APB

mining receipts, 22145; personal property tax, 25007; Chinese restriction, 28100, over estimates, and a few others. But the principal one is that of land sales, and it may be asked, why did the Government so far under estimate this item?

the principal one is that of land sales, and it may be asked, why did the Government so far under estimate this item?

Well, sir, you are aware that the estimate, was prepared about February, 1889, for the year commencing ist July, following, and, I think, I can show that the estimate made was very closely approximate to what the receipts would have been, under ordinary circumstances. Some months after the estimates were made there arose what I might call a boom in the price of land near the cities. The Government, becoming aware of this, came to the conclusion that it would be a good opportunity to add to the capital and revenue of the province. They did not say, here is a good chance to sell at good prices, but it will never do to take advantage of it, for it would upset our estimates altogether to have more money come in than we calculated on. No, sir, they preferred the advantage of the province rather than to keep to these estimates, and therefore they decided to put up suburban land at auction. The result of the sale exceeded even their expectations. The prices brought were enormous, and thus this large addition was made to our land sales—this land was sold in small blocks, and found many purchasers. Consequently a large number of registrations arose under it, largely increasing the registry receipts.

I might here observe that this sale could not be objected to on the ground of large blocks falling into the hands of land grabbers. As a matter of fact, it was sold, as before said, in small blocks. There were many buyers, and to-day a large number of bona fide settles are on it, and very many improvements have been made. It is thus producing revenue in addition to that derived from its sale. I cannot but think, sir, that this sale was a thoroughly good piece of business, of advantage to the province generally, and not te be deprecated on account of its upsetting our estimates of receipts.

Another item of excess is the Personal Property Tax; this was estimated at \$40,000. It produced \$45,000. This,

upsetting our estimates of receipts.

Another item of excess is the Personal Property Tax; this was estimated at \$40,000. It produced \$45,000. This, I think, hardly requires firther notice. Then there is an excess of \$3,221 in the Wild Land Tax, being only such a difference as may arise any year either in excess or under the estimates, owing to improvements being put on land, or more wild land being sold. These excesses over estimates amount altogether to considerably more than the total excess as shown by the summary; but this is counter-balanced by the fact that several items fall short of what they were estimated at—notably timber royalty, estimated at \$40,000, but produced only \$18,356.

The year 1890 was the first that this

The year 1890 was the first that this royalty was imposed, and there was very little to assist us in making the estimate; it was, I might say, based on the great amount of timber land applied for, and the number of mills to be creeted. The mills, however, did not get to work, and the timber trade generally was dull, hence the fall off from expectations. Another decrease was under timber leases, renewal leases applied for not being carried out, but the largest amount of decrease was under Real Property Tax, and arose from the difference in value placed on railways. After allowing for these differences, which could not be, calculated on in advance, it will be seen that the actual estimate was very closely approximate.

We will now turn to the expenditure for the same year. This was estimated, including the supplementary estimate, which was voted last year as \$1,017.575. The actual amount paid out was \$951.020, the difference arising principally from the fact that certain public works were not completed, or that they cost less than was contemplated. On works and buildings the expenditure was \$15.000 less than estimated, and on roads \$18,000 less. In all cases there was good cause for the outlay not being made at the time. After all this expenditure had been made, the result—and that is what we are most interested in—was that, on 30th June last, there was a cash balance on hand, to begin the present year with, of \$171,000. This, added to the estimated repenue for the year 1800-91. 8914,691, made a total sum available to commence the present year with of \$1,085.691. The expenditure voted was \$292.501. To add to this is, the supplementary, to be now voted, for the same year (that is, up to \$9th June rext). This amounts to \$133.482, making a total expenditure of \$1,063,983; thus showing that at that date we should have on hand, available for 1892, some \$25,000. But, in reality, we shall have much more; for the way the revenue is coming in-and the assessments due before that date, will ensure there being at least \$20,0

land laws, which greatly increases the price of land and throws obstacles in the way of selling, except in small lots. We estimate this to make a reduction of \$50,000. This, it will be observed, is \$45,000 more than the total decrease in revenue. Then, under timber royalty, we have a fall off of \$15,000, owing principally to the dullness of the export

The Provincial Revenue tax shows a decrease of \$21,000, being estimated at 45,000. This is a decrease only as far as the Province is concerned, and arises from this tax, for cities, being in the future in the hands of the municipalities, to be collected by them and appropriated to their revenue. In return the cities pay half the salaries of teachers in the city district; and the school expenses, and keep up the school buildings. Undoubted the amount collected in cities, next year, will bring up the total of this tax for the Province to considerably in excess of the present year. There is a decrease under the head of special interest of \$2800, owing to a smaller

a decrease under the head of special interest of \$2800, owing to a smaller amount of the loan being on deposit.

The total of these decreases in the estimates from those for the present year amounts to \$38,000, but when we turn to the other heads of revenue we find increases which counterbalance the deficiency arising under the new Land Act. These increases are as follows: Timber leases, \$5000, real property tax, \$13,000; personal property, \$14,000; wild land, \$4000; registry fees, \$10,000; refunds from cities, \$16,000; miscellaneous receipts, \$5500, and several others. The increases under the head of Keal and personal Property and Income are more than the estimates. They are the actual assessed amounts, and demonstrate fully the increased value of property in the Province, which also means increased population and greater wealth.

Our reveaue, indeed, shows a very

also means increased population and greater wealth.

Our revenue, indeed, shows a very healthy state of affairs, as after giving up \$50,000 of land sales and \$25,000 to the cities, it only comes \$5000 below the present year, showing actually an increase of revenue production of about \$70,000, and proving conclusively the great elasticity of our resources.

We will now, sir, go to the estimates of expenditure for the same period, viz., from 1st July next to 30th June, 1892. This amounts to \$1,138,121, probably the largest estimate of expenditure ever made for the Province. On examination it will be seen that the principal increase over the present year occurs under the heads of Education and Public Works, though there is a general increase all through; but taking up the different headings, the increase in civil government salaries is \$24,640. This arises from the absolute necessity for having more employees in several departments, but principally in the Land Registry and Lands and Works. Owing to the enormously increased amount of work, it was, indeed, found quite impossible to keep up with it without having additional assistance. The increase of cost in the two registry offices and the Lands and Works amounts to \$10,080, but actually a considerable part of this was paid out last year under the head of temporary assistance, and is no real increase. This assistance is being now put on the permanent staff.

In the Treasury it was found impossible to dud the Lands and Works and Land Registry books without extra help, and consequently there is a small increase under this head. Under Legislation appears an increase of \$42,700. This need not be explained, as members are fully cognizant of the cause. Public Institutions and Hospitals and charities show an increase of \$12,800. This arises from the larger demands of the country with its increased population, and is a vote that will commend itself to all. Under Education there is an increase of \$31,820, but against this, on the other side, there is an increased return fro

the of the great liberality of our people. The most important line of expenditure is, however, that of public works. This amounts to \$405,800, being \$32,450 more than that for the present year. Of this \$445,800 is for roads, streets and bridges. To this must be added about \$20,000 more that stands in the supplementary estimates to be expenditure on public works is of direct interest to every man, woman and child in the Frovince. It is a form of expenditure that brings in a return of revenue; by it we are opening up the Province in all directions. Roads and trails will, under it, be made into the valleys and rich mountains of the Kootenays in the far bouth, 500 miles away, and up into the fair Chilcotin plains to Golden Cariboo, 300 miles to the North, and in the rich lands of Alberni to the West, looking out towards the setting sun. When we think of the great distances these cover we realize what an immense province this is; how many millions of acres there are in it; and after allowing for mountains and alienated lands, we find that we have hardly commenced to utilize its vast extent yet. We realize, too, how great the cost must be to othoroughly provide this immense Province with all the requirements, in order to open and develop it.

This large vote has been carefully adjusted for the wants of every district. It is, of course, not as much as is wanted in most cases, but is as much as we believe can be set aside at the present time. As I have said before, this Government believes that the country requires liberal expenditure in this direction, and it feels confident that such expenditure will greatly promote the progress of the province and add to its wealth. Under the head of Miscellaneons, which includes Advertising, Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, aid to Fire Departments and Agricultural societies, there is an increase of \$6,000, arising principally from the large grants to agriculture and to a grant for collecting data and information respecting all the resources of the province.

grants to agriculture and to a grant for collecting data and information respecting all the resources of the province.

Turning now to the totals, we find that the expenditure is \$1,133,121, while the revenue, after adding the \$80,000 on haid to commence with, is \$989,391, showing a deficiency of \$143,730 on 30th June next to be provided for. I have now, sir, gone through the Public Accounts for the past year—the approximate revenue and expenditure for the present year and the estimates for the persent year and the bestimates for the coming year—making a correct but hasty review of them all, for the purpose of laying the financial means and the requirements of the Province clearly before you. I have carried this review on up to July 1892, and have now to turn to another side of the subject, which my remarks have directly led up to. That is the consideration of Ways and Means. In order to consider this with intelligence it will be necessary for me te trespass a little lenger on your patience, and to go back to 1887. At that time there was a floating debt of \$358,000, on which we had to pay a high rate of interest, and the revenue was not at all equal to the calls upon it, the total being \$625,000, or only about half of what it is now.

Taking these facts into consideration the Government of the time decided that, in the interest of the Province, it was advisable to raise a loan of a million dollars, and brought in a bill for that purpose. This was, as a matter of course, vigorously objected to by the Opposition, principally on the ground, however, that the Government was incapable of a proper use of the money, and that if the loan was raised it would be squandered away in a year and nothing left to show for it.

Indeed, this has been the cry every session, since it was prophesied that on 1st July, 1890, all the million loan would be expended, and a heavy liability incurred; but, sir, as a matter of fact, the loan is not yet all expended. We still have a good amount of it on hand, as I have already shown, and it

amount to be paid was,
floating debt, \$853,000.

Then on roads and streets to December 31, last...

On grants to municipalities for roads.

Renty-one bridges.

Fitty-four school houses.

100,000

Fitty-four school houses.

100,000

Addition to asylum.

45,001

Jubilee Hospital.

20,000

Reductive works.

Charits Mill.

20,000

Of this about a million was expended, as will be seen, on public works, and up to July, 1892, about \$400,000 more will be so used, making a million and a half on public works in five years, the expenditure on education during the same time being about \$660,000. I have said before that the revenue demonstrates the prosperity of the country, and when we take into consideration the very large sums expended. as just shown, and know that the revenue is steadily rising year by year up to these requirements, it proves the truth of my remarks, and it is a subject on which the country is to be congratulated, as we see that without any special effort, without in fact any strain upon its resources, and with light taxation it is able to pay its way. It is very evident that this large expenditure on public works is not lost. A great deal of it is, reproductive. It gives the province most valuable assets in the shape of school buildings, court houses, and trails, and these assets add to our revenue. By these public works the province is being opened up and settled.

I have heard it said in this House that this Government can shew no great work. I would point, sir, to the list I have just given and say that such works scattered all over the province in places just where required are the most finportant kind of works that can be undertaken in a new country, as they are directly for the advantage of the whole population, and help to give comforts of home to all. It has been said, too, very trequently by the Opposition that this Government has no polity, but I say, sir, it has a very sound and broad policy, one that is well appreciated by the people. This policy is 'The development and advancement of the province.' And the Government proves its carnestuess in this direction by its actions.

At the present time, with the condition of affairs that I have shown you, the Government might be inclined to be lethargic, and take it casy, being satisfied that the revenue was good and increasing; that it has been brought up in four years

I say, sir, if the Government were so disposed, this would be the time for them to lay off and be easy. Just keep down public works, and there will be no care required, as the revenue will more than pay all. But, sir, that is not the spirit of this Government; it believes that this is a most important era in the history of the Province; that it behooves every one to be up and doing, as, the wave of prosperity is rising, and increasing in strength, and the Province must be prepared to take the utmost advantage of it, and go forward on its crest.

In view of this, the Government has determined to boldly face the situation, to and largely to our public works of development all through the Province—knowing full well that it is only by such means that we can induce population to come in and stay with us; and this population is essential, to enable the Province to have the best advantage of the advancing wave. This is the reason that we see these sums on the estimates for such works in the coming year—olargely increasing the regular expenditure. This means work and card for the Government. It will, however, arion it dly greatly promote the first all first But, sir, it carries off expenditure of the meessity of making a more sign for such excess. I am happy

the grain and the necessity of making a provision for such excess. I am happy to say the Government is fully prepared for the emergency, with a scheme to meet all-requirements, and such a one as, while putting the province in funds, will, at the same time, greatly add to its name and credit in the great financial circles of the world. It is not a hasty scheme; it has been most carefully considered, and under correspondence for two years, or more.

The scheme, in a few words, is the taking of power to issue a new loan, of such an amount as to provide for all the special demands for Public Works and, also, at the same time, pay off the existing leans of 1877 and 1887, and consolidate them into one, bearing a much lower rate of interest. I may state that one of the best, if not the very best authorities in London states that there is no doubt whatever, that the position of the province is such, that it can get what money is wanted, at a much lower rate than now, certainly not over 3½ per cent., and that the debts can be converted and consolidated. No doubt, the conversion will have to be very carefully managed. It is not to be done hurriedly, it will take time, but the great advantage arising from its successful completion will much more than make up for all time and care expended on it.

Not only will it be a great saving to

on it.

Not only will it be a great saving to the Province, reducing interest, and releasing for immediate use the sinking fund of over \$300,000, but it will be placing British Columbia funds on the market of the world, giving our own Province a financial status and credit which at present it has not got. This business as I have before said, may take some little time to complete. The markets must be watched, hence the necessity for placing the Government in such a position as to be able to take advantage of the most favorable opportunity. With this object in view it is proposed to introduce two acts, one to authorize the Government to bring the existing and future loans into the form of inscribed stock, this being the favorite form of investment in the European markets, now, and such as has been adopted by the Dominion, by Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and all live colonies. This act comes under the Imperial Act, 1877, which provides for colonies issuing inscribed stock. The other act to be introduced is one giving the Government power to issue a new loan for the conversion of existing loans and for general public purposes. I do not propose to explain these acts now, nor to go fully into the proposed scheme, as it will be a more opportune time to do so when the acts are up for a second reading. And I feel that I have already detained the House far too long.

Gentlemen of the Opposition have each year complained that my speech has been too short. I never presumed to take this as a complaint, though it might have been a very delicate one, but last year an additional compliment was made to the effect that I was too short and too poetical. It is true that I did introduce poetry on that occasion, and the remarks were that it was out of place, and that generally my views of the province of late is equal to any poetical imaginings I introduced last year. I only hope that on the present occasion I have not been too long and prosy. I have encleavored to place before the House a straightforward and simple statement r

The petition was referred The Royal Hospital site bil

a second time.

Mr. Kellie asked permissic house to withdraw his notice lution placing an export du ores, as he was now convince an error of judgment on his he was anxious to rectify the There being no opposition the resolution was allowed to drawn.

By Mr. Cotton—To introduction:

By Mr. Cotton—To introduction:

Whereas, it is desirable tand commerce between the formula and Australia should be fost descined.

developed:
And, whereas, the Governm
Dominion of Canada have by
iety shown an ever ready desir
mete and extend trade relati
must enure to the benefit of th And, whereas, at present, the no regular line of steamers of

nada, the Hawaiian Islands Canada, the Hawaiian Islands stralla, and there is every reasilieve that a large and product would be the outcome of the ament of such a line, and great would thereby be secured to merce of Canada:

And, whereas, in order to in establishment of such a line, as sure the employment of fatemers thereon, it is necessame aid by way of an annual should be granted:

Be it therefore resolved, that the common of the Dominion and to grant such aid as will be establishment and carrying

shment and carrying te steamship service a and Hawaiian Islands ion. Mr. Davie—To intrespecting the sale of fer dirituous liquors.

