

UNEXCELLED IN CANADA.

The New Parliament Buildings
Will be a Credit to
the Country.

The Architectural Beauty of the
Pile is Unsurpassed
in America.

Victoria is famed for her climate and her natural beauty, and before long as an additional attraction, she will be known as possessing one of the handsomest structures in the Dominion of Canada—if not on the continent of America.

A representative of the Times paid a visit of inspection to the new government buildings, just assuming shape, this morning, and in conversation with Mr. William Pierce, the sculptor, who has been employed on the statues which will adorn the buildings, was informed by that gentleman that the new buildings when completed would not be excelled from the point of architectural beauty by any building on the continent of America. Mr. Pierce's opinion should be worth something—he has been employed on similar work in every city of prominence in the United States and Canada. It is calculated that the exterior work on the main building will have been completed by the 1st of December. The wings, upon which work has only just commenced, are not expected to be completed before the fall of '96.

The work has advanced to such a stage, however, that a fair idea may be obtained as to the general appearance of the structure when completed, and a view even now impresses one with the great architectural beauty which is evident on every side. The stone itself is a peculiar one—a pale drab of great hardness and texture of the most intricate carving, which is a feature everywhere evident. The rear and grand entrances are in a semi-finished condition, but even now exhibit the great beauty of design. In niches on either side of the grand entrance are placed two of the five statues with which the pile will be adorned. The one to the left is that of Sir James Douglas, the pioneer statesman of the province. The work is only partially completed, the finishing touches requiring to be administered after the statues are placed in position. The likeness is an excellent one. The design represents the late Sir James in uniform, with medals on "breast," etc. The foot is advanced, the hat is held in the right hand while the left touches a drawn sword upon which the figure leans.

In the opposite niche stands, with head erect—straight as an arrow—the carved image of the late Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, C. J., attorney in law and governor. Here also the likeness is strikingly lifelike; the well-known features standing out clear and well defined.

Over the entrance on the spandrels will appear the figure of "1857"—year of completion of this portion of the structure—while griffins, in relief, are below. At the extreme end of the grand entrance, just above the key-stone, is to be placed the coat-of-arms—the crown and lion—carved in stone. Two female figures representing "Art" and "Science" are to be placed at equal distances from the grand entrance on either side. One is now in position and has been nicknamed "Trilby." A seven-foot copper image of Captain George Vancouver will surmount the central dome, which will not be completed for some time yet.

It is possible to inspect details from a point close by, but if one would judge of the beauty of the structure as a whole he must stand at some distance and make a survey—this, however, will not be possible until the squatty brick buildings surrounding are torn down, which will be done immediately upon completion of the new buildings.

Situated upon an ideal site and surrounded by ample grounds, there is no question but that the new provincial parliament buildings will present a most imposing appearance and be a credit to Victoria, the province and the Dominion of Canada.

SMUGGLED LAMBS SEIZED.

Sheep Smuggled From San Juan Seized at Saanich.

The ranchers at San Juan and other American islands have for some time past been evading the customs laws by landing produce, strawberries, etc., at the most remote points, and some of the convenient bays on the east coast, afterwards carting them into the city and disposing of them. The customs authorities have been on the lookout for these gentry, who have grown quite bold of late, and Officer F. J. White, who is stationed at Sidney, yesterday had his vigilance rewarded by making a seizure of 25 lambs which he discovered in the barn of a farmer near Sidney. The Indians who smuggled the mutton into the country were not captured. It is known, however, that the lambs came from San Juan island in a sloop. It is supposed that some one at Sidney was "standing in" with the gentleman from the American coast, and that the lambs would have been brought into the city and sold. Officer White has been instructed to dispose of the lambs to-morrow at public auction. The case takes place between 12 and 1 at Sidney.

Collector Milne is of the opinion that considerable smuggling has been done in a small way by the ranchers on the various American islands adjacent to our coast, and he has determined to put a stop to it. He has more than once called the attention of the department at Ottawa to the necessity of providing a small cutter to do patrol service on the east coast.

