JAN



PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House Opened This Afternoon by Lieut. Gov. Dewdney.

THE "SPEECH FROM THE THRONE."

Who Were Present—The Lieut -Governor a Blaze of Gold Lace—Prespects of an Interesting and Lively Session.

Ha Honor the Lieutenant-Governor this afternoon formally opened the last session of the sixth parliament of British Columbia. All the members were in their seats and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. A guard of honor from the B. C. B. G. A., in charge of Captain W. B. Smallfield, with Lieuts Williams and Munro, was in attendance. A salute was fired from three guas on the water front opposite the government buildings, and the B. C. B. G. A. band was in attendance. Prayers were offered by Bishop Perrin.

At three o'clock the, Lieutenaut-Governor entered the house by the main entrance. He was accompanied by Major P. A. E. Irving, A. D. C., and his private secretary, E. A. Jacobs. The staff was composed of Captain, Hughes-Hallett R.Ns. Lieut. C. V. Cooper, R. N., also G. H. M. S. Garnett, Lieut. Col. Peters D. A. G.; Captain A. W. Jones, Distric Paymaster; Major Muirhead, R. E. Lieut. F. N. Temple, R. M. A.; and Lieut. Col. Prior, B. C. B. G. A.

The Lieutenant-Governor read the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, of the Legis lative Assembly;

I have much pleasure in meeting you read in this your fourth session for the subspace of redistribution, which was necessarily nectuoned on account of was precessarily nectuoned on account of was precessarily nectuoned on account of was percessarily nectuoned on account of was precessarily nectuoned on account of was percessarily nectuoned on account of the country.

gain, in this your fourth session for the dispatch of the business of the country.

This measure of redistribution, which was necessarily postponed on account of imperfect census returns, will be introduced during the present session for your consideration.

Acting under the authority conferred by the "railway aid act" of last session a guarantee of interest has been given in favor of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway songany, and I am glad to stat that the work of construction has been vigorously pushed, and the line will be in cunning order during the present year, so that the valuable trade of the Stocan region will be attracted toward the mercantile centres of the province. In arranging, under your authority the details of the agreement with the company I have reserved the alternative that of guarantecing the bonds of the case of guarantecing the bonds of the case of guarantecing the bonds of the case of the grown will be asked to a measure with the object. Papers upon the subject will be laid before you.

I am happy to inform you that following upon your former legislation the best nearly completed and is now running, thus materially assisting in the province. Notwithstanding the reduction in the angle of their ores, has shown a healthy development.

I Carlboo and other portions of the works are being undertaken in that cretion.

The copil mines of the province has shown an output of 970,280 tons, bein shown an output of 970,280 tons, bein stream of the light grade of the province works are being undertaken in that cretion.

ion. he coal mines of the province haven an output of 979,260 tons, beli increase of 152,925 tons over la

the agricultural and horticultural at its from the various districts show infactory improvement both as to t a under cultivation and the modes

dictoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B. C., THUSSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House Opened This Afternoon by Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney.

THE "SPEECH FROM THE THRONE."

to Were Present—The Lieut -Governor a Blaze of Gold Lace—Prespects of an Interesting and Lively Session.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor this n formally opened the last session oftenoon formally opened the last session of the sixth parliament of British Colum-bia. All the members were in their sents and there was a large attendance of la-dies and gentlemen. A guard of honor gentlemen. A guard of honor B. C. B. G. A., in charge of Captain W. B. Smallfield, with Lieuts. and Munro, was in attendance.
was fired from three guns on r front opposite the government and the B. C. B. G. A. band attendance. Prayers were offered by Bishop Perrin.

Sishop Perrin.

three o'clock the Lieutenaat-Goverentered the house by the main ena. He was accompanied by Major.

E. Irving, A. D. C., and his prisecretary, E. A. Jacobs. The staff
composed of Captain Hughes-Hallett,
Lieut. C. V. Cooper, R. N., alsoM. S. Garnet; Lieut. Col. Peters.

G.; Captain A. W. Jones, District
anster; Major Mairhead, R. E.;

F. N. Temple, R. M. A.; and

Col. Prior, B. C. B. G. A.

Lieutenant-Governor read the folspeech:

tre much pleasure in meeting you in this your fourth session for dispatch of the business of the

measure of redistribution, which cossarily postponed on account of ect census returns, will be intro-during the present session for

during the present session for consideration.

Ing under the authority conferred in "railway aid act" of last session, incantee of interest has been given around the result of the session, incantee of interest has been given around the last session, incantee of interest has been given around the last session, incantee of the Nakusy & Slocan Rail-company, and I am glad to state the work of construction has been countried to the present and the last session will be attracted towards an examile centres of the province, arranging, under your authority, details of the agreement with the may I have reserved the alternative of guaranteeing the bonds of the pany, both as to principal and interest, and the session of the province have the principal and inportant the principal and the province have the principal and the province have the principal and the province have the province of the province have the principal and the province have the province of the province have the province have the province of the province have the province of the province have the province have the province of the province have the prov

coal mines of the province have an output of 979,260 tons, being crease of 152,925 tons over last

agricultural and horticultural re-from the various districts show a actory improvement both as to the under cultivation and the modes of

cat under cultivation and the modes of calture.

Our fishing industry, a great source of wealth to the province, has produced results larger than in any previous year. The question as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion government to grant licenses for and to regulate fishing in provincial waters, is about to be submitted to the subreme court of Canada, and I shall take care that the interests of this province are properly represented before that tribunal.

In view of the discoveries of gold in the Alberni district during the past year, and claims to the precious metals within the railway lands upon Vaucouver Island having been advanced by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company, a special case raising the point has been referred to the supreme court for decision.

referred to the supreme court for de-cision.

A suitable site for the Provincial Home, the establishment of which was authorized by you, has been purchas-ed at Kamloops, plans have been prepar-ed for the building, and tenders for con-struction will shortly be called for.

Although the past year has been one of great commercial depression through-out the world, the revenue of the prov-ince has closely approximated the esti-mate, notwithstanding the diversion of considerable sums of money to newly formed amunicipallities.

The three per cent, loan authorized for the construction of new legislative and departmental buildings by the "parliament buildings act" was placed upon the money market and brought 192 per cent of par value, an appreciable and grafifying increase in the value of provincial securities. Contracts for fisbuildings have been awarded and the work is now in progress.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming year will be laid before you at an early date, and it istrusted that they will be found to have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. In deliberating upon the Items of expenditure you will be asked to consider the justice of aiding township municipalities by expenditures upon

the items of expenditure yon will be asked to consider the justice of aiding township municipalities by expenditures upon trunk roads.

The long standing dispute with the Dominion government on the subject of the title to the railway lands upon the mainland and the method of dealing with them was not brought before the couris during the last year. Negotiations looking towards an amicable settlement are pending, the successful result of which would obviate the necessity of a reference to a judicial tribunal; and I hope to be able to make an announcement apon this subject during the session. Investigation into the census returns, made for the purpose of securing data for the relistribution bill to be submitted to you, has disclosed the fact that several tribes of Indians were unvisited by the census enumerators, and that up allowance for their numbers has been made in arriving at the total population of the province, as shown by the census. I have caused representations upon this subject to be made to the Dominion government.

You will be asked to consider amendments to the drainage, dyking and irrigation act, so as to facilitate suitable guarantees being given by the government under proper conditions, and also an act providing that the mensurement of tamber shall be conducted by officers appointed by the government.

A bill consolidating the law of evidence, a partnership act, a bill to amend the act dealing with the labor birreau, and, a, bill imposing succession duties, will be among the measures submitted to you.

I now leave you to your deliberations, trusting that providence will so order your labors that they may prove permanently beneficial to all classes of our peo-

Among those present on the floor of the House were Mrs. Dewdney, Mrs. W. Dewdney, Mrs. W. Dewdney, Mrs. W. Dewdney, Mrs. W. Higgins, Mrs. T. Davie, Miss Richardson, Miss Perrin, Mrs. Corson, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. R. Beaven, Hon. Dr. Helmcken, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss O'Reilly, C. E. Redfern, Mrs. Reffern. Dr. Coe and Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heilbron, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Chapman. Rev. E. Robson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. P. McF. Macleod. Rev. S. Cleaver, Hon. J. O'Reilly, Thomas Earle, M. P., and Mrs. Earle, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, the Misses Pooley, C. A. Rattray, Mrs. Rattray, Senator McInnes, Mrs. McInnes, Sheriff McMillan, J. B. Lovell, Charles Hayward, W. J. Pendray, R. L. Drury, Mrs. Drury, the Misses Drake, Mrs. C. Kent, Mrs. Burnes, Mrs. Madigan, Ald. Munn, Humphrey, Vigelius and Dwyer, A. C. Flumerfelt, Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mrs. R. H. Hall, Miss Hall, A. B. Gray, J. H. Todd, D. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hickey, Miss Hammand, Ven. Archleacon Scriven, T. Gore, Mrs. Gore, Hrs. Hickey, Miss Hammand, Ven. Archleacon Scriven, T. Gore, Mrs. Gore, Hrs. Hunter, Mrs. Marvin, Senator Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Burnes, Hon. A. N. Richards, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Hisben, Mrs. Erb, Miss Erb, Miss Lawson, the Hon, Mr. Justice Crease, Mrs. G. L. Milne, Miss Kinaman, Miss Hall, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Papst, Miss Voung, Mrs. McInderd, Mrs. Burnes, Mrs. G. L. Milne, Miss Kinaman, Miss Hall, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Papst, Miss Yester, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Papst, Miss Yester, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Papst, Miss Voung, Mrs. Mulrhend, Miss Mulrhead, G. A. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Hibben, Mrs. A. G. Sargison, Miss Denny, the Misses: McMicking, Miss Sylvester, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Papst, Miss Yester, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Papst, Miss Yester, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Papst, Miss Yester, Hon, Mr. Davie failed to see a reason for departing from the usual custom.

Mr. Cotton was of the same opinion at the leader of the opposition. Last, year the Attorney-General said the question of immediately proceeding with busness

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech.

MESSRS MARTIN AND EBERTS LEAD OFF

And Are Followed by Messra, Benven, Turner, Cotton, Davie and Brown-Indications of a Lively session and Plain Talking.

Monday, Jan. 22nd. The speaker took the chair at 2 clock. Prayers by Rt. Itev. Bishop

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Itt, Itev. Bishop Perrin.

Mr. Martin moved the reply to the speech from the throne as follows:

1. That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to thank His Honor for his gracious speech at the opening of this our fourth session, and further to assure His Honor that we have much pleasure in meeting him again for the dispatch of the business of the country.

2. That we will carefully consider the measure of redistribution, which was necessarily postponed on account of imperfect census returns, but which we are informed will be introduced during the present session for our consideration.

the present session for our consideration.

3. That we are glad to learn, acting under the authority conterred by the "railway aid act" of last session, a guarantee of interest has been given in favor of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, and to be informed that the work of construction has been vigorously pushed, and that the line will be in running order during the present year, so that the valuable trade of the Slocan region will be attracted towards the mercantile centres of the province.

4. That we are pleased to hear that in arranging, under our authority, the details of the agreement with the company, there has been reserved the alternative right of guaranteeing the bonds of the company, both as to principal and interest, and that by adopting this plan the bonds can be sold for a higher price and considerable economy effected. We will give our close attention to a measure with this object, and to any papers upon the subject which may be laid before us.

5. That we are happy to be informed that, following upon our former legislation, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has been nearly completed and is now running, those materially assisting in the general development of the Province.

6. That we hear with satisfaction that,

in the general development of the Province.

6. That we hear with satisfaction that, notwithstant in the reduction in the market price of silver, the mines of the West Kootenay district, in consequence of the high grade of their ore, have shown a healthy development.

7. That it is gratifying to us to learn that in Cariboo and other portions of the province marked attention has been given to hydraulic mining, and that important works are being undertaken in that direction.

8. That we notice with pleasure that the coal mines of the province have shown an output of 979,290 tons, being an increase of 152,925 tons over last year.

9. That we are glad to be informed that the agricultural and horticultural reports from the various districts show a satisfactory improvement, both as to the area under cultivation and the modes of culture.

a satisfactory improvement, both as to the area under cultivation and the modes of culture.