THE LEGISLATI A NUMBER OF BILLS

THIRD TIME Vancouver City Amendmen Jered—Various Other Bilis Little—An Important Clau Liversity Bill Under Discus

WEDNESDAY, A speaker took the ch

yers by Rev. Mr. Barker a house went into com ancouver city amenda leith in the chair. Keith in the chair.
committee among othe is section 27, giving the cogulate and enforce the of trees and clearing, wing of all timber, brin the city limits, and for nosts and expenses of the cof to the properties, we

see to the properties, we see empowering the city to sale of meat, vegetables try within the city excess to market. The clause we wed to stand, but the atto has given a notice of the cout the clause on reporter section allowing the corresponding to the ground that ag the city too much power wanted land they could as a private individuous urged on the other has cases people refused to ity should have the same respect as railways. If eat this stage rose and tess.

y Mr. Kellie—On conside bill relating to gold and of s excepting coal, that a truck out down to and incl d "debtor" on line 11, a efore: "A clause to the c partner in a claim makin syment of his proportion to annual assessment we notice, be liable ther nearest may be sold in

interest may be sold in ment."

Ion. Mr. Vernon—On con report of Land Act bill, ton 10 the following cluded also that tenders rate by the Commissioner. I Works for the leasing of bering purposes, the state in the control of the person tenders to the cash bonus, shall, aft post of such survey, be a h lease, subject to the proLand Act.

EVENING SESSION

EVENING SESSION he house reassembled at 7 r. Brown moved the secon or's Fund act amendm

ried.
on. Mr. Beaven moved the ling of the Benevolent Soc explained it was to proving oration of benevolent, pail or charitable societies as act of this kind in this present. Carried.

sir, if the Government were so this would be the time for any off and be easy. Just keep blic works, and there will be required, as the revenue will near a sory of this Government; it beat this is a most important erastory of the Province; that it every one to be up and doing we of prosperity is rising, and g in strength, and the Province to take the utantage of it, and go forward st.

The strength of the growing of the gr

the necessity of making a r such excess. I am happy divernment is fully prepared regency, with a scheme to quirements, and such a one sting the province in funds, a same time, greatly add to not credit in the great finance of the world. It is not a legit has been most caredered, and under correser two years, or more, ne, in a few words, is the ower to issue a new loan, of nount as to provide for all iemands for Public Works, the same time, pay off the as of 1877 and 1887, and conninto one, bearing a much finterest. I may state that best, if not the very best n London states that there whatever, that the position nee is such, that it can get is wanted, at a much lower w, certainly not over 3% at that the debts can be conconsolidated. No doubt, ion will have to be very maged. It is not to be done twill take time, but the age arising from its succession will nuch more than all time and care expended vill it be a great saving to

all time and care expended vill it be a great saving to a reducing interest, and remmediate use the sinking r \$300,000, but it will be sh Columbia funds on the eworld, giving our own financial status and credit sent it has not got. This have before said, may take me to complete. The marwatched, hence the necesing the Government in such to be able to take advancest favorable opportunity, object in view it is proposed two acts, one to authorize nent to bring the existing loans into the form of ink, this being the favorite estment in the European w, and such as has been he Dominion, by Australia, d, the Cape, and all live his act comes under the plant of the provides for ing inscribed stock. The litraduced is one giving nent power to issue a new is conversion of existing e introduced is one giving tent power to issue a new so conversion of existing general public purposes, pose to explain these acts to fully into the proposed will be a more opportune when the acts are up for ding. And I feel that I detained the House far

of the Opposition have mplained that my speech short. I never presumed as a complaint, though it been a very delicate one, an additional compliment the effect that I was too poetical. It is true that ce poetry on that occasion, rks were that it was out of poetical. It is true that pee poetry on that occasion, rks were that it was out of at generally my views of of the province were too of the province were too oll, sir, It greatly admire I believe too, that it may tely applied even to the under consideration. It riain that the progress of of late is equal to any ginings I introduced last hope, that on the present we not been too long and we endeavored to place use a straightforward and sent respecting our affairs, succeeded in making all be satisfied. I must thank our patience and considifies more than the chair, the speaker left the chair in time committee of superin in the chair. The seed the first, seventy-five discussion, rose, reported a and asked leave to sit lay next.

The court Amendment Act res Act were committed, complete to the house. Presented a petition of the resulting permission to itton praying for the infirst properties of the presented a fine from a north end of the Island.

The petition was referred to com-

Royal Hospital site bill was read

a second sime.

Mr. Kellie asked permission of the house to withdraw his notice of a resolution placing an export duty on raw ores, as he was now convinced it was an error of judgment on his part, and he was anxious to rectify the mistake.

There being no opposition raised, the resolution was allowed to be withdrawn.

NOTICES OF MOTION

By Mr. Cotton—To introduce the fol-owing resolution:
Whereas, it is desirable that trade and commerce between the Dominion of Canada and the Hawalian Islands and Australia should be fostered and

leveloped:
And, whereas, the Government of the
Dominion of Canada have by their polcy shown an ever ready desire to pronete and extend trade relations that
must enure to the benefit of the Domin-

And, whereas, at present, there exists to regular line of steamers connecting

nada, the Hawaiian Islands and Au-

ada, the Hawaiian Islands and Auilla, and there is every reason to bethat a large and productive trade
ald be the outcome of the establishtof such a line, and great benefits
and thereby be secured to the comrec of Canada:
and, whereas, in order to induce the
blishment of such a line, and to enthe employment of first-class
mers thereon, it is necessary that
a aid by way of an annual subsidy
aid be granted:
but therefore resolved, that the
turnment of the Dominion of Cantogrant such aid as will lead to the
alshment and carrying on of an
unterstanding service between
that and Hawaiian Islands and Au-

By Hon. Mr. Davie—To introduce a bill respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A NUMBER OF BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Vancouver City Amendment Bill Con-idered.—Various Other Bills Advanced Little—An Important Clause in the Iniversity Bill Under Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, April 1st. speaker took the chair at 2

ers by Rev. Mr. Barker.

ayers by Rev. Mr. Barker.

be house went into committee on
Vancouver city amendment bill,
Keith in the chair.

committee among other amendts section 27, giving the city power
regulate and enforce the cutting
n of trees and clearing, burning,
oving of all timber, brush, etc.,
in the city limits, and for charging
costs and expenses of the removal
eof to the properties, was struck

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the principal discussion was on the
the empowering the city to prevent
sale of meat, vegetables, fish or
try within the city except at the
tic market. The clause was finally
wed to stand, but the attorney-genhas given a notice of motion to
to cout the clause on report.

the section allowing the city to obor expropriate land for remato, abattoirs or other purposes was
used on the ground that this was
ng the city too much power; that if
wanted land they could buy it the
as a private individual. Mr.
ten urged on the other hand that in
the cases people refused to sell, and
city should have the same power in
respect as railways. The comce at this stage rose and reported
ress.

bill relating to gold and other min.

se excepting coal, that section 89 struck out down to and including the fit "debtor" on line 11, and insert refere: "A clause to the effect that partner in a claim making default asyment of his proportionate share the annual assessment work, shall or notice, be liable therefor, and interest may be sold in default of ment."

In motice, be liable therefor, and interest may be sold in default of ment."

In motice, be liable therefor, and interest may be sold in default of ment. We renon—On consideration report of Land Act bill, to add to then 10 the following clause: (a) to the following clause: (a) wided also that tenders may be ineed by the Commissioner of Lands & Works for the leasing of lands for the heat cash bonus, shall, after paying toost of such survey, be entitled to the lease, subject to the provisions of Land Act.

EVENING SESSION. interest may be sold in default of ment."

Inn. Mr. Vernon—On consideration report of Land Act bill, to add to tion 10 the following clause: (a) rided also that tenders may be ind by the Commissioner of Lands. Works for the leasing of lands for hering purposes, the surveys of the have been made by the governat, and the person tendering the hest cash bonus, shall, after paying cost of such survey, be entitled to blease, subject to the provisions of Land Act.

EVENING SESSION.
he house reassembled at 7:45.
r. Brown moved the second reading
or's Fund act amendment bill.

ried.
on. Mr. Beaven moved the seconding of the Benevolent Societies bill explained it was to provide for the rporation of benevolent, provident, alor charitable societies. There no act of this kind in this province resent. Carried.

hir. Smith moved the second reading of the Game bill, which provided that it should be lawful for any person hold-ing a license under the act to export skins or horns of such animals named ander the act as should have been killed by such person.

Mr. Hall thought the bill a good and sensible amendment to the existing game law, but the session was too late to discuss it. He moved the six months hoist.

hoist.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the clause was identical with one in Mr. Hunfer's bill which was already rejected and that this bill was therefore out of order.

A discussion arose on this point and the Speaker finally left it to the house to decide.

the Speaker finally left it to the house to decide.

The motion of six months hoist was lost, and the second reading carried.

Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the B. C. Dyking Company's bill, and explained it was for the purpose of reclaiming Sumas Prairie, which was very valuable. To do this the company asked to turn Veddar creek back into its old channel, and to protect the land from overflow by the Fraser river. This would reclaim some 40,000 acres and make room for 800 families.—Carried.

Mr. Keith moved the second reading of an act relating to industrial and provident societies. He explained it was for the incorporation of co-operative societies, which would be very beneficial to the province. It was nearly a copy of the English bill of a like nature.—Carried.

Third reading Vancouver Water Works bill was carried; and the bill passed.

Ashcroft and Carlboo Railway bill

passed.

Ashcroft and Cariboo Railway bill was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: Kootenay Lake Telephone bill, Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co., Burrard Inlet Ferry and Railway Co., New Westminster & Burrard Inlet Telephone Co.

REPORT UNIVERSITY BILL.

Hon Mr. Beaven moved to amend section 18 by adding—"No religious test shall be required of any professor, tutor, lecturer, teacher, student, officer or servant of the University, nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular religious denomination or otherwise; be imposed on them or any of them."

Mr. Brown did not see the need of inserting this, as the bill already provided that the University should be unfectarian. It was no use to further emphasize this.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that it was provided that the University should be seetilar and unsectarian; this clause provided that or religious test should be imposed on the professors, officers REPORT UNIVERSITY BILL.

be imposed on the professors, officers

or students.

Mr. Hall was thoroughly in accord with the amendment. The essence of true religion was tolerance. Every man should be free to follow his own

man should be free to follow his own convictions.

Mr. Eberts considered the amendment was not necessary. The bill provided that no religious dogma should be taught, and he did not think the religious question would come up in the appointing of a professor.

Mr. Baker pointed out that this clause was a very different thing from the provision that no religious dogma should be taught. It was, however, quite is keeping withthat; and guarded against any denominational influence in the university. He would vote for the amendment.

Amendment carried, and the report was adopted.

the amendment.

Amendment carried, and the report was adopted.

Nicola Valley Railway Co. Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of reading the city too much power; that if wanted land they could buy it the as a private individual. Mr. ten urged on the other hand that in a cases people refused to sell, and city should have the same power in respect as railways. The combet at this stage rose and reported ress.

ROTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Kellie—On consideration of bill relating to gold and other minist excepting coal, that section 89 truck out down to and including the di "debtor" on line 11, and insert was about the classes of the people in the administration of justice. It provided that the moneys paid into the courts should be paid out on the order of the registrar the money often amounted to a large way and to place temptation in the hands of men getting only \$100 or \$150 a month was wicked.

Mr. Brown said the hon. gentleman was making remarks on a bill that he could explain in committee.

Hon Mr. Davie rose to a question of the evening the suitors' Bill passed its second reading. The second stage of the evening the suitors' Bill passed its second reading. The second was a third time and passed.

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Hon Mr. Davie deld himself

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE ESTIMATES PASSED WITH-OUT MUCH DEBATE

And the House Placed in a Fair Position to Finish the Session—A Little About the Dry Dock—Hon. Mr. Beaven's Statement in Regard to the Matter.

THURSDAY, April 2, 1891. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. W. D. Barber. Select committee on standing orders and private bills reported on an act respecting the corporation of New Westminster:

specting the corporation of New Westminster:
Your committee are of opinion that
the said act so submitted for inspection
and report should not be passed in its
present form, but should be so
amended that while giving the
ratepayers of New Westminster
an opportunity of legalizing the
past large expenditure of moneys,
care should be taken that proper
safeguards should be inserted to
prevent any further illegal outlay on
the works mentioned in the bill, but in
no case do we report or recommend
that the corporation of New Westminster should be empowered to carry on
private electric lighting. The report
received and adopted.

The following petitions were presented.

By Mr. Kitchen, from Welter J. Wal-

The following petitions were presented.

By Mr. Kitchen, from Walter J. Walker, E. M. Wiltshire and others, land owners on the Serpentine River. (opposing clause in Municipal bill legalizing certain by-laws of Surrey municipality relative to dyking).

By Mr. Brown, from W. A. Handcok and 276 others, ratepayers of the City of New Westminster (supporting the passing of the "New Westminster Enabling act," No. 12).

Mr. Octton moved the following resolution:

Whereas, it is desirable that trade and commerce between the Dominion of Canada and the Hawalian Islands and Australia should be fostered and developed:

And, whereas, the Government of the Dominion of Canada have by their policy shown an ever ready desire to promote and extend trade relations that must inure to the benefit of the Dominion:

And, whereas, at present, there exists

must inure to the benefit of the Dominion:

And, whereas, at present, there exists no regular line of steamers connecting. Canada, the Hawaiian Islands and Australia, and there is every reason to believe that a large and productive trade would be the outcome of the establishment of such a line, and great benefits would thereby be secured to the commerce of Canada:

And, whereas, in order to induce the establishment of such a line, and to ensure the employment of first-class steamers thereon, it is necessary that some ald by way of an annual subsidy should be granted:

Be it therefore resolved, that the Lieut. Governor he prayed to move the Government of the Dominion of Canada to grant such aid as will lead to the establishment and carrying on of an adequate steamship service between Canada and Hawaiian Islands and Australia.

Mr. Robson was in favor of the reson

establishment and carrying on of an adequate steamship service between Canada and Hawaiian Islands and Australia.

Mr. Robson was in favor of the resolution. He thought they should do their part toward independence in their trade policy. By doing this Canada would be able to bring about better trade relations with the United States. He did not believe in too great dependence on the United States markets. We should show that we can get on without our neighbors to the south. He did not believe in free trade nor absolute trade union. The sound policy was to seek such trade relations as to enable both to exchange natural products. Canada's true policy was to strike out for herself and get new markets and thus most successfully bring about a better state of trade relations with our neighbors. The house should show its desire to have communication, as proposed in the resolution, promoted. He was sure the house would be unanimous in passing the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

Committee on standing orders reported that they have considered the petitions of the North American railway company and of Francis Bourehier and others, and find that the standing orders have not been compiled with, but respectfully recommend the suspension of the standing orders to allow the bills to be admitted, as they both are of public utility.—Report adopted.

Mr. Grant moved the standing orders sensing a petition asking for the incorporation of the Victoria and North American Railway Co.—Carried.

The petition was read and received. The pill to incorporate the Victoria and North American Railway Co.—Carried.

The petition was read and received. The bill to incorporate the Victoria and North American Railway Co.—Carried.

The petition was read and received. The pill to the protection of cattle, and an act to amend the E. C. Railway Act.

These were all tead a first time.

Those were all tead a first time.

These were all tead a first time.

Mr. Kitchen objected to the government doing this kind of work in one part of the country and not in another. Hon. Mr. Beaven thought the lake was covered by the grant to the E. & N. Railway. He hoped if the item passed it would not be expended without this being thoroughly looked into.

Hon. Mr. Turner said no money would he soent unless it was for the public benefit.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the Attorney General and Mr. Croft called a public meeting and promised roads and bridges, etc., if the people would only support his government. About the

support his government. About the only thing they did not promise was to fence in the district (laughter). He did not know whether they had promised to have this lake lowered; but perhaps this was the solution of the question.

On the item Comox district \$15,000, for roads and bridges, Mr. Semlin said that other districts were much greater contributors to the country's revenue and should have larger appropriations. The government should look at the province as a whole. The government, instead, were ministering to the wants of particular members. He then sarcastically complimented Mr. Hunter on posting as an Independent, and remarked that if he continued such a good Independent the district he represented would no doubt continue to benefit even more in the future (laughter).

he represented would no doubt continue to benefit even more in the future (laughter).

