PAPERS

Relating to the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia during the Session of 1885.

By Command.

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
June, 1886.

The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor.

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of your Government, that His Excellency the Governor-General has had under his consideration in Council the Acts of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia passed in the session held in the year 1885, and that His Excellency is advised that the power of disallowance be not exercised with respect to any of the said Acts, being chapters 1 to 31, inclusive, excepting chapters 9, 13, and 16, which have been disallowed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor.

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to the subject of my letter to you of this day, I now have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, copies of the following documents, viz.:—

1. Copy of a Report (11th March, 1886) of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, recommending, for the reasons therein stated, that the Act of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, 48 Victoria (1885), chapter 9, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Sumas Dyking Act, 1878,'" be disallowed, together with a copy of the Memorandum (18th December, 1885) of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior referred to.

2. Copy of a Report (16th March, 1886) of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, embodying a report of the Honourable the Minister of Justice recommending the disallowance of the Act passed by the Assembly at the same session, "An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese."

3. Copy of a Report (11th March, 1886) of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, recommending the disallowance of the Act passed by the Assembly at the same session, chapter 16, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act, 1884.'"

I enclose the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General, declaring his disallowance in each of the above cases, to each of which orders is attached the certificate of His Excellency as to the date of the receipt of the Act disallowed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 16th March, 1886.

On a Report dated 11th March, 1886, from the Minister of Justice, with respect to the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia at its last session (1885), chapter 13, intituled "An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese."

The Minister states that this Act is substantially the same as chapter 3 of the Acts of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, passed on the 18th February, 1884, and intituled "An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese," which Act was disallowed by Order in Council passed on the 8th April, 1884, upon the report of the Minister of Justice.

That during the session of 1885 the Parliament of Canada dealt with this subject and passed an Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada (48 and 49 Vic., ch. 71).

The Minister is therefore of opinion that there are stronger reasons now for the disallowance of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia passed in the year 1885, to prevent the immigration of Chinese, than there were for the disallowance of the Act passed for a similar purpose in the session of the year 1884, and he recommends that the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, 1885, chaptered 13, intituled "An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese," be disallowed.

The Committee advise that the said Act be disallowed accordingly, and that a copy of this minute be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia for the information of his Government.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

To the Honourable
The Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 16th day of March, 1886.

PRESENT—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the Province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, passed in the 48th year of Her Majesty's Reign an Act intituled "An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese."

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor-General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act should be disallowed.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has thereupon this day been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) JNO. J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

I, Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, do hereby certify that the under-mentioned Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia in the 48th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese," was received by me on the 23rd day of March, 1885.

Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of March, 1886.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, March 11th, 1886.

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

The undersigned has the honour to report, with reference to the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia in the session held in the year 1885, chapter 16, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act, 1884.'"

Sections 1 and 2 of this Act make amendments in the Land Act of 1884, and then it is provided by the 3rd section that "all sales heretofore made of reserved lands, and of town, city or suburban lots in the cities of Victoria and New Westminster and the town of Hastings, are declared to be valid."

In a communication, under date 5th September last, from Mr. Trutch, the Dominion Government Agent for British Columbia, to the Minister of the Interior, by whom it was transferred to the Minister of Justice, attention is called to the 3rd section of this Act.

Mr. Trutch observes that the provision is open to serious objection, and should not, in his opinion, be allowed to continue in force, for the reason that the provision, whether so intended or not, may be held to confirm and make valid all sales made by the Government of British Columbia previously to the passage of this Act of any lands in British Columbia which had been reserved for any purpose whatever, including military, naval, and Indian reservations, as well as the sales made just before the date of the passage of the Act of lands within the limits of the railway belt, which had been conveyed to the Dominion by the British Columbia Act, 47th Victoria, chapter 14, passed on the 19th December, 1883, and intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway and Graving Dock and the Railway Lands of the Province," to the sales of which last mentioned lands, and the issue of Crown grants of the lands so sold by the Government of British Columbia, he had called attention in his letter of the 18th February, 1884, as having been made in contravention of the statute last mentioned, and to the prejudice of Dominion rights under that statute.