10. That we are pleased to hear that our fishing industry, a great source of wealth to the province, has produced results larger than in any previous year, and we note with approbation that the question as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion government to grant licenses for and to regulate fishing in provincial waters is about to be submitted to the supreme court of Canada, and that care will be taken that the interests of this province are properly represented before that tribunal.

11. That we note that in view of the discoveries of gold in the Alberni district during the past year, and claims of the precious metals within the railway lands upon Vancouver Island having locen advanced by the Esquimait & Nanaimo Kailway Company, a special case raising the point has been referred to the supreme court for decision.

12. That we remark that a suitable site for the "Provincial Home," the ustablishment of which was authorized by us, has been purchased at Kamloops, that plans have been prepared for the building, and that teaders for construction will shortly be called for.

13. That it is gratifying to us to hear that although the past year has been one of great commercial depression throughout the world, the revenue of the province has closely approximated the cestimate, notwithstanding the diversion of considerable sums to newly formed municipalities.

14. That we learn with satisfaction that the three per cent. Ioan anthorized for the construction of the new legislettive and departmental buildings by the "parliament buildings act" was placed upon the money market and brought 92 jec cent of par vaine, an appreciable and gratifying increase in the value of provincial securities, and that contracts for the buildings have been awarded and that the work is now in progress.

15. That we thank His Honor for the assurance that the estimates of revonue and expenditure for the coming year will be laid notice that they will be round it is trusted that they will be round it have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public sortice, and we assure His Honor that in deliberating upon the items of expenditure we will consider the justice of aiding township municipalities by expenditures upon trunk roads.

16. That we note that the long standing dispute with the Dominion government on the subject of the title to the railway lands upon the mainland and the method of dealing with them was not brought before the courts during the last year, and we are glad to hear that negotiations looking toward an amicable settlement are pending, the successful result of which would obviate the necessity of a reference to a judicial tribunal; and we will welcome an annoncement upon this subject during the session.

17. That we observe that investigation into the census returns, made for their numbers has been made in arriving at the total population of the province, as shown by the census, and it affords us satisfaction to learn that representations upon this subject, have been made to the Dominion government.

18. We will give our attentive consideration to amendments to the drainage, dything and irrigation act, so as to facilitate suitable guarantees being given by the grown and it is suitable guarantees being that the measurement of timber shall be conducted by officers appointed by the government.

19. That we effectly join with your honor in trusting that t

be a haven of rest for them in their old age. It was gratifying to note that the estimates would be brought down early this session. It was also gratifying to note that the dispute over the railway lands was on a fair road to being settled. The crops during the year and the prices obtained for produce had been encouraging.

Mr. Eberts had much pleasure in zeconding the reply to the address. He expassed regret at the death of the late member for Cariboo, Mr. Nason. That gentleman, he said, had endeared himself fo every member of the house. He had also been a useful member, having been on several important committees. He was grad to see the redistribution hill was to be brought down, but he would reserve his remarks on that subject until he had seen the bill. Last year the house gave the government power to aid the Nakusp & Slocan railway, which would be the means of distributing the products of the rich distribution of the rich distribution of the distribution of t

in the development of the district. Cardicos was also reviving, and it would not the said and it would not the fatare, as it had been in the part, be the mainstay of the province. It was a matter of congratulation that hydraulic minima was receiving attention. The increase in the output of coal was also gratifying, and he had no doubt that when the American duty of 75 cents a ton was taken off the output would be double what it is now. The salmon pack was larger than it had ever been when the shores of the province would be lined with villages, the inhabitants of which would rear a profit from the deep sea fisheries. This would give the province a wonderful impetus. If possible a portion of the revenue should be devoted to helping township municipalities by the canstruction of trrink roads. There were large tracts of land in the province that should be developed in the debentures of the company were garanteed by the government. The higher industry would review if rediponed arrangements were entered into between Canada and the Australian colonies. In fact it was already commencing to look up. The fact that a large anount of capital was being invested in that industry was a found in the province was on the eve anount of capital was being invested in that industry was in a flourishing condition. The province was on the eve in the catch this year, but nevertheless the industry was in a flourishing condition. The province was on the eve of the catch this year, but nevertheless the industry was in a flourishing condition. The province was on the eve of the more of the whole province. In Mr. Nason the country had a true piones of the whole province. In Mr. Nason the country had a true piones of the whole was sure, while in the legislature, at was best for the province. How the was sure, while in the legislature, at was best for the confidence of the government was best for the confidence of the word of the was best for the confidence of the country had a true piones of the province they would creatinly have been able to which he would like to draw the attention of the house. That was the sale of government securities at 92 per cent, of their par value. It was difficult to discass that before all the information was before the house. But the public secounts were before him. The accounts however what he said in 1891 about the £700,000 loan was correct. He said then that the loan was not sufficient to convert all the liabilities of the province and leave £250,000 for public works. Any one who examined the accounts could not contraver the statement. The packle knew very little about where the money came from and where it went. When the statements about the province's prosperity were examined it was found that the much-talked-of prosperity was of the hollowest kind. The present party in power succeeded to the management of the province when it was in its most prosperous condition. The Canadian and Northern Pacific railways were just being completed bringing the province into closer intercourse with the rest of the world. These railways made a hig change in the province. They brought new people, capital and enterprise. There was one thing that had increased since the party came into nower. They brought new people, capital and enterprise. There was one thing that had increased since the party came into nower. They brought is the province had anything to show for the debt, but if had not. This was in addition to the million of acres of lind that the government had given away and the interest that they had guaranteed for railway companies. Dur-

ing the 12 months ending June 30th, 1883, the debt of the province had increased by \$650,000. That was a large amount for 12 months. It was an easy thing to gain popularity in this way, and it was a very easy thing to sustain the government ou its credit. But how long can the few people in this province sustain that burden? The balance sheet had been carefully and correctly prepared up to June 30th, 1893. That was the time he was speaking of. He was sure that things had not changed for the better. More likely that they were worse. During the year there had been an increase in the liabilities over the assets of \$161,000, besides which there were unany so-called assets which were not assets at all. So in speaking he had been underrating the condition of affairs. Hon. Mr. Turner had been minister of finance for six years.

Hon. Mr. Turner—For eight years.

Hon. Mr. Turner—For eight years.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Well, during his term of office the debt was increased by \$1,400,000. He knew it was the policy of the government to spend more than their revenue. If it was spent in a proper manner it would be all right. The \$600,000 bonds for the parliament buildings had sold at 92, while a previous loan had sold for \$6. If would be interesting to know who had benefited by this advance in the value of the stock. As he had said before, there was not enough money in the 3 per cent inscribed stock loan to convert the debt of the province. The parties who had obtained inscribed stock for their 6 per cent bonds got stock that would run-24 years longer. Therefore, pulses the province paid a large premium the holders would not relinguish that stock. The first thing the loan act of 1891 said was that the loans of 1877 and 1887 were to be consolidated. In all fairness to the people holding the stock this would have to be done, but could not be done without a further loan Papers had been placed before the members purporting to be a reply to defamers of the province. The real defamers of the province in the position that the minister of

the province. The real decay of the province were those who had placed the province in the position that the minister of finance had. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Turner expressed regret at the death of Mr. Nason and then proceeded to congratulate the mover and seconder to the reply to the speech from the throne. The leader of the opposition had said that the census was of no use in redistributing the representation of the province. He did not agree with him, and he thought it was a very wise policy of the government to defer redistribution until full returns were obtainable. The Nakusp railway could be better dicussed when all the papers were before the house. The net debt of the province did not amount to two million dollars, so it could not have increased by that amount. The assets would be metch larger if uncollected taxes were included. There was a collectable. The debt of the province was therefore very small. The conversion of the loan was a great advantage to the province. There was now \$140,000 that could be used for the revenue. The fact that the bonds of the province had brought more in 1891 than they did in 1887 showed careful management on the part of the government. A business man would find it better for his debts to be allowed to run much longer as the province's bonds were extended. He never thought that all the bonds would be converted. There were many old-fashioned holders who would not exchange their bonds, as they would sooner hold them at 6 per cent. and get their principal in ten years. The government had need the loans in a wise and beneficial manuer, the works done increasing the revenue and being valuable assets. The government policy was to treat all parts of the province fairly, building roads and schools where they are necessary.

Mr. Cotton congratulated the mover and seconder of the reply to the speech. The member for Yale had the sympathy of the Independents for the ardous task that he had to perform. Not one of the clauses in the address gaye the house one fota of information. He was s

bers of the house when he expressed regret at the demise of Mr. Nason. The government, he had no doubt did not know what they intended doing regarding reliativition. Whatever measure they bring in a fair measure they will be turned out, and if they bring in a bad one feet will be turned out, and if they bring in a bad one they will be turned out anyway. By suranteeing the bonds of a railway they were simply increasing the debt of the province. It would be hard to find any scheme more defrimental to the financial condition of the province. The members are told that the industries of the province had flourished. But the government cannot claim credit for this, as they did nothing to make them prosperous. During the recess the premier and provincial secretary had been endeavoring to make new government garments from opposition and independent patterns. The premier had tackled the labor question, but it had split up the lack, with labor on either side. He read the famous interview a Montreal Star reporter had had with Hon. Col. Baker. The hon, gentleman in one breath invited capitalists to come in find take up land, and in the next breath had said if they came in the government. The whole policy of the government. The whole policy of the government. The whole policy of the government. The wow cornact was mortgaging the province's furner. If it keeps on the time will

come when money for necessary works will not be forthcoming. The debt was increasing enormonaly, exhausting the credit of the province. The premier had laid down that if a man supported the government he could get something, but, if he did not the government could not have his rights if he did not support the government. The premier's view was that every opposition must be stamped out. This system of adherence to party was commencing to creep into the different departments. The members of the government were so imbued with this idea that they could not mention a department without bringing in party politics. The minister of education had hinted to the people of Yancouver that if they supported the government they would have a Normal school. The premier had personally attacked him (Mr. Cotton) and other members of the legislature, charging him with advocating secession. He challenged the premier to mention one time when he (Mr. Cotton) advocated secession. He admitted that there was a feeling for separation; but who were responsible for this? Why, the premier and his colleague who had caused the feeling. The premier had also changed the Independents with not keeping their pledges by turning from Independents to oppositionists. It was the government who had failed to carry out the pledges they made in 1890. The Independents could go back to their constituents and give a good account of themselves. They would not be faithful to their constituents if they did not oppose the government's present policy.

Hon. Mr. Davie begged to say that he never at one of his meetings said anything personally about any political adversary. He did not descend to that

Mr. Cotton—What I said was that I was attacked personally regarding the mainland agitation.

mainland agitation.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The Independents and their friends got up the separation petition with the object of having the parliament buildings bill disallowed. Although the leader of the opposition was last year at variance with the Independents on this question he was now rowing in the same boat. The leader of the opposition had no fault to find with the measure, while the Independents and their friends got up a petition to disallow it. In that petition it said that separation was the best means of getting out of it. Mr. Cotton had supported the petition in his paper and his party had been instrumental in calling the Kamloops convention for the arow-the Kamloops convention for the arow-they had been instrumental in calling the Kamloops convention. If that was not sectionalism he did not know what sectionalism was. They soon found out they had made a mistake. The first meeting called at Vancouver for the purpose of appointing delegates was too poorly attended to allow business to be transacted. About 100 attended the mext meeting. At the New Westminster meeting for the same purpose the member for that city, who was the principal speaker. Aeplored the slim attendance. After they had found out their mistake the News-Advertiser cameout in opposition to separation. That was after they had found out their mistake the News-Advertiser cameout in opposition to separation. That was after they had found out that they had made a mistake. Then they excused themselves for not luviting delegates from Vancouver island by saying that the expense of travelling to Kamloops was too great. That was a ridiculous subterfuge. They did advocate separation, and their reason for it was that the bouse had seen did to build never government buildings at Victoria. The government buildings at Victoria. The government buildings at Victoria was more than the revenue from that district. Some of the victoria the lands so that they would get into the hands of private towners. A revenue would then be derived from them. They could not pr

state of blue rain. It is just the opposite; the country is in a flourishing condition. The debt of the province was only \$2,000,000, which was a good showing. The debt of the city of Vancouver amounted to that.

Mr. Cotton-We have something to show for it.

