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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1893. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

MCLAREN-ROSS LIMITS. Mr. BROWN moved the appointment of a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Kitchen, Watt, Stoddart, Booth, and the mover, to inquire into all matters connected with the pre-empting of certain lands within the McLaren-Ross timber limit on Campbell River and Duncan's Bay, Vancouver Island, with power to send for persons and papers and report to the House.

HON. MR. VERNON said he did not know that there would be any objection to the resolution passing if hon. members thought they could get through the work. The correspondence asked for in connection with this matter was now being typewritten and possibly when it was laid on the table it would be seen that there was no necessity for a select committee. If, on the other hand, an investigation was then thought necessary, it could be held.

MORTGAGE TAX. Mr. BROWN moved for a return showing "what amount of the revenue derived from the tax on mortgages is included in the respective amounts shown as the 'Personal Property Tax' paid in from the various electoral districts of the Province, as per statement on page 102 of the Public Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892."

HON. MR. TURNER pointed out that it would not be possible to get the whole of the returns, as the tax in some districts was not kept separate from the personal property tax.

PROVINCIAL VOTERS ACT. DR. WATT introduced a bill to amend the Provincial Voters Act. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

SANITARY MATTERS. DR. WATT introduced a bill to make provision for the sanitary condition of municipalities. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT. HON. MR. BEAVEN introduced a bill to amend the Public School Act Amendment Act. Bill read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

LAND ACT. HON. MR. VERNON introduced a bill to amend the Land Act. Bill read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

DR. REINHART'S REMOVAL. HON. MR. BEAVEN, rising to a question of privilege, referred to the case of Dr. Reinhart's removal from the Cariboo hospital. He read a copy of a resolution of the Hospital Board, which stated that the Government had removed the doctor without their wish. When this matter had been up before, he said, the hon. Attorney-General had denied that the Government had dismissed Dr. Reinhart.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he could not see how the question of privilege came in, and was likewise at a loss to understand the extraordinary language of the hon. leader of the Opposition, in making the statement that he (Mr. Davie) had denied that the Government had anything to do with Dr. Reinhart's removal.

NAKUSP-SLOCAN RAILWAY. The House went into committee on the Nakusp-Slocan Railway bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.

SUSPENSION OF RULES. Mr. KITCHEN asked that the standing orders be suspended, to enable him to introduce a drainage bill.

HON. MR. DAVIE had no objection. He said, however, in this connection that it was hoped to prorogue the House by Friday or Saturday next. He urged that if any hon. members had any business to bring up they would take advantage of the ample time between now and the end of the week, as he did not wish to have anything neglected in the rush of business at the end.

MR. KITCHEN introduced a bill to consolidate the dyking and draining laws. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT. HON. COL. BAKER presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor, returning the Public School Act for the purpose of having a clause added.

The message was considered in committee, Mr. Martin in the chair.

MOUNT TOLMIE TRAMWAY. The House went into committee, Mr. Kellie in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Mount Tolmie Tramway company.

NELSON AND ARROW LAKE RAILWAY. The House went into committee on the Nelson and Arrow Lake Railway bill, Mr. Booth in the chair. This bill also was reported complete.

CONVEYANCES BILL. The House went into committee on the bill to validate certain conveyances (Smith & Angus), Mr. Anderson in the chair.

KASLO ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL. The House went into committee on the Kaslo Electric Light and Water Power bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

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

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30 o'clock. KASLO ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL.

The House went into committee on the Kaslo Electric Light and Water Works bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

RAILWAY BILL. Report of committee on the Railway bill was adopted with some amendments.

MINERAL BILL. HON. COL. BAKER moved the second reading of the Mineral bill, which he explained as being intended simply to improve the law of last session.

LAND REGISTRY BILL. Report of committee on the Land Registry bill was adopted with amendments.

MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS BILL. HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the order for committee on the Mischievous Animals bill be discharged.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF SALOONS. MR. GRANT asked that the rules be suspended to permit him to introduce a bill regarding Sunday closing.

MR. BOOTH objected, and Mr. Grant was informed he must give the usual two days' notice.

HON. MR. DAVIE drew attention to the fact that the discussion would have to come on sooner or later. He purposely refrained from expressing an opinion on the merits of the measure, but would like to see the discussion brought on as soon as possible, so as not to delay prorogation.

MR. BOOTH still objected, and the matter dropped for the present.

JURORS BILL. The House went into committee on the Jurors bill, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATORS ACT. The House went into committee on the Official Administrators bill, Mr. Fletcher in the chair.

EXECUTION ACT. The House went into committee on the Execution bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

LAND ACT AMENDMENT. HON. MR. VERNON moved the second reading of the Land Act Amendment bill, which he briefly explained as being intended to enable settlers in the interior to take 320 acres. Since 1874 the Land Act had been more liberal to those who went into the interior, but a year or two ago it was thought desirable to make it 160 acres all over the Province.

MR. SEMLIN supported the bill, the principle of which he said he had advocated two years ago when the change was made.

MR. DAVIE said he could not see how the question of privilege came in, and was likewise at a loss to understand the extraordinary language of the hon. leader of the Opposition, in making the statement that he (Mr. Davie) had denied that the Government had anything to do with Dr. Reinhart's removal.

STOCK RANGES BILL. Report of committee of the whole on the Stock Ranges bill was adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

GAME BILL. The House went into committee on the Game bill, Mr. Rogers in the chair.

DR. WATT suggested that all "sportsmen should be compelled to pass an examination before the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council as to their ability to distinguish between cock and hen birds. (Laughter.)

MR. KITCHEN's amendments were carried, but on a motion to re-consider, were struck out.

SANITARY BILL. DR. WATT moved the second reading of a bill to provide a sanitary by-law to be in force in all municipalities until another by-law be passed.

NOTICE OF MOTION. By MR. SWORD—That whereas the Lillooet River (Maple Ridge) is at present impeded by sand bars which occasion much damage to land above by causing the river to overflow its banks in freshets; and whereas the removal of those sand bars would make the stream available as a navigable stream for a large settlement; therefore the Dominion Government should be urged the necessity of taking steps to remove these impediments to navigation.

By MR. GRANT—To introduce a bill to amend section 4, of the Liquor License Regulation Act, 1891.

By MR. SWORD—To ask for a return of all correspondence as to the proclamation bringing into force Part I of the Canada Western & Northern Extension and Aid Act, 1892, including copies of securities given to the Government as required by section 4 of said act.

By MR. COTTON—To move on Friday: "That Government, by neglecting to bring down a Redistribution bill as promised at the opening of this session, has broken faith with this House and forfeited its confidence."

HON. MR. VERNON's bill to amend the Land Act provides for the pre-emption of 320 acres of land east of the Cascades, instead of 160 as under the present act.

DR. WATT's Sanitary bill is to provide a by-law to be in force in every municipality till altered by the municipal council.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1893. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. F. McF. Macleod.

MUNICIPAL BILL. On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the Municipal bill, a large number of amendments were proposed.

MR. KITCHEN had a clause inserted to allow the License Commissioners to examine the officers of a club on oath as to their constitution and rules, the object being to prevent "schemes" to get around the license law. The amendments were made to apply only to the rural and township municipalities.

MR. COTTON had an amendment inserted to have Vancouver and Westminster cities relieved of the clauses which place the control of the city police in the hands of a board of commissioners consisting of the mayor, police magistrate and county court judge.

After discussing various amendments until 5 p.m., Hon. Mr. Beaven, amidst tumultuous applause and loud cheers, moved that the report as amended be adopted.

MR. SWEENEY said he felt like giving three cheers himself, as he was thoroughly tired. (Laughter.)

The report was adopted; third reading to-morrow.

THE GAUVREAU EXPEDITION. HON. MR. VERNON presented a return to an order of the House for copies of correspondence re the Gauvreau expedition.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD. HON. MR. BEAVEN asked the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works if it was the intention of the Government to build a road to the head waters of the Yukon, and if it was the intention to send any more expeditions to that region.

HON. MR. VERNON replied, no. The Government, he said, had all the information necessary in its possession, and did not propose to send any further expedition. Until the Alaskan boundary was defined it would not be known what American territory such a road would have to run through and further there was now no American port of entry where it was wished to have the road built.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE. HON. MR. BEAVEN presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor returning the Fraser River Traffic Bridge bill to have an amendment made and a schedule added.

HON. MR. DAVIE explained that the schedule was a by-law which was asked for by the City Council of New Westminster. To have it inserted in the bill would prevent its overthrow by the courts on any technicality. In this matter, as in all other matters, the Government was desirous of meeting the wishes of the people and had therefore returned the bill.

The message was considered in committee, the amendment and schedule reported and read a first time in the House.

THE GAME BILL. The Game bill was read a third time and passed.

PROVINCIAL VOTERS ACT. DR. WATT moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Provincial Voters Act, which he briefly explained as being intended to enable a voter moving from one part of the Province to another to be registered without delay. It also empowered the Assessor to have all names put on the voters' list.

MR. BOOTH and Hon. Mr. Beaven opposed the measure.

The second reading was lost. The House adjourned at 5:30 p.m., until 2 o'clock Friday.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. The return re the Gauvreau expedition brought down to the House yesterday by Hon. Mr. Vernon will be considered by the select committee appointed to inquire into the matter. The committee will meet this morning.

MR. COTTON's "want of confidence" motion will be on for discussion to-day.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1893. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

CARIBOO STAGE ROBBERY. MR. SMITH, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the Cariboo stage robbery of July, 1889, reported in favor of the claims of Wilson and Ingless for the reward.

The report was received and ordered to be printed, along with the evidence.

FRASER RIVER TRAFFIC BRIDGE. HON. COL. BAKER moved the second reading of an amendment to the Fraser River Traffic Bridge bill as submitted by the message of the Lieut.-Governor.

In reply to Mr. Sword, HON. MR. DAVIE said he took no responsibility in connection with this clause, which was introduced exactly as asked for by the Westminster people. He thought, however, it would meet all requirements.

MR. BROWN asked for some amendments. HON. MR. DAVIE said that if the hon. gentlemen would make his own amendments there would be no objections. For his own part he had no desire to interfere with the wishes of the municipality, but if Mr. Brown wanted to make some amendments he could go ahead.

The amendment was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

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

The amendment and schedule as amended were reported, and the report was adopted. Third reading of the bill at the next sitting of the House.

LILLOOET RIVER NAVIGATION. MR. SWORD moved: "Whereas the navigation of the Lillooet River (Maple Ridge) is at present impeded by sand-bars, and these bars also occasion much damage to land above by causing the river to overflow its banks in freshets; and whereas the removal of these sand-bars would make this stream available as a navigable stream for a large settlement; Be it therefore resolved, That a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of taking steps to remove these impediments to navigation and the free flow of the river."

The motion passed.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE. MR. COTTON moved, seconded by Mr. Keith, "That the Government, by neglecting to bring down a Redistribution bill as promised at the opening of this session, has broken faith with this House and forfeited its confidence."

MR. COTTON said he had never experienced more reluctance and embarrassment than on this occasion, standing, as he felt, discredited, because the anticipations which he had formed of the probable action of the Government had been entirely disappointed—disappointed because he had formed great hopes of the rapid progress the Province would make under this redistribution, and dejected because he could see no sort of indication that before a long period had elapsed it would be possible to improve the condition of things which now existed under the present Government and entertain a better.

Having paid his tribute to the motives by which members constituting all three parties were actuated, being desirous to further the best interests of the Province, he reverted to the state of things existing when the last Redistribution bill was brought down in 1889-90. Then the Government held that it was impossible to obtain sufficient information as to the distribution of population in the Province. But they brought in a measure in the year 1890, which they said would give an instalment of what would come afterwards.

They said then that so soon as the census returns would justify them in doing so, a new redistribution bill would be brought down. Since that time they had excused themselves on the ground of incomplete figures. Meantime, the Government lost its Premier; but in the speech which His Honor delivered at the opening of this session, he said "the time has arrived when the altered conditions of the Province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the Legislative Assembly, and a measure of redistribution will therefore be submitted to you."

Nothing could have been more satisfactory and assuring than that, and unless we impute to them duplicity—which he should be sorry to do—they had no hesitation nor doubt as to what they intended to do. But as the result of a hastily gathered assemblage of the supporters of the Government, the hon. Premier in a very few words announced that there would be no redistribution, and expediency induced him to say that the census returns were not accurate, and therefore the Government did not feel that it could bring down any legislative redistribution this season. He thought on such a line of action—or of inaction—the House was justified in passing a vote of condemnation and want of confidence in this Government. He felt very strongly on this point because he had ever since this Government came into power held out high hopes of what it would achieve. But now the members went back to their constituents to tell them that the Government said there was no occasion for a Redistribution bill. Either members must agree with the Government or must say that they did not. But they did not agree and he thought they could do nothing less than find expression to their views in the motion which he had the honor to move.

The next general election could not be postponed later than the early part of June, and Parliament would not get through its business until May or until the last of April. But the country has no opportunity of discussing the redistribution measure, the people can have no opportunity of communicating to their representatives in what way they would like this measure amended or changed. There would be no time for this, and members must appear before the constituencies without any time for consideration of such an important measure. The Government's explanation was that the difficulty prevented them carrying out the pledges they made to the members of the House.

that "the result of the census completeness and inaccuracy," he asked, did they not House and omit the passage Speech? They said the incorrect; but on what basis pose to go to work? In keeping this point they were laying their suspicions, and not unreasonably granting all the Government of they not have proceeded to do with regard to a change in the of the Province? The which in 1890, had a law for postponing action pleads that the census would be taken while the late Premier admitted measure was "not wise, not like," he felt constrained to do to correct the disproportion existed in the representation of the Province. The present Government require any more census returns

that the present condition of the satisfactory. But they said, we can get a proper measure of tion," and according to their view 1895—even if they gave a course of Redistribution—before would be put in proportion to t Mr. Cotton contrasted the series which the late Premier Redistribution, and what the light way in which missed the whole mea The Government must see must stand condemned by the Province. They came down he out any pressure from the out they were going to give us they would bring in a measure adjust the inequalities which Now, during the present session held out these promises, and they will bring on this measure member of the Government b on the Parliamentary Building said: "You for this, and every be satisfactory, and what supposed to exist between the of the country, will be done there is no reason that the shall postpone the bringing down of redistribution, and you sure that from this time forward, in the past will issue. Now, what words those words—within ten days, what do we find? The coming down and saying: "give any redistribution; things as they are, not for any reason we choose to take that course. ent time the whole of these ge situating the Government do much more than one-third of t lation of the Province; two-ti Province, taken on the basis tions of 1890, are repr hon. gentlemen of the Op Independent party. If a measure was passed, by th Government would lose its p control, and must see others of places. Now, sir, it is easy that hon. gentlemen dislike stated. While the present co they can be reasonably sure of to this House; but probab some doubts that they c so successful if they ha before any popular count I ask this House if reason for declining ju Province. Are we to no the keeping of a party in pow importance than that the should feel that they are fairl represented? I think not, orable gentlemen on the oth appeal successfully to the House on any such grou the remarks last week of the the Government, one rea to give for postponing sure at this session was not important because there dissolution of the House. seems to me he rather rever order of things. There may tion of the House. But the it that the Redistribution bill good because it would be im pal to the country on the bas tion this year. But, sir, if must felt that there ought to to the country, then their d They have stated that a measure is necessary in the Sp through, and the leader of th the other day was careful th the statement. Well, sir, h the necessity of such an oceded to say that there would carrying it into effect, becau be possible to change the rep the House could not be dissol year. Well, it seems to m erment in that statement th the country. That is a r measure of redistribution sh down and by popular vote to The hon. Premier last week give the idea that such glare were made in the census retu were no items shown or figur should have been in s Now, sir, it is easy to a of this statement is The census figures, if found to be inaccurate in som details, are certainly correct the general part is correct. full examination and analysis they will not show the resu Government claims to hav When they are compared brought from other sources th to be practically correct. Bu concerned now here, sir, wh of the figures as shown by the benefit the Mainland. This sent the Province as a other side of the Hou er asked the Governmen down a measure which w the representation from one c country when the figure did What we ask is not an incre of the Mainland if the j justify it, but a redistribution sentation so as to put the upon a fair basis. I am given that the measure which it should be brought down w redistribution measure, but a ing additions to the present and therefore the inaccu

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that the present condition of the satisfactory. But they said, we can get a proper

LEGISLATURE.

of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1893.

at the chair at 2 o'clock.