The question of the validity of the grants so made by the Government of British Columbia, and to which Mr. Trutch calls attention, is now before the Courts, and, in the opinion of the undersigned, pending the decision of that question, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia should be left to its operation which will have the effect of confirming the grants so called into question.

It might possibly be urged that the 3rd section of the Act under consideration is intended to confirm sales theretofore made of reserved lands in the cities of Victoria and New Westminster and the town of Hastings, but the undersigned thinks it is open to the larger construction which Mr. Trutch has placed upon it, and that the effect of such a construction might be to confirm the grants which the Government of British Columbia has made of lands within the railway belt in that Province.

The undersigned therefore recommends that chapter 16, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act, 1884,'" be disallowed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 16th day of March, 1886.

PRESENT—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENARAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, passed an Act in the 48th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act, 1884.'"

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor-General in Council, together with a report of the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Act should be disallowed.

His Excellency the Governor-General has thereupon this day been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

I, Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, do hereby certify that the under-mentioned Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia in the 48th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act, 1884,'" was received by me on the 23rd day of March, 1885.

Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of March, 1886.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, March 11th, 1886.

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

With reference to the Act of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, 48th Victoria (1885), chapter 9, intituled "An Act to amend the Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," and a Memorandum upon which, prepared by the Minister of the Interior, has been referred to the undersigned by Your Excellency in Council, the undersigned has the honour to report as follows:—

The first section of the Act in question provides as follows:—

1. "When and so soon as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have cancelled the "agreement for the dyking and reclaiming of the lands in Chilliwhack and Sumas, as provided "in the 'Sumas Dyking Act, 1878,' and amending Acts, it shall be lawful for the Chief Com- "missioner of Lands and Works, by notice in the British Columbia Gazette, to offer from time "to time for sale, in accordance with the provisions of the 'Land Act, 1884,' 45,000 acres of "the lands held at the passage of this Act by the Crown in townships 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, "26, 27, 29, and 30 of New Westminster District: Provided, always, that the moneys derived "from the sale of the said lands shall be paid into the Treasury, to the credit of an account to "be called the 'Chilliwhack and Sumas Dyking Fund.'"

The Minister of the Interior, in his Memorandum, points out that all the townships mentioned in this section are in the railway belt on the mainland of the Province, and claims that the public lands in them are now vested in the Dominion Government, and that the Act under consideration is, therefore, *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature.

The undersigned observes that the terms of the grant of the railway belt from the Provincial to the Dominion Government as finally settled, are contained in the British Columbia Act, 47 Victoria, chapter 14, section 2, upon reference to which it will be seen that the grant is of the public lands along the line of the railway, wherever it may be finally located, to a width of twenty miles on each side of the said line, as provided in the Order in Council (section 11) admitting the Province of British Columbia into Confederation.

The undertaking of the Province contained in the 11th section of the Order in Council is as general in its terms, and is qualified, so far as the class of lands to be comprised in the grant is concerned, only by the proviso that the quantity of land which may be held under pre-emption right, or by Crown grant, within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government, shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous public lands.

It would appear, therefore, that the grant to the Dominion was of all public lands in the railway belt, and that "public lands" here means, in effect, all lands which had not at the date of the grant been alienated by Crown grant, or were not then under pre-emption right.

If this definition of "public lands" be accepted, it is clear that there is nothing in the "Sumas Dyking Act," or in its amendments, or in the reservation by the Provincial Government of the vacant lands in the townships in question, to take such vacant lands out of that category, and they passed to the Dominion Government with the other public lands in the railway belt by virtue of the Act, 47th Victoria, chapter 14.

The undersigned is, therefore, disposed to agree with the conclusion arrived at by the Minister of the Interior that the Act of last session, chapter 9, is in conflict with the grant made to the Dominion Government by the Act 47th Victoria, and he recommends that the said Act, namely, "An Act to amend the Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," be disallowed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice.

Memorandum.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 18th December, 1885.