Mr. Davie-So has the province something to show for its debt. The leader of the opposition had intimated that the conversion of the debt had been disastrous. He had always placed entire coundence in the minister of finance, and he found that this time, as diways, his confidence had not been mispiaced. In dealing with the debt the leader of the opposition had only made purchal statements, which was his usual habit. He treated the matter unfairly. The conversion of the debt would save the province between \$20,000 and \$40,000, besides the interest on that amount. The reverse of extravagant methods had been adopted by the government. The finances of the country were not in a good condition when the leader of the opposition when the leader of the opposition when the leader of the opposition when in power had paid a syster 5 per cent, for necotiating a loan of \$30,000. He never intended to

pilease the members of the opposition; it was the people he wished to please. The redistribution bill would be as fair as a possible. It was of no use accusing the government of insincerity in this marter. It would not change the bill. If the opposition had any good suggestions to make they would be considered by the government. The principal feature of the bill would be the entire breaking down of the balance of power between the island and the mainland. If that was the only feature of the bill it would be acceptable to the people, He wished, in common with other hon, members, to express sorrow for the absent, congrainlate those present, and particularly the mover and seconder of the reply to the address. He was glad that the government had the confidence of those gentlemen and of the people. That confidence would not be forfeited by anything the government hight do in the future.

future.

Mr. Brown expressed regret at the loss the house and country had sustained in this death of Mr. Nason. The member for Yale had evidenty got back to the government crib. Last year he had helden away, but to-day the had moved a series of resolutions praising the government. This remark made by the premier that the government was going to tax monopolists was a contrast to the policy of the government. Public opinion had forced them to after their course. They did not want to do it, but had to. The premier had denounced the independents as men of no character politically. He had referred to them as a pack of demagogues. The premier had been tarking about the separation petition all year. The government had succeeded in reviving the sectional feeling between the island and the mainland. The polition was not circulated on the island, because it would be unreasonable for Victorians, to petition against the creetion of the parliament brildings in their city. But he was supprised that with even that the givernment had not gained in popularity in Victoria attending the legislature. The first time beheard the platform was when it was personably concerned, he would admit that there was a feeling for the separation of the province. It would be a very bud policy, and he had always said so. Whenever he had spoken assubst esparation. There was a strong feeling among the independents expansist it. He read from the Vancouver Wardt to show that he had spoken assubst esparation. There was a strong feeling among the independents expansist it. The premier had practically said that the government was going to gentyment the form the vancouver Wardt to show that he had spoken assubst esparation. There was a strong feeling among the independents' constituents for separation, and they had independent shad argued in public meetings against the province. It was impossible to turn them out. The prayer of the people were anxious to turn them out, and shey wanted to know how to do difficult to turn them out. The prayer of the chouse others.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLA

Close of the Debate on the Rep Speech From the Thron

MR. BROWN'S REPLY TO THE

They Have Another Passage Before the Reply is Finally —The Uhief Commissioner' is Answered by Mr. Semlin.

After routine,

Mr. Browa, who had the floot journment yesterday, continued bate on the reply to the address. shown that the Independents he did the separation movement at of their popularity, and he shown why the astation for existed. The petition had from a non-partisan associant was anything but a separation. The immediate source of the was the voting of \$000,000 perflament buildings. The land the dide of the document. Their was a fair index of the document of a usual thing for the government of a usual thing for the government of a usual thing for the government of the present government of a usual thing for the government of the present government it ition were mainly true and petitioners were considering the lines as a whole, not as two put the government documents e was island and mainland. The government tried to make the people island believe that the people mainland were "down on the vice versa. He opposed separadays after the house adjour year. The Independents spok separation from the first, and ings which he believed would ed for separation. He hoped feeling had disappeared now, mier had in one sentence deno statements made in the petitio another sentence he made all actly the same statement. The minister had stated in an office ment that on July 1st, 1892, \$290,000 of the loan left, Pebruary, 1893, another ment ministry had said that there were fair and corpetitioners did not ask for all resentation for the cities, as thand stated. The government all their sins by saying "bon London." The Independent actually elected in opposition government, unless the government all their sins by saying "bon London." The premier had atter show that the government had more votes than the opposition dependents. The premier too partiamentary companion and will take Cariboo first. He Nason received so many, Mr. many and Mr. Rogers so many condon." The premier too partiamentary companion and will take Cariboo first. He Nason received so many he encounter the condon. The premier had attered are easy of the reserved to with Mr. Turner's letter and
of the executive council con
'the reply to the defamers.'
ister of finance knew before
Victoria that the white populate
island. He had heard from a
respectable residents of Lilloo
government had bulk roads
ranches of government suppo
Mr. Smith called for name
Mr. Brawn refused to give Mr. Brown refused to give He said that if the people ways of the government they He said that if the people ways of the government shey derstand his refunal to give would now come to the subject of the speech. The paragraph tribution was rather peculia first place it was a slap in the Domainou government, the census returns were incompictly of the people and the of the house would say that ment was not correct. And gatelement is placed in the mileutenant sovernor. Guarant broke out all through the speed of radiroad. The house, sho every information before going this matter. He was githat the government had los regarding the Gld Boople's Kamloops. It would have if the government had been a method of the booming government on Of course all hoped the province attorney general had three if the Domainon government on Of course all hoped the province the slocetons had forced the to chesist the country nunicipality building trusk roads. The juten forced to acknowledge gevenne of the province wing. This was because the government was not force the succession duty on interestications.

mbers of the opposition; it e he wished to please. The bill would be as fair as was of no use accusing the insincerity in this matd not change the bill. If had any good suggestions would be considered by the The principal feature of i he the entire breaking balance of power between d the mainland. If that feature of the bill it would to the people, He wished, ith other hon members, to a for the absent, congrainesent, and particularly the

expressed regret at the loss is country had sustained in Mr. Nason. The member evidenty got back to the risk of the country to be the country of the country to be country. The majority covernment was going to the province. It was important to be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The majority were auxious to turn them out, as they would be country. The prayer n was against exparation, and they had proved that the had argued in public meet separation. The Premier had been doing all the separation and the bad proved that the had argued in public meet separation. The Premier had been doing all the separation and the had be country to the province the countr

separation. The Premier had been doing all the sepy neterance and every door Government showed that parts of the province s, not the province as a remier's ideas about reserve the rankest kind of A bill, such as the premowed, would be the rank-m. Everything with the vas iskand and mainland, esople of the province get her, the government will ler an avalanche of public e was no sectionalism in petition. The popularity of t. was accounted for by the members represented 12, is moved the adjournment which mortion was carried, avie introduced an act receiship, ap act respecting evidence, and an act for evention of frandulent or tements by comparies and adjourned at 6 o'clock.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Close of the Debate on the Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

MR. BROWN'S REPLY TO THE PREMIER

They Have Another Passage At Arms Before the Reply is Finally Adopted —The Uhief Commissioner's Speech is Answered by Mr. Sepalin.

After routine,

Mr. Brown, who had the floor on adjournment yesterday, continued the debate on the reply to the address. He had shown that the Independents had opposed the separation movement at the risk of their popularity, and he had also shown why the agistation for separation existed. The petition had emanated from a non-partisan association and was anything but a separation petition. The immediate source of the agitation was the voting of \$600,000 for new perliament buildings. The language of the ditle of the document leaded "Reply to the defamers of the province" was a fair index of the methods of the present government. It was not a usual thing for the government to defame their political opponents in an official document. The speaker theu took up the document and dealt with it to show that the statements in the petitions were mainly true and that the positioners were considering the province as a whole, not as two parts. In the government doctiments everything was island and mainland. The government tried to make the people of the mainland were "down on them" and vice versa. He opposed separation the days after the house adjourned last year. The Independents spoke against separation from the first, and at meetings which he believed would have voted for separation. He hoped that the feeling had disappeared now. The premier had in one sentence denounced the statements made in the petition, and in another sentence he made almost exactly the same statement. The finance minister had stated in an official document that on July 1st, 1892, there was \$200,000 of the loan left, while in Febraary, 1893, another member of the ministry had said that there was \$500,000 left. The money must have been drawing tremendous interest to grow so much in such a short time. The statements of the petitioners regarding the expenditures were fair and correct. The petitioners did not ask for all the representation for the cities, as the premier had stated. The government towered all their sins by saying "bonds 23 in London." The I

Mr. Similar called for names.

Mr. Brewn refused to give the names.

He said that if the people knew the ways of the government they would understand his refusal to give names. He would now come to the subject matter of the speech. The paragraph on redistingtions was refused to the subject in the speech. would now come to the subject matter of the speech. The paragraph on redistribution was rather peculiar. In the first place it was a slap in the face for the Dominion government, as it said the census returns were mecomplete. A majority of the people and the members of the house would say that this statement was not correct. And then that statement is placed in the mouth of the lientenant-sovernon. Guarantee items broke out all through the speech. He would be very borry to oppose any measure that would give the Slocan country a railroad. The house should obtain every information before going further at this matter. He was glad to see that the government had lost no time recarding the Gld Paople's House at Kamloops. It would have been better if the government had been as energetic in other sutters. He noticed that the attorney-general had three fights with the Dominion government on his hands. Of course all hoped the province would get all it could, but he hoped that the Dominion government would not again he slapped in the face. The approach of the elections had forced the government had been forced to acknowledge that the revenue of the province was decreasing. This was Secause the country did not have good government. He hoped the government was not going to force the succession duty on small events.

Hop, E. G. Vernon said the fact speaker had given a great dead of his process. He was designed to the process of the control o

the road had been completed and asked them to sesume greater liabilities than they had been asked to assume before work was commenced. If the government was so assured that the house would be pleased with their action in this matter why did they not take the house into their confidence. Should the province be called upon to pay all theinterest that the government had guaranteed it would take more than had been spent list year on roads, streets and bridges. Then when money was required for those purposes it would have to be borrowed. At present more money was being spent than was being received. They predicted than in a few years this would not be so. He had heard that same prediction for 30 years. The government should bring down the redistribution bill as early as possible and immediately afterwards bring down the estimates. Then the members could go home early. If these two measures were delayed the members would be kept in Victoria until late in the summer. (Applause.)

There was some debate as to whether the reply should be read clause by clause. The speaker decided that the usual course was for the reply to be great clause by clause, The speaker decided that the usual course was for the reply to be great clause of clause four. The house in

Hon. Mr. Heaven objected to the language of clause four. The house in that clause was made to say that it was pleased to do something for the Nakusp & Slocan reliway that it knew nothing about. The company would certainly be pleased, but he did not know whether the house would be pleased. He moved to sizhke out the word "pleased" and insert the word "interested."

Hon. Mr. Davie said that was a distinction yilhout, a difference. The passing of the reply was just periprocating the courtesy of the lieuteant-reversor in sending a speech to the bonse. The house did not have to accept the proposal to guarantee the bonds if they were not pleased to do so.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Grant being out of the house when the debate closed, rose after the reading of different clauses to apeak on them. He was pleased to hear that the Nelson & Ford Shoppart calling have a volumble mining should be covered that right and the information that a large amount of money was to be invested the read the property of the industry needed succerage. Me had information that a large amount of money was to be invested the read the property of the industry needed succerage. The highest had the government who is reading to the property of the industry needed succerage. The highest had the government were saving the province a large station of money by erecting the province was a hard and fast act of rules government as teach stream. The government were saving the province have been always and the said the census recturas were correct. The returns in Vectoria were found to see far from correct;

Hon. Mr. Davie said the hon. gentleman need not be surprised at Mr. Brown had made a mistake when he said the census recturas were correct. The returns in Vectoria were found to see far from correct;

Hon. Mr. Bovies had been founded to the province with weapons to fight against t

Printing Messrs. Anderson, Fletcher and Hall, and Messrs. Brown and Me-

and Hall, and Messes. Booth Huster, Renzie.

Railways—Messes. Booth Huster, Rogers, Eberts, Stoddart, Adams, Punch, Croft, Herne, Anderson and Watt, and Messes. Sword, Forster, Brown, Keith, Kellie, McKenzie and Grant.

Mining—Messers. Smith, Rogers, Stoddart, Watt, Adams and Kellie, and Messers. Cotton, Grant and Keith.

The house adjourned at 5.25 p.m., until 2 p.m. the following day.

NOTHICES OF MOTION.