P. McF. Macleod.

STAGE ROBBERY.

In the select committee ap-

into the Cariboo stage

889, reported in favor of

and Ingles for the

received and ordered to

with the evidence.

TRAFFIC BRIDGE.

moved the second read-

to the Fraser River

as submitted by the mes-

s-Governor.

Sword.

he said he took no respon-

sibility with this clause,

used exactly as asked for

for people. He thought,

it met all requirements.

He said that if the hon.

make his own amend-

no objections. For

no desire to interfere

of the municipality, but if

to make some amend-

ment.

It was read a second time

and committed.

into committee, Mr.

and schedule as amended

and the report was adopted.

the bill at the next sitting

will be read.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

oved: "Whereas the nav-

loot River (Maple Ridge)

operated by sand-bars, and

causing much damage to

using the river to overflow

sets; and whereas the re-

and-bars would make this

a navigable stream for a

Be it therefore resolved,

address be presented to

Governor praying him to

ominion Government the

ing steps to remove these

navigation and the free flow

of the river.

OF CONFIDENCE.

oved, seconded by Mr.

Government, by neglect-

a Redistribution bill, on

opening of this session, has

in this House and forfeit-

ed his seat.

He had never experienced

and embarrassment than on

indings, as he felt, discredit-

indications which he had

able action of the Gov-

entirely disappointed—

cause he had formed great

rapid progress the Province

his redistribution, and

he could see no sort of in-

before a long period had

be possible to improve the

which now existed under

ment and entertain it

paid his tribute to the mem-

bers constituting all

were actuated, being

her the best interests of

reverted to the state of

then last Redistribution

down in 1889-90. Then

held that it was impossible

at information as to the

population of the Province,

is a measure in which he

said would give an instal-

that "the result of the census shows incompleteness and inaccuracy." But why, he asked, did they not inform the House and omit the passage of the Speech? They said the census was incorrect; but on what basis did they propose to go to work? In keeping silence on this point they were laying themselves open to suspicions, and not unreasonable so. But granting all the Government claimed, should they not have proceeded to do something with regard to a change in the representation of the Province? The Government, which in 1890, had a far better excuse for postponing action—pleaded in 1890 that the census would be taken in 1890, but while the late Premier admitted that the measure was "not wise, not statesman-like," he felt constrained to do something to correct the disproportion which existed in the representation of the Province. The present Government did not require any more census returns to show that the present condition of things was not satisfactory. But they said, "Wait, and we can get a proper measure of Redistribution," and according to their views it would be 1895—even if they gave a complete measure of Redistribution—before the House would be put in proportion to the country. Mr. Cotton contrasted the serious manner with which the late Premier regarded Redistribution, and what he called the light way in which they dismissed the whole measure now. The Government must see that they must stand condemned by the people of the Province. They came down here, and without any pressure from the outside, told us they were going to give us justice, that they would bring the measure which would adjust the inequalities which now exist. Now, during the present session, they have held out these promises, assuring us that they will bring on this measure. One hon. member of the Government brought it up on the Parliamentary Buildings bill, and said: "Vote for this, and everything will be satisfactory, and the feeling which is supposed to exist between the two sections of the country, will be done away with; there is no reason that the Government shall postpone the bringing down of a measure of redistribution, and you may rest assured that from this time forth the difficulties in the past will not continue." Now, sir, within ten days from those words—within ten days of that vote, what do we find? The Government coming down and saying: "We will not give any redistribution; things must go on as they are, not for any reason, but because we choose to take that course. At the present time the whole of these gentlemen constituting the Government do not represent much more than one-third of the total population of the Province; two-thirds of the Province, taken on the basis of the elections of 1890, are represented by hon. gentlemen of the Opposition and Independent party. If a redistribution measure was passed, by that means the Government would lose its power, lose its control, and must see others come into their places. Now, sir, it is easy to understand that hon. gentlemen dislike to be decapitated. While the present conditions exist they can be reasonably sure of coming back to this House; but probably they have some doubts that they could not be so successful if they had to appear before any populous constituency. But I ask this House if there is any reason for declining justice to the Province. Are we to hold, sir, that the keeping of a party in power is of more importance than that the whole people should feel that they are fairly and properly represented? I think not, sir, and honorable gentlemen on the other side cannot appeal successfully to the people or this House on any such ground. Now, sir, in the remarks last week of the hon. leader of the Government, one reason he tried to give for postponing any measure at this session was that it was not important because there would be no dissolution of the House. Well, sir, it seems to me he rather reversed the proper order of things. There may be no dissolution of the House. But the gentleman puts it that the Redistribution bill would do no good because it would be impossible to appeal to the country on the basis of redistribution this year. But, sir, if the Government felt that there ought to be an appeal to the country, then their duty is clear. They have stated that a redistribution measure is necessary in the Speech from the Throne, and the leader of the Government the other day was careful not to traverse that statement. If, sir, having announced the necessity of such an action, he proceeded to say that there would be no use in carrying it into effect, because it would not be possible to change the representation, as the House could not be dissolved until next year. Well, it seems to me that the Government in that statement attempts to defy the country. That is a reason why a measure of redistribution should be brought down and be given at once to this country. The hon. Premier last week attempted to give the idea that some glaring mistake had been made in the census returns, but there were no items shown or figures shown, as should have been in such a case. Now, sir, it is easy to see that much of this statement is not true. The census figures, if they are found to be inaccurate in some of the small details, are certainly correct in the main; the general part is correct. Upon a careful examination and analysis of these figures they will not show the results which the Government claims to have discovered. When they are compared with figures brought from other sources they are shown to be practically correct. But we are not concerned now here, sir, whether the result of the figures as shown by the census would benefit the Mainland. This House represents the Province as a whole. The other side of the House has never asked the Government to bring down a measure which would increase the representation from one section of the country when the figures did not warrant it. What we ask is not an increased representation of the Mainland if the figures do not justify it, but a redistribution of the representation so as to put the representation upon a fair basis. I am given to understand that the measure which it was thought should be brought down was not really a redistributive measure, but a measure making additions to the present representation, and therefore the inconsistency which

I have pointed out could not be avoided. But, sir, I can tell the Government that the city of Vancouver wants no more representation if other parts of the Province are not properly dealt with. We would not like to see such a measure if the result of it would be that it would bring a suspicion of a doubt of unfairness or of jealousy on the part of other constituencies. We are prepared, sir, to share equally with the others. We ask a fair measure of redistribution—that which the Government has promised to us; not only this Government, but the last Government, and which this Government has said should be carried out. We do not care whether it shows more for the Mainland or for the Island, or whether the representation in this House should be cut down or not; all we ask is that as nearly as can be done, and as fairly as it can be carried out, the inequalities of the present representation should be done away with, and a fair redistribution should be made, and each part of the Province be made to feel that in the Government—the legislation of the Province—it has its fair share of power and influence. These, sir, are fair and reasonable and right propositions. That is what, until the last few days, I hoped this Government would do. I have felt it my duty, sir, to support the Government in a great many measures, during this session. The Independents, I think, have given assurance of their faith through the basis on which they were elected that they would support the Government on all good measures. And I must say that when I read the Speech from the Throne I felt that the impression which I had formed, and which I had given expression to, was that the Government would be found ready to do its best for the country, to give justice to all parts of it, and felt that these anticipations of mine would be fulfilled.

But, sir, what is the reason that the Government has not lived up to its pledges? I do not know. They did run well; but it has hindered them I cannot tell. But, sir, it is quite clear, whether from weakness or from pressure within or without, a great change has come over their views and over their policy. And I feel, and I think I am supported in that feeling by all the hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, that we cannot go back to our constituencies without having shown to them that we have protested against this want of action by the Government—against this failure on the part of the Government to fulfil its pledges; and that if we have not the power, we have shown ourselves willing to try to force the Government to carry out its pledges to the Province. And therefore, with these views, as I said at the commencement of my remarks, I have acted with great reluctance and with much disappointment. Yet, as I say, holding these views, I have felt compelled to move the motion which has just been read. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. DAVIS on rising to speak was greeted with applause. He said that whilst the Government had every reason to be thankful for the opportunity which had been afforded by the motion of justifying itself for its course in connection with the Redistribution bill, he did not think the hon. gentleman who brought the matter up would have much cause for the congratulation of his constituents in raising a question of the discussion of which was calculated to place them in an unfavorable and unfair light. That gentleman had referred to neither facts nor statistics, but drew to a great extent on imagination for his arguments; for instance, for that statement that a meeting of the Government supporters was held last Thursday morning when a redistribution bill had been presented and accepted, and that subsequently a daylight-and-dark meeting was held at which the bill was withdrawn, and so on; that a nervous and humorous lot of Government supporters had receded from the position they had taken, and having lost all heart the bill was withdrawn. He thought that the nervous and humorous party on this subject was the hon. gentleman who had just taken his seat after the halting, sing-song refrain which had just been listened to. He appeared to be feeling his way, as though he had just emerged from some grave disappointment. He had claimed to have given the Government fair support. He (Mr. Davis) could give him no credit for it. He would not stop to inquire what had for a while induced the member for Vancouver to trim his sails and appear to support the Government—whether it was the hope of something or another that he now realizes he has not the slightest hope of obtaining or what not. (Laughter.) The reason why the Government had decided not to bring down the redistribution measure was not hard to find or difficult to explain. In formulating such a measure regard must be had to the population of the country. He did not suggest now or at any time that the Government could simply take the per capita condition of the different portions of the Province as the sole ground, for if this was to be the case, the cities would have nearly the whole of the representation in the House, which would be manifestly unfair. If this had been the plan years ago, when first the Legislature had been formed, the city of Victoria would have had half the members of the House. But population ought principally to decide the matter. Those who live in the cities were for the most part consumers, those who live in the rural districts were producers, and where there was one producer, there were ten to twenty consumers. The representation must, therefore, be on such a basis that due regard would be had to the proportion which the number of producers bore to the consumers. However, he did not propose at this time to go into these questions at any length, as they would come up more properly for discussion when such a measure itself was being considered, but given that population must be the important factor in settling the question, it was not difficult to show that the House was not now in possession of sufficient data in connection with this most important matter to permit it to proceed with a bill. In framing the Redistribution bill the Government was fully alive to the desirability of entirely removing or attempting to remove as far as it was possible, all that now remained of that sectional feeling. This was what had been referred to on previous occasions when the matter was before the House for discussion as the "balance of power." This was an

expression which ought to be dropped entirely and which ought to be left out of the question in a redistribution bill. And it was with this object in view that the Government would proceed in framing its bill so that all sections of the country, independent of Island or Mainland, would have due and proper justice in the matter of representation. The hon. gentleman from Vancouver city in his remarks had said, and he, Mr. Davis, did not disagree with him, that the pledge was given by the Government of the day in 1890 that as soon as the census returns would justify them in doing so, a new redistribution bill would be brought down.

Mr. COTTON—I did not say that. Hon. Mr. DAVIS replied that this was exactly what the hon. gentleman had said. He had taken down the remark of the hon. gentleman at the time. This was the pledge of a previous Government which was considered to be binding on the present one, and he would again repeat that as soon as the Government was in possession of the information necessary, a bill would be brought down by any one who examined the census returns as they were published, would soon see that the figures were, as he had stated before, incomplete and inaccurate. What did the Dominion census returns show? The first bulletin showed the whole population of the Province at 97,612 persons, as the bulletin which gave that result said in a footnote the city and district of Victoria, 18,229, the city and district of Victoria, 18,538, and Yale 13,641. These figures showed that on Vancouver Island there were 36,767, and on the Mainland 60,845. Now taking these figures as they were, there would not be much difficulty in framing a bill, and it would not doubt be a bill that would be very favorable to New Westminster district. But while, proceeding upon the facts then before the Government so far as required into, it was determined to bring down the measure, as the time approached for drawing the bill and placing information before the House, these census returns were more carefully examined and considered. When the measure had to be prepared and presented to the House all these matters had to be looked into very carefully. The House and the country were entitled to have accurate information, and it would have been folly to have brought a bill down without everything being accurate and complete. But examination showed that out of the gross population of 97,612—which further returns raised to 98,173—there were 35,202 Indians, thus reducing the population to 62,971, and these Indians were distributed 29,460 on the Mainland and 5,742 on the Island, thus leaving 31,946 whites on the Mainland and 31,025 on Vancouver Island. Now, after all, the only district which has been complaining is New Westminster, and their constant cry has been: Here are we with over 42,000 and two cities and more population than all Vancouver Island together, and we have only six representatives. But now, what becomes of the 42,000 odd if the census returns are correct? If you take the Indians out, as given by the Dominion Indian census, it reduces the number—cities of Vancouver and New Westminster included—to about 28,000. But even this must be an exaggeration if the whole Mainland has only 31,946, for that would leave the remainder of the Mainland with only between 3,000 and 4,000 of a population. Evidently, therefore, there is something wrong about the census or the statistics of the population of New Westminster district. Why, the returns of the census are not all in yet. It was only on 31st March that the following appeared in the Vancouver World:

THE CENSUS RETURNS
JUST PUBLISHED PLACE BRITISH COLUMBIA'S POPULATION AT 98,173.
OTTAWA, March 31.—(Special)—By the census vote of the Dominion, the population of British Columbia in 1891 was 98,173. By origin, there were of Canadian born, including those born in the Province, by Dominion electoral districts, the following:
Cariboo..... 3,908
New Westminster..... 26,328
Vancouver..... 10,041
Victoria..... 18,538
Yale..... 8,830
Total Canadian born..... 66,645
Of foreign born, which includes all born outside of the Dominion, by Dominion electoral districts, the returns were:
Cariboo..... 11,814
New Westminster..... 8,388
Vancouver..... 8,103
Victoria..... 10,811
Yale..... 1,577
Total foreign born..... 41,322
There must have been a serious under-estimate in connection with Cariboo's native born population, but we give the figures as they reached us, as they appear to be necessary to make up a total population of 98,173.
The foreign or British-born by countries were:
From England and Wales..... 13,676
" Ireland..... 2,771
" Other British possessions..... 914
The Chinese population by districts:
Cariboo..... 1,014
New Westminster..... 3,276
Vancouver..... 1,103
Victoria..... 2,089
Yale..... 1,877
Total Chinese..... 8,910
Of the native born population whites are not distinguished from Indians.
NOTE.—Readers of the above should bear in mind that the returns are for the Province as it is divided into electoral districts for the House of Commons. Victoria and Vancouver being on the Island, Cariboo, Yale and New Westminster on the Mainland. These returns somewhat enlarge the total population from that already published. The totals as given in this return place the population of the Island at 36,767, and that of the Mainland at 60,845, or a total of 97,612, which is manifestly a mistake. It is evident that the taking of the census in British Columbia was purely haphazard, that no doubt many of the enumerators aimed at absolute accuracy.—Ed.