The undersigned begs to report that his attention has been called to the passage by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia at its last session of an Act (chapter 9, 1885,) intituled "An Act to amend the Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," which purports to deal with lands lying within the railway belt, and which the undersigned is of opinion were conveyed to the Dominion by the said Province by the Settlement Act.

This Act of the British Columbia Legislature above alluded to authorizes the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to offer for sale from time to time, in accordance with the Provincial "Land Act, 1884," forty-five thousand acres of land in townships 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30, New Westminster District, and directs the purchase money therefor to be paid into the Provincial Treasury, to the credit of an account to be called the "Chilliwhack and Sumas Dyking Fund."

Section 13 of the "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," provides that the dyking contractor, Mr. E. L. Derby, should, subject to the conditions of the Act, be entitled to receive, in respect to the dyking to be effected by him, 45,000 acres of land in the before-mentioned townships, including in this acreage the lake known as Sumas Lake; and section 34 provides that in the event of the failure of Derby to carry out the conditions, agreements, and stipulations in the said Act contained, it should be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to cancel the said several agreements, and to give, as far as possible, the like rights and privileges to some other person, so that the lands mentioned, or any part thereof, might be dyked and reclaimed in manner provided by the Act.

The lands in the townships above mentioned were reserved for dyking purposes by the Provincial Government by notice in the Government Gazette of the 13th day of April, 1878, which reservation has never been revoked.

The whole of these lands lie within the railway belt, which was by chapter 11, of 1880, of British Columbia, section one, conveyed to the Dominion for railway purposes, subject only to the conditions of the eleventh section of the Terms of Union as to pre-emption rights.

By clause 3, of the Act of British Columbia of 1880, alluded to in the last preceding paragraph, it is provided that the rights of the public with respect to common and public highways are not to be affected by that Act; these are the only rights reserved in the conveyance of the railway lands by this statute; there is no exception or reservation of lands reserved by the Provincial Government for special or general public purposes, and, therefore, the lands reserved for dyking purposes by the above-mentioned notice, not being lands held by Crown grant, or under pre-emption rights within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Terms of Union, and not having been excepted in the statutory conveyance to the Dominion made by chapter 11, 1880, nor by the subsequent conveyance, chapter 14, 1883, known as the Settlement Act, and Mr. E. L. Derby having failed to carry out the dyking contract, (he having, in fact, as the undersigned is informed and believes, relinquished the enterprise and left the Province of British Columbia long since), and the Provincial Government not having before the passage of the statutory conveyance of 1880 and 1883 exercised the powers reserved under section 34 of the Dyking Act, 1878, of granting to any other person the like rights and privileges as were conceded to Derby, it is submitted that it may be justly contended that these last mentioned Acts of 1880 and 1883, or one of them, in effect cancelled the Derby agreement, and revoked the powers reserved by said section 34, and that thereby these lands have passed to the Dominion for railway purposes free from the dyking trusts.

And if such is not the effect of the statutory conveyances above quoted, it may still be contended that under these statutory conveyances these lands have passed in fee to the Dominion as trustees for the purposes of the Dyking Act, and, consequently, that as trustees of the fee any grant to any contractor of any portion of the 45,000 acres to be selected out of the said reserved lands under the Dyking Act must be made by the Dominion Government, or in case of any conversion of the trust estate, the Dominion Government, as the legal trustees of the corpus, and not the Provincial Government, would be entitled to hold for the contractor the fund arising from such conversion until such time as the contractor should have dyked the lands in accordance with the Act.

And if the Act in question is not legally objectionable on any of the above grounds, it is submitted that it is still subject to disallowance on the ground that by its passage the Provincial Government have virtually admitted that all the Crown lands within the Dyking Reserve have passed to the Dominion, except 45,000 acres. These 45,000 acres must, therefore, be the whole undivided interest in this reserve that E. L. Derby would have been entitled to receive on completion of his contract, and as this undivided interest is stated in section 13 of the Dyking Act, as including the unascertained area of Sumas Lake, the Act now under consideration should, to be in accord with the Dyking Act, have provided that the unascertained area of Sumas Lake should be included in and form part of the 45,000 acres purported to be authorized by this Act to be sold from time to time by the Commissioner of Lands and Works.