The house adjourned at 5.25 p.m., until 2 p.m. the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Smith, on Thursday—That an erder of the house be granted for a retarn of all the corespondence between the Hou. the Chief Commissioner of Landa and Works and Mr. Gauvreau and Capt. Moore regarding the management of the Gauvreau expedition in the northwest postion of the province during the year 1892.

Hon. J. H. Turner, on Thursday—That the speech of His Honor the Lieutonant-Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. Brown, on Wednesday—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to cause to be sent down to this house showing in detail (a) all appointments made to the provincial health board since July 1, 1892; (b) salaries and arlowances paid to persons so appointed.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Sword, on Thursday—Upon what terms was the time for commencing the actual work of construction or the Canadian Western railway extended to the lat August, 1894?

By Mr. Sword, on Thursday—Has the bond given by the Canadian Western railway as security that \$50,000 would be spent within a year in surveys for the purpose of locating the railway been declared forfeited?

By Mr. Sword, on Thursday—What sums have been divided to newly formed municipalities between the preparation of the estimates last year and the present time, as stated in clause 13 of the 6d-dress in reply to the speech of His Homor the Lieutenant-flovernor?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In yesterday's report of the proceedings of the legislature Hon. Mr. Beaven was made to say that "during the year there had been an increase in the fabilities over the says of \$101,000, besides which there were many so-called assets; which were not assets at all."

It should have read \$661,000. LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

WARM WORDS USED.

rong Epithets Employed in Legislature Yesterday.

DUPLICATE PAPERS DID NOT AGREE

inorable Members Call One Another Liars and Thieves-Suggested That the Attorney-General Should be Dis-missed for Using Public Accounts for Political Purposes Before They Had Been Presented to the House.

Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon

Seriren.

Mr. Punch presented a petition from
C. Major and others for the incorporation of a railway for New Westminster.

tions of a name of the house, who was present of the house. Mr. Smith presented a petition from the little of the house of the presented to be the presented to his hard her lieutenant-governo, praying the house of the presented to his hard her lieutenant-governo, praying the house of the presented to his hard her lieutenant-governo, praying the house of the house his excellent that it should be ordained by international agreement. (1) That gold and silver be legal-tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver be legal-tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver be legal-tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver be legal-tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver be legal-tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver be legal-tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver be legal-tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver be legal tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in the silver in the

rise to the employment of a very large amount of labor throughout the world in mining for the precious merals. Each annual supply of gold and silver for many centuries past has has been added to the main store until it has arrived at such vast dimensions that the ratio of the annual supply to the main store is so small that any variations in the annual supply of gold have very fiftle effect upon their market value. In England, up to the time of Edward III., for about 500 years, silver was the sole legal tender, but gold was gradually creeping into use side by side with it, until under the reign of the Plantagenests bi-metallism was adopted as the currency of England, gold and silver were made legal tender to any amounts, and the value of one metal in terms of the other was fixed by reyal proclamation. Bi-

yme fixed by seal proclamation. Bimetallism continued as the currency of
England up to the year 1712, when from
a 'stricty of reasons in no way connected
with the principle of bi-metallism England stopped cash payments and adoptic
an incontroverible paper currency, and
paper remained the money of, leading
the year 1816, when the advice
of Sir Robert Proto-metallism as her
currency and the strict of the seal of the stream
that statemen lived in the present day they
would have been advocates of international bi-metallism, for they would have been advocates of international bi-metallism, for they would have been advocates of international bi-metallism, for they would have been advocates of international bi-metallism, for they would have been advocated of humaning
arrencent upon sound, proton of poditical connoy must work for the hencetit of the humani work of the hencetit of the strict of the humanic work for the hencetit of the strict of the humanic work of the strict of the
work of the strict of the humanic work of the strict of the
work of the strict of the strict of the humanic work of the strict of the
work of the strict of th

It is son, the characteristic in the characteristic in the characteristic care to the values with a for work men man men to the values with a for work, and that debtore become sine abject, and sinks bitter mise and the solution of the characteristic content to form an adequate reserve for the quantity of faduciary paper which manined serior for the attained of the characteristic content to form an adequate reserve for the quantity of faduciary paper which manined serior for the attained of silver, but paintly fact, the gentlement of silver, but paintly fact, the gentlement of silver. But the cell would not store the effect of the general demonstration of silver. But the cell would not store the effect of the general demonstration with the great silver mines throughout the great silver mines throughout the world would be attended in connection with the great silver mines throughout the world would be attended of thousands. Of men would be the greatest blow which could be dealt at the influence of silver, to except a silver in the country; it would absolutely ruin many estreptices which have been and and absolutely ruin many estreptices which have been controlled to the silver in the silver i

sible in time of war, as the international agreement would then be broken. But the beliligerent nation would adhere to bi-metallism because it would be entirely in its Aircrest to do so and ruin to do otherwise. The gold mono-metallists, shifting their ground from argument to assertion, say "you will never get England to agree to it," but it is only lately that the question has been enquired into and understood in all its bearings, and it is just convenering to take firm hold of the public mind. Every chamber of commerce in England and Scotland has petitioned in favor of international bi-metallism. One of England's greatest statemen Mr. Balfour, is a warm advocate for that system of currency and he is ably supported in his clear arguments by Mr. Grenfell, late governor of the of the leading merchants of London, and a remarkably learned and clever man, Mr. Barclay, and a host of other learned and influential men. But perhaps the best evidence from England in favor of international bi-metallism lies in the .veport of the royal commission on gold and silver in the year 1888. That commission was composed of twelve selected experts on monetary science, many of whom were gold mono-metallists, but all of whom after the evidence had been taken, signed the report in which it is stated: "We think that if in all these countsies gold and silver could be freely coined, and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio, and not vary to any material extent. Apprehensions have been expressed that if a bi-metallism, it is attached. "We think that if in all these countsies gold and silver could be any serious dunger of such a result." President Cleveland gave it distinctly to be understood that notwithstanding the repeal of the Sherman act, which practically continues gold monometallism as the currency of the United States, the future policy and earnest endeavor of his government will be to bring about international bi-metallism. It is

The resolution was carried, Mes-ra.
Sword, Hall and Booth dissenting.
Mr. Sword moved an address to the Lieutenant-Governor for a copy of the report or reports made by J. Person while acting as travelling government

Lieutenant-Governor for a copy of the report or reports made by J. Pierson while acting as travelling government auditor.

Hon. Mr. Turner suggested that the mover should add to the resolution that all correspondence in connection with the matter be brought down, and the motion as amended was carried.

Mr. McKentie moved for a select continuous consisting of Messex. Miline, Smith, Anderson, Rogers and the mover, to inquire into the management of the Gautreau expedition in the northwestern portion of the province in the year 1892, the cost of the expedition, the work accomplished, and other matters consected with the same, with power to call for persons and papers and to report to this house. The mover said he had moved a similar resolution last year, but it had been disallowed. He had heard since that the money appropriated for the work had been wasted, and that the expect of Mr. Gauvreau was misleading. If so it should be contradicted by the government, and the charge of waste of money should cestainly be investigated. Last year it was disallowed because the charges were brought by one of the men connected with the expedition. There were other and graver charges against the members of the expedition, one of which was that an Indian had been shot at.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said that Mr. Gauvreau had requested that the committee he allowed. He said that the committee he allowed. He said that to show that Mr. Gauvreau had requested that the committee he allowed. He said that the committee he allowed. He said that to show that Mr. Gauvreau had requested that the committee he allowed. He said that the committee he repetition formed to exploit the country, and Captain Moore made some charges. Mr. Gauvreau reported to the government that there was a better route to the mines than the one advocated by Captain Moore had made more serious charges gainst Mr. Gauvreau. Since fast year Captain Moore is a limited to make an investigation now, as the members of the party had sentesced. He, however, would ask the mover to allow his

Mr. Semin considered the questimportant one. It was very nex when there were two routes to a chat the best one should be a He would be disappointed if the preferred were true, but the inject of the committee was to a which route was the best.

Hon Mr. Beaven thought then gentlemen maist admit that unfortunate that the committee was a beingle to adopt to prevent a men an expedition from making charmember of an expedition who from the ministers asking for an investigational not get one. He even as accept an investigation by deput the department. It was outraged a man could not have an investment. when he made charges over hasme.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the chief stoner had satisfied himself the charges were not correct. He the charges should not be considite house, but by some other to the members did not seem to und he serfousness of the charges; the charges were oriminal. Desof property, debauching of wome shooting at an Indian. The hoto punse before it unde itself a for doing an injury. Captain should have informed the proper ites of the alleged criminal acts. clear to his mind that the chief somer's suggestion, to wait for pondence, was the correct course

all correspondence between the Hon. Theodore Davie, and Mr Beeton, extending over the petween June, 1893, and the press. Mr. Kitchen said that his objecting the resulution was that he his hand two documents, one "B. C. Pefamers," which pose to "R. C. Defamers," which pose to "R. C. Defamers," which were same. In one there was a lette did not appear in the other. Hon. Mr. Davie did not the there was a letter missing from unent which had been laid be house, but he would have no to all the correspondence being down. The member for Westherich had evidently purtoined unent, hoping to make a point. Hon. Mr. Beaven said there thing in Mr. Beeton's letter to be a factories of the province of the testing in that the attorney-general concerns a that statement.

Mr. Sennin—A member of the province of the testis of the province of the province of the testis of the province of the testis of the province of the provi

Mr. Turner noticed that members only read Mr. has did not read the mis copied out of the New hich was full of scurillo what appeared in the was sent to a London peet of preventing the sa honds for the parliama man who would do the his country. The san a circular which was d London stock exchange the tree of the prevenue of the preve istry who were a saw when Rev. Maxwell of the cabbiest were He did not know that president of the council runk; all he could say been in the province and never had been four He did not know the lit or what kind of a Ch the from what he had he was on the "other cition had concurred in it. Maxwell said, and inelation, if consolation that they had slightly are bonds. If the reporter and slandering of the House. Some transfer of the House. Some transfer was no letter set he kinew anything a some that there was no letter set he kinew anything a some of the House. Some the kinew anything a some of the House. Some the kinew anything a some of the meeting at Vanco y that there were a wernam supporters meeting. The in did not say that he same transfer out the cast anny other resides for attending the meeting that he same and y the resident of attending the meeting that he same anny other resides for attending the same anny other resides for attendin

t would be impos-, as the international lea be broken. But on would adhere to the twould be entirely

o so and ruin to do lold mono-metallists, of from argument to will never get England's to will never get England's to will never get England's to see enquired into all its bearings, and get take firm hold Every chamber of ad and Scotland has of international bifalliance of currency and has of currency and has clear arguments to governor of the Ir. Hucks Gibbs, one ants of London, and and clever man, Mr. of other learned and ut perhaps the best and in favor of internation on gold and sill. That commission elve selected experts many of whom were, but all of whom deen taken, signed it is stated: "We these countries gold freely coined, and geable against come of artio, the market asared by gold would io, and not vary to Apprehensions, have if a bi-metallic system of the continues gold would readually action. If, however, used all the principal we do not think erious danger of such at Cleveland gave it erstood that notwithof the Sherman act, outniness gold monorrency of the United olicy and earnest enranent will be to ional bi-metallian. It people who stop the all, though highly inthem, and there is on to hope that the end dove of justice eristic of the English self in this case as it there the interests of econcerned. When allies becomes law, then, we may expect ression which is now upon agriculture and enterprise throughout moved and a new era be inaugurated. In the house to remement proud position of art of the legislative great British Empire, possesses the undoubt, one of it not only the miners of it

was carried, Mesors,

r suggested that the to the resolution that in consection with sught down, and the i was carried.

I was the move, a management of the son in the northwestprovince in the year.

The expedition, the i, and other matters a me, with prover to a papers and to report he mover said he had been under a particular to the papers and to report he mover said he had been was dual to last year, but lowed. He had beard mey appropriated for seen wasted, and that Gauvreau was mislead.

Gautreau was mislead.

Gautreau was mislead to contradicted by all the charge of waste cestainly be investigations.