So here we find that the census returns are not yet before us, and all that the hon. member for Vancouver had claimed as a pledge on the part of the Government was that the Redistribution bill would be brought down as soon as complete returns were before us. As would be apparent to every one, so far from the Government,

under what seemed on all hands to be shown to be an imperfect census, being justified to bring down the bill, the Government could do nothing else than withhold it until such times as the returns were complete. There were said to be 8,910 Chinese. These taken off the total would leave an actual white population of 89,262. With this data, which was that of the Dominion census so loudly talked of by hon. gentlemen opposite, it was very evident that no redistribution bill brought down based upon it would make any material change, so far as the representation of the Island and Mainland was concerned. What was the inevitable conclusion? Simply that there was something startlingly wrong about these figures, or else that there was something startlingly wrong about the claims that were being put forward by the members who were representing Westminister constituencies. What was the Government then to do in a case of this kind? If you say that the census is wrong, as it must be, if the claims of New Westminster people are right, what have we to go upon? But if the census was right, then the change that would have to be made, would be a very small one indeed. As hon. members had heard to-day, the mover of this resolution claimed that the census was right. If this was the case, the Westminister district had all the more reason to be thankful that the measure had not been brought down. And the hon. gentleman would not be much thanked by his constituents. It had been argued, and in fact he had seen it in the papers published on the Mainland, that the Government would not be justified in leaving the Indians out of consideration. If this was the case, and the Indians should be taken into consideration, they should also be taken into consideration on the voters' list; they should be given a vote; and on the same principles should return representatives to this House. Caesar would then have a good many members; and the Indians in New Westminster district would be entitled to representation, and would send members to the House. He thought it was very ill-advised on the part of the leader of the Independents, as the senior member from Vancouver called himself, to bring this matter before the House and to have brought out the figures which he claims are accurate, but on which it is not thought that justice could be done. It has only been with a view of giving an opportunity to get correct information on the matter that the bill had been withheld. How could it be for a moment suggested that in face of the fact that the returns were as incomplete as they were the Government was justified in going on? But even supposing that the Government was wrong in the first place, and that he desired, in promising in the first place to bring down a Redistribution bill, two wrongs did not make a right, and if the promise in the Speech from the Throne was an error—even then the Government would not be justified in perpetuating the error and bringing down what must now be seen might be a measure of injustice. No matter what was done, if a Redistribution bill was brought down that was unjust it would create dissatisfaction and discontent from Cariboo to Comox. Of these two things he was perfectly certain, one of them that the hon. gentleman, who moved the resolution had not any desire to see the Government as at present constituted succeed, and another thing that his chief desire was not for his own district, but of harassing the Government. This gentleman, and others like him, had one thing to say in this House and another thing to say when they were at home. Here they said "Cut" off the pocket boroughs," as they call them, but which are really the producing districts of the Province, without which the cities could not exist. The members for Vancouver had, however, advocated retaining the representation of Alberni, the Islands and Cariboo. But when they got over at home did they say anything of the kind? No. They were then loud in their complaints of any of these places having representation at all. That is what they said to their constituents, and yet, just the other day they had been heard upon the floor of the House saying that Alberni and the Islands were important places, and their representation should not be disturbed, and as for old Cariboo he should be given yet another chance. He did not think the hon. mover of the resolution allowed himself to be reported in the organ he controlled when he made remarks of that kind in the House. He thought not. If he would do this, he would find it hard to explain his statements and to reconcile the different views that they held or were supposed to hold upon the subject. Hon. gentlemen should be consistent. This was one of those measures which was forehad-owed in the Speech from the Throne, and the fact that it was withdrawn was not by any means an extraordinary or unusual occurrence. In the Dominion House one year during the regime of Sir John Macdonald, nearly all the important measures forehad-owed in the Speech had been withdrawn, and during the session of the Dominion House which has just closed, only four of the six measures promised had been passed, the others, the Civil Service Act and the Franchise Act, having been withdrawn. He read from an editorial in the Toronto Mail, which made some small complaint about the Franchise Act being withheld on the ground that by-elections would have to be governed by the old lists which had been in force for some three years; and yet there was no motion of censure moved by the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament because this measure was withheld; and was the withdrawal of the Redistribution bill in British Columbia for only nine or ten months any real grievance? The hon. gentleman had said that it would be inconvenient to have the elections in June (and they must be held in June) when the House would not probably dissolve until the end of May; it was wonderful how hon. members could expand and contract things to suit their own convenience. It had been stated that there would be no time to find out what the people thought of the bill and accustom themselves to it. But there need be no such inconvenience. There would no doubt be an early session, and the bill be introduced early in the session. There was no occasion to hold the election in June, and it would be convenient to hold it later. The hon. mover of the resolution had again favored the House

with the same old story about the Government running the country against the wishes of the people, representing a minority of the votes.

MR. COXON—Yes; one-third of the votes.
HON. MR. DAVIE continued that like other calculations of the hon. gentleman, this was out. He (Mr. Davie) had made a statement the other day in the House, a statement which could be borne out by the facts and the documents would prove it, that at the last general election there were something like 19,000 votes cast.

MR. SEMLIN—Not that many.

HON. MR. DAVIE read from a parliamentary blue book showing the number of votes that were cast. (Opposition laughter.) He had never said that there were 19,000 voters in the Province. He was talking about votes, and he said that the Government members had about 10,000 to about 9,000 polled by the Opposition and Independents combined. The hon. leader of the Independents had completely let his imagination run away with him; but what he (Mr. Davie) had said was based on facts, which could be proved at any time any hon. member wanted to look the thing up. Concluding, he said he had clearly shown that the Government could not at the present time bring in the measure that would do justice to all sections; and, moreover, there was no necessity at the present time for bringing it down. Next year the Government would be in possession of complete returns upon which to base the measure, and he would say that they would carry out the pledge made by a previous Government that, as soon as proper returns were in their possession, just so soon would a bill be brought down. (Applause.)

MR. HORN said: I do not agree with this motion. I think the Government is considering the best interests of the country by putting this redistribution measure off to the next session of this House, in order to ascertain the true state of affairs, so that a just and proper measure of redistribution can be brought down, that will do justice, will give full and proper representation to all parts of this Province, taking into consideration population, its area and resources. I do not consider that any portion of the Province will suffer in any respect by the measure not being brought down this session. If it was at all likely that an election was to take place before the next session of the House then it would be advisable to bring down the best possible measure now, but as such is not the case the delay is of no material disadvantage, but on the contrary will be of much advantage to portions of the Province and more especially to the Mainland. There is no doubt in my mind, but that the Kootenay districts will largely increase during the coming year, and that no less than from 20,000 to 25,000 people will pour into these rich districts. Other districts and cities will no doubt largely increase during the coming year. This increase alone will entitle the Mainland to at least three or four members more than she would be entitled to at the present time. Now there appears to be a great difference of opinion regarding the basis upon which redistribution should be had. I think that it should be decided whether or not the white population should be taken as a basis or whether the whole population of the Province as made by the Dominion Government, including Indians and Chinese, should be taken as a basis. According to the best present information, after deducting the total Indian population from the total population of the Island and Mainland, it would show that the Mainland had only 900 more white population than the Island, which is certainly wrong. If the Government wishes to show its earnestness in this matter and to get at the true state of affairs, I think that they should appoint an independent commission for the purpose of ascertaining the proper data, and the real position of affairs between the different parts of the Province, so that a proper basis can be established on which to frame a redistribution measure. I, therefore, move in amendment, seconded by Mr. Booth, "to strike out the words after 'Government' and insert in lieu thereof 'in postponing the introduction of the redistribution measure referred to by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his Speech from the Throne, has acted in the best interests of the Province.'" (Applause.)

MR. BROWN did not think the amendment changed the complexion of the debate at all. (Laughter.) It changed the direction, but not the complexion. He would be brief in discussing the question, but it would be necessary to begin back and forward, so as to follow the hon. Attorney-General in his ramblings from Dan to Beersheba. First, he would take up that story about the 19,000 votes cast. Why there were only 15,500 voters in the Province! He would tell the hon. Attorney-General that he (Mr. Brown) had thousands at his back to the hundreds of the Attorney-General, and the latter would have to count all the peepoos and Indian dogs and everything else in the district to make up his number of men. He denied that he had ever said one thing in the House and another thing at home. The fact of the matter was, that at different times and on different occasions, he had discussed the matter of redistribution in its different aspects, and, of course, made different statements. He declared Albeni and the Island were pocket boroughs nevertheless, but they, being the creation of the sins of the Government, should not be disturbed. After criticizing what he called the "new census" of the hon. Premier, he read the speech of that hon. gentleman, in which he announced that the redistribution bill would not be brought down this session. The hon. Premier had then said that careful and extensive inquiries had been made as to the census, etc. If this was the case, why did not the Attorney-General bring down some of these facts? Instead he had read from what purported to be a telegram, but which contained information he (Mr. Brown) had had for months. He disclaimed any intention of wishing to have the redistribution on the basis of representation by population. This was not the policy of the Independents, as they realized that representation by population would give the alien too much preponderance. There were in British Columbia, it could not be denied, gross and glaring inequalities in the way of representation. If

Yale were represented in the same way as Cowichan, it would have fifteen members. The House did not represent the country, and if the Government had intended to do justice it should have brought down the bill. The matter of fact, the bill ought to have been brought down last year so as to bring the House more nearly in accord with the country and the voting power as a whole. Dealing with the census figures, he said that the hon. Attorney-General would have the House believe there were only 11,000 men, women and children and Chinese on all the Mainland, exclusive of the population of the twin cities of Vancouver and New Westminster. This was ridiculous!

HON. MR. TURNER—It proves the reliability of the Dominion census. (Laughter.) Mr. Brown continued that he did not wish to condemn the hon. Attorney-General, but would like to see the original of those telegrams.

HON. MR. DAVIE sent the telegrams over. Mr. BROWN looked them over and wanted to know who "J. Lowe" was.

HON. MR. TURNER—He is the Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

HON. MEMBERS—Read the telegrams.
MR. BROWN after some hesitation read: "Indians on Island 5,742, on Mainland 29,460. Whites on Mainland 31,940, on Island 31,025." (Government applause.)

"These telegrams," he continued, "purport to be signed by one J. Lowe, but they are frauds anyway."

HON. MEMBERS—Oh, oh!

HON. MR. DAVIE—Mr. Lowe is Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture.

MR. BROWN contended that the telegrams were frauds anyway. He did not mean to say that Mr. Lowe was a fraud, but that the telegrams were frauds in the use that was being attempted to be made out of them. They involved, he declared, a fraudulent misrepresentation of fact. Any way they would not hold water, and he wanted the telegrams to which they were replies before he would say how good they were.

HON. MR. DAVIE interrupted him a moment to read the messages, which simply asked for the information. The replies were also read again and were received with applause.

MR. BROWN continued his attack on the figures he had on the subject. He claimed that any honest and fair comparison would show 14,000 difference between the Island and the Mainland, in favor of the latter.

MR. SEMLIN followed. He could not see, he said, how a stronger case could possibly be made out against the Government, which did not represent the people. The pledge given to the House had been broken, that a bill would be brought down this year, although better satisfaction would have been given by a measure introduced this year than by one which would have to come next year, as it will give the people a better chance of selecting those they wished to represent them in the next House. (Government laughter.) He declared that the whole policy of the Government had been one of repudiation, and the hon. senior member for Vancouver had no cause to feel regret at having to censure them. The Government seemed to be saturated with the idea that the opposition was only against the Government in order to get the Government benches and not from patriotic motives. He thought redistribution should be on the basis of the Provincial voters' list instead of on the Dominion census as was proposed. The latter he did not think would be a fair way to go about it. All the necessary information could be got from the records in the possession of the Government now and there was no reason for delay. He suggested that the Government, when it proposed to use the census, had in view the fact that it would be difficult to get the proper information from the Dominion, and saw in this an excuse for delay. What was to be gained by limiting the redistribution to the Dominion census? He claimed that Yale had more of a population than Cowichan, Esquimalt and Victoria districts and should have more representation, but this was not the case, Yale only having four members to six from the others. He thought if the Government valued a character for fair dealing and honesty, the measure should have been brought down after being promised.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 7:30.

MR. GRANT said if the Opposition had taken up this question last year, or even two months ago, he would have acted differently to the way in which he intended to act now. He thought, however, that the so-called Independents had been playing fast and loose with the two parties in the House; they had supported the Government on nearly every question because they expected in return to get favors for their constituencies, and now at the tail end of the session, when they brought in this want of confidence motion, on a subject not of pressing importance, though one on which perhaps the Government had been negligent, he did not feel like assisting them in their effort to turn out the Government.

He did not think there was any possibility of the attempt succeeding, but, if it did, what would follow? Why, if the Lieutenant-Governor called upon a member of the Opposition and a new Government was formed, they could not recommend him to give assent to the measures passed this session, nearly all of which the Opposition had opposed, and the work of this session would therefore be absolutely lost. He would not be a party to such a waste of time. He thought the Government could have no more difficult question to deal with than the redistribution bill, which of necessity could not satisfy the members of the Legislature or all parts of the country. His position in this House was that of a free lance, and as he did not think it would be in the best interests of the Province to turn the Government out of office now, he would vote in accordance with his conviction. As to the plan of redistribution, he thought it would be impossible to establish representation by population, which would be unfair to the vast sparsely populated districts as yet but thinly settled.

MR. KELLIE said he was sure that West Kootenay in four years would overshadow in importance, in population and wealth the balance of the Mainland combined. Scarcely a day passed but he received letters from American capitalists asking for information regarding its mining resources and asking him to get bonds on claims until the writers could examine them for investment. From St. Paul, in Minnesota, to the Pacific Coast, the mining men of the American States were directing their attention to the magnificent mineral wealth of Kootenay, and its vast stores of treasure, which had been locked in its rocky vaults for ages, were to be turned loose and utilized during the present year in Kootenay, which must necessarily bring in a vast population which, with the development of its magnificent mineral deposits, would necessitate two or more additional members for West Kootenay at next election. Had the Government brought in a Redistribution bill this session and gone to the country a great injustice would have been done his district. Therefore under the circumstances he heartily endorsed the action of the Government in postponing the Redistribution bill until next session.

HON. MR. BEAVEN condemned the present system of representation, one defect of which was seen to-day, when by the opposite course of action of the two representatives of Vancouver, that city would have practically no voice in the question at issue. Looking at the Province as a whole, with its hundred thousand population, he thought no one could say that thirty-three or thirty-five members were not sufficient to fully represent every part of it. He claimed that he had years ago told the House that the information to be obtained from the Dominion census would not be of the slightest value, and he held that the census had been simply made an excuse for putting off redistribution until after the last general election. As to the declaration of the first speaker this evening (Mr. Grant) that he had a free hand in the House, having told the electorate that he would support any good measures and oppose any bad ones brought up, he would like to know what member could not do the same, and how these Independents differed in position from the members of the Opposition. He held that the Independents and the Opposition represented a larger portion of the population than did the members supporting the Government, and criticized the course of the Independents in giving their support to the present ministers, and thus permitting them to remain in power. The promise of a redistribution bill made in the Speech from the Throne meant that if such a bill was brought down it would deprive of his seat either the Attorney-General or his colleague from Cowichan, and he therefore was surprised that members of the House had been so glibly as to suppose that the bill would really be brought down. He thought it would be a good thing for the Province if there was a general election at once.