Mr. Hanter claimed that if the member for Yale came to the house unfettered by the party yoke his district would fare better. Continuing his remarks, he referred to Westminster district as being papped for years past.

Mr. Kitchen retorted that Comox district returned into the treasury only \$15,000, while Westminster district returned into the treasury only \$15,000, while Westminster district returned in much over \$200,000, and got only \$30,000.

Hon. Mr. Vernon thought it not right to compare districts in this way.

Mr. Kitchen said he wanted to show his district was not pap fed.

Hon. Mr. Vernon threw oil on the troubled waters by saying the member for Comox very seldom meant what he said (laughter and applause). This was only one of his little jokes, like the Game Bill he brought in the other day. (more laughter).

The committee took up the whole afternoon, and got through: Education, \$19,000; Transport, \$5000; Rent, \$48,50; Revenue services, \$12,000; Works and Buildings, \$78,000; Government house, \$3000; Roads, Bridges, etc., as far as vote, 184.

The committee here rose, reported progress, and asked to sit this evening. The House rose for recess at 5:40.

EVENING sESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7:45, and went into committee of supply, Mr. Martin in the chair.

On the item for \$2000 for bridge over Vedder creek, Mr. Kitchen remarked that engineers had estimated the bridge would cost \$4000.

Hou, Mr. Vernon said if the sum was insufficient the Government could have the bridge would cost \$4000.

Hou, Mr. Vernon said if the sum was insufficient the Government could have the bridge built, and ask for the remainder of the money next year.

Hon, Mr. Beaven thought it a mischievous thing to make a practice of issuing special warrants. The astimates were not reliable at all, as the large supplementary estimates of list year proved. On the estimate \$5,700 for immigration, Hon Mr. Beaven said he understood by the press and it also had been mentianed in the house that the government had a scheme on hand to assist immigration to the province. He considered an explanation should be made now.

Hon, Mr. Robson said the scheme was not yet in shape. As soon as it was it would be placed before the house.

The estimates for 1892 having been finished, the supplementary estimates for 1891 were taken up.

Hon, Mr. Beaven got a chance to rake the government over about the court house, Victoria, the faulty construction of the North Arm bridges and the general land policy, the Hon. Mr. Vernon replying for the government.

The committee rose and reported, to be considered to morrow.

Hon, Mr. Davie presented report of select committee on the claim of F. B. McNamee in connection with the Esquimalt try dock. The report showed Mr. McNamee had transferred the contract to local men, and that he had suffered heavily, the Dominion government tall allowed him \$17.000 and the committee on the committee of the committee of the silvent committee on the committee of the silvent had allowed him \$17.000 and the committee heavily, the Dominion government tall allowed him \$17.000 and the committee of the silvent had

malt dry dock. The report showed Mr. McNamee had transferred the contract to local men, and that he had suffered heavily; the Dominion government had allowed him \$17,000 and the committee considered him stribulation of the provincial government.

Hon. Mr. Beaven stated that he report stated in effect that the Government of that day, of which he (Mr. B.) was a member, were aware at the time the contract was awarded to Messrs. T. B. alcNamee & Co., of Montreal, for the main work of the Esquimait graving dock, that a profit of \$150,000 would be made on it by the contractors. He denied the correctness of this statement so far as he was concerned. With regard to Messrs. Huntington, Nicholson and Robertson, who are referred to in the report as the local contractors, the government as such had no knowledge of them. The only firm the government recognized in the contract were Messrs. T. B. McNamee & Co. As to the statement that the arrangement totransfer the work from McNamee & Co. to the local contractors having been made in the presence of Mr. Chief Commissioner Walkem, he (Mr. Beaven) knew nothing of it. He knew that John Nichelson had been on the work and claimed to have put money into it and lost considerable. As the government had made a profit in [salling the dock to the Dominion Government, he thought that if Mr. Nicholson's claim could be aubstantiated, it ought to be considered.

Hon. Mr. Davie said as to the statement that the Government knew the \$150,000 profit would be made, was from Mr. Walker-himself. It was deemed by all parties that \$150,000 was made on that contract. The committee say that the negotiations were made in the presence of the Commissioner of Lands and Works. The first contract signed in Montreal was only temporary and a fresh one was signed afterwards. The committee found, some men who were not particularly at fault lost money.

men who were not particularly at fault lost money.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that he wished to deny the statement that when the Government awarded the contract they knew that a profit of \$150,000 could be made. Some member of the Government might have thought so, but he had not known it before.

Mr. Milne considered the report reflected on the Leader of Opposition and this being the case the report should be rejected. It was an insult to the Government of that time.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor with an

from the Lieutenant-Governor with an act to prevent the spread of disease among horses and animals. To be considered in committee of the House The House adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE ASSESSMENT BILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

veral Important Amendments Carried— The Mining Commission to Be Pald— A Loan Bill for \$3,500,000—Fat Times for Government Ahead if Bill Passes.

FRIDAY, April 3. The house was called to order at 2 clock. Prayers by Rev. W. D. Bar-

ber.
Mr. Baker presented the report of the select committee on the Groheman affair, and asked that the evidence be printed.
Mr. Brawn presented a petition from

affair, and asked that the evidence be printed.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from J. D. Montgomery and others in favor of female franchise.

Certain items were struck off the order paper at the request of the persons in whose names they stood.

Mr. Kitchen brought in a bill to declare valid some of the by-laws passed by the municipal council of Surrey.

Some discussion arose as to the regularity of the method of bringing in this bill.

bill.

Mr. Kitchen explained the special circumstances of the case.

The bill was read a first time.

The House then considered the report of the committee of supply, which was concurred in, and, on the motion of Hon. Mr. Turner, agreed to.

REPORT ASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. Kitchen moved an amendment to the effect that improvements to the extent of \$2.50 an acre east of the Cascades, and \$5.00 west of the Cascades must be made on land at the end of four years, to exempt it from the wild land tax; for less than four years half that amount.—The amendment was lost.

Section 2 of the bill reads:—But improvements upon any part of land owned by any person shall be deemed to be improvements upon the immediately adjoining land of such person to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, in like manner as if such improvements had been equally distributed over the whole of the said immediately adjoining land of such person not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Hall moved to add after the word 'acres," on the last line of section 2 thereof, the words 'except where the lands adjoining such improved lands are suitable only for pastoral purposes, and where the business of farming and stock-raising are jointly operated, in which case the value of the improvements shall apply towards exempting from the wild land tax such adjoining pastoral lands." Section 2 of the bill reads:-But im-

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pastoral lands."
Carried on division. Messrs. Brown, kitchen Cotton. Beaven, Semlin, Sword, McKenzie voting against it. Mr. Kitchen moved to strike out the section in the Assessment Act exempt-ing the property of charitable institu-

section in the Assessment Act exempting the property of charitable institutions.

Hon. Mr. Beaven supported the resolution on the ground that charitable and religious institutions were, by an act brought in this session, to be allowed to hold land like any other persons. If there was a general law exempting all improvements from taxation he would support that; but he did not believe in taxing one set of individuals and letting another class off.

Hon. Mr. Turner said at present these institutions were exempt from taxation altogether, and the bill intended to tax them for their property outside of the buildings and improvements occupied by them.

Amendment earried.

Mr. Sword moved to add to section 8, "and the amount of mortgages assessed on any property shall be deducted from the assessed value of such property.

The amandment was finally lost.

The amendment was finally lost.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Night Sessions Now the Order, to Pinish the

Victoria. 6th April. 1891. The House was called to order at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev L. M. Rugg.

The committe on railways reported the Victoria and North American Railway bill without amendivents.—Received and ordered to be printed.

It was decided that the House sit tomorrow night, instead of to-night, as the Attorney-General was unwell, and it was important he should be present.

The Speaker gave the following ruling: Upon a point raised by the Hon, the Leader of the Opposition, I rule that the act to declare valid certain by-laws passed by the municipal council of the Municipality of Surrey, cannot be considered as a public bill. Rule 50 of our rules and orders expressly lays it down that bills "for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community, or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act," can only be introduced as a private bill, and after the publication of the usual notices. The bill in question aims to indemnify the municipal council of the Municipality of Surrey for having exceeded the powers conferred by the "Municipal Act, 1889." May, page 788, 9th edition, says that bills for "emlarging or altering the powers of charters and corporations" are private bills of the first class. And on page 745, same edition, says, that whether a bill "be for the interest of an individual, a public company or corporation, a parish, a city or county, or other locality, it is equally distinguished from a measure of public policy in which the whole community are interested." I rule that the order for the second reading of said bill cannot be moved.

Adjourned committee Mineral Bill, Mr. Foster in the chair.

A long discussion arose over clause 85, which provides that the share of a partner who shall fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall become vested in his partners. Mr. Semilinheld that if any forfeiture took place it should be too the Crown, if anyone. Mr. Martin held the same, an

Hon. Mr. Robson presented the following returns:
Returns of ballot paper account made
by each provincial returning officer in
1890 to the registrar of the Supreme

1890 to the registrar of the Supreme Court.

Returns relating to orders-in-council and correspondence between the Provincial Government and Dominion Government in regard to disallowance or otherwise of statutes of 1890.

Returns relating to opening of toll trail from bouncary to Alaska to a point north of Lynn Canal, B.C.

The act to amend the Assessment Act was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 5:40.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Ry Mr. Kellie—to ask for correspond-

By Mr. Kellie—to ask for correspondence, orders in council, etc., between the Government and the Dominion Government or other persons; concerning the refusal by the Dominion Government to issue Crown Grants for mineral claims on the "20-mile belt" in the Province because of alleged defects in the surveys of such claims or any other clauses relating thereto.

Mr. Kitchen moved:

"14. It shall be the duty of all assessors in assessing real property to assess the value of land separately from all improvements thereon, and to state in separate columns the assessed value of the land, and of the improvements, and for the purposes of this section "land" shall mean the land itself with all things therein and thereunder, and all trees indigenous to the soil or underwood growing upon the land, and all mines (other than gold mines), minerals (other than gold), quarries, and fossils in and under the land, except mines belonging to Her Majesty; and "improvements" shall mean all buildings, structures, or other things erected upon or affixed to the land, and all machinery or other things affixed to any building on the land so as to form in law part of the realty." the realty."
Mr. Brown and Mr. Cotton spoke in

the realty."

Mr. Brown and Mr. Cotton. spoke in favor of the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Turner said it was proposed to instruct the assessors to get some idea of the improvements on land. To carry out the amendment would be of too great a difficulty. The books, forms, etc., would have to be changed and the Government could not undertake it this year.

Hon. Mr. Beaven considered the returns would be of great value. The amendment was in the right direction.

Mr. Kitchen withdrew his amendment after some more discussion. The report was adopted with amendments. Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege. In the Colonist report of the discussion on the report of the select committee of inquiry into the Mc. Namee affair, he was report ed as saying that the Government did not officially recognize the local contractors. What he had said was that the Government did not officially recognize the local contractors. The latter part of the remarks attributed to him, viz: that Mr. Walkem's own evidence showed a profit of \$150,000 was expected; also that the first contract was only temperary and that a fresh contract was made afterwards, was not made by him at all. It appeared that the Attorney-General's remarks were mixed up in his. He hoped the paper would make this correction in justice to him.

some of his remarks were mixed up with those of the leader of the Opposi-

tion.

Report of the Supreme Court bill was adopted.

Adjourned committee on Provincial Revenue tax bill, Mr. McKenzie in the

chair.
The committee, after consideration, rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.
Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieut. Governor with the fol-

from the Lieut.-Governor with the fol-lowing bills:

"An act to recompense the members of the Mining Commission."

"An act to authorize the creation and issue of Inscribed Stock and other pur-

oses."
"An act to provide £700,000 to Con-olidate the Public Debt."
To be considered Monday.
The House rose at 5:45.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Semili—In committee of the whole, on bill tojacorporate the Nicola-Kamloops and Similkameen Coal and Railway to move the following amendment to Mr. Martin's amendment, and thence to the town of Kamloops and full power and authority to construct, complete, lease, purchase and operate a railway from a point at or near Spence's Bridge to a point at or near the western extremity of Nebla Lake. Provided that the power hereby conferred on the company to build that portion of their line lying between Spence's Bridge and the function of the Coldwater river should not be exercised until three years after the passage of the act, unless in the mean time the Nicola Valley Railroad Company elect not to proceed with the construction of their railway.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE MINERAL BILL READ A

Discussion on the Bill to Remunerate the Mining Commissioners—A Difference of Opinion on its Constitutionality—Bill to Consolidate the Debt.

TUESDAY, 7th April, 1891. The House was called to order at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg. Petition from John Clapperton and others, residents of Nicola (re Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen railway) was read and received.

The House went into committee, Royal Hospital Site bill. Mr. Booth in the chair.

Royal Hospital Site bill. Mr. Booth in the chair.

The committee rose, reported the bill complete without amendment. Report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Adjourned committee Mineral Bill, Mr. Foster in the chair. The committee reported the bill with amendments. The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the message of the Lieut. Governor with the bill to Prevent the Spread of Contageous Diseases among Horses and other Animals.

Prevent the Spread of Contageous Diseases among Horses and other Animals.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved to report the bill to the House.

Mr. Semlin called attention to the telegram in the papers saying the Dominion Government had disallowed the Manitoba act on the subject.

The Attorney-General remarked he did not know the grounds the Minister of Justice took for the disallowance of the Manitoba bill. He was under the impression the Dominion Government would allow this act.

The committee reported the message to the House, and the bill was read a lirst time.

The committee reported the message to the House, and the bill was read a first time.

The Supreme Court Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the message of the Lieut.-Governor with the bill to recompense the mining commission. Mr. Ctoft in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved to report the message to the House.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill was in conflict with the principle of the constitution, which would not allow members of the House to accept remuneration from the Government. Nothing would sooner undermine the independence of the House than a method like this act. A member should be above influences of this kind. He regretted to see the measure brought in, and could only assume it brought in, and could only assume it brought in contrary to the wish of the member of West Kootenay, who was the member of the House upon that commission.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not think the bill Hon. Mr. Davie did not think the bill affected the principle of the constitution alluded to by the leader of the Opposition. It was simply for the purpose of allowing the member for his expenses in connection with the commission. The bill was brought in because it was not right that a member should be placed in a position where any question could be raised against him; for this reason the whole matter was brought fairly before the House. He agreed that a member should be independent, but it was wrong to say that because a member belonged to the House the Government should be deprived of his services. He presumed the commission sent to Nanaimo did not pay their own railway fares or expenses. He also cited other cases. To carry this contention to its logical effect it would be illegal to have the lunch room in the House for the convenience of members. The principle of the constitution was to guard against members being in the employ of the Government, not to a case like the present one. He remembered when there was a statute on the books that no one who held emoluments from the Dominion Government could hold a seat in this House. A case happened where a member of the Government and this question had been raised. A bill had been brought in like the present one to legalise the course of that hon, gentleman.

Mr. Semilin held a similar view to the leader of the Opposition.

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The member for West Kootens, that a member shall receive pay from the Government

Mr. Hall thought this was only a special case to remunerate a member for some of the expenses he was actually out in doing work for the country.

Hon. Mr. Turner could not see how the bill trenched upon the independence of the members. No remuneration was intended. The member for Kootenay had distinctly refused such. It was only to recompense him for two months expenses before the House sat. In Engiand committees similar to this had been appointed; when members of Parlament on them were paid their expenses. It was preposterous that a member should be put to expense for the country without being recompensed.

Mr. Kellie said he would ask the Attorney-General withdraw the bill He would far sconer lose his expenses than have members think he was infringing on the principle of liberty of the members.

Mr. Booth considered the bill should

would far sooner lose his expenses than have members think he was infringing on the principle of liberty of the members.

Mrs Booth considered the bill should not be withdrawn. He certainly thought the gentleman entitled to his expenses; and that the question should be decided by the House.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the bill should not be withdrawn. It was now the principle that was before the House. If the member for West Kootenay did not see fit to accept the recompense well and good; but the principle should be considered by the House.