Mr. Semilin considered the question an important one. It was very necessary, when there were two routes to a country, that the best one should se selected. He would be disappointed if the charges preferred were true, but the main object of the committee was to find out which route was the best.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought that all hon, gentlemen must admit that it was unfortunate that the committee was not appointed last year. It was a bad principle to adopt to prevent a member of an expedition from making charges. A member of an expedition who refrained from showing up abuses would not be design his duty. Captain Moore, he understood, had written to all the cabinet ministers asking for an investigation, but could not get one. He even agreed to accept an investigation by deputies of the department. It was outrageous that a man could not have an investigation when he made charges over his own hume.

when he made charges over his own name.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the chief commissioner had satisfied himself that the charges were not correct. He thought the charges should not be considered by the house, but by some other tribunal. The members did not seem to understand he seriousness of the charges; in fact, the charges were criminal. Destruction of property, debauching of women and shooting at an Indian. The house had to pause before it made itself a machine for doing an injury. Captain Moore should have informed the proper authorities of the alleged criminal acts. It was clear to his mind that the chief commissioner's suggestion, to wait for correspondence, was the correct course to pursue.

Mr. Swood proceed the adventure of

Sword moved the adjournment of chate until Monday, which was car-

pondence, was the correct course to pursue.

Mr. Sword moved the adjournment of the debate until Monday, which was carried

Mr. Kitchen moved an address to the Lieutenant-Governor asking for copies of all correspondence, between the premier, Hon. Theodore Davie, and Mr. H. C. Beeton, extending over the period between June, 1893, and the present time. Mr. Kitchen said that his object is moving the resulution was that he had in his hand two documents, one headed "B. C. Defamers," and the other, "Reply to "R. C. Defamers," which purported to be the same, but which were not the same. In one there was a letter which did not appear in the other.

Hos. Mr. Davie did not think that there was a letter missing from the document which had been laid before the house, but he would have no objection to all the correspondence being brought down. The member for Westmister district had evidently purioned the document, hoping to make a point.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said there was one thing so Mr. Beeton's letter to the attorney-general was well able to do justice to the government of the province, with which he, the attorney-general, would not doubt concur." Mr. Beaven had no doubt that the attorney-general would concur in that statement.

Mr. Seithin—A member of the government had just been talking about discipline among subalterns. Here was a subaltern about not be allowed to making a member of the tegislature.

Mr. Kitchen—When the attorney-general would that I purioshed the document in my band himself, which he had of that expedition, surely a subaltern about not be allowed to making a member of the tegislature.

Mr. Kitchen—When the attorney-general was that I purioshed the document he had on that expedition, surely a subaltern about not be allowed to making a purioshed the document he had on the tegislature.

Mr. Kitchen—When the attorney-general and that I purioshed the document he had on the correspondence had been placed before them, but it had not.

Hon. Mr. Turner noticed that the opposition members only read Mr. Beeton's t

an placed before them, but it had Mr. Turner noticed that the opmembers only read Mr. Beeton's they did not read the matter that an copied out of the News Adversible was full of sourillons abuse, what appeared in the News Advans sent to a London paper with est of preventing the sale of the houds for the nariament build man who would do that was a to his country. The same matter circular which was distributed London stock exchange with the bleet. The government certainly de that. He and the president council were the only members of latiry who were in Vancouver at

was an outrageous thing to any tant me report of the meeting was cooked to suit a certain political party. He had nothing to do with the reporting of meetings. That was left to the reporters. The minister of finance had said because he (Mr. Cotton) was present, he was responsible for what Rev. Mr. Maxwell said. He knew Mr. Maxwell and felf sure that he was able to defend himself. If so men importance is pikeed on his side of the house were willing to assist in bringing about that investigation. It was a very serious matter if documents had been carried about the province by the premier for political purposes before they were presented to the House.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The senior member for Váncouver had said one true thing. That was that the member for Westminster district (Mr. Kitchen) had insinuated.

Mr. Cotton—I did not say that Mr. Kitchen had insinuated.

Mr. Kitch rose to a point of order. He wanted to know if the attorney-general was to be allowed to speak twice.

The Speaker—He is speaking to a juestion of privilege.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Mr. Cotton did say that Mr. Kitchen had insinuate. The remarks about drunken cabine ministers matter-edlittle, as the ministers were too well known. Mr. Cotton bad said, "if the report in the News-Advertiser was a libel, why was it not taken up?" What was the use of suing men from whom you could get nothing? What was the ose of suing men from whom you could get nothing? What was the ose of suing men from whom you could get nothing? What was the ose of suing men from whom you could get nothing? What was the action yeereral had to speak to the question? He

of suing men against whom judgments had been issued which could not be collected?

Mr. Cotton—I thought the attorney-general had to speak to the question? He is now attacking the News-Advertiser.

Hon. Mr. Davie was called to order and took his seat.

Mr. Brown had hoped that the attorney-general would have been allowed to proceed. He would like to know how the letter written by the attorney-general to Mr. Beeton could have been written on Nov. 27th, when a letter from Mr. Beeton to the attorney-general, dealing with the same questions, had been written on the 25th of the same mouth. It was very evident that the letters had been treated in the same manner as a member of the government had said certain newspaper reports were treated. The minister of finance had endeavored to lead the members to believe that he, Mr. Brown, had and something to do with sending a letter to a London paper. He knew notions about it. If he stumbled over the form of a drunken cabinent minister he would not mention it, as in politics he

would not mention it, as in politics he form of a drunken cabinent minister he would not mention it, as in politics he did not touch the private character of anyone. The attorney-general had also personally attacked Mr. Cotton, through the News-Advertiser bad been drawing on the provincial treasury for a few years it would no doubt be better off financially.

Hon, Mr. Beaven—If the copy of the document held by Mr. Kitchen is an official one and is not the same as the one laid before the house, the grossest abuse has been made of the privilege of the house. He would be astonished if the house did not condemn the government for "cooking" an important document to suit them before placing it before the house. He suggested that everything mentioned in the document has not been placed before the house. The document in Mr. Kitchen's possession had evidently been puriolized document. It was nerely a draft of the document was only a draft. (Laughter.) Mr. Kitchen has made no discovery, as a letter that will be placed before the house. The letter in the purloined document was only a draft. (Laughter.) Mr. Kitchen has made no discovery, as a letter that will be placed before the house will show.

Mr. Kitchen—Where did I purloin it from?

Hoa. Mr. Davie—You know very well,

Mr. Kitchen—Did you not give it to

Hon. Mr. Davie—You know yery well.

Mr. Kitchen—Did you not give it to me?

Hon. Mr. Davie—I did not.

Mr. Kitchen—You gave it to me outhe platform at Chilliwack with other documents, which you told me to read before I spoke, but not to use them before they became public property. If any puriolning was done it was by the attorney-energil who had evidently nurbe-If the

any puriolaing was done it was by the attorney-general, who had evidently purioned them from the government printing office. I also saw part of the same document in the telegraph office at Barkerville.

Hon, Mr. Davis—The hon, gentleman is making an exhibition of himsoft. When I was on the minimal he followed in my wake trying to get hold of what documents he could. When in Barkerville I left a number of documents in the telegraph office and went out. When I returned I found Mr. Kitchen there reading them, and stopped him. A man who, would do that is little better than a thief. If shows the class of opponents the government have. I would be sorry

to Mrs. Stone in mistake at the public meeting for a document called "Facts and Figures" that he was circulating. Mrs. Stone asked me what it was and I was reading that when the attorney-general came in and interrupted

me.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—All this shows how the business of the country is being carried on. Mr. Kitchen had said that the attorney-general had had a copy of the public accounts for 1802-38 at Chilliwack.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—You had no right to. The public accounts are not public property until they are laid before the house by the minister of finance. An action of that kind had before now resulted in the dismissal of a minister. Hon. Mr. Davie—The public accounts for the Dominion house allowing the public accounts to be distributed before they see the house.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—There is an order of the Dominion house allowing the public accounts to be distributed as soon as they are printed. There is no order of this house allowing such a thing. In any other house a minister would be dismissed for doing such a thing. In any other house a minister would be dismissed for doing such a thing. In any other house a minister would be dismissed for doing such a thing. In any other house a minister would be dismissed for doing such a thing.

Mr. Keith regretted to hear of the breach of privilege of the bouse and he was also sorry to hear members calling one another lians and thieves. By the warmth displayed by the members of the government it was evident that much of what Mr. Kitchen had said was true. If what Rev. Maxwell said at the Vancouver meeting was not true the government could have brought him to task for it. Mr. Kitchen had said was true. If what Rev. Maxwell said at the Vancouver meeting was not true the government could have brought him to task for it. Mr. Kitchen had acted honorably and "squarely," and was being about 10 from the News-Advertiser to be rought down with the correspondence.

Mr. Ritchen saked that the circular letter mentioned in Mr. Becton's letter as having been circulated in the stock exchange also be included.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the government had not got a copy of the letter, but it was only an extract from the report of a speech made by Mr. Duval at a public meeting to attempt to injure the cr

The use of such languages by ministers of the crown would not enhance the credit of the province.

Mr. Booth thought it would be better for the members to obtain a copy of the News-Advertiser containing the report, unofficially, as it would not be creditable to have it placed in the sessional papers.

Hon. Col. Baker said it would be impossible to get the letter circulated in the stock exchange, as circulars and letters used therein were not allowed to come out. He believed that he had been mentioned as one of the cabuset uninisters who were drunk in Vancouver. Rev. Mr. Maxwell did not come out and make a manly charge. He just said that the ministers were seen with a drunken man, leaving the impression that they also were drunk. The statement was entirely untrue, and the man who made it knew it to be ustrue. Me refrected to see so much "mud-slingning" in the house.

Hou. Mr. Davie considered after what had been said that it would be better to withdraw the amendment. The member for Westminster City, Mr. Brown, was present at the meeting held on April 19th, when Mr. Duval proposed that the credit of the exercises should be injured so that the government brildings bonds could not be sold. Mr. Brown, and not not be sold. Mr. Brown, and not not seed that the proving the notation of the meeting held on April 19th, when Mr. Duval reposed that the credit of the exercises should be injured so that the government brildings bonds could not be sold. Mr. Brown and not be seed to the meeting held on April 19th, when Mr. Duval reposed that the credit of the exercise sold. Mr. Brown and not not seed the meeting held on April 19th, when Mr. Duval reposed that the credit of the exercise should be injured so that the government brildings bonds could not be sold. Mr. Brown and not be sold. Mr. Brown and not seed to the meeting sold. Mr. Brown and not seed to the seed to the desired to the meeting sold. Mr. Brown and the meeting sold. Mr

ment buildings." Men who would attempt to injure the credit of the province would not stop at anything. Fortunately their efforts had little effect.

Mr. Brown said he was requested to attend the meeting at which Mr. Duval spoke, because it was thought the attempt-general would attend, and he was wanted to reply to that gentleman. He was not there, however, when Mr. Duval spoke, and now he was charged with toligating the province because he did not dissent from what Mr. Duval said.

Hon. Mr. Heaven—A man could hardly be held responsible for everything said at a meeting that he happened to attend. He would not like the people to hold him responsible for the language used in the house during the afternoon.

Mr. Hall favored the withdrawal of the amendment and was proceeding to spice to the amendment.

Mr. Hall favored the withdrawal of the amendment and was proceeding to spice to the question when the speaker called him to order without effect.

The Speaker—Shall the amendment be withdrawn.

Mr. Hall—Cortainly if should be withdrawn.

Mr. Hall—Cortainly if should be withdrawn.

Mr. Hall having taken his seat the motion to withdraw the motion was put and carried and the original motion was then carried.

Mr. Croft moved that whereas for some years past a large area of the most valuable agricultural land in the district of Cowichan, Vancouver Island, the same representing the deltas of the Cowichan, Koksilah and Chemainus rivers, has been inundated by said streams; and whereas the Koksilah river has become obstracted by trees and other driftwood; and whereas the Cowichan river has for the last tew years, bleen largely used by lumbermen for floating timber to the sea coast; and whereas it is estimated that 2,000.

600,000 feet of merchantable timber exists around the head waters of the Cowichan river for a value delivered in salt water of \$10,000,000; and whereas it is of the utmost importance to the district of Cowichan rivers be put in such a state that the importance to the district of a cowichan rivers be put in

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Discussion on Dr. Watt's Motion to Increase Chinese Head Tax.

BATCH OF BUSINESS DISPOSED OF

The Calm After Wednesday's Storm— Several Bilts Asvanced a Stage—The Attorney-General and Mr. Kitchen Rave Another Short Argument.