The collector will cause a thorough investigation to be made into this sheep landing case and has "requested" an interview with certain individuals residing at Saanich.

A SEASON
Of Dread and Fear
for Thousands of
People.If you Would Banish the
Blues and All Your
Other Distresses
Use Paine's Celery Com-
pound.

Yes, this is just the season when we hear men and women lamenting about their half-dread condition. They find that physical and mental energy has deserted them, and they are sinking deeply into the pit of despondency.

The hot weather invariably produces thousands of miserable feeling mortals. They lack nerve force, strength and vitality. They are usually tormented by dyspepsia, flatulence, biliousness, heart trouble, constipation, nervousness and sleeplessness. They cannot rest day or night, and life becomes a burden heavy and intolerable.

The great recuperator, strength and health-giver for such weary, worn-out and suffering people is Paine's Celery Compound, now so universally approved of by medical men.

Paine's Celery Compound in its peculiar composition, combines the best producers of healthy and pure blood, the first essential to perfect health, strength and activity. When the great medium is used in summer, languor, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness are permanently banished, and men and women go about their duties with a vim, will and energy that indicates health and soundness. Use Paine's Celery Compound at once, if you would enjoy life in the hot weather.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Bifield Inquest—Sudden Death—Barthquake Shock—License Refused.

Nanaimo, July 2.—Dominion Day at Wellington was a great success. There were large crowds from Nanaimo flocking into the district all day, the train facilities being all that could be desired for the advantage of excursionists.

On Sunday the I.O.O.F. of the city and district decorated the graves of departed brethren. The procession was a big one. Rev. Rogers, of Wellington, delivered the address at the cemetery.

Nanaimo, July 3.—Dr. Davis returned from Comox yesterday, where he had been to hold an inquest on the body of Edward Bifield. The jury returned the following verdict: "The cause of Edward Bifield's death was cerebral irritation, caused from the combined results of a fall from a window, undue excitement and the result of a former fracture of the skull."

A shock was plainly felt in this city last night about 7 o'clock which was at once believed to be a disturbance of the terre. Windows rattled and other things were disturbed, but not sufficiently to do any damage.

The death of Catherine, wife of E. McFarlane, took place suddenly early yesterday morning. Deceased had only been married a few months. Her death has caused universal regret.

The licensing board of Comox have been instructed by the attorney-general's department not to issue a license to J. B. Simpson, of Union.

INTERIOR ITEMS.

Indians Discover High Grade Gold on Pitt Mountain.

Over 100 mining locations have been made in the Midway district since May 1.

The government is expending \$500 in cutting a trail from Three Forks to tap the claims on the north fork of Carpenters creek.

Development work on the Roseberry, Carney's creek, is being done. It is arsenical gold ore and assays about \$49 to the ton.

Graders on the Kaslo railway are paid \$1.75 per day, and those working on the right of way \$2 to \$2.25.

Ald. Burns has the contract for the erection of a drill hall at New Westminster. The price is \$7,000.

Indians have discovered a vein of high grade gold bearing ore on the Pitt mountains near New Westminster.

There was a clean-up on the Van Winick hydraulic claim above Lytton, about two weeks ago. As a result of about 10 days' run, the clean-up was a little more than \$400. The clean-up was made to test the efficiency of the sluices, and it was found that they were not in a proper condition to retain all the gold.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards stuck up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$65 per month and expenses, and may be posted in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O. Box 221, Lytton, Ont., Canada. jolt-3m-daw

saying that I do not wish it to be understood that I refer to the hon. gentleman who brought this question before the house.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Will the hon. gentleman mention the man who did oppose it?