Mr. Mine thought they should stand by the consitution.

Hon. Mr. Davie considered that it was not the individual case, but the principles they must look at. If there had been an understanding between the Government and the members of the commission that pay was attached to the position it would have come under the objection raised to it. The House, however, was entirely independent of the Government, and could make a grant to recompense a member if they chose. The Government considered it an act of justice to the hon. gentlemen to bring in the bill to recompense him for the amount of the expenses he was out in connection with the commission. They were only following the course pursued in similar cases in England. The House had the right to say what the rights and privileges of the members should be. The increase of sessional allowance to members was precisely similar to this. Although the member for Vancouver said he would not take his additional allowance, people would not think a bit more of him for it. His enmeies would only say he was making an ass of himself (aughter).

Mr. Cotton said this additional allowance was a question for every man's conscience to decide. If the principle of the constitution was not infringed.

not think a bit more of him for it. His enemies would only say he was making an ass of himself (laughter).

Mr. Cotton said this additional allowance was a question for every man's conscience to decide. If the principle of the constitution was not infringed, why bring this bill at all. If the principle was involved the bill should not be brought in at all.

Hon. M. Beaven said, under our constitution the Government had to assume the responsibility of the bill, and could not claim that the House, not the Government were making the recompense. The 28th section of the constitution was very clear on the point involved. He was very glad that the member for West Kootenay had asked the Attorney-General to withdraw the bill. He gave him great credit for his manliness in doing so. The Government should accede to this request.

The motion to report to the House was carried.

The committee rose and reported to the House. Report adopted on division: Against—Meesrs. Milne, Beaven, Cotton, Semilu, Grant, Sword—6.

For—Messrs. Smith, Keith, Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft. Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher—18.

The Bill was presented and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor with the bill to authorize the issue of inscribed stock. Mr. Anderson in the ohair.

The committee reported and the report was adopted and bill read a first time.

The House went into committee of the whole on the message of the Lieut.-Governor with the bill to authorize the issue of inscribed stock. Mr. Anderson in the ohair.

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The oommittee reported a mending of him to have reported and the committee, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved an amenda ment for section 4 reducing the quantity of land that could be sold from 160 acres to 80 acres. This was carried after some discussion.

The House after revess, met at 7:45 and went into committee on the land.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, after regess, met at 7:45 and went into committed on the Land bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

Mr. Sword moved that land might be pre-empted in timber leases, on land not containing more than 10,000 feet of milling timber per acre, provided there is an area not less than 40 acres of such land in one block.

The amendment was finally withdrawn to bring in on report.

Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Report Placer Mining bill was passed.

Report Provincial Tax bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE MINERAL BILL READ ATTHIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Discussion on the Bill to Remunerate the Mining Commissioners—A Difference of Opinion on its Constitutionality—Bill to Consolidate the Debt.

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Mr. Semlin called attention to the telegram in the papers saying the Dominion Government had disallowed the Manitoba act on the subject.

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The committee reported the message to the House, and the bill was read a first time.

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The Supreme Court Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the message of the Lieut-Governor with the bill to recompense the mining commission. Mr. Croft in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved to report the message to the House.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill was in conflict with the principle of the constitution, which would not allow members of the House to accept remuneration from the Government. Nothing would sooner undermine the independence of the House than a method like this act. A member should be above influences of this kind. He regretted to see the measure brought in, and could only assume it brought in contrary to the wish of the member of west Kortenav, who was the mem. regretted to see the measure brought n, and could only assume it brought n contrary to the wish of the member of West Kootensy, who was the mem-ber of the House upon that commis-

ion. Mr. Davie did not think the bill iffected the principle of the constitution alluded to by the leader of the Optosition. It was simply for the purpose of allowing the member for his exenses in connection with the commission. The bill was brought in because I was not right that a member should eplaced in a position where any question could be raised against him; for his reason the whole matter was rought fairly before the House. He greed that a member should be indeendent, but it was wrong to say that ecause a member belonged to the ouse the Government should be derived of his services. He presumed to the commission sent to Nanaimo did to pay their own railway fares or exenses. He also cited other cases. To arry this contention to its logical effect would be illegal to have the lunch om in the House for the convenience members. The principle of the convenience into the acase like the present one. He membered when there was a statute the books that no one who held notuments from the Dominion Government and this question had sen raised. A bill had been brought like the present one to legalise the urse of that hon, gentleman.

Mr. Semlin held a similar view to the der of the Opposition. Hon. Mr. Davie did not think the bill

like the present one to legalise the urse of that hon, gentleman.

Mr. Semlin held a similar view to the der of the Opposition.

Mr. Brown said ho doubt Hon. Mr. aven and Hon. Mr. Semlin were that as a general principle, but in this se they should look at the particular cumstance. The Government apinted a commission to straighten out a Mining act, and so far as he could be the thought the Government is wise, and it was proper at a member of the House buld be one of the commission. The member for West Kootenay mes down expecting to be employed ouple of weeks and finds it takes eral months to complete the work, a bill will not more than pay the unit amount he is out of pocket, en a man neglected his business for our three months in work of this ad he ought to have his expenses do y the country. Therefore though approved of the general principle, in this particular instance he was in or of the bill.

Mr. Cattonshought it was not safe to

proved of the general principle, a this particular instance he was in of the bill.

Cotton-thought it was not safe to refrom the principle that no memball receive pay from the Governal. It was better that a membal put up with temporary inconceror rather than depart, from that siple. He also considered that the sense position by increasing the onal allowance to members. For lart he would not seeep his share had always been opposed to the in-

Mr. Hall thought this was only a special case to remunerate a member for some of the expenses he was actually out in doing work for the ceuntry.

Hon. Mr. Turner could not see how the bill trenched upon the independence of the members. No remuneration was intended. The member for Kootenay had distinctly refused such. It was only to recompense him for two months expenses before the House sat. In Enguand committees similar to this had been appointed; when members of Parliament on them were paid their expenses. It was preposterous that a member should be put to expense for the country without being recompensed.

Mr. Kellie said he would ask the Attorney-General withdraw the bill He would far sooner lose his expenses than have members think he was infringing on the principle of liberty of the members.

on the principle of interty of the members.

Mrs Booth considered the bill should not be withdrawn. He certainly thought the gentleman entitled to his expenses; and that the question should be decided by the House.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the bill should not be withdrawn. It was now the principle that was before the House. If the member for West Kootenay did not see fit to accept the recompense well and good; but the principle should be considered by the House.

Mr. Milne thought they should stand by the constitution.

be considered by the House.

Mr. Milne thought they should stand by the constitution.

Hon. Mr. Davie considered that it was not the individual case, but the principles they must look at. If there had been an understanding between the Government and the members of the commission that pay was attached to the position it would have come under the objection raised to it. The House, however, was entirely independent of the Government, and could make a grant to recompense a member if they chose The Government considered it an act of justice to the hon. gentlement to bring in the bill to recompense him for the amount of the expenses he was out in connection with the commission. They were only following the course pursued in similar cases in England. The House had the right to say what the rights and privileges of the members should be. The increase of sessional allowance to members was precisely similar to this. Although the member for Vancouver said he would not take his additional allowance, people would ont think a bit more of him for it. His enemies would only say he was making an ass of himself (laughter).

Mr. Cotton said this additional allowance was a question for every man's consolence to decide. If the principle

an ass of himself (laughter).

Mr. Cotton said this additional allowance was a question for every man's conscience to decide. If the principle of the constitution was not infringed, why bring this bill at all. If the principle was involved the bill should not be brought in at all.

Hon. M. Beaven said, under our constitution the Government had to assume the responsibility of the bill, and could not claim that the House, not the Government were making the recompense. The 28th section of the constitution was very clear on the point involved. He was very glad that the member for West Kootenay had asked the Attorney-General to withdraw the bill. He gave him great credit for his manliness in doing so. The Government should accede to this request.

The motion to report to the House was carried.

The committee rose and reported to the House. Report adopted on division: Against—Messrs. Milne, Beaven, Cotton, Semilin, Grant, Sword—6.

For—Messrs. Smith, Keith, Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nasun, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft. Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher—18.

The Bill was presented and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message

The Bill was presented and read's first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieut. Governor with an act to amend the constitution act. To be considered to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole on the message of the Lieut. Governor with the hill to authorize the issue of inseribed stock. Mr. Anderson in the ohair.

The committee reported and the report was adopted and bill read a first time.

The House went into committee of the whole on the message of the Lieut. Governor in respect to the delte consolidation bill. Committee reported; report

dovernorin respects on the desired and bill read a first time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Vernon the Land bill was recommitted, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved an amendment to section 4 reducing the quantity of land that could be sold from 160 acres to 80 acres. This was carried after some discussion.

The House rose for recess at 5:30.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, after regess, met at 7:45 and went into committee on the Land bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

Mr. Sword moved that land might be pre-empted in timber leases, on land not containing more than 10.000 feet of milling timber per acre, provided there is an area not less than 40 acres of such land in one block.

The amendment was finally withdrawn to bring in on report.

Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Report Placer Mining bill was passed.

Report Provincial Tax bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

Second reading of Act for the protection of cattle.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained the object was to make railway companies responsible for killing cattle on their lines of railway, whether the railways were subject to the Provincial or Dominion railway statutes. He held the Province had the right to deal with property and civil rights. Unless railways fence their lines they should be responsible.

responsible.
Second reading carried.
Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the British Columbia Railway Bill. This was the sister bill to the last bill. This places beyond all doubt and question that railways be required to fence their lines. The second reading was carried.

quired to fence their lines. The second reading was carried.
Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading Methodist Church Bill. Carried. Committee on the Toad Mountain and Nelson Tramway Bill. Mr. Stodart in the chair.
The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Committee Okanagan Laud and Development Bill, Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Laud and Development Bill, Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.
The House adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

DEBATE ON CHINESE IN MINES ADJOURNED.

Committee Report Vancouver and Lulu Island Rallway Bill Complete—Speak-er's Ruling on the Westminster Corpor-ation Act—Alaska Rallway Bill.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1891.

Wednesday, April 8, 1891.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Mr. Rugg.
Mr. Martin presented a petition from C. Dunbar and other settlers in the Railway Belt, re survey of lands.
Mr. Sword presented the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the answer given by the Commissioner of Lands and Works, relands applied for under section 29 of the Land Act, and as to whether they are placed on the assessment roll when such application is issued. Received and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Kellie moved for copies of all correspondence, orders in council, and other papers, that have passed between this government and the Dominion government to issue crown grants for mineral claims in the "Twenty-mile belt" in this Province, because of alleged defects in the surveys of such claims, or any other causes relating thereto. Carried.

The House went into committee en the Free Libraries bill, Mr. Kellie in the chair.

Among other amendments the bill was made to apply enly to cities incor-

The House went into committee en the Free Libraries bill, Mr. Kellie in the Chair.

Among other amendments the bill was made to apply enly to cities incorporated by special statute.

The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Kellie, the order for second reading of Advisory Mining Boards bill was discharged.

Committee Liverpool and Canoe Pass Railway bill. Mr. Smith in the chair. Committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway bill, Mr. McKenzie in the chair. Bill reported complete with amendments.

Committee on Vancouver and Lulu Island Improvement Co. Bill, Mr. Nason in the chair. Mr. Kitchen moved in amendment to the section which provides that the by-laws of municipality of Kichmond and all contracts and agreements between it and the former company shall inure to the present company, that the ratepayersshould ratify the by-laws. This was lost.

The Committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Committee, Vancouver Northern and Alaska Railway Bill. Mr. Rogers in the chair. Committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Speaker gave the, following ruling with respect to the city of Westminster enabling bill.

The non. member for New Westminster enabling bill.

The non. member for New Westminster enabling bill.

The speaker gave the rule as to the status of Bill No. 12, intituled "An Act respecting the corporation of New Westminster." It passed the irst and

The hon. member for New Westminster city has asked me to rule as to the status of Bill No. 12, intituled "An Act respecting the corporation of New Westminster." It passed the first and second readings, and went to the committee of the whole on February 4. On motion it was resolved, "That the committee rise, report progress, ask leave to set again; and recommend to the House that the bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the members forming the private Fills committee, with instructions to give fourteen days notice, by advertisement in the New Westminster papers, so as to aford private parties (if any) affected by the bill an opportunity to appear before the committee, and with power to hear evidence and to report to the resolution. Report considered forthwith, adopted, and agreed to."

On the 2nd April, the private bills committee, sitting as a select committee, reported, inter alia, that the bill should have been introduced as a private bill. The circumstances attendant upon the introduction of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedented in the practice of this House. If and that the notices required by the standing orders in the matter of private bills were published, but that pending the presentation of the customary petition, it was arranged that the measure should come in as a public bill. It is in order to amend or define a private bill by a public bill. (See Mr. Speaker Pooley's ruling in the journals of this House, page 22, session of 1887, where

it is held that the Sumas Dyking Act, a private bill, could be amended by a public bill, and it was done accordingly). Bill No. 12 aims to indemnify the corporation of the city of New Westminster for having, as is alleged, exceeded the powers conferred by the city charter. Under ordinary circumstances I think that Rule No. 48 would have offered an insurmountable barrier to the bringing forward of the bill as a public measure. But the circumstances attending its introduction, and the proceedings in the House and committee anterior to its reference to a select committee, were of an extraordinary character, it was read a first and second time and committee as a public bill. Then it was removed from committee of the whole and sent to a select committee for report. The report of that committee has advised that the bill should have been treated as a private bill. If that course should be taken, it can scarcely come again before the House during the present session; and deep and lasting injury might be inflicted on all parties the public perhaps being the greatest sufferer. I have been greatly perplexed in considering the various points involved and have hade extreme difficulty in making a ranug. There is a class of local bills in the British House of Commons, buasi private, known as hybrid bills. They are generally bills for carrying out in sional works, or relating to crown property, or other public works, in which the Government is concerned; or they sometimes deal with matters affecting the metropois. Bill No. 12 is local in its character. The petition required in the case of private bills was waived by the House when it admitted and considered it in committee of the whole to refer to a select committee casts no doubt on the select committee has reported from committee of the whole to refer to a select committee has no doubt on the select committee of the whole as such

that it has been read twice and referred to committee of the whole as such; that the public have had ample opportunity to be heard for and against it; and that both public and private interests are involved, I am of opinion that the bill should be regarded as a hybrid and that the order for committee of the whole is in order.

The House rose for recess at 5:45

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:45 and went into committee on the Vancouver, Northern and Alaska Railway bill, Mr. Rogers in

and Alaska Railway bill, Mr. Rogers in the chair.

The proceedings were enlive ed by Mr. Hall attacking the bill and characterizing the whole scheme as bogus. He claimed the House was being made a catspaw of by the promoters, who were merely trying to boom a few acres of land on the north side of Vancouver harbor. He claimed that the member for Vancouver should, 'n' justice to himself, move that the committee rise without reporting, otherwise he would do so himself.

Hon. Mr. Vernon held railways should have every encouragement. This bill asked for nothing but a charter, and he thought they were in all fairness entitled to have one.

Mr. Hall finally moved the committee rise, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The committee rose and reported the

ter, and he thought they were in all fairness entitled to have one.