Thursday, Jan. 25.
The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.
Prayers by Bishop Pervin.
The petitions received on Wednesday were received.
Rr. Watt moved that an humble address be presented by this house to the Leutenant-Governor praying him to assis more the Dominion to \$100 each; at the same time strongly expressing the opinion of this house that three-fourthe of the moneys received at British Columbia ports from the proposed higher tax, or (if such higher tax he not imposed) from the present tax of \$50, should be paid to this province, as the chief injury from the presence of these Chinamen is sustained by this province, and not by the Dominion.
The mores said he need not say much

mutained by this province, and not the Donainion. The moves used he need not say much out the petition, as a similar one had a passed last year. No one would mute the fact that the Chisamen were desirable residents. One white man hetise than twenty Chisamen. He needs would sooner have them entirely whibited from entering the province. He was also will be a support of the resolution. While in Ottawa 1892 he had pressed the matter upon Dominion government, but so far time had not been done. He was also fevor of the resolution. This was the proper manner to a with the question. Even the \$50 had had the effect of keeping out my Chinamen. The higher the tax the encouragement there would be for former to come. The motion was a second-le one.

manner to come. The motion was a carefulite one.

From Mr. Beaven had been in hopes that the government would give the house one information about the effect of single productions passed by the house in 1891-92-93. It was very necessary to reveal Chinamen from entering the gravinee. He had time and time again preased on the government the necessity of putting a clause in private bills producting the employment of Chinamen. If the was done it would keep many Chinamen out of the province. Whilst, uncontinutely, there are hundreds of white men out of employment there are very few Chinamen out of work. The legislature should do all they could to give the white men preference to the Chinamen. Because the legislature could not extend the the boundary of the province. The trouble was that the Dominion government to de something they should not desist. The trouble was that the Dominion government to the proper of the railway company that your steamers to China and Japan was uf more importance than the welfare of the paople of the Pacific province. The notion control of the people of the Pacific province. The notion control of the people would refrain from employing Chinamen and the government would per extent certificate should be abolished. If the people would refrain from employing Chinamen and the government would sevent them from working on public works it would decrease the number of Chinamen here. If the government would set the example it would have a good effect.

Mr. Keith hoped the resolution would.

the example it would have a good effect.

Ar. Keith hoped the resolution would be pressed on the Dominion government by the government. One of the reasons why there are so many white men out of employment is the fact that there are so many Chianmen. The premier had said that he favored the resolution. But practice was better than theory. If the leader of the opposition's resolutions to prevent Chinamen from working on public works were adopted it would have more effect on the Dominion government than resolutions. If the government was as patriotic as they say they are they would do more to help the white man against the Chinamen. The Chinamen were draining away money from the province. The way to do away with the Chinamen would be to tax every man who employed Chinamen. White men would then be encourage to come here.

Mr. Heil personally did not thank more of Chinamen than any one else, but the house should before passing the resolution consider whether the province could do

of Chinamen than any one elac, but the house should before passing the resolution consider whether the province could do prithout Chinamen. He would be willing to prevent Chinamen from going into the laundry business or from working as domestics. But there were industries that could not be conducted without Chinamen. There are many gold mines worked by Chinamen that would not be worked by white men. The salmon canceries could not be conducted without them. There is a very small margin for profit in the canning business. If Chinamen were shut out the canneries would be closed down. In the cast white men and women are paid starvation wages, even less than Chinamen receive here. Chinamen could not compete with the factory labor employed in Montreal.

Mr. Horne was in favor of the resolution. All industries in other parts of the world were carried on without the aid of Chinamen, and there was no reason why the industries of British Columbia could not do without them. If the Chinamen were done away with the white population would soon double. A statute to prevent the employment of Chinamen would have more effect than a resolution.

Hon. J. H. Turner was cordially in favor of the latter portion of the resolution. He had endeavored to induce the Dominion government to give this province a larger portion of the tax. Unfortunately, at the present time it would be impossible to carry on the cannectes without Chinamen. White men continuous work for the low wages paid to Chinamen, and these wages could not be raised on account of the low prices obtained for the saimon. Through the labor of Chinamen \$2,000,000 had last year been brought into the province, only \$400,000 of which had been paid to Chinamen. He would yote for the resolution.

namen. He would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Hunter said the general election was dangerously near, and it was therefore necessary for every member to place himself on record. He was in favor of the resolution. The first thing to do was to prevent Chiamen from entering the province. When they are here they must be employed. If not employed on public works they would be employed otherwise. The duty of this government was to press the matter strongly on the Dominion government.

the matter strongly on the Domeston government.

Mr. Kitchen said on the Columbia river one of the most successful canneries had been canning with white labor. The fact that additional canneries were being erected on the Fraser river proved that the canning business did pay. Capitalists did not pay.

Mr. Hall said the canners on the Columbia worked under very different circumstances. In the first place they had a market of their own.

Mr. Stoddart denied that the farmers of Lillooet depended on the Chinamen. The Chinamen traded among themselves. An honorable member should look beyond his own district and consider the question from a provincial point of view. He was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Forster contended that capitalists would not erect canneries if they did not pay.

Mr. Rosser thought it would be better.

Mr. Forster contended that captumes would not erect cameries if they did not pay.

Mr. Rogers thought it would be better to bring men from the east to do the work. There were thousands of men who would be only too glad to work for what Chinamen are now receiving.

Mr. Smith did not think there was much harm in the resolution. In the upper country nine out of every ten Chinese are employed by white men and therefore they had the remedy in their own hands. He had been in the country for 34 years and had been in many businesses but he had never found it necessary to employ a Chinaman.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the leader of the opposition should remember when he charged the government with being Insincere that the Dominion government could not be made to do anything in the matter, when the leader of the opposition was in power.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—What I said was that the Dominion givernment could not be well called to task when the legislature refused to pass a resolution preventing Chinamen from working on ratiways and other works controlled by the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The evils of the resp-

ing Chinamen from working on railways and other works controlled by the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The evils of the resolution so often introduced by the leader of the opposition had been pointed out.

Mr. Cotton said it was gratifying to those who had always favored anti-Chinese resolutions to notice the change that had come over the house, especially the change in the member for Comox. The legislature had power to stop the employment of Chinamen on certain works and they should take advantage of that power. The government had refused to prevent the employment of Chinamen in the coal mines. If the agents who send the Chinamen to the country knew that Chinamen would not be employed in the mines or on the railways they would art send them over. If the house placed the principals that they advocated in their acts it would do more to press the matter on the Dominion government than a resolution would.

Dr. Milne proposed to vote for the reservations. those who had always a rovers anti-chinese resolutions to notice the change that and come over the house, especially the change in the member for Comox. The legislature had power to stop the employment of Chinamen on certain works and they should take advantage of that power. The government had refused to prevent the employment of Chinamen in the coal mines. If the agents who send the Chinamen to the country knew that Chinamen would not be employed in the mines or on the railways they would not send them over. If the house phased the principals that they advocated in their acts it would do more to press the matter on the Dominion government than a resolution would.

Dr. Mine proposed to vote for the resolution as he had voted for previous ones. It was time to put a stop to the importation of Chinamen. It was to be hoped that the Dominion government's would take this matter into consideration. The government should have shown their sincerity in this matter by voting for the resolutions introduced by the leader of the opposition last year. The sooner white men are found to take the place of Chinamen the better it will be for the province.

Mr. Semlin had always voted against the limportation of Chinamen and had voted for the restrictions proposed to be placed on those here. He questioned the expediency of coupling two questions in the one resolution. The petition requisiting the Dominion government's to him as they were not public accounts several days before you handed me a copy. You could not have given me the document without knowing it. Several parties heard you ask me not to use it.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Kitchen acted very honorably about the document. He would not even show it to his colleagues. Mr. Seeker asked if some other room than the library could not be used for the meetings of the private bills committee.

paced on those here. He questioned the expediency of coupling two questions in the one resolution. The petition requesting the Dominion government to increase the tax should first be impressed on the government. He hoped that the members who had spoken for the resolution would be as sincere after the election as they are at present.

Dr. Watt spoke briefly in answer to the arguments advanced by members in opposition to the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

opposition to the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith moved that an order of the house be granted for a return of all correspondence between the chief commissioner of lands and works and Mr. Gauveau and Captain Moore, regarding the management of the Gauvrean expedition in the northwestern portion of the province in the year 1892.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner, the speech of His Honor the Lient. Governor at the opening of the present session will be taken into consideration on Friday.

Mr. Brown moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut. Governor, praying him to cause to be sent down to this house a return showing in detail: (a) All the appointments made to the provincial health board since July 1st, 1892. (b) Salaries and allowances paid to persons so uppoints.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that the health lill had not been put in force last year at these had been no signs of an epidemis, but they were ready to enforce it when occasion required.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sword asked the hon, the leader of the government: "Upon what terms was the time for commencing the actual work of construction on the Canadian Western Central railway extended to lat August, 1894?"

Hon. Mr. Davie—No new terms were imposed.

August, 18347.

Hon. Mr. Davie—No new terms were imposed.

Mr. Sword asked the hon, the minister of finance if the bond siven by the Canadlan Western Central railway company as security that \$50,000 would be expended within a year in surveys for the purpose of locating the railway, had been declared forfeited?

Hon. Mr. Turner—No steps have been taken in the matter.

Mr. Sword asked the minister of finance: "What sums have been diverted to newly formed municipalities between the preparation of the estimates last year and the present time, as stated in clause 13 of the address in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieut-Governor?"

Hon. Mr. Tarner—The estimate of the amount derivable from property taxes was held on a calculation from the rolls of 1892, the assessment of which was made in 1891. Consequently all sums diverted to the municipalities formed in 1892, affect the estimate of revenue made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893. The sum so diverted amounts approximately to \$40,000 in the following municipalities: Sumas, Nicomen, Bewinsy, South Vancouver, Mission, Burnaby, Matsqui, Spallumcheen and Vernon.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return of the correspondence between himself and

Hon, Mr. Davie presented a return of the correspondence between himself and H. C. Beeton.

The House went into committee, Mr. Booth in the chair, to consider the lodger's relief bill. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon, Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the partnership bill. The bill, he said, had been brought in at the request of the boards of trade of the province, the members of which considered it ne'res

sary to have such a bill. The first part dealt with general, the second with limited partnerships and the third to the registration of general partnerships. The bill was read a second time and rule 23 being suspended, the house went into committee, Mr. Sword in the chair, to consider it. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

to consider it.

ported progress and asked leave
again.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the witnesses and evidence sill.
He said the object of the bill was ro
settle questions that often arose in the

settle questions that often arose in the court.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Kitchen tose on a question of privilege to correct portions of the report in the Colonist of what he said Wednesday. What he said about Mrs. Stone at Barkerville was that she gave him a copy of a minute-in-council, which the Attorney-general had given her in mistake for circular hesded: "Facts and Figures." He read from a shorthand report to show that the Colonist had misreported him. The Colonist also misreported him in regard to what he said about the Chilliwack meeting.

at. Speaker asked it some other room than the library could not be used by the meetings of the private bills committee. A number of strangers attended the meetings and it would be impossible to keep the library in order when so many strangers visited it. He also reminded those interested in private bills, that hereafter any irregular-bills would have to pay double fees.

Hon. Mr. Davie said another room would be found for the committee meetings.

Mr. Eherts presented a petition from R. A. Anderson and others for a telegraph line from Nanaimo to Brownsville.

The house adjourned at 5.50.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Business Transacted a Yesterday's Short Session.

PLENTY OF BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

Opposition Members Apply to the Gov-erament for All Kinds of Information —Failure of the Public Accounts Committee to Beport to the House.

Friday, Jan. 26th. The speaker took the chair at 2 'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon

Scriven.

Mr. Horne presented a petition from A. G. Ferguson and others for a bill to incorporate the consolidated electric railway and lighting company.

Hom. Mr. Turner myyed that the house go into committee of supply on Thursday next. The motion was adopted.

ed.

Mr. Eberts presented a petition from the Halls Mines Company, simited, for permission to build a framway from their mines to Nelson.

A message from the lieutenant-governor transmitted a bill entitled "an act for the cetablishment of a burean of labor statistics, and also for the formation of councils of conciliation and arbitration," It will be considered on Monday.

tion," It will be day, day, The lodgers' relief bill was finally

desed.

The house went into committee on the arrnership bill, which was reported

nerosaip bill, which was reported complets.