For instance a great part of the legislation of this year would go into the waste paper basket.

HON. MR. POOLEY—Preserve the Municipal bill. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. BEAVEN continued that it would be a good thing if a general election of government, a municipal bill of this year did go into the waste paper basket. He had introduced the bill, but did not feel disposed to accept the responsibility. He did not endorse what he had heard from his hon. friend (Mr. Cotton), but would support the motion moved by that hon. gentleman.

MR. HORN's amendment was carried on the following division:
Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Watt, Horns, Kellie, Pauch, Grant, Smith—21.

Nays—Messrs. Milne, Beaven, Brown, Foster, Keith, Cotton, Kitchen, Sward, McKenzie, Semlin—10.

MR. HALL absent.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.
HON. MR. TURNER rising to a question of privilege, drew attention to a dispatch under the following head from the Post-Intelligencer. The dispatch was read amidst great laughter:

A SECESSION SCHEME.
AMBITIOUS POLITICIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HATCH A PLOT.
PROVINCE TO BE DIVIDED.
THE PATRIOTS SLATE THEMSELVES FOR THE PROPOSED NEW OFFICES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES HOLDS THE STATE LAND COMMISSION BILL TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL—TRIAL OF ROBERT AT SULTAN CITY—EVERETT POLITICS.

MR. BROWN in explanation said it used to be the custom in steamboat racing to put a "Niger on the safety valve." In the present case the Niger might get hurt, as used to be the case sometimes.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF SALOONS.
MR. GRANT asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Liquor License Regulation Act by allowing saloons to be kept open on Sundays, except during the hours of 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Leave was granted, but the reading was negatived on a vote of 17 to 11.

CANADA WESTERN PROCLAMATION.
MR. SWORD moved, "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to cause to be sent down to this House copies of all correspondence as to the proclamation bringing into force Part I. of the 'Canadian Western and Northern Extension and Aid Act, 1892,' including copies of the securities given to the Government, as required by section 4 of said Act." Carried.

CATTLE ACT.
MR. ROGERS introduced a bill to amend the Cattle Act. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE RE CENSUS.

MR. BROWN moved "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to send down to this House copies of all communications between the Honorable Minister of Finance and the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion with regard to the census." Carried.

IRRIGATION SURVEYS.
DR. WATT asked the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question: "Is it the intention of the Government to use any portion of the sum voted for surveys throughout the Province to survey those sections of Yale, Kootenay, Lillooet, and Lower Cariboo districts, or any of them, in which irrigation is required for the successful prosecution of agriculture, in order to show how lands now comparatively valueless may be supplied with sufficient water for purposes of irrigation; and if such surveys are made, whether they will show the source of water supply, its amount, the direction, length, capacity, and cost of the necessary ditches, and the acreage which will in this way be reclaimed?"

HON. MR. VERNON replied: The matter has not been considered by the Government.

CANADA WESTERN SECURITIES.
MR. SEMLIN asked the hon. Minister of Finance the following questions: 1. "What amount of security has been deposited with the Government by the promoters of the Canadian Western railway?" 2. "What is the nature of such security?"

HON. MR. TURNER replied as follows: (1) \$50,000. (2) Bond, R. P. Ribbet, \$50,000, and collateral bond Frank Bakeman and others, to Minister of Finance, deposited in First National Bank Chicago, September 17, 1892.

LAND SURVEYORS ACT.
HON. MR. VERNON introduced a bill to amend the Land Surveyors Act; bill read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

THIRD READINGS.
The following bills were read a third time:

School bill.
Railway bill.
Land Registry bill.
Execution bill.

MINERAL BILL.
The House went into committee of the whole on the Mineral bill. Mr. Croft in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.
HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill respecting the Canada Western railway. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

CONSUMERS' WATERWORKS ACT.
HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Consumers' Waterworks Act, 1892. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

KOOTENAY CENTRAL R.Y.
There was a prolonged debate on the motion to adopt the report of committee on the Kootenay Central Railway bill.

MR. CROFT'S motion to insert several clauses was rejected.

MR. CROFT then withdrew the bill.

THIRD READINGS.
The following bills were read a third time and passed:

Nakusp and Slocan Railway bill (No. 31), Mr. Martin.
Nelson and Arrow Lake Railway company bill.
Kaslo Electric Light and Water Power bill.
Conveyances (Smith & Angus) Validation bill.

KASLO-SLOCAN TRAMWAY BILL.
The House went into committee on the Kaslo-Slocan Tramway bill, Mr. Grant in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

SUMAS DYKING CO.
HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Sumas Dyking Co. Act; bill read a first time, second reading next sitting of House.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock until 11 o'clock on Monday.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.
FORTY-SIXTH DAY.
MONDAY, APRIL 5.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30.

THE GRANTING AID TO THE BRIDGE WAS HAD A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

COMPANIES BILL.
The House went into committee on Companies bill, Mr. Anderson in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments; report was adopted, third time and passed.

LAND SURVEYORS BILL.
HON. MR. VERNON moved reading of a bill amending the Land Surveyors Act. The intention of the bill was explained to be to more clearly define a civil engineer, so that persons who were not properly qualified should not be admitted as such.

The bill was read a second time, with Mr. Booth in the chair, and was reported complete without amendment, bill read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AMENDMENT.
HON. MR. TURNER presented abstract of public accounts to the House, 1892.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.
HON. MR. DAVIE in moving reading of a bill relating to the Canada Western Railway Co. desired an explanation of the object of the bill. Last year an act had been passed by the Legislature extending the time for commencement of the road and standing that certain securities given to the extent of \$50,000.

Legislation had been passed in the interim which had been the subject of correspondence and negotiation, the result of which was a bond by the Government for security that certain location surveys be completed by the company by April of this year. Following very parties had been sent out, a general attempt was made by the company of the enterprise for the getting financial aid, and these efforts had not been successful.

He still thought it was not going to say that things were at present satisfactory state, so that there prospect that the company's expiration time to which it was now negotiating the charter that such proposals be made to the House as would work being carried to a successful motion had been passed asking correspondence in this matter, and he hoped, would shortly, he presumed, be in a position to his reading the following which would explain to a great extent had been done up to the present. The company and the Government then read the letter:

"THE CANADIAN WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
VICTORIA, B.C., April 5.
"To the Hon. the Attorney-General,
Victoria, B.C.

"SIR—We have the honor to you the following facts with relation to the Canada Western Railway Co. which you have already received.

"We have since July last expended surveys and other expenses amounting to the sum of \$100,000.

"Since our last letter to you of last negotiations have been conducted with reference to the financial organization for the undertaking the construction of way.

"As you are no doubt aware, difficulties have been encountered in the matter. They have arisen to extent from the fact that this is a railroad that contemplates the construction of a new territory, in a new country about which a lack of reliable information at present exists. We have also serious opposition to contend with certain persons whose interests we call to ours, and who have been on many occasions we have apparently the stage of the negotiations. It is, therefore, to be a matter of surprise the short time that has been allowed us to find it difficult to complete our set of arrangements; but we are able to state that matters are such a shape that we hope to deal upon a business basis with the whole matter.

"We have made every possible financial undertaking on the basis of land grant subsidies alone, and in accomplishment this we have laid the foundation before the leading financial houses of the United States and Europe, and although many occasions we have apparently the eve of success, we have found last moment that those on whom we had relied had withdrawn, were not sufficiently satisfied with security offered.

"The difficulty principally arises from this fact: that a road such as this, through an entirely new country, with no earning capacity during the construction, and after construction considerable period there will be, same reason, little hope of its being pay more than the operating expenses.

"While we have every confidence in the resources of the Province, yet it is a matter of common knowledge that these resources have to be by actual settlement and development any tangible results will accrue settlement of the country in the best manner necessarily be slow and the cost the road correspondingly light.

"There has, therefore, to be some means by which a fund may be provided for the payment of the interest on the bonds during the first of the railway's existence; and we have capitalists with whom we have negotiated have not been dissatisfied security offered, they have been willing to do so long as there was a large amount of money which was to be expended in the construction road.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

MONDAY, April 10, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

The bill granting aid to the Fraser River bridge was read a third time and passed.

COMPANIES BILL.

The House went into committee on the Companies bill, Mr. Anderson in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments; report was adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

LAND SURVEYORS BILL.

Hon. Mr. VERNON moved the second reading of a bill amending the Land Surveyors Act. The intention of the bill was explained to be to more clearly define what a civil engineer was, so that those who were not properly qualified could not be admitted as Provincial land surveyors.

The bill was read a second time and committed, with Mr. Booth in the chair. Bill was reported complete without amendment; report was adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ABSTRACT.

Hon. Mr. TURNER presented the abstract of public accounts to the 31st of December, 1892.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE in moving the second reading of a bill relating to the Canada Western Railway Co. desired to make some explanation of the objects of the measure. Last year an act had been passed by the Legislature extending the time for the commencement of the road on the understanding that certain securities would be given to the extent of \$50,000.

After this legislation had been had there was considerable correspondence and negotiations followed, the result of which was the taking of a bond by the Government for \$50,000 as security that certain location surveys would be completed by the company by the 23rd of April of this year.

Following that, survey parties had been sent out, and an energetic attempt was made by the promoters of the enterprise for the purpose of getting financial aid, and although these efforts had not been completed, he still thought it was going all too far to say that things were at present in a most satisfactory state, so that there was every prospect that before the expiration of the time to which it was now proposed to extend the charter that such proposals would be made to the House as would result in the work being carried to a successful issue.

As a motion had been passed asking for the correspondence in this matter, and as that correspondence, he hoped, would be down shortly, he presumed there would be no objection to his reading the following letter, which would explain to a great extent what had been done up to the present as between the company and the Government. He then read the letter:

"RE CANADIAN WESTERN RAILWAY CO. "VICTORIA, B.C., April 5th, 1893. "To the Hon. the Attorney-General, James Bay, Victoria, B.C.

"SIR:—We have the honor to lay before you the following facts with relation to this matter in addition to the communications which you have already received from us.

"We have since July last expended upon surveys and other expenses connected with this enterprise the sum of about \$23,000.00. "Since our last letter to you on this subject, negotiations have been constantly in progress with reference to completing a financial organization for the purpose of undertaking the construction of the railway.

"As you are no doubt aware, many difficulties have been encountered in this matter. They have arisen to a certain extent from the fact that this is an enterprise that contemplates the construction of a railroad through a comparatively unknown territory, in a new country, and about which a lack of reliable information at the present exists. We have also had very serious opposition to contend with from certain persons whose interests were inimical to ours, and who have been constant in their endeavors to defeat our plans at every stage of the negotiations. It ought not, therefore, to be a matter of surprise that in the short time that has been allowed us we have found it difficult to complete a definite set of arrangements; but we are glad to be able to state that matters are now in such a shape that we hope to be able to deal upon a business basis with respect to the whole matter.

"We have made every possible effort to finance the undertaking on the basis of the land grant subsidies alone, and in order to accomplish this we have laid the enterprise before the leading financial houses of the United States and Europe, and although on many occasions we have apparently been on the eve of success, we have found at the last moment that those on whom we relied for financial aid had withdrawn, as they were not sufficiently satisfied with the security offered.

"The difficulty principally arises from this fact: that a road such as this, running through an entirely new country, will have no earning capacity during the period of construction, and after construction for a considerable period there will be, for the same reason, little hope of its being able to pay more than the operating expenses.

"While we have every confidence in the undeveloped resources of the country through which it is proposed to carry this line, yet it is a matter of common knowledge that these resources have to be proved by actual settlement and development before any tangible results will accrue. The settlement of the country in the beginning must necessarily be slow and the earnings of the road correspondingly light.

"There has, therefore, to be suggested some means by which a fund may be provided for the payment of the interest on the company's bonds during the first stages of the railway's existence; and while the capitalists with whom we have been in negotiation have not been dissatisfied with the security offered, they have been unwilling to tie up for so long a time the necessarily large amount of money which will have to be expended in the construction of the road.

"We have, however, been able to complete the organization of a financial company, which has been registered in London, with a capital of five millions of dollars, fully subscribed and subject to call, and we are informed by cable that a meeting of that company was held in London yesterday, at which meeting the first call was levied on the shareholders, which will result in the deposit on Thursday or Friday of this week, of a sum of at least \$100,000 in the Bank of British Columbia at London, as a guarantee of the bona fides of the company.

"In organizing this company, for the purpose which we have stated, they have insisted, as a term of undertaking the responsibility which we have asked them to assume, that we should request some financial accommodation from the Province; and we believe we are authorized to say that if such an arrangement as that which follows can be arrived at, sufficient funds will be provided to complete the construction of at least one thousand miles of the railroad; operations to be commenced at a very early date.

"The plan which we have to suggest is the following: We propose to issue bonds from time to time covering various sections of the road as completed. In order to provide for the payments accruing on such bonds, or a portion of them, at least, we propose that the Government should guarantee interest on these securities to an amount not exceeding \$15,000 per mile of the road as constructed. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of four per cent., and the Government guarantee is to be confined to the bonds which shall be issued up on the first four hundred miles of the road.

"It is expected, of course, under this guarantee that the Government will, for the first few years, be called upon to make certain payments in respect of interest, but, as before stated, we are in hopes, with the development of the country which will ensue upon the construction of the railroad, that the Company will at no very distant period be able to assume and take care of its own fixed charges.

"In order to secure the Government, however, for any deficiency in the payments of interest which it may be called upon to make good under its guarantee, we propose to give the following securities:

"(a) A floating security by way of second mortgage upon such portion of the company's undertaking as may be agreed upon; and

"(b) To provide a sinking fund into which there shall be paid a certain percentage of the moneys arising from time to time from the sale of the lands which the company shall receive under its Land Subsidy Act.

"We think that the plan which we have to propose to your Government in one which will meet not only with the approval of the Executive but of the Legislature and the people of the Province generally, inasmuch as it appears, from our experience during the last year, to be the only feasible way of carrying to a successful issue this enterprise, in which the whole country is so very much interested.

"We shall be very glad if an appointment can be made with you or some other representative of the Government, in order that we may go fully into the details, and discuss in all its bearings the proposition which we have outlined here.

"If such an interview is granted we are prepared to lay before you every communication which we have had upon the subject, and all documents in our possession relating to the matters in question, in order that you may be fully conversant with the bona fides of the arrangements which have been carried on, and also of the fact that the people with whom we are now negotiating are perfectly competent, if a satisfactory arrangement can be completed with the Government, to furnish the capital required for the building of the railway.

"While we can hardly hope that the Government will be able at this late period of the session to formulate any definite legislation on this question, yet we venture to suggest that power should be taken by the Executive to deal with us in such a way as that work may be commenced as soon as we are able to meet your views upon the preliminary matters which will have to be arranged. We say this because we are satisfied that our principals are anxious to take up the work of actual construction without waiting for another meeting of the Legislature, if that delay can be avoided.

"We may say in closing that in laying these matters before the Government our clients have every confidence that their earnest efforts, their personal sacrifices, and the heavy outlay of money incurred by them will be duly and fairly considered, and that a reasonable opportunity will be given to them to carry to completion this very important undertaking, which is fraught with such immense advantage to the Northern, Middle and Eastern sections of British Columbia, and which will also develop to the utmost that once famous, but now isolated and remote, but nevertheless rich, section surrounding Cariboo, which our clients, in common with the great majority of our population, still believe to be rich in gold-carrying quartz ledges, which cannot now be rendered available and must continue to remain undeveloped until railway communication has been established with the coast.