Mr. Hall finally moved the committee rise, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Mr. Keith, in moving the second reading of the Coal Mines Regulation bill, said the bill was brought up last session to make it illegal to employ a Chinaman underground. That bill passed unanimously. The miners had sent in a petition signed by 1421 adults praying the Heuse to debar the Chinamen from working under ground. The Provincial Secretary and the Attorney-General had spoken in favor of the bill. The occasion of the demand was that the coal miners of those places feared Chinamen were to be put under ground again. He found that some of the members were unable to see their way to support the bill this session he was sorry to say. He quoted from the speeches on the question last session and said it was not an anti-Chinese cry but simply a matter of safety. After several disasterous explosions it was decided that Chinese were detrimental to the mines. White miners, who before, had hired Chinese were detrimental to the mines. White miners, who before, had hired Chinese were detrimental to the mines. White miners at \$1.25 a day, came to the conclusion that it was cheaper to pay a white man \$2.50. He quoted from newspapers to show how the Premier, the Attorney-General and other members had spoken in favor of excluding Chinese from the mines. He read extracts from the reports of committee on the disasters at number five shaft, Wellington, and that the miners determined that Chinese carelessness leading to accidents with gas in the mines. He contended they had sufficient evidence to show the detriment of Chinese to the mines. He had on hesitation in saying he knew they were dangerous. After the House passed the act last year that the Chinese should not be allowed underground, there had drawn the attention of the Minister of Mines to that effect, and had been assured the act would be amended. This bill

cause of humanity it would pass and thouse. It was the sacred duty of the Legislature to defend human life as far as lay in their power. Since the Chinese had been put out of the mines there had been put out of the mines there had been no disasters. He had great pleasure in moving the second reading, and hoped the House would pass it unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill. When the House decided in a hasty manner last year, he was not there, but he would not allow it to pass now without opposition. The hon. member had said a great mass of evidence had been brought in favor of the bill. The statement that the explosions were absolutely proved to have been made by white men. He was in Wellington professionally in the explosions. The miners in Nanaimo, in their endeavors to injure Mr. Dunsmurir, endeavored to fix the fault of No. 3 explosion on Mr. Knox, the fireman. A warrant was issued for him and he was acquitted. If Chinamen had caused it, would they have endeavored to fix it on Knox. Mr. Knox found gas in the morning, and it was his duty to put a white cross on the face of the chamber where he found it, and to take the shovel of the man working there, make a cross on it, and leave it in the air way. Mr. Knox informed one of the most experienced with miners, and gave him a safety lamp. This anfortunate man went in with a naked light, took off his jumper and by shed the gas on the light which he and placed on this box. This caused the explosion. It had been proved that chinese were dangerous to mines. The bill was thrown out. It has hever been proved that this was the reason of the explosion at No. 5 shaft. A committee of miners asked too down and cut out the shot to see. They went down, cut out the shot and it was absolutely proved that this was the reason of the explosion at No. 5 shaft. A committee of miners asked too down and cut out the shot in the provide of the miners. The will be time enough to bring in a bill of this characte when it has been proved. No explosions have taken place since the pas

clusion of Chinese from working underground on account of the danger attached to them. This was signed by over 1400 people. In cases where presence of mind and prompt action was required in danger Chinese were as helpless as a lot of children. In the interest of the owners of the property, in the interest of human life, Chinese should be debarred from working underground. If they could, pass one act that should save the life of a human being they should do so. He hoped the president of the council would be the only voice taised against it.

Mr. Hall said this was simply a case of making operative an act passed by the last session of the House and on those grounds he would support the bill.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the would be singled out and restricted in the class of labor they employ. He preferred to accept the result of judicial inquiry into the cause of the explosions rather than petitions signed by people who could not know the exact circumstances of the case. He would oppose the bill. It was in the interests of the union not in the interests of the province.

Mr. Cotton said if the House was wrong in the past the Commissioner of Lands and Works should bring in a bill to repeal that legislation, otherwise he must be considered as tacitly supporting that legislation. For his own part he was thoroughly in accord with the the bill and would support the second reading.

Mr. Eberts quoted from the inquest in the No. 1 shaft explosion at Nanaimo, June 1887, to show it was from a blow out shot. He had never yet seen any evidence to prove that any of the mining disasters had been caused by Chinese.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he was not prepared to say he had made a mistake in voting for the bill last year. Last year the vote was unanimous. The argument was all on one side, and the House came to the conclusion the measure was a proper one. He had followed the general wave of opinion without enquiring into the evidence. He proposed this year to vote in strict conformity with the evidence. On the one hand they heard the accidents were due to Chinamen; but on the other hand they heard the explosions were not attributable to Chinamen, but to blow out shots. He would not vote without examining the evidence. They were told by the President of the Council that this bill would be detrimental to the Province and in the interests of the Union. He did not think the Union deserved any consideration. If he could see that the presence of Chinamen was dangerous to life he would vote in favor of the measure. He was inclined to agree with the Leader of the Opposition that any infringement of an act of Parliament is a misdemeanor. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Brown thought it would not be fair to adjourn the debate. The question had been fully gone into and discussed, and if adjourned for a week or so, many things would come up in the meantime and the facts were liable to slip out of their memories. He thought it should be settled now. They had an act on the statute book; no bill was brought in to repeal it, but an amendment was here brought in to aid the

act on the statute book; no bill was brought in to repeal it, but an amendment was here brought in to aid the working of it, and should be passed. Their own common sense should convince them that working Chinamen underground was a menace to life. When they had conditions occurring which required great presence of mind they all knew the Chinamen could not be depended on. This question was one of protecting human life, and if it was proved that men were in their daily avocations subject to danger from Chinamen working underground they should legislate to keep the Chinamen out.

out. Mr. Hunter said he would support

out.

Mr. Hunter said he would support the adjournment.

Mr. Booth could not see the good of adjourning. If it was not right to have the law on the statute book, repeal the whole thing. But as that could not be done this session the best thing was to make the present law operative by passing the amendment.

Mr. Semlin could not see that there was any need to adjourn the debate for more evidence. The Attorney General was no stranger in the Province, and a few days' further delay would not make him any better acquainted with the matter than hie was now.

Mr. Forster said the bill nad been adjourned two weeks on the Attorney-General's account, and now he wanted further time to make up his mind. He saw no reason to adjourn the debate.

Mr. Keith said he saw no reason for the debate being adjourned any further. It was not in the interest of the Province to do so.

Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out if the debate was adjourned the bill would go to the foot of the order list, and would be practically shelved for this season.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there would be

season.

Hon Mr. Davie said there would be no objection to bring it in on Friday.

Mr. Keith said that with this assurance he would not object to the adjournment.

Journment.

The debate was then adjourned.
Third reading University bill, Nanaimo Tramway bill, Upper Columbia
Tramway bill, was carried and the bills
were passed.
Report Hot springs and Goat River
Tramway bill.
Hon. Mr Beaven moved his antiChinese clause. Amendment lost and
report adopted.
Adjourned committee Vancouver
City amendment bill Mr Keith in the

report adopted.

Adjourned committee Vancouver
City amendment bill, Mr. Keith in the
chair. The committee rose reported
progress and asked leave to sit again.
The House adjourned at 12:10 a.m.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

MINERAL BILL READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED."

-160 Acres the Smallest Amount of Land Obtainable—Mr. Kitchen's Motion Lost by a Vote of 10 to 15—Second Reading of Bill to Recompense the Commission.

THURSDAY, 9th April, 1891.

Thursday, 9th April, 1891.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. L. M. Rugg. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced "An Act to further amend the Provincial Voters' Act." which was read a first time.

The House went into committee of the whole on the message of the Lieut. Governor on the Constitution Bill, Mr. Brown in the chair, and subsequently reported the bill to the House. The bill increases the indemnity to members from \$400 to \$600; also makes the electoral district of Victoria City coterminous with those of the municipal limits, and defines Victoria electoral district and Esquimalt electoral district. The report was adopted, and the bill read a first time.

The report on the Mineral Bill was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

On the motion to adopt the Land Bill, Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to place all unsurveyed lands at the price of \$5 per acre. There should be, he said, one uniform price, and though not sure that \$5 was the proper price, he moved the amendment for the purpose of bringing the question to an issue. He believed that the system of grading of lands was liable to a great deal of abuse.

Hon. Mr. Vernon contended that land varied in quality, and defended the system of making different prices, according to the class of land. Mr. Martin also opposed the amend-

ment.

Mr. Hunter thought it would even be better to eliminate the prices of land from the bill altogether, and allow the Government to get the best price they could. He did not believe in selling land worth \$50 for \$5, and believed in the Government having a free hand in the matter; it would be better for the revenue from land sales.

The amendment was lost.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment to make the smallest amount of land sales 160 acres, and not \$30 acres. If people were allowed to pick out small pieces here and there, they would be enabled to pick out all the good land and leave the poor.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment to section 7, which provides that the Government can grant land "for promoting immigration or other purposes of public advantage, not being bonus for the construction of railways." by striking out all the words after bonus. Lost.

Mr. Sword moved to amend section 7 by adding after "railway" the words "and by adding after "railway" the words "and by adding after "railway" the words "provided, however, that any grant for purposes other than the encouragement of immigration shall not exceed the value of \$5,000, and shall revert to the Crown if used for other purposes than those specified in such grant."

Hon. Mr. Rebaven said he had understood that an application had been made for a part of the ground on which the Government buildings stood.

Hon. Mr. Robson said no such application had been made that he knew of Indeed the Government had discussed the propriety of recovering parts of the reserve that had been formerly alienated from it. He. did not approve of the amendment. The Government's hands should not be tied.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said if a Government alienated land wrongfully, the remedy of turning them out of office would not recover the land to the Province. The amendment was lost.

Hon. Mr. Pernon moved to amend section 10 by providing that tenders may be invited by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the leasing of land for timbering purposes, th

The amendment was lost on the fol-owing division: For — Sem' n M. V.

The amendment was lost on the following division:
For — Sem'in, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Milne, Beaven, Foster, Keith, Booth—10.

Aga'nst — Smith, Brown, Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Hail, Pooley, Tarner, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher—15.

The adoption of the report was allowed to lie over for the purpose of bringing in some new amendments.
The House went into committee on an act for the Protection of Cattle, Mr. Croft in the chair.

This bill was to render all railways liable for stock killed on their lines; unless the lines were fenced. The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

The House went into committee on the R. C. Railway bill. Mr. Grant in the chair. This bill is, as the Attorney-

The House went into committee on the R C. Rallway bill. Mr. Grant in the chair. This bill is, as the Attorney-General said when introducing it, a sister bill to the act for the Protection of Cattle and provides for the Protection of Cattle and provides for the fencing of railways. It was reported complete with amendments.

The House went into committee on the act to amend the act respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches in Canada, Mr. Booth in the chair, and it was reported complete without amendments. The report was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the act to Preventhe Spread of Contagious Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Animals. In doing so he remarked that a Manitoba cattle contagious disease's bill had been disallowed the other day as interfering with the Dominion quarantine law. There was some danger of this being treated in a similar manner. He had brought it in out of deference to the country members, but they must not blame him if it was disallowed. Second reading carried.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the bill to recompense members of the mining commission. He knew the question had been raised as to the propriety of employing, on a matter of this kind, a member of the Legislature. There were, however, numbers of instances of this kind in this and other countries.

It was only fair to refund the expenses of the member on the commission.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the question had already heard discussed.

It was only fair to refund the expenses of the member on the commission.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the question had already been discussed at some length. He then proceeded to review the debate of the other day on the subject. He opposed it on principle, and held that it was a violation of the constitution and was calculated to undermine the independence of members. He was very much disappointed with the work of the commission.

Hoa. Mr. Robson said that even if the member for West Kootenay had not been a member of the House, he would, have been appointed on the commission owing to his being so well qualified on the subject of quartz mining. He considered the work done by the commission was very valuable.

It being 6 o'clock the House rose for recess without finishing the discussion.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 8 o'clock.

In continuing the debate on the second reading of the Mining Commission Bill, Mr. Hunter said that the question was, whether the Government had violated the Constitution. He thought not. They simply asked the member for Kootenay to act without promising him any pay; in fact he had been given to understand that he was to have nothing for his services. The House was simply asked whether he was to be recompensed for his services or not. It was a question for the House to decide. The Mining Act itself was well worthy of the gentlemen composing the commission, and they were perfectly qualified on mining matters.

Mr. Cotton said the question really was as Mr. Hunter said, whether the member for Kootenay could be compensated or not. By the Constitution he could not. In recording his vote against the bill he desired to cast no reflection on the member for Kootenay West. He felt he would be voting against the spirit of the Constitution if he voted for the bill. He thought they must look at the clause which forbade any member taking any emolument from the Government.

Mr. Brown said section 28 of the Constitution did not prevent them voting for the bill. In matters of this sort he was more inclined to act up to the spirit rather than the letter of the law. This was a case where they could go a little outside of the strict letter of the law. The intention was to prevent any member from being in the pay of the Government. The member for West Kootenay was asked to coine down and sit on the mining commission. He accepted the on the understanding that he was not even to have his expenses paid. The district of West Kootenay was one where the mining question was the great issue on which the gentleman was returned to the House. If he accepted the position he must incur a great deal of expense, but if he had refused he might have been run out of his constituency. When it was found that the expenses and loss of time largely exceeded the anticipated amount, he (Mr. Brown) held that under the circ

Mr. Keith said from his personal knowledge Mr. Kellie came down freeting to be here two or three weeks and the work was found to eccupy three months. He thought it only right that he should be recouped for his expenses.

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Mr. Foster did not see who else they could put on the commission in preference to the member for West Kootenay who was from a district where the mining question had the greatest prominence. He took the view that the House not the Government were doing this and felt himself quite justified in voting for the bill.

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Mr. Hall said he had heard that the district of Kootenay was loud in its praise of the way in which the mining commission work had been done. He would support the bill.

Mr. Semilin said that the contention that the Government were not doing this was wrong; a private member had no right to bring in a bill of this kind. It had to be done by the Government. The object of the clause in the constitution was to prevent the Government from extending pecuniary benefits to the members of the House. In passing the bill they would make a great breach in the constitution, and he would vote against it.

Mr. Smith supported the bill.

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The second reading was carried on the following division:

For—Messrs. Kitchen, Smith, Brown, Forster, Keith, Baker, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nason, Croft, Hunter, Anderson.

Against—Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Cotton, Beaven.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Act to amend the Civil Service Act. This was a bill to repeal a relic of barbarity. The hours of the printing office were inflexible whether work was to be done or not. There were times when work had to be done beyond hours, and it was only just when work was slack these hours should be reduced and not be inflexible. This bill provided that in the summer months the office hours could be fixed by the Provincial Secretary. This was to allow the hours to be shortened in summer months when work was slack. The bill also did away with the title of Surveyor-General as applied to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, as in conformity with the land laws of this session it was intended to separate the duties.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not see where the barbarity of the present act existed. The printers worked only nine hours a day with a half holiday on Saturday. He himself had wanted the eight-hour system applied to government work at the beginning of the session.

Mr. Keith said he was glad to vote for any measure that would go in the direction of reducing the hours of labor to eight hours and trusted that in time this would be in force all over the Province.

Mr. Semlin said the bill simply gave the Provincial Secretary the power of fixing the hours of work.

Hon. Mr. Robson said there was a slack season in the year and the Government came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to keep these men pent up in the printing office when there was not much work to do. He knew that standing nine hours a day sticking type was hard enough work. They did not ask to relax the hours when there was a press of work; but only when it was sack in the summer season.—Second reading carried.

Aljourned committ

day.

The House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

PROVINCIAL LEG

THE GRAVING DOC DISCUSSE

Hon, Mr. Turner's New Sc Money - Chinese Ame Again Adjourned-Sec Consolidation Bill Car

FRIDAY, The House was, callet o'clock. Prayer's by Rév. Mr. Croft introduced a the Coal Mines Regulatio Act, 1890; which was rea The Hon. Mr. Davie n lowing resolution: That the Select Committee ap quire into the circums which local partners w by F. B. McNamee & Coract for the construction by F. B. McNamee & Cotract for the construction ing dock, what rate of in was to be allowed on the as security for the cont financial position of m present time, be adopted. Hon. Mr. Beaven consireport should be referred committee. At the time the for the dock were exacommissioner of Lands Tenders came in for this a Mr. Walkem was con Lands and Works in 1879 Ottawa a few days after were opened and he (Mr. appointed acting commiss and Works. Mr. Beave documents to Mr. Bennongineer, to report on; when the continuer is the second of the continuer of the second of the secon engineer, to report on; w there was simply a living made out of it. It would accept the statement that It would ent believed a profit of to be made, as stated in Mr. Walkem individually Mr. Walkem individually had the statement made that profit was expected, ernment did not knew that was expected. He then case, and proceeded to stontract was made betwee ment and Mr. McNamee, ment not recognizing a ment not recognizing tractors in the matter. I fault of the Government the work out of the hands tractors. He thought ac dence should be adduced

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Adjourned committee, Municipal bill.