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I mean you.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—That statement is incorrect. I never opposed any grant or aid, or assistance to a road to open up any one portion of British Columbia. If the hon. gentleman has reference to a bill that was before the House last year, that was creating a monopoly by which the Canadian Pacific Railway—because it was a Canadian Pacific Railway branch—would not allow any other road to be built within 15 or 20 miles of that line. I objected to granting such extraordinary powers, but so far as opposing a subsidy to any road in British Columbia, that statement is incorrect, and I am certain that the hon. gentleman must have misunderstood the discussion last year.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman must certainly have forgotten.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—I have not forgotten.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The Dominion subsidized a road to connect the Kootenay river, just below Nelson, with the Columbia river. Mines were discovered some distance to the north, and it was necessary to run a road from the foot of Arrow lake into the interior in order to reach those rich mines, and when that question came before the House the only opposition it met with, no matter for what reason, was from the hon. gentleman from New Westminster, and the records will show that the statement I make is quite correct. The hon. gentleman says it was because the bill was granting a monopoly—monopoly, forsooth! Who would attempt to run a road into those mountains unless they expected to derive some benefit from it? But no road that has been built into that section of country can have a monopoly of the traffic, as the hon. gentleman says. I could not mention all the roads to which we have given aid to open up the different sections of that country; we have gone as far as the revenues of the country would justify at that section and its resources are such that road money, justly almost any expenditure that might be necessary to develop and open it up. I must take exception, before I sit down, not to the figures which the hon. gentleman has given the House, but to the line of his argument, which is strictly accurate, but to the deductions and the inferences which he draws from them.

Some few years ago, when in the lower House, a somewhat similar question was discussed, an attack was made on the government and an attempt made to prove that the national policy had not increased the exportation of manufactured and other goods to the extent that had been anticipated. Looking at the trade statistics of that time, I found that the dutiable imports were between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars less than before they came into confederation, but did that prove that these people were any poorer? Did it prove that Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick had deteriorated, or gone back, or were not wealthier today than when they came into the Dominion? For answer you had only to look at the quantity of goods that came from Quebec, Montreal and other portions of the Dominion into those provinces to supply the place of the very articles that they used to import from England. Take the imports into Prince Edward Island alone. The year before she came into confederation she imported and paid duty on goods to the value of \$1,372,500. That was in 1872. In 1894 she had decreased about one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars in her imports, but that is no evidence that she did not consume goods upon which duty had been paid in other portions of the province. We all know that the imports into the province of Quebec, which gave her appearance, from the figures, so large a proportionate amount of duties paid to the Dominion—not so much to-day as it was ten or fifteen years ago—are not consumed in that province. Montreal, the head of ocean navigation, is in that province. Thirty years ago we had scarcely any large importing houses in the province of Ontario, and the consequence was that the goods used to be imported, entered, duty paid in Montreal, and then sent on to the western country, as is done now to a large extent into Manitoba and the North-west Territories; so that if we were to take what Quebec pays per head on her imports, we would be led to believe that she pays more than any other portion of the Dominion. Take the North-west to-day; the returns from customs on importations last year was about eleven thousand dollars; yet we know that the North-west has a population that consumes largely of imported and home manufactured goods. To say that these people do not consume as much as other provinces where agricultural pursuits are followed to a large extent would be to do them an injustice. And it is the same with all other provinces. The people of British Columbia do not devote time and attention to those industries which produce all that is necessary for their sustenance. Their industries, as we know, very properly pointed out, consist in lumbering, fishing and other pursuits which do not meet their wants to the same extent as do the productions of other provinces, and hence their importations are much larger. The same remarks, arguments and statements may be applied with equal force to the tonnage. Of course, Ontario could not expect to have that tonnage, unless it is inland tonnage, because it is furnished with the goods which are imported from abroad by ships whose tonnage is entered in the Maritime provinces, on the