"We have the honor to be, sir, "Your obedient servants, "(Signed) BODWELL & IRVING, "Solicitors for the Canadian Western Central Railway Company."

This letter was dated April 5, and there was also another letter dated April 6, which covered a note from Mr. Ward, the manager of the Bank of B. C. in this city. The second letter and enclosure read as follows:

"VICTORIA, B.C., 6 April, 1893. "To the Hon. the Attorney-General, James Bay, Victoria.

"SIR:—We have the honor to enclose for your information a note which we have just received from Mr. Ward, of the Bank of British Columbia, containing a copy of a cablegram telegraphed from their head office to-day from London.

"This, you will observe, is in verification of the statement which we had the honor to make in our last communication respecting the meeting of the Company in England and the receiving of the call upon the shares. It is probably necessary that certain notices should be given there and that a few days should elapse before the calls are payable in cash.

"We have wired for further information in respect to the matter through the Bank of British Columbia, and will enclose the communication to you as soon as it is received.

"We have the honor to be, sir, "Your obedient servants, "(Signed) BODWELL & IRVING, "Solicitors for the Canadian Western Central Railway Company."

ENCLOSURE.

"VICTORIA, B.C., April 6, 1893.

"R. P. RIBET, Esq., Victoria: DEAR SIR:—Mr. Ward wishes me to let you know that we have just received the following wire from London:

"We (Bank of B.C., London) have been requested by Lord Thurlow to inform you that we have received applications for 2,250 shares of £10 in the British Columbia Railway Land Finance Corporation."

"Yours faithfully, "(Sgd.) R. S. KEN.

He (Mr. Davie) had read these letters for the purpose of showing hon. members of the House that the promoters of the company were endeavoring to get the concerns of the company on a satisfactory financial basis. Mention was made in the first letter of the financial aid that was expected to come from the Province; but, as he had said on a previous occasion, until such time as the company was in a position to make a definite proposition to the Government in the matter, it would be premature to discuss this phase of the question. When that time came, the Government and the House would be in a position to consider if the Government should give any aid or not, and if so, how much and in what manner; but at present matters were not in that advanced condition when it was competent to discuss this question. In the meantime, however, it was advisable that the House should place the Government in a position to deal with the company so that the charter should not be permitted to die a natural death while there was any substantial reason for believing that the efforts to get the necessary capital would be successful. Therefore this bill was brought down to the House to enable the Government to extend the time so as to save the land subsidies, and also in this bill it was proposed to give the Government power to change the name of the company, as the promoters were of opinion that they could perhaps do better under another name. He did not know that the other communications which would be brought down to the House would give much more information than the one he had just read. It would be observed by the bond that security to that extent had been given that \$50,000 would be spent in location and other surveys before the 23rd day of April, 1893. At the time the bond was given in compliance with the act, he had thought himself that it was quite unlikely that the full amount of money would be spent, as the summer was at that time far advanced, but, no doubt, as the company had spent \$23,000, as stated in the letter, they had acted with good faith in the matter. The course which the Government would in future take upon the bond would be wholly governed by the progress of the work as made as indicated by the company which was now being formed in London. The object was to help along the construction of the road and not to make a cast-iron agreement or restriction or demand the pound of flesh which might be demanded if the conditions had not been carried out. If the company was formed as stated and the road was to be built, these people should receive the consideration of the House. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. BRAVEN said that this was one of those questions which, if it was to be dealt with at all, should have been dealt with at an earlier stage of the session. The present bill should have been brought down before the end of the first month of the session, at any rate. All hon. members of the House, he was sure, were anxious to see railway construction go ahead in the country. But at the same time all were anxious to see people coming to the House and getting charters for no other purpose than to speculate with them. If such people could make any money by selling their charter, why all right; and if not, why they dropped it and did not do the country any good. This policy in the matter of railways had retarded the progress of the Province, and he would be glad to see the day when it would be put an end to. Reviewing the history of the Canada Western Railway he pointed out that the road was chartered in 1859, work was to commence within three years and was to be completed within eight years. During the period of construction there was to be an annual expenditure of not less than \$200,000, and it was provided that if these conditions were not carried out the charter should become null and void. Not a single condition imposed by the charter had been carried out. This fact was brought to the attention of the House in 1892; yet, although the charter was to all intents and purposes dead, the House passed the act which renewed the privileges and revived the charter under certain conditions. He had his doubts as to whether in point of law the charter which was dead could be revived or not, but it had been done, or attempted to be done, and this matter was now under discussion. One of the conditions on which the charter was to be revived was that the sum of \$50,000 was to be spent on preliminary surveys and so forth. The hon. Premier has just read a letter, in which it was stated that \$23,000 had been spent upon surveys and for the purpose of advancing the work of the company. He would have placed the amount at less than \$5,000, but, to do justice to all parties, would perhaps place it as high as \$10,000, although he would think that this latter sum was overdrawn the thing. But, if the sum stated, \$23,000, had been spent by the company—and he presumed the statement would not be made if it was not correct—then a great deal of injustice was being done to the company in the public mind, for certainly it was a new feature of the case altogether that any considerable amount of money had been spent. The country wanted railways, it wanted railways to develop it, and every one who had the interests of the country at heart could not but be anxious to see railways built; but about this particular matter there

had been so many statements made that he thought, if necessary, there should be a Royal Commission appointed to make an inquiry to prove or disprove some of these ugly rumors that had been flying around, and if they were not true let the public know it and deal with the people that were making them. (Hear, hear.) There were some very ugly things said in reference to this charter. They militated against the enterprise of the company which held the charter, and if they were not investigated to see if there was anything in them or not it would be a public misfortune. He would like to have seen this matter brought up at an earlier day in the session so that there might have been a full inquiry into the matter, when witnesses could have been examined under oath and the evidence taken down, so that the people might know and understand whether these things were as they were stated to be or not. He was in favor of every genuine enterprise being assisted and encouraged, but he did not want anyone to get any privilege from this House and then go round and compel someone to pay \$1,000 or \$1,000,000 or \$500,000 before anyone else would be allowed to take it up. If any man was going to put any money into this enterprise he ought to have the full benefit of the result of his money, and not have to pay to anyone anything for the privilege of investing his money. If the proposition was shown to be genuine and right he would hold up both hands for it. This simple statement that \$23,000 had been expended for surveys ought to be proved or disproved. All he knew about the matter was what was currently reported—that a small survey party was out for three or four months and his own opinion was that so much money could not have been spent with so small a party in that time; and, in fact, if the truth were known, he did not think that those men were paid until a few days ago. The House ought to know if the company was bona fide before it was asked to deal with it. All the members of this House were too old to waste time in allowing people to get a charter for the simple purpose of holding it till they should get their price so as to prevent other people going into the enterprise. If there was anything of this kind in connection with the present charter it ought to be investigated before anything was done, and if there was nothing of the kind and everything was square and above board, it ought to be encouraged. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. POOLEY said that it did not appear to him that there was so much importance attached to the present bill as hon. members on the opposite side of the House would strive to make out. The present bill was simply to extend the charter now held by this company. These men had got the charter in good faith and had gone to a great deal of expense in connection with it, and all that they now asked the House to do was to extend the time and not close them out until they had a chance to make the necessary arrangements. The hon. leader of the Opposition had made some statements with regard to certain rumors that were going around. The hon. gentleman had said that he wished to have a full inquiry into those statements. If this bill was not passed this year there would be no opportunity of having that inquiry; but if the bill was passed, and there were any such rumors afloat, he was one of those who hoped that there would be a full inquiry and a complete investigation into their under such conditions that the evidence would be heard on oath, so that the House and the country could see if there was anything in them or not. This was one reason, and to him it appeared the strongest reason, which presented itself at the time for urging the passage of the bill, and next session any hon. member of the House could move for a committee of inquiry, and he (Mr. Pooley) would be the first man, as the hon. member of the Opposition had said, to hold up both hands for it. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. DAVIE wished that the hon. leader of the Opposition would tell the House some of these ugly rumors that had been circulating. Although he had moved around a good deal, he had heard nothing of the kind, and he thought if there had been anything like that he would have heard it. He would like to know what they were.

Hon. Mr. BRAVEN did not think the hon. Premier was as innocent as he would have the House believe. He assured the House that there were rumors.

Mr. SMELLY thought the bill was a very innocent looking measure, but was worthy of much attention, as it was a matter of greater importance than appeared on the face of it. Of course it was said that the bill was only to extend the time. What was the necessity of extending the time in which construction should commence? Nothing but financial difficulty, and how did the company propose to get over this? They simply said that they wanted to get the Province to guarantee their bonds.

Hon. Mr. POOLEY—That proposition is not before us now.

Mr. SMELLY continued that it was not directly before the House, but indirectly it was. There was no getting over it. Hon. members who voted for this bill could know exactly what their votes were being cast for, and that next year the company would come to the House and ask for the guarantee and would advance as one of their arguments the fact that the extension was granted on the distinct understanding that it would be granted. The House by passing the bill would be simply encouraging the company to come after a guarantee. One of the objects of the charter was to get railway connection for the mines of Cariboo. He was sure if this was the object that the scheme was not so good a one as was a proposition to build a 300 mile line from Ashcroft, which at much less expense would give all the advantages.

HON. MR. VERNON was sorry to see some hon. members of the House so greatly agitated over something that was not before the House at all. The hon. member who had just spoken seemed to think there was something in the present bill which would involve the House in guaranteeing the bonds of the company—but he could assure him there was nothing of the kind, and it would be time enough to touch upon that proposition when it came up. In the meantime such a reference was entirely out of place. The hon. leader of the Opposition tried to convey the impression that he was not clear about the scheme, and therefore he would criticise it in his carping way, and complain because this road had not already been built. This was a proposition which involved the expenditure of millions of dollars. Look what a time it took to arrange for the capital and negotiate for the building of the C. P. R. or any other road of a like magnitude. Did the hon. gentleman want the road to be built in a moment?

HON. MR. BEAVEN—I did not say that.

HON. MR. VERNON replied, No; but the hon. gentleman had gone into a long history of the thing, and tried to show or to insinuate that it was bogus and no good. It must be remembered that it took a long time to negotiate a scheme like this, and all the Government could do was to assist the movement as far as possible. The Government could not guarantee the bonds themselves.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—No; I am sure of that.

HON. MR. VERNON, continuing, said he could not see the object of all this discussion. Next year, if the Government brought down an aid bill it would be time enough to have all this talking; but in the meantime what object could be gained by it? The hon. leader of the Opposition was all the time trying to throw doubts on the bona fides of the Canada Western Company, and told about ugly rumors that he had heard. He had said something last year about the Shuswap & Okanagan railway in the same way. He was threatening the House with all sorts of select committees and inquiries and the like, and what did it all amount to? Nothing at all. The hon. gentleman had only thrown out insinuations which did not amount to anything, and would not amount to anything until such times as he was ready to follow up his statements and bring some proof of them. If there was any charge to be made, let it be made in an outspoken, manly way, and the House would be quick to take it up and look into it. The hon. leader of the Opposition would have the House believe that he stood there alone as the champion of the morality of the whole House, and that other hon. members did not feel as he did about matters of the kind. (Laughter.) There was no occasion for insinuations to be thrown out. Next session, if the matter came up—and whether it did or not—there would be an ample opportunity afforded to move for a select committee, and not a single member of the House, Government or Opposition, would raise his voice against it, and then the hon. gentleman could have all the ugly things he liked looked into. As to the remark which had been made as to the Ashcroft and Cariboo Railway, there would be all question of a doubt be a large section of the country benefited by the building of such a line, and he hoped it would be built; but the present road was one of an entirely different character and would open up a much larger stretch of territory. He hoped all hon. members of the House would join in voting for the second reading. (Applause.)

MR. FORSTER was glad of the wide scope of the debate, which would allow him to discuss the bill in all its phases. He was opposed to granting the extension on general principles, chief of which was that he thought all railways should be under Government ownership. Another thing, he thought the route was not a good one and that the building, or attempt at building, a line over such a route would swamp any company in the world. Another thing, he did not like the no-taxation clause in the land grant, and for these reasons would vote against the second reading.

DR. WATT hoped that nothing whatever would be allowed to stand in the way of the company which was proposing to build a railway that would do so much for the country. He believed in the general principle that the construction of such and every railway in the Province was of general good to the Province, but, in addition to this, he was sure the railway now proposed would be of enormous value in the development of Cariboo. While there was nothing before the House now as to the guarantee of the bonds of the company, he wanted to point out to the hon. member who had advocated the Government ownership of railways that if the Government could afford to own the railway it could certainly afford to give a reasonable guarantee to assist in the building of the road. As to the route proposed, he did not think there was any question as to its feasibility, for there was no doubt whatever that the C. P. R. ought to have been built there, not where it was. He would like to see the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway built; but while that road would be a great benefit, it would not do nearly as much good as the Canada Western as proposed. He did not see any opposition to the C.P.R. in the building of the Canada Western, which, he thought, would be rather beneficial to the present Canadian route than otherwise.

The Speaker left the chair at 12:10 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.
MR. MARTIN presented the report of the Public Accounts committee, which was received and ordered printed.

BILLS OF SALE ACT.
HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Bills of Sale Act. Bill read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.
MR. BROWN resumed the debate on the Canada Western Railway bill. He said that the manner in which the bill had been introduced left no other course open than to carry the discussion wide of the mark. The hon. member for Yale (Mr. Semlin) had intimated that a vote on the present bill would be a vote for a Provincial guarantee, and while some hon. members had cried out, "No! no!" he did not see how they could justify such an expression. He considered the letter which had been read by the hon. Premier, as being part and parcel of the bill itself (laughter), for the company simply said: "We want our charter extended, but if you are not prepared to guarantee our bonds, you need not extend the charter." (Laughter.) This was the way he looked at it anyway. While the charter itself was not a remarkable one, the Land Subsidy bill gave some curious and unusual powers as to building of branch lines. If this railway ever should be built it must seek its terminus at Fort Simpson or at either of the two harbors on the West coast of Vancouver Island. The railway could never be made a success with its terminus at Victoria. With regard to the land subsidy, he pointed out that the land would not have to be taxed except when it was taken up by settlers. The company could always prevent the Province getting revenue by working the best portions of the land itself. He sincerely hoped the scheme would fall through, as in this event the best interests of the Province would be served. He was sure, however, if the bargain did go through that the time would come when it would be shown that it was a bad bargain. Continuing, he wished particularly and forcibly to emphasize the fact that casting a vote for the extension of the charter was simply casting a vote for the guarantee of the bonds. If the Government did not propose to guarantee the bonds why let the promoters go ahead and spend more money? It would be misleading them to do so, and hon. members who now voted for the bill and came back next year to vote against a guarantee would find themselves in a peculiar position. He wanted to see all the railways built that could possibly be had without injuring the Province. He admitted that the railway would develop the land all along the line, but money would be needed to continue the settlement by building roads, trails, etc., and where was the money for these improvements to come from? Not from that section of the country itself, for the greater part would be given away to the railway company free of taxation. The money would, therefore, have to come from the pockets of the people of the other sections of the Province, which would be bad policy. Anxious as he was to see a railway built to Cariboo, he would rather wait and do without it than see the country involved in a ruinous expenditure, but he believed there was another way of affording Cariboo railway accommodation—a cheaper way, too. He gave the railway promoters credit for honesty and fair dealing in stating its case so plainly. They said that the Province would not only have to guarantee the bonds, but would have to pay the interest, and this the Province could not afford to do. He did not wish to add to the ugly things which had been said about the company; but he would say that he looked upon it as little better than a land-booming speculation.