Mr. Milne asked the minister of education: 1. Did J. N. Muir furnish satisfactory proof of his good moral character to the board of examiners of teachers last July? 2. Did the board of examiners graut to J. N. Muir last July the opportunity of appearing before it to satisfy section 56 of the school act? If not, why not? 3. Did the board of examiners examine J. N. Muir last July in order to satisfy section 50 of the school act? If not, why not? 4. Did the board of examiners give J. N. Muir any reason for its refusal to grant him a tescher's certificate last July? If not, why not? 5. Why did the board of examiners refuse to grant J. N. Muir a teacher's certificate last July? If not, why not? 5. Why did the board of examiners refuse to grant J. N. Muir a teacher's certificate last July? Hon. Col. Baker answered: 1. Yes. but Mr. J. N. Muir did not satisfy all the requirements of section 56 of the school act. 2. It is not the practice for candidates to be required to appear before the board of examiners in order to satisfy section 56 of the public school act. 3. No, for the reason given in the second answer. 4. It has not been the practice of the board of examiners in making its report to state the reason of the failure of any candidate to obtain a certificate who did not fully satisfy the requirements of section 56 of the public school act. 5. I am not in a position to state what individual considerations influenced the members of the board in uranimously refusing to grant to Mr. Muir a certificate in 1803, but do not Jubt that it was because he failed to fully satisfy the requirements of section 56 of the public school act.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he wished to bring to the attention of the house a matter affecting the privileges. It was a matter affecting the privileges. It was a matter affecting the privileges. It was a worr emport from the public accounts committee. He was pleased to see that the minister of finance intended to bring the estimates down carly. The public

Hon. Mr. Bave man the did not blame Mr. Hall, as be knew he was cled. Hon. Mr. Bave and not be be made to the opposition were waking up to their duty. They seemed to be in great haste about having the meeting called.

Mr. Cotton said it was impossible for the opposition to hold a meeting, being in the minority, unless the government members attended. It would he well if the government members woke up to their daty. It was the same way last year. The opposition members attended the public accounts committee meetings, but the government members did not.

Mr. Hall would have attended had he been well enough. He did not, however, think the country would be greatly inconvenienced.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not blame Mr. Hall, as he knew he was sick. He had sent a note across the house to Mr. Martin siking him to call the meeting, and Mr. Martin had handed the note to the finance minister and the attorney general. As a result the meeting was not called.

Mr. Martin—I never did. My answer to the note was courteous enough. In fact, it was courteous enough. In fact, it was courteous enough. In fact, it was courteous genough. In fact, it was courteous enough. In fact, it was courteous genough. In fact, it was courteous enough. In fact, it was courteous genough.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATUR

Dr. Watt's Anti-Chinese Resolution Out of Order by the Speaker.

DISCUSSION ON MORE DOCUM The Attorney-General Misses Au-at Muple Ridbe and Mr. Ki Misses One at Surrey Centre—An Short Session of the Fight.

Menday, Japuary
The speaker took the chair at 3 o'
Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.
The private bills committee reg
that the cules had been complied w
connection with the bills to incore
the Deita & New Westminster ra
and to consolidate the British Col
Southern railway acts. The repor

tions read on Friday We house went into committee to the message from His Henri and Governor enclosing bill was to provide for the story of the story of the story of the formation of excellation and arbitration." Toported to the house and respectively.

Mc Turner introduced a

mic moved: Whereas by "an act respecting the frame public property to the seminost," chapter 7, 54 a the governor-general in each instrument as he aut purpose transfer, without meteration, to the proviolumbia all the interests in the rights of Canada and bed of every or any a technical popen seminostration, by open seminostration of the proviolumbia and bed of every or any a technical popen seminostration. in the rights of Canada e and bed of every or any sike, harbor, bay, open erritorial waters of Canada of this province; and worstion of the city of Van ous of obtaining, for publish that portion of False or the east of Westminster city of Vancouver, togethe lands of the same, and the and drain the said, powers, be it therefore research the decrease of the Honor to fake such a feem necessary to have the False crock and tidal la to transferred to the procomming of the city of Vancouver, and the city of the city of Vancouver, and therefor the mud flats to the city interfer with navigate of the mud flats to the city of the city of Vancouver, and therefor the mud flats to the city of the city of Vancouver, and therefor the mud flats to the city of Vancouver, and the city

and put to many used at a Beaven thought Mr. man in the right directions, however, he thoughouter. If the tidal land and the province, it is dealt by, a recommendation of the day to the bottoment of the day to the da the Dominion government of it. Passing resolutions recognized the Dominion government to the tidal lands, which the

shie to the tidal lands, which to the Mr. Davie sa'al the subout a new one. The question one time ago in connection amount in ago in connection amount. The government of all referred the question to an aware, who was here at the templed the right of the Don forcehore. A judgment of reme court of Canada also up the of the Dominion. Hom Mr. Beaven—That does o British Columbia. Hom Mr. Davie—It refers to how remerally. The matter to be settled shortly, as he is treen to anderstand that the irrenuman intended to frames of a lands to the province. Then, he thought, would quicked in of the Dominion. It was recently the said should be dealt will the resolution who has a land abould be dealt will the resolution was passed.

should be deaft with solution was passed, and moved that an as to His Honor the Li praying him to send a petura showing the due and unpaid in, each of the financial y.

Also a statement of these amounts ha

AL LEGISLATURE

sacted a Yesterday's Short Session.

ISINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

embers Apply to the Gov-r All Kinds of Information of the Public Accounts to Report to the House.

Friday, Jan. 26th. r took the chair at yers by Ven. Archdeaco

presented a petition from son and others for a bill the consolidated electric ighting company.

Turner myyed that the committee of supply of the motion was adopt-

presented a petition from nes Company, limited, for build a tramway from Nelson.

Nelson.
from the lieutenant-govered a bill entitled 'an act
shment of a burean of laand also for the formation
f conciliation and arbitraiiil be considered on Mon-

s' relief bill was finally vent into committee on the ill, which was reported

went into committee on the ill, which was reported asked the minister of educid J. N. Muir furnish satif of his good moral character of examiners of teach—

2. Did the board of extended of examiners of teach—

2. Did the board of extended of examiners give J. N. Muir last July the fappearing before it to 56 of the school act? If

3. Did the board of exime J. N. Muir last July attisfy section 56 of the If not, why not? 4. Did examiners give J. N. Muir r its refusal to grant him rifficate last July? If not, Why did the board of exe to grant J. N. Muir a ficate last July? Baker answered: 1. Yes. J. Muir did not satisfy all ents of section 56 of the 2. It is not the practice for be required to appear bed of examiners in order to a 56 of the public school for the reason given in the r. 4. It has not been the board of examiners in order to a 56 of the public school for the reason of any candidate to obtain a odd not fully satisfy the of section 56 of the public. I am not in a position to dividual considerations immembers of the board in refusing to grant to Mr. ficate in 1898, but do not was because he failed to the requirements of section lie school act.

Beaven said he wished to

ere had been but one republic accounts committee,
ed to see that the minister
tended to bring the estiarly. The public accounts
ould report before the
estbrought down. At his repartin had called a meeting
titee for this morning, but
did to get a quorum. The
Cowichan and Cassiar were
ad the member for Vanpresent, but Mr. Martin
f members could not atte meetings some one should
in their places, y There
some members who were

ee meetings some one should in their places, a There some members who were agh to attend. It was a ble thing that this import-e did not report, said he did his best to have the meeting. He had call-lices of the members, but d them.

Davie said he was glad to members of the opposition

Davie said he was glad to members of the opposition up to their duty. They in great hasie about having called.

said it was impossible for a to hold a meeting, being ity, unless the government medel. It would he well ment members woke up to it was the same way last opposition members attendage accounts committee meeting a second have attended had he ough. He did not, how he country would be greatneed.

Beaven did not blame Mr. mew he was sick. He had cross the house to Mr. Marin to call the meeting, and had handed the note to the ster and the attorney-genresult the meeting was not indicated in the meeting and had handed the note to the ster and the attorney-genresult the meeting was not indicated the meeting was not

Beaven—It was certainly touch. In fact, its was if, But the result was the was no meeting.

the house went into committee. Mr. Schrie in the chair, fir consider the tesses and evidence bill. There was discussion as to whether a person red with an offense or the wite sees, as members of the opposition arthat it would be a hardship to men charged with an offense or wives to enter the witness box. Swori moved an amendment so a man could not be compelled to the witness box. The amendment lost. was lost.
The committee rose and reported progress and the house adjourned at 4:10.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Dr. Watt's Anti-Chinese Resolution Ruled Out of Order by the Speaker.

DISCUSSION ON MORE DOCUMENTS

The Attorney-General Misses Another at Maple Ridbe and Mr. Kitchen Misses One at Surrey Centre—Another Short Session of the Fight.

Menday, January 29.
The speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.
Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.
The private follse committee reported that the rules had been compiled with in connection with the bills to incorporate the Delta & New Westminster railway and to consolidate the British Columbia Southern railway acts. The report was received.

ditions rend on Friday were re-

message from His Honor the officerator enclosing bill intiact to provide for the estabof a burean of labor statistics,
for the formation of councils
into and arbitration." The bill
setted to the house and read a

Turner introduced a bill in-net to consolidate and amend respecting the provincial board alture." It was read a first

one moved: Whereas by an act "an act respecting the transfer in public property to the provincement," chapter 7, 54 and 55 the governor-general in council such instrument as he authorizes purpose transfer, without peeu-mederation, to the province of Columbia all the interests of her in the rights of Canada in the and bed of every or any stream, ake, harbor, bay, open sea, or ritorial waters of Canada within as of this province; and whereas scatton of the city of Vancouver one of obtaining, for public puril that portion of False creek ly-like east of Westmanster avenue, they of Vancouver, to Vancouver, to Canada within and dra'm the said portion of excel; be it therefore resolved, espectful address be presented to long the Lantenant-Governor, His Honor to take such steps as deem necessary to have that porplies creek and tidal lands re-of transferred to the province of Columbia, for the puspose of havaid tidal lands conveyed to the one of the city of Vancouver."

It is the right of the water and put to many useful purile for the city of Vancouver the of the mud flats mendioned to the city of the city it interfer with navigation. It was the right is the right dissection. The e moved: Whereas by an act

and put to many useful purissis. Beaven thought Mr. Horne
mains in the right direction. The
lines, however, he thought were
order. If the tidal lands were
order. If the tidal lands were
tweed to the province, it could only
a dealt by, a recommendation of the
ment of the day to the bouse. It
of course be well for the governanterwards transfer the land to
ty. The provincial government had
contestable right to the tidal lands
as provinces. It was not the same
as in the other provinces. Here
coverince had all the rights to the
that the Imperial government had,
was shown when the graving dock
outh. The measter of markine obto the province taking the land
to dock, but the government took
out the Dominion government neverset it Passing resolutions of the the Dominion government never, ied it. Passing resolutions of this cognized the Dominion government to the tidal lands, which they had

Mr. Davie said the subject was new one. The question came up ime ago in connection with the had. The government of the day creed the question to an eminent, who was here at the time, and edit the right of the Dominion to an eminent. A judgment of the succept of the day creed the question to an eminent of the court of Canada also uphed the the Dominion.

Mr. Beaven—That does not refer the Columbia.

Mr. Davie—It refers to the programally. The matter is likely entited shortly, as he had been anderstand that the Dominion can intended to transfer the title to the province. The resolutional that the Dominion. It was right that should be dealt with by the solution was passed.

The day of the day of the control of the financial year, 30th Also a statement showing the amount of these amounts has accrued the state was adopted.

Mr. Watt moved "that an address he presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before this house a return of all the hospitais receiving sid from the legislature, showing—I, number of directors or trustees, and how elected or appointed; 2, number of patients, male or female, who may be accommodated in each; 3, number of patients treated during the year 1883, number discharged; number died, and ages of those died or discharged; 4, number of free patients, number of paying padients; 5, totals of income and expenditure for the year 1893, receipts to show amounts from legislative grant from paying padients; 5, totals of income and expenditure for the year 1893, receipts to show amounts from legislative grant from paying padients; 6, cost of buildings exceed, showing amounts of subscriptions or other sources; 6, cost of buildings exceed, showing amounts of subscriptions from private sources, amounts received from government; 7, number of hospitals bards sending in copies of amount report to government; 9, number of hospitals bards sending in copies of amount report to government; 9, number of hospitals inspected during the year."