Pacific as well as on the Atlantic. Now, as for representation in the two Houses, British Columbia certainly stands in a favorable position as the other and smaller provinces. We all know that at the Union the representation was based upon the unit of 65 for Quebec, but British Columbia was shrewd enough to make a provision when it came into the Dominion, that it should have six representatives no matter how small the population might be. Prince Edward Island did not take that precaution, and consequently in the redistribution of the representation a few years ago, the little island lost one of its representatives, although it had a larger population than British Columbia has to-day. British Columbia has six and Prince Edward Island only five. I am finding no fault with that, because when you take the population, including the Indians of British Columbia, we find it is about 98,000, giving about 16,333 of a population to each representative, while Prince Edward Island has over 21,600 to each. I merely give that to show that in this particular at least, British Columbia has an equal representation with other sections of the Dominion. As to the post office receipts, I venture to say that if any one will examine them, it will be found that in new sections of the country, the settlers have a larger correspondence with their friends whom they have left some distance to the north, and hence the postal revenues of a new province, and particularly a business province like British Columbia, and of the Northwest Territories, are larger in proportion than in the older settlements. It is quite true also that the difficulties in reaching the outposts in those new countries, sparsely settled as many of them are, render it more costly to carry the mail. Hence, it is no argument to say that because it costs so much more to send your mail inland in these new provinces, that they are getting more than their share; but quite the contrary. The conclusion at which my hon. friend arrived was that, considering the importance of British Columbia, they should have a representative in the cabinet. The junior member for Halifax referred to positions in the cabinet without portfolio, and he pointed out what is quite true, that in an extensive country like this if a gentleman like my hon. friend from Prince Edward Island has a seat in the cabinet without portfolio, it involves a good deal of expense. There is much force in what the hon. gentleman says, and it is a question whether that should not be remedied some way. I can only say, in closing my remarks, that I hope there will be no cause for complaint in future, and when it can be done, consistently with the interests of the different sections of the Dominion, every section should be represented in one way or other. But I wish the house to reflect for a moment upon the difficulty, in the formation of any government, of turning men out who have been in the cabinet for a length of time in order to make room for others. Somebody must make way, unless we carry out the other suggestion which was made, of creating a few more portfolios. That would be the easiest way to do it, but I am sure that were my hon. friend from Prince Edward Island in the government, he would find that by the time he met all the demands of parliament, he would come out of it poorer than when he went in. I was going to add that I think there is one gentleman who has had some experience in that matter who will agree with me upon this point more than upon any other utterance I can make on behalf of the government. I can only say to my hon. friend from New Westminster that I rejoice in the fact that British Columbians, since that province has come into confederation, have been loyal and true to the party that they originally—not originally, but always—belonged to; that they never found it necessary, from personal interest or personal ambition, or disappointed speculation, to desert their party and go over to the other side.

It is a loyalty that has characterized the members from British Columbia since the first day of their admission, for which all must admire, and for which I feel the warmest gratitude, not only as a member of this government, but as an old politician and parliamentarian. It is a pleasure for me to reflect that in all my associations with those gentlemen they have ever had but one principle, as far as the administration of the country was concerned, and that was to adhere loyally to the promises they had made to their constituents, and act consistently with the principles they had always advocated. I have no doubt, when the time comes to appeal again to the people, that they will be found just as true and just as loyal to the old flag and the old party and the old policy as they have been in the past.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—The hon. premier referred to a bill that I opposed here—a bill providing for the building of a railway in British Columbia. I have sent for the senate debates, 1893, and the remarks will be found at page 430. It was the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company's Bill" that was before the house, and upon that occasion I delivered myself in the following way:

As far as the building of that road is concerned, I may say that I am as strongly in favor of it as any hon. gentleman in the house or in this country, and my sole object in moving the amendment of which I have given notice is simply to protect and to promote the interest of that particular portion of British Columbia which is being fast filled up, owing to the many mining camps and claims that have been discovered there within the last two years. I moved in the previous session, when the bill was before it, that a certain portion of the second clause should be struck out. I will read the whole clause in order that hon. gentlemen may fully understand how I want the section amended:

"The company may construct and operate a railway between some point on the line between Nelson and Robson on the south and Revelstoke on the north, together with such branch or

branches as may from time to time be authorized by the governor in council, not exceeding in any one case the length of 30 miles."

The words that I wish struck out are "together with such branch or branches as may from time to time be authorized by the governor in council, not exceeding in any one case the length of 30 miles."