HON. COL. BAKER could not see the reason of the introduction, in connection with the bill before the House, of all the extraneous matter that had been brought in by hon. members opposite. What was the meaning of the puerile argument advanced by the junior member for Yale (Mr. Semlin)? What did he want the House to believe? Why, nothing else than that the members in voting for the bill would be voting for something that was not at all in the bill. This was truly an extraordinary statement, which he was sure would be seen by all members of the House to be nothing more or less than an attempt to draw a red herring across the track. If the company had only spent \$5,000 or \$10,000, as the hon. leader of the Opposition had said, it still had done the country some benefit and had shown good faith. There was no other company coming before the House in competition with the Canada Western Co., and whether the latter failed or succeeded they were entitled to credit for their efforts. He proposed to vote for the second reading of the bill and would ask hon. members of the House to vote for it, and in doing so would point out that the bill did not touch a guarantee at all and had nothing to do with it. (Applause.)

MR. BOOTH could not see what objection could be taken to such a simple proposition as to extend the time of the company that was handling such an enterprise as this. What injury could be done by extending the time, one or two or three years? How would the country suffer? Not one hon. member who had opposed the bill had attempted to show. He was one of those who believed the company should have a free hand to come to the coast at any point they could, instead of restricting them to coming to Victoria—then they could probably finance the scheme better.

DR. MILNE announced that he had made up his mind to vote for the second reading of the bill, but he regretted the tendency of the different railway companies to play part and loose with the Legislature. He thought the 20,000 acres of land per mile was enough to enable the road to be built. If the company wanted to build up to Fort Simpson, as they announced in the Gazette, it would be breaking faith with the people of the Province and of Victoria. The company was worthy of censure also on account of stories published in various newspapers from time to time, as to what was going to be done, when people knew that what was promised had not been done. He would, however, vote for the extension of the charter in the hope that the road would be built next year.

HON. MR. BEAVEN inquired "What about the Canada Northern?"

HON. MR. DAVIE replied that there were some propositions made by the Canada Northern company, but the Government considered that the best offer was from the Canada Western.

MR. ROGERS said he was very much in favor of the extension of the time, although he would have been glad to have seen more done. Taking the most strained view of the subject advanced by anyone who had opposed the bill, he did not consider that the Province would be any worse off or receive any injury in the construction of the road. The line proposed was free of engineering difficulties, and would be kept in repair with little expense, thus making the Canada Western the best of the transcontinental lines. Speaking from experience, he knew what the country was through which the proposed railway would pass, and could assure the House that it would open up a section second to none in the Province and unequalled in the Dominion. (Applause.)

MR. SWORD agreed that a railway to open up the Cariboo country and to compete with the C.P.R. would be a great benefit. But he, whether hon. members, was afraid this Canada Western company could not do very much in this direction. He objected to the no-taxation clause in the land grant bill, and if on no other ground would feel justified on this account in opposing the present bill.

MR. KITCHEN regretted with other members of the House that the Canada Western company had been unable to do more to advance the construction of the road. But it must be remembered that since the company had had their charter there was a financial depression all over the world. Starting with the failure of Baring Bros. the shock had been felt universally, and there was no doubt a proposition of the magnitude of the present one, which would at one time have been eagerly taken up, could not now meet with the same ready approval.

MR. KITCHEN characterized the railway proposition as a "wild-cat scheme," and in continuing the debate based his opposition on the argument that if the present bill passed it would be an assurance to the promoters of the railway that a guarantee would be given next year. He also objected to the route, which he did not consider feasible, and to the road being obliged to come to Victoria, as he thought this was a hardship to the company.

MR. KITCHEN doubts as to whether the company was a bona fide one or not. He thought if the company gave any kind of a good guarantee that they were going to build the road, the time ought to be extended. While he opposed land grants to local roads, he had considered the transcontinental nature of this railway and did not oppose it now as something had been done. If the present charter lapsed the country would be in the same position as if there had never been any charter at all, and it would probably take three years more to get another company advanced to the same condition in which this one now was.

MR. KITCHEN rose to make a personal protest against the bill, to which he had many objections besides that to a year's extension. He thought the company should have proceeded by way of a private bill, with proper notice, instead of having the Government bring down this bill at the end of the session. He claimed that the Canadian Western charter was revived last year on the strength of the assurance given by the then Premier that there would be no further assistance granted to the company in the way of guarantee or otherwise. The present Premier had the other day said that if a substantial company came to the Government with a feasible proposition, the matter of a guarantee would receive consideration. This, he claimed, showed that the Government were working round to a guarantee, against which he strongly protested, more especially as during the past few months he had heard very ugly rumors.

HON. MR. DAVIE—"What are they?"

MR. KITCHEN—"I won't tell them."

HON. MR. DAVIE—"I don't think you have heard them."

MR. COTTON—"What was reported in the New York papers should give you some idea." He proceeded to say that he had heard mentioned in connection with these rumors the names of men in high positions in political life in this Province.

HON. COL. BAKER rose to a question of privilege and demanded that Mr. Cotton should state these rumors. He appealed for a ruling from Mr. Speaker, if a member having made quotation of such rumors, or what was equivalent to a quotation, was not bound by a rule of the House to state their substance. At least as a man he should, otherwise it would be given out to the world that he had made an insinuation without having the manliness or courage to substantiate it. (Applause.)

MR. COTTON—I did not say that the name of any member of the Government had been mentioned (derisive laughter). "And I am surprised that any member of it should suppose that I had done so." He proceeded to quote from a document which he said was the prospectus of the British Pacific Construction Company, and read a list of names of directors (surnames only), including Baker, Vernon and several others.

HON. MR. VERNON—"When you have done with that document I would like to see it."

MR. COTTON said it was a private document which he did not intend should leave his possession.

HON. MR. VERNON contended that the House had a right to see the document. He had heard the name Vernon read, and he wished to see if his name was mentioned, or if it was mentioned in any similar name.

MR. COTTON—I did not say it was the hon. member. He need not be so sensitive.

HON. COL. BAKER asked for a ruling by Mr. Speaker. He thought Mr. Cotton should be compelled to submit the document.

MR. SPEAKER ruled in the negative. He took occasion, however, to read from May's Parliamentary Procedure a warning against the use of hasty and unguarded expressions, and imputations of bad motives on the part of opponents in debate. He read this, he said, for the benefit not only of Mr. Cotton, but of gentlemen on both sides who showed an inclination to be out of temper.

MR. COTTON proceeded to quote passages from the "prospectus," and read one statement that of the 50,000 shares of the company, 25,750 were to be issued to the public, and the remaining 24,250 were to be retained "for the purposes of promotion."

He asked who were to benefit by the upwards of two million dollars represented by these "promotion" shares, and intimated that the answer to this question would throw some light on the rumors he had mentioned. He dwelt upon the allegation that the promoters of this company had for months been acting upon the assumption that they would receive a guarantee from the Province and from Victoria city, and quoted from the "prospectus" to prove this.

HON. MR. DAVIE, when Mr. Cotton had finished, rose to a question of privilege. That gentleman, he said, had taken care to defer his remarks until almost every one on the Government side had spoken and when there seemed to be no one left to reply to him. In view, however, of the extraordinary statements made, he deemed it his privilege to demand from Mr. Cotton the names of those men occupying high positions in political life, and also what those rumors were which he had mentioned.

MR. COTTON—"I shall certainly decline to mention names." (Derisive laughter.) He did not claim, he said, to possess the brains of the Attorney-General, and that gentleman was too shrewd to suppose that he (Mr. Cotton) would make in public a statement of the kind involved in mentioning the names. He believed, however, that the facts justified the rumors.

HON. MR. DAVIE said as Mr. Cotton had refused either to state the nature of the rumors or the names of the men alleged to be concerned, the House could come to no other conclusion than that the gentleman had deliberately made insinuations which he had not the ability to substantiate and plainly had not the manliness to retract. He had simply rendered himself contemptible in the eyes of any respectable man. (Hear, hear.) This attack made by an hon. member who had until the last day or two supported the Government was, in fact, merely the utterance of a man with a raw spot on his body which had been rubbed over. (Laughter.)

MR. COTTON rose to a question of privilege, claiming that the Attorney-General was out of order in speaking now.

MR. SPEAKER—"The hon. gentleman's words should have been taken down at the time in order to be debated now."

HON. MR. BEAVEN rose to speak in support of the ruling of Mr. Speaker; and held that the words not having been taken down at the time, it was not proper to discuss them now.

HON. MR. VERNON expressed surprise that the leader of the Opposition should attempt to shield Mr. Cotton by a flimsy excuse of that character. Everyone in the House had heard the remarks to which exception was taken, and the insinuation was the most contemptible, cowardly thing he had ever heard in the Legislature. Mr. Cotton had waited until almost everyone had spoken and then made these charges with the view to unsettle the public mind, when he thought there was no opportunity for a reply. He did not dare to take up the challenge of the Premier to substantiate his statements.

HON. MR. BEAVEN defended the course taken by Mr. Cotton, who he claimed had a right to show his own time and opportunity to make his statements in the House.

HON. MR. DAVIE said the position was simply this, that the leaders of the two parties, the Opposition and the Independents, had made certain ambiguous statements, which ought either to be substantiated or withdrawn. The leader of the Opposition did get up early in the debate, and his remarks being replied to by the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, he had contented himself by sitting down. His conduct was mainly in comparison with that of the leader of the so-called "Independents." One had stated a vague rumor; the other had made a base insinuation, but neither had the manliness to back up his statement. Mr. Cotton had quoted the names "Baker" and "Vernon"—without anything further—as if he meant two hon. members of this House. If he believed what he insinuated he should be the first man—not to say honorable member of this House—to demand an investigation, instead of sitting as he had done, and shielding himself behind a question of privilege. The political life of this "Independent" party was dependent upon the false impressions it could create throughout the country. He would like to ask the leader of the Independents what prompted him to make his allegations. He would like to ask that gentleman whether he was at one time a promoter himself, whether he had come here from Denver, and why he left there at his time of life?

MR. BROWN rose to the defence of Mr. Cotton, and said he had heard mentioned the rumors spoken of. Mr. Cotton in deferring his speech until the last, was merely copying the expedient often used by the Government, and it was not fair to endeavor to make him responsible for the rumors he mentioned.

HON. COL. BAKER said no one attempted to make Mr. Cotton responsible. The Government asked him to state what the rumors are, and who the men are. He knew very well the rumors were false. Such, however, was the dirty, miserable, contemptible character of the tactics of those who opposed the Government. If they like them they are welcome to them, and when they go to the country the people will know how to estimate such tactics at their true value. (Applause.)

The second reading carried on the following division:

AYES—Messrs. Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Booth, Stoddart, Nason, Turner, Pooley, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher, Anderson, Watt, Horne, Beaven, Milne, McKenzie, Punch, Keith and Grant—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Forster, Cotton, Sword, Kitchen and Semlin—6.

AID TO RAILWAYS.
HON. MR. DAVIE presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting a bill to provide aid to certain railways.

Ordered that the bill be committed this evening.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

MR. COTTON proceeded to quote passages from the "prospectus," and read one statement that of the 50,000 shares of the company, 25,750 were to be issued to the public, and the remaining 24,250 were to be retained "for the purposes of promotion."

He asked who were to benefit by the upwards of two million dollars represented by these "promotion" shares, and intimated that the answer to this question would throw some light on the rumors he had mentioned. He dwelt upon the allegation that the promoters of this company had for months been acting upon the assumption that they would receive a guarantee from the Province and from Victoria city, and quoted from the "prospectus" to prove this.

HON. MR. DAVIE, when Mr. Cotton had finished, rose to a question of privilege. That gentleman, he said, had taken care to defer his remarks until almost every one on the Government side had spoken and when there seemed to be no one left to reply to him. In view, however, of the extraordinary statements made, he deemed it his privilege to demand from Mr. Cotton the names of those men occupying high positions in political life, and also what those rumors were which he had mentioned.

MR. COTTON—"I shall certainly decline to mention names." (Derisive laughter.) He did not claim, he said, to possess the brains of the Attorney-General, and that gentleman was too shrewd to suppose that he (Mr. Cotton) would make in public a statement of the kind involved in mentioning the names. He believed, however, that the facts justified the rumors.

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The second reading carried on the following division:

AYES—Messrs. Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Booth, Stoddart, Nason, Turner, Pooley, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher, Anderson, Watt, Horne, Beaven, Milne, McKenzie, Punch, Keith and Grant—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Forster, Cotton, Sword, Kitchen and Semlin—6.

AID TO RAILWAYS.
HON. MR. DAVIE presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting a bill to provide aid to certain railways.

Ordered that the bill be committed this evening.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE A WHOLE ON THE MESSAGE OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TRANSMITTING A BILL TO PROVIDE AID TO CERTAIN RAILWAYS, MR. DAVIE IN THE CHAIR.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTED THE BILL, WAS READ A FIRST TIME AND PUT DOWN FOR SECOND READING TO-MORROW.

CANADA WESTERN BILL.
THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE A WHOLE ON THE CANADA WESTERN BILL, MR. DAVIE IN THE CHAIR.

IN COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION WHICH A SEVERAL CLAUSES,

HON. MR. DAVIE took occasion to assure the House that the Government would countenance any trafficking in rail other charters such as had been his by some hon. members of the House. The bill was reported complete amendment.

Ordered, that the report be committed to-morrow.

CONSUMERS WATER WORKS CO.
HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Consumers Water Works Company Bill (Nelson).

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected to measure on the ground that it was order.

MR. SPEAKER ruled the bill per regular.

HON. MR. DAVIE explained that the bill which had been passed last contemplated that the Water Works Company should be bound to sell out at a fixed price, plus a bonus of interest. The act, passed had no with the principal at all, so that the company were compelled to sell out at a bonus and interest alone.

The bill was read a second time and committed to a select committee.

MR. KITCHEN moved an amendment to reduce the amount of bonus to 25 per cent instead of 50 per cent.

The amendment was ruled out of order, and also on motion to adjourn.

THE BILL WAS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

SUMAS DYKING COMPANY.
HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Sumas Dyking Co.'s bill.

THE BILL WAS READ A SECOND TIME AND COMMITTED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE.

THE BILL WAS REPORTED COMPLETE AMENDMENT. REPORT WAS ADOPTED, READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

KASLO-SLOOAN TRAMWAY.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE KASLO RAILWAY BILL WAS ADOPTED; BILL READ TIME AND PASSED.

MOUNT TOLMIE RAILWAY.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE MOUNT TOLMIE RAILWAY BILL WAS ADOPTED; BILL THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

MUNICIPAL BILL.
ON THE MOTION TO ADOPT THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL, AMENDMENTS WERE INCORPORATED.

HON. MR. DAVIE'S MOTION TO CHANGE THE ORDER FOR THE THIRD READING OF THE BILL TO STRIKE OUT SECT 48.

HON. MR. BEAVEN raised a point of order on which there was a discussion over an hour.

THE BILL WAS FINALLY RECOMMITTED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE AND STRIKE OUT SECTION 41, WHICH GIVES ENLARGED OF TAXATION, WAS MADE TO APPLY ONLY TO NAIMO CITY.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTED THE BILL, WAS ADOPTED, BILL READ A THIRD TIME AMIDST UPROARIOUS APPLAUSE.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED AT 12:15 P.M. 11 O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

NOTICE OF MOTION.
BY HON. MR. BEAVEN—"That, in opinion of this House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts let by the Government for the construction of public buildings, binding the contractor to pay all work employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, on or in connection with work, the regular rate of wages on with the trade for the number of work for each, as recognized by the act, further, that the whole of the skilled workmen, foremen, and other gaged upon the work, shall receive full wages at least once a week, cash."