Hall in the chair. The House, er consideration, rose, reported process, and asked leave to sit again.

Report Free Libraries bill was adopt.

Bill read a third time and passed. It was decided to sit again on Satury.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

THE GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT

Hon, Mr. Turner's New Scheme for Raising Money — Chinese Amendment Claus Agnin Adjourned—Second Reading o Consolidation Bill Carried

FRIDAY, April 10, 1891.

FRIDAY, April 10, 1891.

The House was, called to order at 2 o'clock. Prayer's by Rev.M. L. Rugg.
Mr. Croft introduced an act to repeal the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890; which was read a first time.
The Hon. Mr. Davie moved the following resolution: That the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances under which local partners were admitted by F. B. McName & Co., in the contract for the construction of the graving dock, what rate of interest (if any) was to be allowed on the \$10,000 deposit as security for the contract, and the financial position of matters at the present time, he adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven considered that the report should be referred back to the committee. At the time that the tenders for the dock were examined he was commissioner of Lands and Works. Tenders came in for this contract when Mr. Walkem was commissioner of Undawa a few days after the tenders were opened and he (Mr. Beaven) was appointed acting commissioner of Lands and Works. Mr. Beaven handed the engineer, to report on; who answered there was simply a living profit to be made out of it. It would be absurd to accept the statement that the Government believed a profit of \$150,000 was there was simply a living profit to be made out of it. It would be absurd to accept the statement that the Government believed a profit of \$150,000 was to be made, as stated in the report. Mr. Walkem individually might have had the statement made to him that that profit was expected, but the Government did not knew that such a profit was expected. He then reviewed the case, and proceeded to show that the contract was made between the Government and Mr. McNamee, the Government not recognizing any local contractors in the matter. It was not the fault of the Government that they took the work out of the hands of the contractors. He thought additional evidence should be adduced before allopting the report, and moved that it be referred back to committee and further report.

The Attorney-General and, the Pre-

dence should be adduced before adopting the report, and moved that it be referred back to committee and further report.

The Attorney-General and, the Premier said that they were willing to amend section 6 and considerable discussion ensued as to just how the section was to be amended. It was finally decided that the report be referred back to committee to reconstruct section 6 and say when, or by, or to what member of the Government the profit of \$150,000 was denfonstrated, and to report to the House.

Mr. Anderson asked the Hon, the Attorney-General the following questions:

1. For what reasons were the annual gaol returns for the prison year ending October 31st, 1889, not inserted in the sessional papers, as formerly?

2. Is it the intention to discontinue the publishing of statistical information concerning the various provincial gaols?

3. If so, why?

Hon. Mr. Davie answered that the officer whose duty it was to make the reports was the superintendent of police, whose office was vacant. The newly appointed sergeant had not sent in a report.

On the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Coal Mines Regulations bill, Mr. Hunter, who spoke first, held that the bill would affect no other company than the Union Company at Comox. The Nanaimo and Wellington mines together for the last two years had turned out in round numbers some \$4,500,000 worth of coal. How much of this was mined by Chinese labor? Not one single cent had been paid a Chinaman for mining this coal. There was no pressure that brought about this state of things. It was a purely voluntary action on the part of the owners. Hon. Mr. Duusmuir had brought about the agreement amone about this state of things. It was a purely voluntary action on the part of the owners. Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir had brought about the agreement among the mine owners to exclude Chinamen from working in the mines. Never in the history of those mines will Chinamen be employed again. Not even in the strike had the Dunsmuirs introduced Chinese labor. The Union colliery at Comox would be the only one coal mine affected by this bill. There were underlying that part of the country thin seems of coal. White miners would not work them. There was not a single white man in the mines. They had tried every means to put white labor there but failed. If the Chinamen were stopped it would ruin those mines. He then proceeded to pitch into the Union for its action in connection with the Wellington strike, and characterised the attempt to boycott as a tyranous proceeding. He quoted from the San Francisco Chronical, an article headed "The Coal Boycott," which gave an interview with Tully Boyce in that city. He also read from the Columbian, in the Victoria correspondent's letter of this week, in which there was an interview with Tully Boyce. Mr. Boyce claimed that the output was less than under the old men. He characterised the statement as a notorious falsehood, and was sorry to see it in a respectable newspaper and one that represented the opinions and was the organ of the member for Westminster. He read from the advertisement of the Vancouver Coal Co., "None but Union labor employed." He thought it a shame and unneighborly for the Vancouver Coal Co., "None but Union labor employed." purely voluntary action on the part of the owners. Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir had

attempt to injure its neighbor for a temporary advantage. He did not think that the House would pass a bill which was simply calculated to shut up the Union colleries. All the money the Wellington mines made for the last six years had been spent on improvements in the country. He detested the system which this bill was destined to bring about if passed.

Mr. Brown remarked that in justice to the Collumbian, he wished to correct the statement made that it was his organ and represented his personal interest. His personal interest in it was

to the Columbian, he wished to correct the statement made that it was his organ and represented his personal interest. His personal interest in it was as a citizen of Westminster; he desired to see it succeed as a good paper. He had nothing to do with the paragraphs that appeared in it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that so long as the statute remained on the statute book they were in duty bound to vote for this bill.

Mr. Semilin said the member for Comox had really given reasons for voting for the bill. He had said that no Chinaman had been employed in those mines for six years past, and that the greatest prosperity attained by the mines had been since then. It proved that if this has been done without Chinese labor, by all means let Chinese labor be kept out. This bill was simply to define how the bill passed last session could be made effectual. They had nothing to do with Chinese labor or Union labor. The member for Comox had seen fit to find fault with Mr. Robins advertising his wares in a particular way. He thought the remarks were out of place. He would support the bill.

Mr. Booth said the investigations had shown where the explosions had started, but they did not show how the gas was allowed to accumulate. Does not the fact of the mine owners keeping out Chinamen show that they considered it best for the mine? All the investigations could show was that the gas had been there in the mines. Those mines must have been full of gas or the explosions could not have extended so far. In every mine miners should have something to say about what they considered was wrong, so that, if the mine owners refine to take precautions the consequences should fall on them. If men were careless and reckless the miners should have the right to say that they were not carrying out the spirit of the rules. Miners said Chinamen were dangerous in the mines. It was useless to speak of the work of agitators. No agitator would do anything where men were satisfied. The cure was in voting this amendment. It was in the right direction.

were satisfied. The cure was in voting this amendment. It was in the right direction.

Mr. Croft thought the question really was whether Chinamen were dangerour or not. No evidence had been shown that they were dangerous. He referred to theisland of Formosa, where Chinese alone were employed, and said there had been no explosions there. He claimed that the mines at Comox had only thin seams and they could not be worked except by cheap labor. Explosions in coal mines could not always be explained. He thought the mines at Wellington were properly ventilated. The real reason of the bill was to exclude Chinamen on the ground that they worked for smaller wages that white men. The bill interfered with private rights. To put down the Chinaman as an ignoramus was simply ridiculous. The Chinaman did not lack in intelligence. Some gentlemen supported the bill on the ground that it contributed to the working of a bill was wrong that it should be supported.

Mr. Stoddart reviewed some of the

passed last year. He and not see supported.

Mr. Stoddart reviewed some of the remarks made in the debate, and said he had heard nothing to induce him to change, his intention to support the bill.

Mr. Milne thought the action of last year should be endorsed. The legislation of the country should be in favor of white labor and to keep out the Chinese. He charged the Government with having only supported the bill last year for political capital, the general elections being then at hand. He believed if the Dunsmurs treated their men as well as Mr. Robins has dealt with his, there would have been no trouble. The latter preferred to deal with the Union rather than the individual. He would support the second reading.

Mr. McKenzie said the question was,

with the would support the second reading.

Mr. McKenzie said the question was, would the exclusion of Chinamen tend to safety of life? He thought it would. Chinamen did not understand our language, and were ignorant and dangerous in the mines. He quoted from the mining report to show that four explosions had occurred in Comox to one in the other mines. It was not proper to bring in the name of Mr. Robins. Can't Mr. Robins employ union men if he liked.

The debate was adjourned on the assurance of the Premier that it would not be prejudiced but could come up at the head of the private bill, and not go to the foot of the list.

The House rose for recess at 5:45

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

Second reading Inscribed Stock bill.

Hon. Mr. Turner said this was to take advantage of the Imperial act which was framed with a view of placing the colonies in a better position for getting money than foreign countries. At the same time it did not give any Imperial guarantee. But the fact that being under the inspection of the Imperial Government materially aided colonies in getting loans. He mentioned Canada and a large number of colonies which had benefitted highly by, coming under the act, and ascribed their high position in the money market to that. The bill changed Debenture Stock to Inscribed Stock. Debenture Stock is represented by depentures of a certain amount and are like bank notes; but Inscribed Stock is much simpler. When you wish to buy Inscribed Stock you have your name inscribed in a book in the bank and when interest is due the money is paid over without having to trouble about debentures. Under this form any small amount of stock can be subscribed in stead of in large stated sums as in debentures. Plenty of people have only small amounts they would like to invest safely. A large amount of the Dominion, Australian and other colonial stock is taken up by these small investors. Arrangements are made with a bank in London which attends to it and it has to be registered at Somerset House. It would raise the cree

Jondon which attends to it and it has to be registered at Somerset House. It would raise the credit of the Province in Europe. The financial adviser to the British Government advised this form of loan, and from the character of this colony he is sure, the credit will rise. Glynn, Mills, Ferry & Co. had agreed to take hold of the loan. The Province paid now \$120,488 per annum on the

hold of the loan. The Province paid now \$120,488 per annum on the two loans which were for 30 years, while with the proposed 50 years loan they would pay \$90,-482, saving \$30,000 annually and would set free \$50,000 sinking fund for present use. That saving and \$300,000 released is not so important as the advantageous position the Province would occupy on the money market. The very fact of the present debts bringing high interest was rather detrimental to the credit of the Province. Debentures are very well for the original holders, but not to the permanent investor, it being what is called a diminishing security. The credit of the Province has been good The bonds have fallen in the hands of a few. They are not quoted on the market. That is another reason that should recommend the new form of loan to the House. Australia three years ago issued a loan on this plan that is over par to-day though bought under. As the country progresses it must have money to carry it on. We ought to know what our credit is. The Dominion paid 3½ per cent. Some time must elapse before the loans are consolidated, but he could say this on the very best authority that it could be Mr. Cotton was heartly in accord with the proposition generally. Besides

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Mr. Cotton was heartily in accord with the proposition generally. Besides the advantage of being dealt with in fractional amounts by issuing this kind of stock, it will be available for investment by trustees. He was glad that such an eminent firm would be associated with the loan. He wanted to know how the sinking fund would be dealt with in connection with the inscribed stock.

ated with the loan. He wanted to know how the sinking fund would be dealt with in connection with the inscribed stock.

The second reading was carried.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the Debt Consolidation bill. He was not prepared to go into minor details. It would not be wise to place these before the public at the present stage. There must be sufficient confidence that the Government will use the best means possible. Not over 3½ per cent. will be paid annually, and that was sufficient guarantee that the Government would not be extravagant. As to the sinking fund, that was a detail that would be dealt with. As to the sinking fund, that was a detail that would be dealt with. As to the exact form or other matters, it was an inopportune moment to consider them. It was to enable them to consolidate the two old loans. He thought they would get it at 3 per cent. On the 30th June, 1892, owing to large expenditure on public works, the Province would need more money. In this critical period wise expenditure is good. In order not to be hurried over the matter but to take the best method of getting money, it was thought best to provide for it beforehand.

Mr. Cotton was not prepared to vote for the bill. It was not in the interest of the public. It was not in the interest of the public. He remarked that the expenditure exceeded the revenue this year. By about 25 per cent. He did not expect the revenue would increase at the same rate as the expenditure. They would have to keep borrowing and finally their credit would get lower as it has in some of the other colonies. Unless some better justification is shown than had been shown he would oppose the bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson was surprised at the attitude Mr. Cotton took against the bill. True wisdom was to borrow money and earry out the works needed for the rapid development of the country. She would not need to borrow at all. Those who come lifty years hence will reap the fruits of this enterprising policy of the government.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said one must have

loose property lying about the country that they got along at all. It had been said that when the last \$1,000,000 was expended the country would be in a position to get along without borrowing any more. Now they were coming asking for another loan. If he thought the Government would expend the money in a business like way he would be in favor of a new loan; but he had no hopes that they would and consequently he would vote against the bill.

Col. Baker, Mr. Hall and Mr. Croft spoke in favor of the bill.

Dr. Milne said he believed that a government were in much the same position as an individual, that the income should in all cases be near as possible with the expenditures. If we look at the expenditure this year we find that it exceeds the estimates of revenue and receipts by nearly \$150,000. Now the receipts of late years have increased to a marked degree and that the expenditure should be kept within the estimated revenue as near as possible, this should be the decision of the Government. The hon, the Finance Ministerexplained or excused the receipts over the expenditure of last year, on the ground that they thought it well to sell the public lands owing to a boom in land, and this produced the excess over the estimates. He (Dr. Mine) thought that this policy was not in the interest of the country as if the lands were retained in the hands of the Government to day they would be worth to the Government the times the value of the land when they were sold. An ordinary individual would not have conducted his business on this line, but the Government made the sales in order to replenish the exchequer, and the money has been spent. The loan before the House now is no doubt for a similar purpose as the sale of public lands. If we look at the estimates for the incoming year, we can readily see where the public funds are going. If we look at the district of Cowichan last year, the grant was \$600, this year it is placed at \$1200. Comox District last year was granted \$5000, this year it is placed at \$1200. Comox Distri

crease this year over last year is not justifiable. This is due, no doubt, to the promises made by the gentlemen representing these districts at the last general election. Other estimated expenditures might be mentioned when it is necessary, but sufficient has been shown to indica: the policy of the Government, that they intend to borrow money and spend it to their own political advantage. He (Dr. Mine) said he wished to spend all the estimates available to advance the settlement of the country, but was opposed to place in the hands of the present Government over a million and a half of money by way of a new loan, so that the Government would be able to give to their friends all that they demanded.

Hon. Mr. Davie followed in defence of the Government policy.

Mr. Semlin attacked the bill.

The second reading passed on division.

For Messrs, Kellie, Smith, Brown,

Mr. Semlin attackêd the bill.
The second reading passed on division.
For—Messrs. Kellie, Smith, Brown, Forster, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson.—17.
Against—Messrs. Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Gotton, Milne, Beaven.—6.
Hon. Mr. Robson said since the Mineral Bill had passed the member for West Kootenay had received from his constituents letters asking amendments, which he considered should be made. The scope was to prevent a poor member of a mining company being driven to the wall. At present, if unable to pay his share it fell to his associates. He did not think there was a great possibility of a company doing this, but there was a feeling of alarm, among the miners that this could be done. It was only a matter of detail to put in safeguards to render such a course impossible. The reason he brought this before the House was that he did not wish to ask the Lieut. Governor to send back the bill till he took the sense of the House.

Mr. Kellie said great hardship would be done if this bill was not corrected.
Committee Cattle Contagious Disease bill, Mr. Kellie in the chair.
The committee rose and reported the

be done if this bill was not corrected.
Committee Cattle Contagious Diseases bill, Mr. Kellie in the chair.
The committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.
The bill to remunerate the mining commission and the bill to amend the Civil Service Act were read a third time and passed.
Second reading bill to raise sessional indemnity to members to \$600, and to define the limits of the Victoria city electoral district, Victoria Electoral district and Esquimalt electoral district.

electoral district, district and Esquimalt electoral district.

Mr. Cotton opposed the raising of the sessional allowance, but Hon. Mr. Robson said \$400 was almost a mockery to offer to some members. In Quebec the sessional allowance was \$800, and in Ontario \$600, while the expenses there were not nearly as great as they are here. He thought the general opinion of the people of British Columbia was that their representatives should be properly recompensed.