Hon. gentlemen are aware that in the general railway act the power of building branches to the extent of six miles is given to railway companies. I refer to the railway act of 1886, 49 Vic, chap. 103, sec. 15, subsection 15.

"Any company may construct a branch or branches not exceeding six miles in length from any terminus or station of its railway."

That is the power granted in the general railway act, and I am not aware that that gentleman, or any parliament since 1867, has granted powers such as those asked for in this section, other than that granted to the Canadian Pacific railway in their original charter. The 14th section of that act provides, and so on.

It will be seen that I was not opposing the building of a road in British Columbia, or opposing any grant that this government saw fit to make to any road in British Columbia. On the contrary, I was anxious that this road should be built, no one was more anxious than I was, but at the same time I was anxious that the interests of other portions of the province and of other people should be protected as well as those of the company that was applying for the charter.

I am charitable enough to suppose that the hon. premier's memory failed him or he would never have insinuated that I was opposing any grant that this government saw fit to make to any road in British Columbia. On the contrary, I was anxious that this road should be built, no one was more anxious than I was, but at the same time I was anxious that the interests of other portions of the province and of other people should be protected as well as those of the company that was applying for the charter.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I rise to a point of order. I do not object to an explanation, but I do object to a speech. Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—I was misinterpreted in another way, as well, and I intend to call the attention of the house to it. The hon. gentleman and others have continually made the statement on the floor of this house and elsewhere that I was elected to represent a certain party, in the House of Commons, and in the first Parliamentary Companion after I was elected I made use of the following words: "Thoroughly independent in politics, in favor of equitable reciprocity with the United States and the immediate construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway." But when hon. gentlemen have nothing to say to attack me on, they have recourse to misrepresentation. I repeat the first minister appears to glory in—

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I am not aware that I mentioned the hon. gentleman's name. I spoke of the British Columbians generally. If my remarks fit the hon. gentleman, I have no objection that he should have the benefit of them. If what he states is correct, and I am not going to dispute him, because it is quite evident he thinks I refer to him, then he has been true to his instincts naturally, wherever they may be since he has been in the house and consequently he occupies the same position as the others who have stuck loyally to the government. He can take just which horn of the dilemma he pleases.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—I never was born to be a slave to any government or party.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—I am glad my speech brought forth a very forcible Canadian speech from the premier. It has the proper ring but he misunderstood me on one or two points. My whole speech was addressed to the views of the electors, and I have no fault to find with the government; but things change in time and what our people want should be done. When I spoke about people holding offices in British Columbia, I referred to the appointments. Governor Dewdney, reading the hon. Premier's speech, would think that I had referred to him as a person sent over there against our wishes. He might have been sent against our wishes, but I did not say a word about him or about Mr. Richards either. I simply had the subordinate offices in my mind. I hope the premier will take that explanation as the correct one. I made no charge against the government, but simply made an advisory speech, without putting forward my own opinion, but giving the opinion of those I represent.

COWICHAN-ALBERNI ELECTION.

To the Editor:—We have been waiting very patiently for a long time to hear the result of our late election, whether Mr. Wood or Mr. Huff is to be our next member. Both claim it at present, and the case is in the supreme court for a recount. The general impression is that another election will have to be held, as there were irregularities in the last one, and a polling division in Alberni was not heard from. I believe the Huff men would prefer another election, as we consider a very small victory worse than a defeat. There were plenty of Huff men the last time, but a little negligence in not getting out to vote on election day and one place in Alberni not being heard from left Mr. Huff with only a majority of two. Then the spoiled ballots figured in and made it a tie, the returning officer cast his vote in favor of Mr. Wood and declared him elected. Mr. Huff the same day placed his objections with the returning officer, first, an unfair count, secondly, one polling station in his own district, Alberni, not heard from. The Huff men feel very confident they can beat their man in good shape the next time without the casting vote of the returning officer. A. HUFF MAN.

Cowichan, July 2.