And, finally, the Act in question is *prima facie* inconsistent and invalid, as it sets forth that on the 9th day of March, 1885, the date of its passage, these 45,000 acres were Crown lands,

and if these lands were Crown lands on that date they were Crown lands on the date of the passage of the Settlement Bill, and passed thereunder to the Dominion, no legislation or action of the Provincial Government affecting these lands having been effected intermediately between those dates.

The undersigned begs to recommend that the papers in this case, mentioned in the schedule hereto, be referred to the Honourable the Minister of Justice for report as to whether the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, chapter 9, 1885, intituled "An Act to amend the Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," should not be disallowed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THOS. WHITE,
Minister of the Interior.

To the Honourable the Privy Council, &c., &c., &c.

Schedule of papers to accompany Memorandum to Council with reference to the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, chapter 9, 1885:—

1. "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," (41 Victoria, chapter 6).
2. "Act amending Sumas Dyking Act, 1879," (42 Victoria, chapter 15).
3. "Act amending Sumas Dyking Act, 1885," (48 Victoria, chapter 9).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, March 11th, 1886.

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

The undersigned, having had under consideration the Acts of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia passed in the session held in the year 1885, which are mentioned in the annexed Schedule, and being of opinion that there is no objection to such a course, respectfully recommends that they be left to their operation.

By the 51st section of chapter 25, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Public School Acts," it is provided that any person wilfully making a false declaration of his right to vote shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, on a summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, shall be sentenced therefor to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not greater than one hundred dollars. The same provision was contained in the "Public School Act, 1879," and attention was called to it in the Report of the Minister of Justice of May 8th, 1880.

By the 1st section of chapter 26, intituled "An Act to authorize the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry concerning the genuineness of an alleged transfer, dated 23rd June, 1884, from certain Indians to one J. M. M. Spinks," it is provided that any witness who, on the investigation therein mentioned, shall make any false statement on oath or solemn affirmation shall incur a penalty of $500.

Both of these provisions, in the opinion of the undersigned, are open to objection; the first by purporting to create a misdemeanor, and the second by providing a penalty for an offence which by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 32 and 33 Vic., chapter 23, section 2, is declared to be wilful and corrupt perjury, and to be punishable accordingly.

The undersigned, however, recommends that the Acts be left to their operation, but that the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia be called to the matter, with a view to the necessary amendments being made.

By the 1st section of chapter 28, intituled "An Act for the abolition of certain Tolls,"

"An Act to amend the Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876' (47 Vic., ch. 33); and 'An Act to amend the Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876,' (43 Vic., ch. 28); and the 'Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876,' are hereby repealed."

By the 2nd section it is provided that—

"From and after the passing of this Act, there shall be levied and paid unto and to the "use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from all persons whomsoever, by way of toll, "the sums following, that is to say:—

"For every pound avoirdupois of goods, merchandize, stores, productions, and chattels, "other than those hereinafter excepted, which shall respectively be carried from Clinton in "the direction of Cariboo, the sum of half a cent."

By the 3rd section it is provided—

"That such tolls shall not be demanded of, or from, or paid by any person in respect of "mining machinery, farming implements, wheat, beans, peas, oats, barley, and grain of all "kinds, hay, roots, vegetables, and other agricultural produce, the growth of the Province, and "all flour and meal manufactured in this Province from wheat, beans, peas, oats, barley, and "grain of all kinds grown in the Province."

The Minister of Justice, in his report of the 11th October, 1876, upon the "Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876," while not recommending the disallowance of the Act, pointed out that its principle might be so extended as to render it necessary to consider the question whether such legislation does not trench on the regulation of trade and commerce. The Act last mentioned, with exceptions similar to those contained in the third section of the Act under consideration, established a toll of half a cent for every pound avoirdupois of goods, merchandize, stores, productions, and chattels which should be carried over or across the Alexandra Suspension Bridge, or the Fraser River within a distance of ten miles from the bridge, or carried from Clinton in the direction of Cariboo.

