under the Official Administrators' Act.

CARPENTER CREEK CLAIMS.

HON. MR. DAVIE brought up the adjourned debate on the motion to adopt the report of the select committee re Carpenter creek claims.

MR. SPEAKER said he was afraid the report was out of order, as the committee was endeavoring to go too far—almost, in fact, to the length of legislating.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—You are not ruling now?

MR. SPEAKER—No, I am talking, and I think when I do have anything to say the hon. leader of the Opposition should at least have the courtesy to give me an uninterrupted hearing.

MR. SPEAKER continued that he had a report of what he considered to be the most important committee that had ever sat in the House—the Squatters Claims committee. This report had been drawn by himself and submitted to the then Speaker, Hon. Mr. Pooley, before it went to the House. However, he would rule on the question on Monday.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

HON. MR. DAVIE announced that the public business had now reached that stage that it was deemed advisable to hold night sessions. The Government, therefore, proposed that the House should, beginning with next week, sit three nights a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he had made an engagement for Monday and Wednesday, and asked the hon. Attorney-General to change the nights.

HON. MR. DAVIE consented to a change to Tuesday, Thursday and Friday for next week, other days to be fixed later on.

The House adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

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