BY MR. KELLIE—"That no mineral shall be recorded without the application accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the applicant or person on his behalf cognizant of the that mineral has been found on the proposed to be recorded."

ded to quote passages... and read one state-... 00 shares of the com-... be issued to the pub-... 21,250 were to be... of promotion. It... to benefit by the up-... dollars represented... shares, and intimated... this question would... on the rumors... He dwelt upon the... promoters of this com-... been acting upon the... would receive a guar-... and from Victoria... in the "prospects" to... when Mr. Cotton had... question of privilege... said, had taken care to... till almost every one... had spoken and when... no one left to reply to... however, of the extra-... made, he deemed it his... from Mr. Cotton the... men occupying his al... life," and also what... which he had mentioned... shall certainly decline... (Derisive laughter.)... claim, he said, to... of the Attorney-... steinman was too shrewd... (Mr. Cotton) would make... of the kind involved... names. He believed... justified the rumors... said as Mr. Cotton had... state the nature of the... of the men alleged to... House could come to no... that that gentleman... de insinuations which... dily to substantiate... manliness to retract... ed himself contempt-... any respectable man... attack made by an hon... il the last day of two... ment was, in fact... of a man with a raw... which had been rubbed... to a question of privi-... Attorney-General... speaking now. The hon. gentleman's... on taken down at the... dated now." Mr. Speaker; and held... being taken down... proper to discuss... expressed surprise... Opposition should... Cotton by a flimsy... ter. Everyone in the... remarks to which ex-... ed the insinuation was... cowardly thing he... the Legislature. Mr... until almost every one... made these charges... tle the public mind, he... was no opportunity... not dare to take up... remier to substantiate... defended the course... he he claimed to have... own time and oppor-... tunities in the House... id the position was... leaders of the two... n and the Independ-... in ambiguous state-... to be substan-... The record of the... early in the debate... replied to by the hon... Lands and Works, he... if by sitting down... in comparison with... the so-called "Inde-... a vague rumor; re-... based insinuation, but... cess to back up his... on had quoted the... "Verdon"—without... he meant two hon... use. If he believed... should be the first... rable member of this... investigation, instead... and shielding himself... privilege. The political... dent "party was de-... impressions it could... country. He would... make his allegations... ask that gentleman... time a promoter... had come here from... ft there at his time... the defence of Mr... heard mentioned the... Cotton in deferring... was merely copying... d by the Government... endeavor to make him... are he mentioned... id no one attempted... sible. The Gov-... state what the rumors... are. He knew very... else. Such, however... e, contemptible char-... ous, who opposed the... like them they are... when they go to the... ll know how to esti-... eir true value. (Ap-... rried on the follow-... or, Davis, Vernon,... rts, Nelson, Turner... r, Hunter, Rogers, ... at, Horne, Beaven, ... Punch, Keith and... n, Forster, Cotton, ... milin-8. ILWAYS... presented a message... Lieutenant-Governor... provide aid to certain... be committed this... e Speaker left the

EVENING SESSION.
The Speaker took the chair at 7:30 o'clock.

AID TO RAILWAYS.
The House went into committee of the whole on the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting a bill to grant aid to certain railways, Mr. Martin in the chair.

The committee reported the bill, which was read a first time and put down for second reading to-morrow.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.
The House went into committee of the whole on the Canada Western bill, Mr. Martin in the chair.

In course of the discussion which arose on several clauses, Hon. Mr. DAVIE took occasion to assure the House that the Government would not countenance any trafficking in railway or other charters such as had been hinted at by some hon. members of the House.

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

Ordered, that the report be considered to-morrow.

CONSUMERS WATER WORKS CO.
Hon. Mr. DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Consumers Water Works Company Bill (Nelson), 1892.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN objected to the measure on the ground that it was out of order.

MR. SPEAKER ruled the bill perfectly regular.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE explained that the private bill which had been passed last session contemplated that the Water Works Company should be bound to sell out to the city at a fixed price, plus a bonus and interest. The act as passed had not dealt with the principal at all, so that the company were compelled to sell out for the bonus and interest alone.

The bill was read a second time and committed, Mr. Anderson in the chair.

Mr. KITCHEN moved an amendment to reduce the amount of bonus to 25 per cent. instead of 50 per cent.

The amendment was ruled out of order in committee, and also on motion to adopt the report.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

SUMAS DYKING COMPANY.
Hon. Mr. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Sumas Dyking Co.'s bill.

The bill was read a second time and committed, Dr. Milne in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendment. Report adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

KASLO-SLOOAN TRAMWAY.
Report of committee on the Kaslo-Sloosan railway bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

MOUNT TOLMIE RAILWAY.
Report of committee on the Mount Tolmie Railway bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL BILL.
On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the Municipal bill, several amendments were incorporated.

On Hon. Mr. DAVIE'S motion to discharge the order for the third reading and re-commit the bill to strike out sections 41 and 48.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN raised a point of order on which there was a discussion lasting over an hour.

The bill was finally recommitted to reconsider section 41 and strike out section 48.

Section 41, which gives enlarged powers of taxation, was made to apply only to Nanaimo city.

The committee reported the bill, report was adopted, bill read a third time and passed amidst uproarious applause.

The House adjourned at 12:15 p.m. until 11 o'clock to-day.

NOTICE OF MOTION.
By Hon. Mr. BEAVEN—"That, in the opinion of this House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts let by the Government for the construction of public works, binding the contractor to pay all workmen employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, or in connection with the work, the regular rate of wages connected with the trade for the number of hours work for each, as recognized by the trade; and, further, that the whole of the laborers, skilled workmen, foremen, and others engaged upon the work, shall receive their full wages at least once a week, and in cash."

By Mr. KILLIE—"That no mineral claim shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts that mineral has been found on the claim proposed to be recorded."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, April 10, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock.

MINERAL BILL.

On the motion to adopt report of committee on the Mineral Bill, Mr. Kellie moved the following amendments:

Add to sub-section (c) of section 3: "No mineral claim shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the applicant, or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts, that mineral has been found in place on the claim proposed to be recorded."

Add as new clauses: "Section 9 of the 'Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1892,' is hereby repealed."

"This Act shall not come into force until 15th day of May, 1893."

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.
On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the Canada Western bill,

Mr. MacKENZIE moved to add a clause to remove the freedom from taxation. His amendment provided for the taxation of land which was withdrawn from sale.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE pointed out that while the policy of the Government would be to have an agreement made with the company to provide for a change of the nature proposed to be made in the charter, still he did not think it would be wise to insert such a clause now without consulting the syndicate which was about to undertake the enterprise. The English syndicate was now in possession of the charter, and no doubt was working on the terms therein set forth. This being the case it would be unwise and wrong to make any such change. It would be breaking faith with the syndicate, and he for one did not propose to do anything of the kind.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. KEITH moved to add a new clause: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in 52 Vic., Chap. 20, entitled 'An act to authorize the granting of a certain land subsidy for and in aid of the Canadian Western Central railway,' the 'Railway Aid Act, 1890,' or the 'Canadian Western and Northern Extension and Aid Act, 1892,' the lands to be conveyed to the Canadian Western Central railway company or the Canadian Northern railway company shall open for and in aid of the said company for the purposes of the said company at the rate of from one to three dollars per acre, according to classification, to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres to each such actual settler, and the said lands shall not be exempt from taxation for a longer period than ten years after completion of the railways to be constructed by the said company."

Hon. Mr. DAVIE said these would be excellent terms to make with the Company, but he would oppose them now for the same reason he had given for opposing the previous ones. The principle was an excellent one, but he did not think it went far enough. A clause similar to this was inserted in the E. & N. railway charter by the Smythe Government, and under its beneficial effect over a thousand families, as had been stated at that time, had gone on the Company's lands.

Mr. BEAVEN said the main object of the whole Canada Western bill was to enable certain parties to grab valuable lands which ought to belong to the Province, and they would of course object to such an amendment.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN, in course of his remarks, objected to the price of land, at \$3 per acre.

Mr. HUNTER made a proposition that if the hon. leader of the Opposition wanted to do some business, he would be happy to oblige him. He would sell him 500,000 acres of land in the E. & N. belt at 50 cents per acre, and would give him four years to pay for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. KEITH asked—"Is the hon. Attorney-General the promoter of the bill?"

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—"The names of the promoters are in the bill; I have nothing more to do with it than the hon. gentleman has."

Mr. HUNTER—"I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General if he ever murdered his grandfather. (Laughter.)"

Mr. KEITH'S amendment was voted down, 14 to 11.

The report was then adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

BILLS OF SALE.
Hon. Mr. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Bills of Sale Act Amendment bill.

The bill was committed, Mr. Croft in the chair, reported, read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL ACT.
Hon. Mr. DAVIE presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor returning to the House bill No. 34 (Municipal bill) for the purpose of striking out clause 48.

The message was considered forthwith in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and the amendment was reported.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE pointed out that the result of the clause which had been inserted by the hon. leader of the Opposition and which it was now proposed to strike out, would simply be to close up every bar in every hotel in the Province. This, he stated, to the House as Attorney General and he proposed to ask the House, so long as it had confidence in the Government, and in the Attorney General, to take his advice and sustain his view. On his advice His Honor had returned the bill to have the clause struck out, as it was plainly evident the effect of this clause would be quite different to what was explained by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

The amendment recommended was made without a dissenting voice.

The bill was read a third time and passed. It being 1 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

AID TO RAILWAYS.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE in moving the second reading of a bill to grant aid to certain railways took occasion to briefly explain the object and intent of the bill, which was to facilitate the construction of the railways mentioned. These roads were described in the preamble to the bill and would be admitted by all who would take the trouble to look into the matter to be important enterprises for the welfare of the Province. The first road mentioned was the Nicola Valley railway, which was declared by statute of Canada to be a railway in the general interest of the Dominion, and which had been subsidized by the Dominion. The second railway was the Nakusp and Slooan, which was also incorporated under special acts of the Legislature of the Province and was chartered by the Dominion, so that it was expected it would receive the Dominion subsidy. The third road was the Chilliwack railway, which was to be a branch line from the Mission branch of the C. P. R. to Chilliwack. The first mentioned of these lines had, as was said, received the grant of \$5,

200 per mile for one half of its proposed length, and there was very little doubt that the remainder of the road, as regards the Nakusp and Slooan road, a promise had been given to extend the same consideration. It was contemplated also that aid would be given by the Dominion to the Chilliwack railway. These lines were, all of them, to go through very important sections of the country and they would be largely instrumental in opening up portions which were now not of very much value. The plan that was proposed to give the assistance was one that had been approved by the House and had been shown to be a most successful and satisfactory method of aiding railway enterprises without being a burden upon the Province. The idea was to guarantee the bonds of the company to a limited extent and for a limited number of years on condition that the Dominion Government subsidy be secured and handed over to the Province, and that the different companies should enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway or some other company to undertake all the cost and responsibility of operating the road and then pay the company 4 per cent, which amount was to be paid over to the Government. It would thus be seen that the condition of the guarantee was that both the Dominion subsidy and the 4 per cent. which was to be received from the C.P.R. was to be handed over to the Government of the Province to be held as security in respect of the guarantee. The Province was not in a position to come to the aid of enterprises of the kind in the same way as they did in Ontario and to a limited extent in Manitoba, by granting cash bonuses, neither was the Province in a position to pay any large fixed sum for a number of years. But, under the present system, the Province would not be called upon to pay anything for four or five years at any rate, and there would in all probability, when the time came, be found to be ample money on hand from the 4 per cent, which was to go to the Government, to meet all calls. It must be borne in mind by hon. members that this was not a grant to the company or to the bond holders; it was simply a guarantee of the interest on the bonds, and not absolutely but only in case of the failure of the company to pay the interest. This was the same plan which had been adopted in the case of the Shuswap & Okanagan road, and in that case it had proved highly successful. The Provincial Government received the full Dominion subsidy, and that money was now in the Treasury, only about \$50,000 having been paid out; besides this there had been a substantial sum received in respect of the gross earnings of the road as provided by the Act. Of course it was not to be expected that it would be a profit or that the Province would not have to pay some of the money that was being guaranteed, but a very favorable commencement had been made in the case of the S. & O. road and the first returns, showing the earning power, had been very satisfactory and encouraging. It was well-known that the railway traffic had increased, and that it might in these cases be expected to increase, besides which if it was worth while for the C. P. R. to undertake to operate them on the lines of the agreement mentioned in the bill, it was pretty safe for the Province as to its guarantee. But whatever had to be paid it must be remembered that the Government had in hand the full amount of the money that the Dominion Government was to pay, which was a highly advantageous arrangement for the Province. Even without the Dominion subsidy at all, he thought that the Province would be justified in giving aid—although the arrangement would not be so good as was proposed—yet the general result of the building of the railways must be to greatly benefit the country at large. The Province would be safeguarded in other ways also. There would be a thorough examination by the Government of the whole of the road before the aid was given. This was somewhat different from what was done in the case of the S. & O., which was the first one and was consequently to some extent experimental. The Province would in this case be in a more favorable position than when the S. & O. was under consideration, for here the Government was only proposing to take power to grant the aid when certain conditions were fulfilled and in the event of it being shown that everything was in order for the guarantee. The agreement which would be made with the C.P.R. would be made subject to the scrutiny of the Government, who would safeguard the interests of the Province and of the bondholders—in fact the Province would be a party to the agreement, and not, as was the case with the S. & O., have to deal with the matter on the basis of an agreement that had already been made. The guarantee, it would be seen, was not to be given until after the road had been completed, but power was taken to advance money while construction was progressing, the company furnishing independent security for the amount. If this road, or these roads rather, should be a paying enterprise to the C.P.R., it would naturally result that the promoters would enjoy a return for their investment and a good profit for the risk that they had

taken, but he did not think that any hon. member of the House would venture to say that they would not be entitled to the reward that was due the successful accomplishment of the work they had been aiming for. In conclusion he would draw attention to the fact that the proposed guarantee was \$25,000 per mile maximum, but it might not be necessary to guarantee for this full amount. For instance, in the case of the S. & O., the Government had been authorized to guarantee the interest on \$1,250,000, but when construction had been completed it was found that something less than this was all that would have to be assumed. He had pleasure in recommending the measure to the careful consideration of the House. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN complained that this bill should have been brought down a month ago. He had no time to make any examinations, etc., and could not look up the details. He thought the hon. Premier was unfortunate in his reference to the Shuswap & Okanagan, which he thought was a bad bargain for the Province. He noticed that two of the railways had been declared to be for the general good of Canada, and if so why not let the Dominion stand the expense? Railroads in the Province ought to be either Provincial railroads or Dominion ones, and if under Dominion control the Province should not be asked to have anything to do with them. To aid a purely provincial road, he would always favor, but he was now working in the dark to a great extent, for the Government only brought down a bald proposition, and had not engineers' reports, and so forth, for the information of the House.