Mr. Cotton said his opinion was that when a House raised the indemnity it should be for the succeeding one and not for itself.

Mr. Semlin opposed the second reading.—Second reading carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Provincial Voters' bill.—Carried.

The House adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

THE ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DIS EASES BILL PASSED.

Mr. Robson Again Stultifies his Vote of Last Year on the Chinese Question—In-scribed Stock Bill—Several Members Rise to a Question of Privilege.

SATURDAY, 11th April, 1891.

o'clock.

Mr. Brown presented report of select committee appointed to enquire into correspondence between the Bishop of Westminster and the Government re Block 12, Westminster.

The speaker thought the committee had rather exceeded the lines of the resolution.

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On motion of Mr. Brown it was referred back to committee.

Mr. Keith presented the report of the select committee to inquire into the strike at Wellington.—The report was received and ordered to be printed.

The report said the committee concluded that the primary cause of the strike in May last was the desire of the miners to be recognized as an organization known as the Miners and Mine Laborers' Union, and the refusal of the Wellington mine owners to treat with such an organization.

The House then went into committee on the Inscribed Stock bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

in the chair.

The committee subsequently rose and reported the bill complete without amendments.—Report was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

Committee Debt Consolidation bill, Mr. Booth in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete without amendment.—The report was adopted, bill gead a third time and passed.

Report Animals Contagious Diseases bill was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

Adjourned debate Coal Mines Regulation bill. Hon. Mr. Robson in continuing the debate said that the member for Comox yesterday brought forth an array of facts and figures that made a great impression on his mind. Some of the remarks of the member for the Islands (Mr. Booth) intimated that the explosions in Wellington and Nanaimo had occurred threugh bad ventilation; but enquiries into the chief cause of explosions in mings, the weight of evidence went to show that dust explosions were nearly always the cause, and these dust explosions were more numerons in highly ventilated mines. The impression on his mind was that the Wellington mines were well ventilated, and the explosion at No. I shaft, Nanaimo was a dust explosion. He would not like the impression to go abroad that they had no efficient mine inspector in British Columbia; for he considered they had. Last year the Honse passed a bill to exclude Chinese from working underground. Mr. Haswell, the member for Nanaimo, who introduced the bill, succeeded in convincing him (Mr. Robson) that Chinamen were dangerous to the mines. It had been charged against him and the Attorney-General that they passed a defective bill purposely. He held the bill was not defective. He was confident the House was perfectly sincere in the passage of the act. They accepted the statement of the member who brought it in, coupled with a numerously signed petition from the miners of the district. He was almost ashamed to say, that up to a few days ago, he had never properly examined into the evidence. He had, however, done so now, and had come to the

tus has a tus Juito no no number of the and at the second of the and the second of the and the second of the secon

strike did not report till to-day as it deprived them of using that report in considering this subject. If the strike had not occurred there would have been \$20,000 more paid out as miners' wages than there has been this year. The local miners had a perfect right to form a union; but they had no right to trench upon the rights of others. They undertook to dictate to others and prevent them from working. He thought the union in Wellington had gone a lorg way to alienate the minds of any person who had a regard for what was moral and decent. They even followed the Wellington coal into the foreign market and boycotted the purchaser and consumer. The Wellington strike was because the owners would not treat with the miners as a union. Their methods were secret and they wanted the colliery owners to let them say how the collieries shall be managed. They had seen what that organization was capable of. When he had voted for the bill twelve months ago, he did so thinking it would benefit the miners. He was only too glad to lessen the danger to those working in the mines. He had now come to the conclusion that the evidence proved the very opposite. The behavior exhibited by the union had led him to consider whether they should place the coal mining industry at the mercy of the union. He did not think the Chinese question came up, to a great extent, in coal mines. He believed the mines ownmining industry at the mercy of the union. He did not think the Chinese question came up, to a great extent, in coal mines. He believed the mine owners only employed it when they could get no better. He believed, as an abstract principle, that the relations of capital and labor should be friendly. The only true rule to govern capital and labor was the golden rule. Labor could never triumph in undertaking to boycott and fight capital. Unless they went together in a friendly spirit, one or the other must go to the wall. He thought the proper course to pursue was that the second reading should be adjourned till Mr. Croft's bill to repeal the mining regulation act had been settled. The proper way was to postpone the bill till the other was disposed of.

If the House, by the defeat of the other bill, decided the statute would remain, then they could amend it by this bill. He moved to adjourn the debate till the other bill wasdispose 1 of.

The Speaker decided a member could not move an adjournment of a debate twice.

Mr. Foster quoted from the speech of

Mr. Foster quoted from the speech of he Premier favoring the bill last session supporting it on the ground that it was a safeguard the miner had the right to ask. Hon. Mr. Pooley had said that the explosions had been caused by the carrelessness and had instanced where a miner had gone into his stall, placed his lighted lamp on his box and in brushing out the gas had driven it on to the light and caused the explosion. There was no evidence to show the lamp had been lit when he put it on the box. He (Mr. Foster) knew from experience that miners would place their caps with the lamps stuck in it on the box after the light was put out so that the fact of the lamp being there proved nothing. This bill was for the safety of the miner. He did not think the union question should be brought up at all. He was speaking on behalf of every miner employed in the mine. Previous to No. 5 explosion, white men had employed Chinese. After the explosion they would not employ Chinese, but generally took in white men as partners, and by doing so lost from \$1 to \$2 a day by the change. At East Wellington they had a very small vein of coal and yet they employed white men, and he did not see why the Union collieries could not do the same. If a mine could not be run safely to the miners it should be shut up. He only advocated the bill on the question of safety. After the Nanaimo explosion in 1887, the Wellington miners met and decided that Chinese myst be kept out of the mines as a measure of safety. This was from men who employed Chinese themselves. They recognized if the Chinese were to be got out of the mines they must move in the matter themselves. Thiree years ago the miners of Wellington and Nanaime had urged the House to pass a measure keeping out Chinese. He believed it was just to keep men out of the mines who do not understand English, or who do not know something about mining. There was a radical difference between Chinese and whites. The Chinese are degraded fatalists. They have not the slightest idea of what makes coal mines

to mines where there was gas. In the coroner's inquests of the last two explosions the verdict was they were caused by blow out shots. After an explosion there is nothing to show that before that explosion took place a door might not have been open or a curtain torn down. There was nothing left but the blow out shots as evidence. If one of those men who were killed could speak they would find out there was some other reason besides the blow out shots. The one case he quoted was the only one on record where the exact cause was shown. When anything was wrong in the mine Chinese-did not impart it to any one else, as a white man would, what they knew was wrong. White men when they did not consider a mine safe would discuss it and come to a conviction. It was in the interest of the mines that men should not be allowed in them who did not understand the working of them. He wished that the House would take into consideration the petitions and desires of the miners and take measures to protect them.

Mr. Martin said he did not believe in

the House would take into consideration the petitions and desires of the miners and take measures to protect them.

Mr. Martin said he did not believe in Chinese labor, but he did not believe in any man being allowed to coerce his employer. He did not believe the Chinese were dangerous. The question was labor versus capital. The mine owner should be considered as well as the miner. The capitalist who put money into the mines and developed them should be entitled to consideration. Nothing had been proved against the Chinese. This question was simply a piece of clap trap and a seeking for votes. He was proud to say he would rescind his vote of last year, He was always ready to set matters right when he found he was wrong. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that the debate should be adjourned till after Mr. Croft's bill had been dealt with.

Mr. Keith said he failed to see why the debate should be adjourned. The bill had been a long time before the House, and no real reason had been adduced for adjourning. There must be some other reason behind it.

The debate was adjourned till Wednesday by a vote of 15 to 11, no names being taken.

Committee Municipal Act, Mr. Hall in the chair. The committee, after consideration, rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Hon, Mr. Davie presented the report of the committee on the circumstances connected with the graving dock, amending section 6.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. McKenzie—That the Lieut.-Governor be requested to send down

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. McKenzie—That the Lieut.—Governor, be requested to send down copies of correspondence and other documents relating to the application of T. L. Davis, of Nanaimo, to prospect under the Coal Inspecting Act, 1883, a portion of the De Courcy group of islands and Free Island, and to purchase the same.

Before the House went into committee on the Municipal Bill, Mr. Hall rose, and nolding in his hand a copy of the Times of this evening, proceeded on a question of privilege to draw the attention of the House to the fact that he had been caricatured.

Several other of the members created some amusement by their remarks on the appearance they made.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. Bill to Amend the British Columbia Railway

MONDAY, April 13.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock. Prayer by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge.
On the report of the Act for the Protection of Cattle, some slight ameadments were made to the bill, and it was left over for further consideration.
The bill to amend the B. C. Railway. Act received some slight amending, and the report was adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.
The bill to amend the Constitution Act, by raising sessional indemnity to members, and further defining the Victoria city district, Victoria district and Esquimalt district, was passed through committee and reported complete with amendments.

The bill to amend the Provincial Voters' Act was reported complete without amendments and the report was adopted. The bill was read a third time and passed.

was adopted. The bill was read a th time and passed. The House rose for recess at 5:15.

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EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 8 o'clock. Mr. Brown presented the report of the special committee in connection with the correspondence between the Government and the Bishop of Westminster re block xii Westminster. The report was referred back to committee because the evidence was only given in effect. Mr. Brown explained that the committee had done so because a great many maps, etc., had to be examined which would be difficult to hand in as evidence to the House.

Adjourned committee Municipal act, Mr. Booth in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at 11:25 p.m.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

ANOTHER DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Constitution Bill Passed—Second Reading of Bill to Repeal the Mines' Regulation Act Passed—The Game Bill is Read a Third Time and Passed.

TUESDAY, 14th April, 1891.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge.

Hon. Mr. Robson introduced a bill respecting the sale of spirituous liquors. Hon. Mr. Davie moved, that the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances under which local partners were admitted by F. B. McNamee & Co., in the contract for the construction of the graving dock, what rate of interest (if any) was to be allowed on the \$10,000 deposit as security for the contract, and the lunancial position of matters at the present time, be adopted. Carried:

Mr. Kellie remarked that in Torouto exhibition last year, and at Spokane. Falls, West Rootensy had made the finest display of ores. In the museum here the display of ores of the Province was a poor one, the only good one being that of his district. Other districts of the Province, he felt shore, could make fine displays, and in fact he felt that with the assistance of the Government the finest display on the continent could be made. This would greatly aid in bringing our-mineral wealth before the eyes of capitalists, and would be conducive of great good to the country. He moved: "Whereas, The present accommodation in the Provincial Museum for the display of specimens of ores and other exhibits is very inadequate; and whereas, the display of such ores in a manner worthy of the importance of the subject would be of such ores in a manner worthy of the importance of the subject would be of the greatest assistance in bringing under the notice of capitalists visiting this Province the greatness and importance of our mineral wealth; and whereas, before an adequate display could be made it would be necessary, first to collect from every mining district the best available specimens of ores, and next to materially enlarge the space devoted to this purpose in the museum; Now therefore be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Hon. Mr. Davie moved to the constitution Bill. The bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion to adopt the rep

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion to adopt the report on the Jurcors' Bill, Hon. Mr. Davie moved some amendments, and in doing so explained the rights of the Province and Dominion in regard to questions of criminal procedure. The amendments were for the purpose of settling matters where the Provincial and Dominion legislation clashed.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought these were put in to meet the case of the Wellington miners now before the court.

The attorney-general assured him the points did not arise in that case that he knew, and even if they did any legislation passed now would not effect that case.

M. Goff may all the second, reading

Mr. Croft moved the second reading of a bill to repeal the Coal Mines Regu-

of a bill to repeal the Coal Mines Regi-lation Act.

Hon Mr. Beaven thought it would be a great mistake to repeal the act, which was a very good one; and the principle of not allowing the Chinese to work under ground was a sound one.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he intended to vote for the bill. He had said a few days ago that while the present act was in force they should vote for a bill to make it more workable; but now that this bill would repeal the present act he would vote for it. Last year the House had passed the act, led away by the petition sent down, by the miners. he would vote for it. Last year the House had pissed the act, led away by the petition sent down by the miners, and by the advocacy of the gentlemen from the Nannimo district. Upon further consideration, he found that it merely strengthened the hands of the union, and that he was not prepared to do. He found that the evidence did not show that the Chinese were dangerous in the mines. The evidence indeed was to the contrary. It was simply the result of political agitation to keep Chinese off of the mines that the no. really had been brought in. He had referred to the mining report for 1879, for the instance spoken of by Mr. Forster, of an explosion caused by a Chineman, but had been unable to find it. He had no hesitation in rescinding his vote of last year, since he had weighed the evidence.

Mr. Forster read the instance he had referred to the other day in the report of the mines, 1879, and showing that the Chinaman had caused the explosion. Mat had the union to do with the question. Laws should be passed for the safety of the miners; and that was why they wanted to exclude Chinamen. He did not think the conditions had changed since the law was passed last year. The reasons which passed the Childses was a knight more the Childses was a knight. The more the

mines are worked the mor they become. The petition three years ago and last subject, were signed by ne people in the district. The should be considered mor of people who knew nothin mines. It was not a matter and cents, but lives. He believed if the House did not to make the mines as safe they would regret they had not opposed the bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the attitle of evidence to, she dissastrous explosions were Chinamen. There is only where Chinese are employed was no intention of the min employ Chinese if they could men. They would not, of co the Union to dictate to then good authority to say that the intention of the Union M ploy Chinese, except in the cases of the years of coal where within.

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Mr. Semlin said that last Government all supported the in force. There was no has last year. The evidence prod year was mothing new. It before the county for a long ti Government had not been in act hastily. Mr. Haslen: a had little to do with inducing to vote for the measure. The ment was going to rescited it last year, that the Chinese we gerous, because a certain nu miners were on strike. It was arry to make the legislation payear for the protection of life. Mr. Brown supported the six hoist, and said that while some speeches had been made to re bill, the evidence was very us Those speeches are on such podations, that really there is not in them. He would rather do the question. They had not sevidence to warrant the repeat act. The act was passed on that unding that Chinamen were cut underground. When they their own common sense they working an unwise thing to repeat on the evidence before them point was, is a Chinaman a stanger as far as the occurrence getous explosions was concorne only real evidence before the was distinctly in the affirmative point. He ridicaled the ide because more accidents had ha owhite men than Chinamen, ing to their numbers in the mi white men were more dangero Chinamen. The question befunde was not the interest Province, or individuals, but the tion of the safety of the men. had been done to show why t should be read now, and so make the Attorney-General show he thought he could twist this round his linger. Last week shill was up, and that gentled wexpressed a desire to study the same agreefully. He could not a specific the same agreefully.

still was up, and that gentlem expressed a desire to study the expressed a desire to study the expressed a desire to study the expressed a desire to study dence. The Premier and the At General had both said that the not the time to read the report committee to Wellington. He agreed that they should take the look over the evidence, and the when this bill was spring on they should not be hasty. He follow the advice of the Premi Attorney-General. He would a the six months boist.

Mr. Milne said that no evidence horought forward to chan decision of last year.

Mr. Reith said he would suppost months holst. He did not set the evidence of the select commi wellington had to do with the SThe Attorney-General had a wanted time to study the question was willing to give him the ne months. The bill should not be second time now, because it was mental to the miner. Notwithst the argument about unions, the next of the miners, or why it should be read a second time reason has been brought up to the present to.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

ANOTHER DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Constitution Bill Passed—Second Reading of Bill to Repeal the Mines' Regulation Act Passed—The Game Bill is Read a Third Time and Passed.