The motion was passed.

Mr. Watt's motion asking for an amendment to the municipal act to tax employers of Chinese was laid over at the request of the speaker, there being a constitutional suestion involved.

bill to amend the supreme court act, was introduced by Hos. Mr. Davie, read a first time and a second time by consent. Hon, Mr. Davie explained that the object of the bill was to make the electoral district of Nanaimo a separate supreme court district. At present there were a number of cases pending, and it would cause a great deal of inconvenience if they had to be transferred to Victoria. The bill provided that the Nanaimo county court judge could try supreme court cases.

Mr. Kifchen asked the honorable che chief commissioner of lands and works chief commissioner of lands and works chief commissioner of lands and works chief commissioner of lands

they had to be transferred to Victoria. The bill provided that the Nanaimo county court judge could try supreme court cases.

Mr. Kitchen asked the honorable the chief commissioner of lands and works what portion of Vancouver Island is included in the coast district. Hon, Mr. Vennon answered that the coast district did not include any portion of Vancouver Island.

Mr. Kitchen's other questions were leid over, as was also Mr. Keith's question regarding the constitutionality of the coal mines regulation act. Hon, Mr. Davie, referring to the latter question, said he would be better able to give a satisfactory answer if it was laid over.

The house went into committee, Mr. McKenzie in the chair, to consider the wincesses and evidence bill. Hon, Mr. Davie explained that, a man would not be compelled by the bill to give evidence against himself. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Hon, Mr. Vernon presented a return of the correspondence between himself, Mr. Gauvreau and Captain Moore regarding the Gauvreau expedition.

Hon, Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the fraudulent statements act. He said the title fully explained the bill. It was read a second time.

The speaker rendered the following ruling in regard to Dr. Watt's motion to give municipalities powers to tax employers of Chainmen

The resolution of the hon, member for Caribbo (Mr. Wutt) proposes to inaugurate a system of indirect taxation, which the province not having power to adopt for its own purposes, cannot confer on a municipality (see sec. 92 B. N. A. act, sub-sec. 2.) The tax, although paid by the employer in the first instance, would indirectly be paid by the employe, as the amount would be deducted from his wages. In view, one, of the decision of the supreme court in the cases of Tai Sing v. Maguires and Regina v. Wing Chong (Britash Columbia law reports, vol. I. parts 1 and 2) in which it was sought by the province to conforce unequal taxation of the nature to go chrough, since the reinciple it involves could no

(Signed) D. W. HIGGINS; (Signed) D. W. HIGGINS, Speaker,
Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege. There was a leading article in lest Saturday's Times referring to a vote taken last year on a resolution similar to the one passed by the house last week. The article gave a list of members who, it said, voted against the resolution last year. As a matter of fact, last year's resolution passed without a division. He was of opinion that the division referred to was taken another time, when he was in Namaimo. There as another thing that, he would refer to. In the report of the legislature in the Times of 475day last Mr. Kirchen was reported to have said that Mr. McLaigan had a copy of the public accounts severthe Times of Fréday last Mr. Kitchen was reported to have said that Mr. McLaigan had a copy of the public accounts severat days before he (Mr. Davie) had shown them to Mr. Kitchen. He did not know that he would have motified this had he not received a letter drawing his attention to it. He read a letter from Mr. McLaigan denying the accuracy of what Mr. Kitchen had said. Continuing, Mr. Davie said that Mr. McLaigan had not had a copy of the public accounts. In fact he had only taken one copy over to the maisland.

Mr. Kitchen A copy of the public accounts was in Mr. McLaigan's hands at Maple Hidge, and I can prove it. The attorney-general will not deny that he left a copy of the accounts on the table at the Maple Ridge meeting.

Mr. Sword had certainly understood that Mr. McLaigan bad a copy of the public accounts of the public accounts of Maple Ridge.

Mr. Kitchen said the attorney-general was quoting from the public accounts of 1812-3 at the Maple Ridge meeting. He (Mr. Kitchen) was quoting from the estimates for the same fiscal year, when Mr. McLaigan produced the public accounts and showed them to him. The government papers had been inshunating that the documents he had referred to was a pransed document. The only written document he had received from the attorney-general was a pransed document. The only written document he had received from the attorney-general was a pransed document. The only written document destrict.

non. Mr. Davie said he had certainly nded the public accounts and a written unnest to Mr. Kitchen at Chilliwack, or. Kitchen said the say.

dements to Mr. Kitchen at Chilliwack, at different times.

Mr. Kitchen said the attorney-general gave him all the documents at one time. He said again that Mr. McLagan had a copy of the public accounts in his possession at Maple Ridge. If the attorney-general denied it he would obtain afficiently to show that it was so. He would ask him if he did not lay a copy of the public accounts on a table at the Maple Ridge meeting when Mr. McLagan was present?

"Hon, Mr. Davie said he certainly had a copy of the public accounts at the Maple Ridge meeting, and no doubt laid it on the table, where Mr. McLagan might may elanced at it. That was different to having a copy in his possession.

Mr. Kitchen—I said before that Mr. McLagan did have a copy of the public accounts in his possession. He would now like to draw the attention of the house to a statement made in the Vanvouver World, which intimated that he took a document from the attorney-general at Maple Ridge.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did miss a document at the Maple Ridge.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did miss a document at the Maple Ridge meeting, and had found it under some documents on which Mr. Kitchen had his hand.

Mr. Swyrd—The attorney-general seems to forget that Mr. Kitchen laso missed a

document at the Maple Relige meeting, and had found it under some documents on which Mr. Kitchen had his hand,

Mr. Swyxd—The attorney-general seems to forget that Mr. Kitchen also missed a document at Surrey Centre, which the attorney-general had Jone it by mistake.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The document that Mr. Kitchen lost at Surrey Centre was one of several hundred circulars that he (Mr. Davie) had had printed for circulation. It contained a copy of one of his speeches. He had distributed all he had left, and asked Mr. Kitchen to lend him his copy, which he did.

Mr. Purceh introduced a bill to incorporate the Dekta & Westminster railway. Mr. Kitchen asked: "On what date and on what terms or conditions, was \$20,000 granted to the Island Mountain Quartz Mining company?"

Hon. Mr. Turner—The grant to the Island Mountain Quartz Mining company was made on the 23rd of May, 1887, by authority of "An set to aid the development of quartz mines," and in terordance with an order-in-ouncal approved on 23rd May, 1887, authorising the guarantee and repayment within five years of a sum not exceeding \$20,000 with the interest thereon, the interest not to exceed 6 par cent, per annum. The company obtained \$20,000 from the Bank of British Columbia, and failed to comply with the conditions of section 5 of the act, herein referred to, On the 31st of Murch, 1890, the amount, together with accumulated interest was paid by the government to the bank, amounting in all 10 \$22,037.44, which, in accoordance with the act, stands as a charge and claim 2,2408t the property of the company.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Not Known When the Redistribution Bill Will be Ready.

NUMBER OF NEW BILLS INTRODUCED

Dr. Milne Moves to Obtain the Indian Reserve for the City-Mr. Keith's Question Regarding Coal Mines' Regulations Act.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.
Prayers by the Rev. J. M. Douglas.
Mr. Croft presented a petition from C.
T. Dupont and others for permission, to
construct a railway from Kuslo to Beat

T. Dupout and others for permission, to construct a railway from Kaslo to Bear Lake.

Mr. Horne presented a petition from R. A. Anderson and others asking that a cereain contract with the municipality of Richmond be declared valid.

The petition from the Halls' Mine Co. for a private bill was received.

Mr. Forster asked for a return of copies of all orders-in-council authorizing the allowance of a drawback or rebate on royalties on any piles, spars or timber, with the amount of the same allowed, and the name of the company or person to whom the rebate has been granted. The motion was consented to.

Mr. Davie introduced bills to extend the application of the marriage act and the Registration of Births, deaths and Marriages Act; to the society called the Salvation Army; an act to amend The License Act; an act to abolish the right to access and use of light by prescription.

Salvation Army; an act to amend The License Act; an act to amend The License Act; an act to abolish the right to access and use of light by prescription. The bills were read a first time.

Mr. Milne moved for a recurn of copies of all correspondence between the government of this province and the government of the Dominion relative to the Songhees Indian reserve, or better known as the Indian reserve, situated within the corporate limits of the city of Victoria. The mover said he thought it was time the reserve was obtained for the povincial government and then given to the city of Victoria. It was necoming more apparent year by year that the reserve should belong to the city. The citizens of Victoria were living all around the reserve and it was not a suitable batee for the Indians. It was demonstrated by the Indians and a nuisance to the city-in that direction. He hoped that before long instead of an Indian reserve there would be storehouses and what was on the other side of the harbor.

Hon, Mr. Davie said it must be remembered that the Indians had in be considered. There was a solemn burgoin between the government and the Indians which had to be recognized. Of course if negotiations entirely failed the innicond be expropriated.

Mr. Grant said the reserve was an eyesore besides retarding the progress of the city. The Indians had received a great deal of consideration and if they could not be induced to take another reserve the land should be exprepriated.

Hon, Mr. Beaven said the Indians who were entitled to the reserve were very few indeed. He thought if the question was taken up in a business-like manner many of the difficulties would vanish. There were four parties interested: The Difficulties and Provincial governments, the Indians and Victoria. The only value the property and was made by the city of Victoria. He was satisfied that if a more avitable site was obtained it would be befter for the Indians and they would be willing to make the change. He had no doubt the clitizens of Victoria would be willing to put their hands in their pocket to obtain the reserve. The province should obtain it and transfer it to the city on favorable terms.

The resolution was adopted.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual report of the public schools and a manual of school aw and school regulations.

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked the minister of education if it was his intention to amend the school act to do away with provision that the revenue tax for the current year must be paid to obtain a vote for school trustees. Thousands of men were disfranchised by that provision.

Hon. Mr. Dayle said the provision to the school act was similar to the amendment proposed by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition to the municipal act. Led away by the leader of the opposition of the school act was sheller than they were previously.

Hon. Mr. Beaven denied this. He pointed out to the minister of education when the bill was before the House that the provision would disfranchise half the provision would disfranchise half the provision would disfranchise half the provision would disfranchise the manual sold in the valous distincts at the

force it?

Hon. Mr. Davie said since Mr. Keith had first asked the question the Speaker had ruled such legislation out of order and that there would be an appeal against the ruling. When the appeal came up he would give his opinion on Mr. Keith's constion.

Mr. Speaker—The appeal has been

Atomored.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Such legislation is, however, out of order.

Mr. Brown asked the premier if the

Mr. Brown asked the premier if the government was prepared to name the date upon which the redistribution bill will be brought down to this house? Hon. Mr. Davie said it would be brought down in due time; he was not prepared to name the date.

Da. Watt presented a petition from the Ashcroft and Carboo railway company asking for an amendment to their act.

Mr. Mackennie's motion for a committee to investigate the Gauvreau expedition was adopted. The committee is Mossrs. Mine. Smith, Anderson, Hall, Rogers and Mackennie.

The witnesses and evidence bill was reported complete.

The House went into committee, Mr. Stoddart in the chair, to consider the supreme court bill.

Mr. Sword asked if a clause could not be inserted in the bill arranging for the appointment of judges for accretin districts. He understood that was what

Mr. Swotd asked if a clause could not be inserted in the bill arranging for the appointment of judges for, certain districts. He understood that was what the lawyers of the mainland were asking for.

Hon, Mr. Davie said the House would have to gravely consider the matter before deciding that judges should have jurisdiction in only certain districts. The result would be that the initial question in each case would be which judge had jurisdiction in the case.

In committee, Hon. Mr. Davie moved amendments to establish a separate judicial district in Kootenay. Clauses were also passed providing that ordinary civil cases be tried at the assizes finstein of on fixed date and also that jury cases he tried before non-jury cases unless the judge decided otherwise.

On account of the length of the amendments, Mr. Semlin suggested that the committee rise and report progress. This was done.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the borticulture by hogazosop st algorithm strict and required the captained, gave the board of horticulture more power to enforce the regularious and the propulse poop and propulse are supply and propulse poop and propulse of the propulse poop and the propulse of the propulse poop and the propulse of the p