Mr. MARTIN took issue with the hon. leader of the Opposition in the remarks he had made on the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. He would tell that hon. gentleman, and he said it without hesitation and with full knowledge of what he was talking about, that the S. & O. would never cost the Province a single cent. He drew attention to the following from the report of the Public Accounts Committee: "That the subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for

the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, amounting to \$163,200, has been received from the Dominion Government. That the amount of the bonds issued to the Shuswap and Okanagan railway company, under the Shuswap Railway and Guarantee Act, 1890, is \$226,800—equivalent at \$4.86 per \$1,249,763—and that the interest paid thereon by the Government to date is \$50,098. That a return from the Canadian Pacific railway, under section 9 of the agreement of lease between that company and the Shuswap and Okanagan railway company, for the five months ending the 30th November, 1892, shows that forty per cent. of the gross earnings of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway amounted to \$7,080.92, which sum was paid into the treasury. Your committee are of opinion that the conditions of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Guarantee Act will eventually prove of greater advantage to the Province than the original proposition of granting a subsidy of \$200,000 by the Province."

Mr. MARTIN continued, that by this it would be seen that for five years the Government would not have to pay out one cent of cash more than it already had in its possession, and besides this there was the increasing revenue of the road, which would be a continued protection to the Province. The country was being rapidly developed and the building of the proposed lines would give a great impetus and open up a vast extent of rich land for settlement. He would support the second reading with pleasure.

The bill was read a second time and committed, Mr. Martin in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments; report adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

MINERAL BILL.
On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the Mineral bill,

Hon. Mr. DAVIE introduced an amendment as recommended by the Mining committee, imposing a tax of twenty-five cents per acre per annum on mineral and placer claims, provided that if \$200 be spent in labor or improvements the tax shall not then be levied.

The report was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

LIQUOR LICENSE BILL.
Mr. GRANT introduced a bill to amend the Liquor License regulation law. The bill was read a first time on a division of 12 to 11.

The motion to suspend the standing orders so as to read the bill a second time was lost.

Mr. GRANT then moved—"urgency"—that the House do now proceed to read the bill a second time.

The "urgency" motion was lost almost unanimously.

The bill was ordered to be read a second time next sitting of the House.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.
The Speaker took the chair at 7:30 o'clock.

SANITARY BY-LAW.
The House went into committee on the Sanitary by-law regulations bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

The committee rose without reporting.

DRAINING AND DYKING.
MR. KITCHEN moved the second reading of the Draining and Dyking bill.

MR. HUNTER—"This bill is like the hon. gentleman who introduced it. It is not so innocent as it looks." (Laughter.) He continued, that it was a bill which was aimed at private rights. However, before discussing the bill, he would draw attention to Sec. 4 and ask for a ruling as to whether it was in order or not.

After a long discussion the bill was ruled out of order.

CATTLE ACT.
MR. ROGERS moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Cattle Act, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, in branding any cattle, to place a new brand over or so close to an old brand as to obscure, obliterate, deface or alter the old brand, and any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not exceeding \$100.

The second reading was carried and the bill committed, Mr. Booth in the chair. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

THE M'LEOD MATTER.
DR. MILNE moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Beaven, that a return be made to the House of the Commission of Public Instruction, and to the demand for a retraction of charges, and also a copy of the evidence furnished to the Council by the School Trustees of Victoria. Carried.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.
HON. MR. BEAVEN moved "That in the opinion of this House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts let by the Government for the construction of public works, binding the contractor to pay all workmen employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, on or in connection with the work, the regular rate of wages connected with the trade for the number of hours work for each, as recognized by the trade; and, further, that the whole of the laborers, skilled workmen, foremen and others engaged upon the work, should receive their full wages at least once a week, and in cash."

MR. SEMLEN pointed out that outside the cities the adoption of this clause would create great hardship.

HON. COL. BAKER agreed that the principle was correct, but asked for a ruling as to whether the motion was in order.

MR. SPEAKER ruled that it was in order. MR. HUNTER recognized in the motion one of those patent-quick-firing-centre-double-back-reversible-split-fire-action-vote-coaching antics of the hon. leader of the Opposition. (Laughter.) This motion dealt with trades union men who needed no protection, and it wholly ignored the men who were working as ordinary laborers. Was not this a shallow pretence? He moved to add "that the wages of all laborers and unskilled workmen be not less than 20 cents per hour."

MR. GRANT moved an amendment to provide that the Government should take security from the contractor that all wages would be paid in full.

MR. MARTIN opposed the motion, expressing himself very plainly as being of opinion that the hon. leader of the Opposition was not conscientious in what he was doing.

HON. MR. DAVIS said it seemed to him that everyone who had spoken had a grievance, or represented some one who had. (Laughter.) He wanted to show the inconsistency of the hon. leader of the Opposition, who wanted to protect every kind of a laborer except the honest lawyer, whom the hon. gentleman wished to debar from practicing in the courts in defence of a Chinese. (Laughter.) Coming down to the serious part of the motion he really thought the hon. gentleman should have been glad to let the Government alone, and should know that the first thing the Government would do would be to protect the laborers. (Hear, hear and applause.) Hon. members might be sure that the Government was not going to let any men working on the new Parliament buildings, for no doubt that was intended, be cinched or euchered out of their rights.

Continuing, he said he did not think the workmen need be treated as children. They could look out for themselves, and did not need to be put under the control of a union or a politician. As to payment of laborers weekly or bi-weekly, there was no need of a resolution on that subject to secure the wages, as the Government would in this, as in all other matters, see that there was no lack of provision for the workmen. He objected to the form of the resolution, which would not be workable. If the hon. gentleman would propose a sensible resolution, it would meet with unanimous support in the House, but such an artful trap as this could not be voted down.

MR. BOOTH said the only part he approved of was that which made it necessary for the Government to see that all the men employed were paid, and there was no need for any expression of opinion on the matter, as this was already the practice of the Government.

MR. GRANT withdrew his amendment.

MR. KITCHEN spoke in a discursive manner for some two hours.

MR. BOOTH moved an amendment to have a clause inserted in all contracts let by the Government for public works to provide for the payment of wages regularly and in cash.

HON. COL. BAKER objected to the motion, which was legislating for union men as against non-union men.

The debate was continued by Dr. Watt, Dr. Milne and Hon. Mr. Vernon, the amendment of Mr. Booth being carried on a vote of 19 to 10, as follows:

AYES: Messrs. Baker, Davis, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Watt, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Punch, Horn, Brown and Sward—19.

NAYS: Messrs. Milne, Beaven, Forster, Keith, Cotton, Grant and McKenzie—7.

MR. HUNTER'S amendment was also carried, Hon. Mr. Beaven's being defeated.

MR. KITCHEN moved that an order of the House be granted for a return of the number of voters on the respective voters' lists of each of the electoral districts throughout the Province, up to the latest date—31st day of March. Carried.

ADJOURNMENT.
HON. MR. DAVIS, in moving the adjournment of the House, referred in feeling terms to the parting of the members after the long session. He could not help, he said, judging from past sessions, looking into the future with certain feelings of misgivings, as all could not help realizing that there was no security that another year and another session would find all together again.

Before the present session came to an end he wished to say a word to hon. members of the House, and he was sure he would not be considered out of place in so doing. While he had disagreed with the hon. leader of the Opposition, he was bound to acknowledge that he had wonderful pertinacity and many excellent qualities which were of great value to the House. In the course of debate there had frequently been occasions when words of heat had been used, but he wished all hon. members to feel as he felt, that this was simply an honest disagreement in principle, and that all could hold the others in the highest esteem. (Applause.) He was one of those who believed in an occasional expression of this kind, because when one came to entangle the memory of the dead, the thought of times came of how much better it would have been if some of those things had been said in life! He did not know where three more distinct characters of men would be found than the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Beaven) and of the Independents (Mr. Cotton) and himself, and yet each one, no doubt, was honestly endeavoring to advance the interests of the community according to the best of his knowledge and power. After again expressing the hope that all would part in good feeling, he announced that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor would be down at 3 o'clock to-day (Wednesday) to prorogue the House.

HON. MR. BEAVEN and MR. COTTON joined in the happy expressions of the hon. Premier, and all the members having heartily sung "God Save the Queen," Mr. Speaker left the chair.

FORMALLY PROROGUED.

The Third Session of the Sixth Parliament of B. C. Comes to an End.

The Lieut. Governor's Speech—Sixty-six Bills Assented to—None Rejected.

The Provincial Legislature, "Third session of the sixth parliament," came to an end yesterday, when with all the formal ceremonies it was prorogued by His Honor the Lieut. Governor.

The hour set for prorogation was 3 o'clock. Shortly before this the guard of honor from C Battery, headed by the band and under command of Major Peters and Capt. Benson, took up their position in front of the main building. The Lieut. Governor arrived a short time afterwards, accompanied by Capt. Ogilvie. He was given a general salute as he passed the guard, and acknowledged it by raising his hat, while the band played God Save the Queen. At the Speaker's entrance His Honor was met by other members of the staff, as follows: Capt. Hughes-Hallett, R. N.; of H. M. S. Garnet, Commander Huntingford, R. N.; of H. M. S. Nymph; Lieut. Lyne, Lt.-Col. Holmes, and Capt. Pierson (Marine), R. C. A.; Capt. A. W. Jones, District Staff, and Capt. Quinlan, B.C.E.G.A.

There was a rather slim attendance of members, a number having already left for home; nor were the visitors as numerous as at the opening of the House.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock and Rev. P. McF. Macleod having read prayers, His Honor entered, and, having taken the chair, gave formal assent to the following bills, the titles of which were read by the clerk, Mr. Thornton Fell:

An Act to amend the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act.

An Act to confirm the Title to certain Mineral Claims.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics and also of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of Industrial Disputes.

An Act respecting Arbitration.

An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Provincial Home for the Aged and Infirm.

An Act to amend the Insane Asylums Act.

An Act respecting the Public Health.

An Act to amend the Public School Act, 1891, and the Public School Act Amendment Act, 1892.

An Act to amend the Breeding Stock Act.

An Act to amend the Homestead Act.

An Act respecting the Sale of Cattle and Keepers of Livery Stables.

An Act to amend the Married Women's Property Act.

An Act to secure uniform conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance.

An Act respecting Settled Estates.

An Act to amend the Medical Act.

An Act to amend two Acts relating to the British Columbia Southern Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Red Mountain Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886, and amendments thereto.

An Act to incorporate the Lardeau and Kootenay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Nakusp and Slokan Railway Company.

An Act to create the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster and his successor in office a Corporation Sole.

An Act to incorporate the Osoyoos and Okanagan Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Municipal Act, 1892.

An Act for the preservation of the Public Roads.

An Act to incorporate the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster.

An Act to incorporate Whetham College.

An Act to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of Vancouver, British Columbia.

An Act to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of Victoria, British Columbia.

An Act to incorporate the Mount Telmie Park and Cordova Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Official Map of the City of Victoria and subdivisions of lands within the boundaries of the said city.

An Act to amend the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Company Act, 1891.

An Act to incorporate the Pacific Telephone and Cable Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kaalo and Slokan Tramway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Columbian Methodist College.

An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Lake Shore and Lardo Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Bedlington and West Kootenay Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Nelson Electric Light Company's Incorporation Act, 1892.

An Act to remove doubts concerning the validity of certain conveyances of land.

An Act to further amend the Railway Act.

An Act to further amend the County Courts Act.

An Act to incorporate the Nelson and Arrow Lake Railway Company.

An Act to provide for the erection of New Buildings for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature and the Public Departments.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

An Act to authorize a certain grant in aid of the construction of a Traffic Bridge across the Fraser River at New Westminster.

An Act to incorporate the Kaalo Electric Light, Power and Waterworks Company.

An Act to amend the Interpretation Act.

An Act to amend the Land Registry Act and amending Acts.

An Act to further amend the Companies Act.

An Act to Amend the Notaries' Appointment Act.

An Act to make further provision for a Land Subsidy for and in aid of the British Columbia Southern Railway.

An Act to amend the Benevolent Societies Act, 1891.

An Act to amend the Legal Professions Act and amending Acts.

An Act to amend the Cattle Ranges Act.

An Act to amend the Game Protection Act, 1892.

An Act to amend the Horticultural Board Act, 1892.

An Act to amend the Official Administrators Act.

An Act to amend the Jurors Act.

An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1891.

An Act to amend the Land Act.

An Act to amend the Cattle Act.

An Act to amend the Provincial Land Surveyors Amendment Act, 1892.

An Act to make further provision respecting the Canadian Western Central railway company.

An Act to amend the Consumers' (Nelson) Water Works Act, 1892.

An Act to amend the Sumas Dyking and Drainage Act, 1892.

An Act in aid of certain railways.

An Act to amend the Bills of Sale Act.

An Act for granting certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

Having assented to the bills, His Honor addressed the members as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"In relieving you from further legislative duties at the present time I desire to express my appreciation of the care and attention which you have bestowed upon the several matters of public importance which have come before you for consideration, the scope and nature of which are partially indicated in the number of bills to which, in Her Majesty's name, I have assented.

"The provision which you have made for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and also of councils of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes, should tend largely to promote the welfare of both employers and employed in this Province, by affording a means not only of restoring confidence between such classes, but of preventing the disturbance of the same by disseminating a knowledge of their mutual needs.

"The importance of the measure which you have passed dealing with the public health can scarcely be over-estimated, and I trust that, through the administration of that act, the Province may enjoy immunity from the ravages of contagious or infectious disease.

"The provision which you have made for the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of the various branches of the public service will materially facilitate the conduct of public business, whilst the aid you have granted towards the speedy construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Fraser river, at New Westminster, will give an impetus to trade and agriculture in that important part of the Province.

"I feel sure that the settlement and progress of the country will be also greatly advanced by the wise assistance which you have extended to enterprises having for their objects the construction of railways to connect the less settled tracts with centers of population.

"Thanking you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service, and assuring you that several sums will be economically expended in the public interest, I now take leave of you with the earnest hope that your labors may greatly conduce to the public good, and that I may meet you at a future session, when the same good results may be as usefully secured for this Province."

hours
March 18th 1
March 21st 2 1/2
March 22nd 1
March 24th 3
March 25th 2
March 27th 3 1/2
March 28th 2
March 29th 6 1/2
March 30th 1 1/2
April 1st 4 1/2
April 3rd 2
April 5th 3
April 7th 3 1/2
April 8th 1
35
May 4th 2
May 14th 1 1/2
May 15th 3
May 17th 3
May 19th 2 1/2
May 21st 3
31
Aug 20th 3
Sept 4th 2
Sept 18th 2
Sept 18th 3
Sept 29th 3
Oct 14th 2

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 and at 4 o'clock...
 held for some...
 bills introduced in...
 passed and assented...
 main and several...
 stages. One—the...
 st bill—was not al-...
 ge.

	hours	morning	evening
March 18 th	1	0	1
March 21 st	2½	2½	0
March 22 nd	1	1	0
March 24 th	3½	3½	0
March 25 th	2	2	0
March 27 th	3½	3½	0
March 28 th	3	2	0
March 29 th	6½	3	3½
March 30 th	½	½	0
April 1 st	4½	2½	2
April 3 rd	2	0	2
April 5 th	3	2	0
April 7 th	3½	2	1½
April 8 th	1	1	0
	<u>35</u>		2
May 4 th	2	0	2
May 14 th	1½	1½	0
May 15 th	3	2	1
May 17 th	3	3	0
May 19 th	2½	2	½
May 21 st	3	2	1
	<u>31</u>		

	hours	mor.	even
Aug. 28 th	3	3	0
Sept. 4 th	2½	2½	0
Sept. 10 th	3½	3½	0
Sept. 18 th	3	3	0
Sept. 29 th	3	3	0
Oct. 14 th	2½	2½	0