In 1878 the Legislature of British Columbia amended the "Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876," and established a toll of one cent per pound on all goods carried from Yale in the direction of Cariboo, with the exception of plant and material for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was objected, however, that this exemption was only partial; that a tax of one cent per pound on all the supplies which would pass over the road to be used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was enormous and unjust, and that the toll was calculated to cause the tenders for that work, then invited, to be much higher than they would otherwise be. For this reason, as well as that given by the Minister of Justice in 1876, the Act was disallowed.

In 1881, for the same reason, the Act (43 Vic., ch. 28) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876,'" now repealed by the Act under consideration, was disallowed.

In 1884 another Act was passed to amend the "Cariboo Waggon Road Tolls Act, 1876." The toll, which was fixed at half a cent per pound, was leviable upon goods carried upon the Cariboo Waggon Road from Yale in the direction of the 50th mile-post, in the direction of Spence's Bridge or Clinton, and upon goods carried from Clinton in the direction of Cariboo, and it was provided that no tolls should be levied on supplies or materials required for and used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway by the contractors. This Act was left to its operation.

By the Act of 1885, now under consideration, the tolls are abolished excepting the toll of a half-cent per pound leviable, with certain exceptions, on goods carried from Clinton in the direction of Cariboo, and the exemption in favour of supplies and materials for the Canadian Pacific Railway is omitted.

As the Canadian Pacific Railway is practically finished, the undersigned thinks the consideration of this Act can be limited to the question of its interference with trade and commerce, and that question is one which, in his opinion, can be tried out in the Courts by any person who is affected by the provisions of the Act.

Being of opinion that the course adopted with reference to the Act of 1876, referred to, should be followed in respect to this Act, he respectfully recommends that it be left to its operation.

With reference to chapters 9, 13, and 16, not referred to in this report or the schedule thereto, the undersigned desires to observe that he has made them the subjects of separate reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Jno. S. D. Thompson,
Minister of Justice

Government House, Ottawa,
Tuesday, 16th March, 1886

Present—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, passed an Act intituled "An Act to amend the 'Sumas Dyking Act, 1878,'" in the 48th year of Her Majesty's Reign.

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor-General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Act should be disallowed.

His Excellency the Governor-General has thereupon this day been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) JNO. J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

I, Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia in the 48th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the 'Sumas Dyking Act, 1878,'" was received by me on the 23rd day of March, 1885.

Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of March, 1886.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

SCHEDULE.

STATUTES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1885.

1. An Act to amend the "Interpretation Act, 1872."
2. An Act to amend the "Chinese Regulation Act, 1884."
3. An Act to amend the "Constitution Act, 1871."
4. An Act relating to the Law of Coroners.
5. An Act to declare and regulate the powers of Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia relative to Appeals.
6. An Act to fix the times for the holding of Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery.
7. An Act respecting the Jurisdiction and Procedure of County Courts.
8. An Act to assimilate the laws relating to Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt.
10. An Act to amend the "British Columbia Line Fences and Water Courses Act, 1876."
11. An Act to amend the Act relating to Ferries in Municipalities.
12. An Act to extend the Game Protection Acts of British Columbia.
14. An Act relating to Inn-keepers.
15. An Act to amend the "Jurors' Act, 1883."
17. An Act relating to the New Westminster District Land Registry Office.
18. An Act to amend the "Licences Ordinance, 1867."
19. An Act to amend the "Mechanics' Lien Act, 1879."
20. An Act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act, 1878."
21. An Act to amend the "Municipality Act, 1881."
22 An Act to provide for the disposal of Penalties in certain cases.
23. An Act to amend the "Revenue Act, 1879."
24. An Act for granting certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.
27. An Act to amend "An Act relating to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates."
29. An Act to amend the "New Westminster City Lands Act, 1884."
30. An Act to incorporate the Esquimalt Water Works Company, 1885.
31 An Act to incorporate the Nanaimo Water Works Company (Limited).