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Hon. Mr. Robson introduced a bill respecting the sale of spirituous liquors. Hon. Mr. Davie moved, that the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances under which local partners were admitted by F. B. McNamee & Co., in the contract for the construction of the graving dock, what rate of interest (if any) was to be allowed on the \$10,000 deposit as security for the contract, and the imanial position of matters at the present ime, be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Kellie remarked that in Torouto exhibition last year, and at Spokane falls, West Kootenay had made the inest display of ores of the Province was a poor one, the only good one bengt has of his district. Other districts if the Province, he felt shore, could nake fine displays, and in fact he felt hat with the assistance of the Government the finest displays and in fact he felt has the finest displays and in fact he felt has the finest displays, and in fact he felt has the finest displays, and in fact he felt has the finest displays, and in fact he felt has the finest displays and in fact he felt has the finest displays and in fact he felt has the finest displays and in fact he felt has the finest display of the country, he moved: "Whereas, The present commodation in the Provincial useum for the display of specimens of ees and other exhibits is very inadeate; and whereas, the display of the ore in a manner worthy of the sportance of the subject would be of e greatest assistance in bringing der the Province of capitalists visitch ores in a manner worthy of the portance of the subject would be of e greatest assistance in bringing der the notice of capitalists visity this Province the greatness d importance of our mineral salth; and whereas, before an adeate display could be made it would necessary, first to collect from every ning district the best available specins of ores, and next to materially arge the space devoted to this purse in the museum; Now therefore be esolved, that a respectful address be sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-vernor in Council praying him to e such steps as he shall think exilent for effectually carrying out the ecting and exhibiting of such specins." The motion was carried. Ir. McKenzie moved for copies of all respondence and other documents ting to the application of Thomas. Davis, of Nanaimo, to prospect, unthe "Coal Prospecting Act, 1888," a tion of the DeCourcey group of isles and Tree Island, and to purchase same. Carried.

On Mr. Davie moved the adoption he report of the Constitution Bill. bill was read a third time and sed.

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In Mr. Davie said he intended to for the bill. He had said, a few ago that while the present act was ce they should vote for a bill to it more workable; but now that ill would repeal the present act

mines are worked the more dangerous they become. The petitions sent down three years ago and last year on this subject, were signed by nearly, all the peopie in the district. Their opinions should be considered more than those of people who knew nothing about coal mines. It was not a matter of dollars and cents, but lives. He thoroughly believed if the House did not take steps to make the mines as safe as possible, they would have other explosions and would regret they had not done so. He opposed the bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson said there was not a title of evidence to, show that the disastrous explosions were caused by Chinamen. There is only one mine where Chinese are employed; and there was no intention of the mine owners to employ Chinese if they could get white men. They would not, of course, allow the Union to dictate to them. He had good authority to say that it was no ploy Chinese, except in the case of thin seans of coal where white men would

good authority to say that it was not the intention of the Union Mines to employ Chinese, except in the case of thin seams of coal where white men would not work. He was told a year ago that by passing the Act they would bring about a strike, and sure enough a strike did take place. Capital should not be at the mercy of a labor union. He believed that by permitting the owners to employ Chinese no more Chinese would be employed than at present, for he was informed that mine owners would not employ Chinese unless obliged to. He had pointed out the other day that at Comox only one accident had occurred among 200 Chinese employed there, and three accidents among 150 white miners employed. He had also stated that by the strike at Wellington the miners had lost in wages alone \$250,000. He was going to support this bill. He believed that keeping the present Act would only be an additional inducement for the Union miners to goon on strike. Look at those miners, living on the contributions of their brother miner, because the mine owners would not recognize the right of the Union to dieause the mine owners would not ognize the right of the Union to dies to them how they should work ir mines.

If. Sword thought if the legislation last year was hasty, that was no son to bring in hasty legislation is year. He moved the six months'

this year. He moved the six months' holst.

Mr. Semlin said that last year the Government all supported the act now in force. There was no hasty action last year. The eyidence produced last year was nothing new. It had been before the county for a long time. The Government had not been induced to act hastily. Mr. Haslert's eloquence had little to do with indusing the House to vote for the measure. The Government was going to rescind its year chat the Chinese were dangerous, because a certain number of miners were on strike. It was necessary to make the legislation passed last year for the protection of life effective.

Mr. Brown supported the six months' holst, and said that while some strong speeches had been made to repeal the bill, the evidence was very uncertain. Those speeches are on such poor foundations, that really there is not much in them. He would rather deal with the question. They had not sufficient evidence to warrant the repeal of the act. The act was passed on the understanding that Chinamen were dangerous underground. When they went on their own common sense they would be doing an unwise thing to repeal the act on the evidence before them. The point was, is a Chinaman a source of danger as far as the occurrence of danger as far as the occurrence of the point was, is a Chinaman a source of danger as far as the occurrence of the point was, is a Chinaman a source of danger as far as the occurrence of the point was, is a Chinaman has continued to white men than Chinamen, according to their numbers in the mine, that white men were more dangerous than Chinamen. The question before the House was not the interests of the Province, or individuals, but the question of the safety of the men. So little had been done to show why this bill should be read now, and so much to thow why it should be read this day it months, hoist. He said the arguments of the Attorney-General showed that fr. Semlin said that last year the

months hoist.

Mr. Cotton would support the six months hoist. He said the arguments of the Attorney-General showed that he thought he could twist this House round his tinger. Last week a sister

The six months hoist was lost on the following division: For—Messrs. Semilin, McKenzle, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Kellie, Milne, Beaven, Forster, Keith, Stoddart, Booth, Brown—13 Against—Messrs. Baker, Smith, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher—15.

Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher—15.

Mr. Semiin said he had supported the Government last year in passing this act, because the miners who were risking their lives in the mines should have their wishes considered. He taxed the Government with having passed the act last year, because they were on the eve of a general election. Now that elections would not come up for some years they had changed their minds. If the lives of the miners were in danger from Chinese last year that argument applied just as well now.

Hon. Mr. Pooley moved the previous question.

Hon. Mr. Pooley moved the previous question.

The second reading was carried on the following division: For-Messrs. Baker, Smith, Robson, Davie Vernon, Eberts, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher—15. Against—Sem.in. McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Kellie, Milne, Beaven, Brown. Forster, Keith. Stoddart, Booth—13.

The House rose for recess at 5:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Tuesday, April 14.

The House met after recess at 8 o'clock, and went into committee on the Suitors' bill, Mr. Smith in the

the Suitors' bill, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Davie opposed the bill on the grounds that the second section, which provides that money paid into court shall be paid out on the certificate of the registrar of the supreme court without an order from the court or judge, as at present, would put too much tempta ion in the way of men earning only small salaries.

Mr. Brown said these men had not

much tempisation in the way of men earning only small salaries.

Mr. Brown said these men had not the control of the money, it was to be paid into the treasury as before. It was for the convenience of the people. In Eigland a judge's order was not needed, and he did not see why it would not work here.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill, and the committee rose without reporting.

Committee act to incorporate benevolent and other societies, Mr. Sword in the chair.

The committee, after consideration, rose and reported the bill complete, with amendments.

Committee Game Bill—Mr. Hunter in the chair. The bill was to allow the export of heads, horns or skins of animals as shall have been legally killed by a license holder under the Game Act.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete without amendments, the report was adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

Committee B. C. Dyking & Improvement Co. Bill—Mr. Cotton in the chair. Hon. Mr. Vernon raised the point of order that the bill could not be brought in as a private bill, that it imposed certain duties on the Government and encroached on the perogative of the crown.

The committee rose and reported the bill for the speaker's decision and asked leave to sit again.

Committee Industrial Societies Bill—Mr. Semlin in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at midnight.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

PREMIER AND ATTORNEY-GEN-ERAL DIFFER.

Westminster Enabling Bill Discussed and Ordered for Friday—Bill to Extend the Franchise to Women Lost—Proroga-tion Probable Early Next Week.

Wednesday, April 15.

On the House being called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Dobbs.

On the second reading of the Companies Incorporation bill being called, Mr. Kellie said it was to make it as easy for a railway to incorporate as for any other kind of a company, and also to save the time of the House.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it would be better for the matter to remain over for twelve months, so that it could be brought, before the public; as the idea was too new and the subject too large a one to be consid red in the last days of the session. WEDNESDAY, April 15.

one to be considered in the last days of the session.

Mr. Kellie, in deference to the wish of the Priemier, withdrew the bill on the understanding that it would be brought up early next session.

The act to amend the Graveyard act was read a third time and passed.

In committee on the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Railway bill; Mr. McKenzie in the chair, Mr. Martin said this was only a scheme to blackmail the Nicola Valley Railway, and only bound the company to build on on that part of the country traversed by that railway. He moved the following amendment:

The said railway company, their agents and servants, shall have full power and authority to survey, lay out, construct complete, lease, purchase and operate a single or double line of railway, of a gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, from a point at or near the western extremity of Nocola Lake, where the terminus of the Nicola Valley Railway Company shall be located; thence to the town of Princeton, and thence by way of the Similkameen River as far as may be deemed advisable in a southerly direction to Osoyoos Lake; also from a point near the junction of the company's railway with the Nicola Valley Railway Company's perfinitus at Nicola, in a northerly direction past Nicola and Stump Lake to the South Thompson River, at some point to the eartward of Kamloops.

Mr. Sword thought both bills should be allowed to pass, in which case the company which was best prepared to build would go ahead with the road.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Semlin supported the bill, and denied that the promoters, who were well known, would stoop to a blackmalling scheme. He moved: That the said amendment be amended by adding thereto the following words, "and hence to the town of Kamloops; and also full power and authority to construct, complete, lease, purchase, and operate a railway from a point at or near the western extremity of Nicola Lake; Provided that the power hereby conferred on the company to build that portion of their line lying between Spence's B

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The committee on the Westminster Enabling Bill.—Mr. Martin said this bill was of a similar nature to the Surrey Enabling Bill. The corporation could not amend their charter except as a private bill. He wished the Speaker to reconsider his decision on she Westminster Bill.

The Speaker said he still held to the decision he had already given.

Mr. Semlin held that as far as he could see, both municipalities had exceeded their charters in the same way, and if one was to be considered a private bill, the other was also.

Mr. Brown said he thought the ruling

and if one was to be considered a private bill, the other was also.

Mr. Brown said he thought the ruling must commend itself to all the House as a fair and elaborate consideration of the whole queetton, and the House should be content with it. The bill was of exceeding importance to Westminster, and was in accord with the wishes of the great number of citizens of that place, and was not to indemnify past mistakes so much as to give those powers to the corporations.

Hon. Mr. Davie said, the circumstances under which the bill received the unanimous assent of the House on the second reading were that they had been given to other corporations.

Hon. Mr. Davie said, the circumstances under which the bill received the unanimous assent of the House on the second reading were that they had been told that in no way did this bill affect private rights. They had not proceeded far before it was pointed out that the bill would concern a gas or electric light company's rights. To set this matter straight the bill had been given to the Standing Orders Committee; and when before that committee it was opposed by a large number of people who said they would be affected by it. It was a direct attack on the lighting company. The bill was to remedy deliberate expenditure by the connoil of money which they had not been authorized by the taxpayers to do. He had learned these facts from the report of the committee. The gentleman who gave him the bill never said auything to him when the bill had come back from the committee; but had reintroduced it through another gentleman

orders of the day to-day as looking after the bill) without consulting him though personally he did not take any exception to that. The committee has reported that the bill should have beer brought in as a private one, and should not be passed in its present form; but that in no case was the city to be empowered to do private lighting. This recommendation had been ignored, auc the bill was brought in in the same form as before. It provided for a safeguard against further illegal outlay of the corporation. That being the case the House could not go into committee on the bill in its present form but it must be reconstructed as in the recommendation of the committee. The bill was no personal concern of his; but he had brought it before the House is the first place under the impression that it was of public utility, but when he found it would do injustice he had changed his mind, and would vot against the House going into commit-

against the House going into commit-

Mr. Brown said that how Hon. Mr. Davie could make such statements was astonishing. He defied anyone to find in the bill that private rights had been infringed on. There appeared against the bill in committee eight ratepayers, and one of these had made the remark in the committee room that the opposition to the bill was in this room. These gentlemen represented less than a quarter of a million of property. He asserted that no large number of ratepayers opposed the bill. These men had opposed the bill because they wanted to do the work themselves and to pocket the profits instead of letting the city get the benefit. The only expenditure in connection with the bill that could be called illegal was in response to the demands of the people, and it had the support of three quarters of the ratepayers. Someone had been stuffing the Attorney-General. The way Mr. Booth's name came to be on the bill seemed to be a mistake. He (Mr. Brown) had supposed that the Attorney-General, not wishing to look after the bill, had caused Mr. Booth's name to be placed on it. If the report of the committee had been ignored it was through ignorance. Two amendments had been put before the private bills committee to cover the points in the recommendation. One was that no money was to be raised without the assent of the ratepayers; the other that the bill itself had to have the assent of the ratepayers. The citizens were perfectly satisfied that these amendments should go in. As to the private lighting competing with the gas company, only one-fifth of the city could be served with gas and the city proposed to give the people of the rest of the city in trying to get one. The effect of throwing out the bill would be the same as taking \$5,000 a year of the ratepayers' money and throwing it away. The city's power house would have that amount of power running to waste, if not allowed to do private lighting. The bill was referred to the private bills committee to allow private individuals a right to bring up their grievances. The objections to the

should be introduced again as bill.

The Speaker held that the bill was properly on the orders.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said there was no use in sending a report to a committee if their recoin neudation was to be ignored. The bill should be allowed to remain over till to-morrow, so that the amendments might appear in the orders of the day.

remain over this chindrow, so that the amendments might appear in the orders of the day.

Mr. Miline claimed the bill affected private rights. The city intended to cut-the gas company out of its business altogether in the private lighting.

Mr. Brown wanted to know if it was right for a gentleman interested in the gas company to make insimustions against a corporation and most of the citizens of Westminster.

4r. Milne. continuing, said the bill was to whitewash the member for New Westminster and his associates. The Attorney-General would have nothing to do with the bill, nor would Mr. Booth in whose name it stood. In fact it was a "hastard" bill as it had no father.

Mr. Booth said he knew noth-

Booth in whose pame it stood. In fact
if was a "hastard" bill as it had no
father.

Mr. Booth said he knew nothing about how his name came to be on
the bill, but he was prepared to support it. All the people of Westminster
wanted was that these works be voted
or by the ratepsyers after they were
undertaken instead of before. The
other municipalities had the right to
supply gas, electric lighting, &c., and
why was not Westminster to have the
same rights.

In answer to Col. Baker, Hon. Mr.
Davie said that the Municipalities Act
did not refer to Westminster, which
was governed by its own act, containing provisions that while allowing the
corporation to supply electric light, gas,
&c., did not allow them to infringe on
the rights of private companies. The
course proposed by the Hon. Mr.
Pooley was the only one to be adopted.

Messrs. Martin and Semlin said the
geutlemen named by Mr. Brown had
appeared before the committee, and
they could not understand why this
evidence was omitted from the report.

Mr. Martin held that all the committee had to do was to report the bill to
the House. The report did not recommend that Westminster should not be
allowed to do private lighting, but simply that the committee did not recommend that they should be allowed to
de so. He was very much in favor of
passing some such bill as this.

Mr. Brown accepted the suggestion
of the President of the Council to have
his amendments printed.

Mr. Martin explained that he had, by
mistake, given the papers containing
the evidence to the clerk with some
other papers, to be put away for safekeeping.

It was decided that the bill be put on
the orders for Friday.

The Huner rose for recess at 5.45

keeping.
It was decided that the bill be put on the orders for Friday.
The House rose for recess at 5:45.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 8 o'clock, and went into the adjourned committee on the Toad Mountain and Nelson Tramway Co. Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

The bill was adopted complete with amendments.

The Hot Springs and Goat River Tramway Co. Bill was read a third time and passed.

The following reports were adopted.
Hon. Mr. Beaven's Chinese amendment being roted down.

Okanagan Land and Development Bill.

Bill.
Liverpool and Canoe Pass Railway.
Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway.
Vancouver and Lulu Island Improvement Bill.
The following were discharged: Mr.
Sword's notice, researched.

The following bills were read a second

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Mr. Martin said the bill was going back to the days of the inquisition. A man should be allowed to do what he liked on Sunday provided he did not tread on his neighbors' corns. He did not think a clergyman had any right to get up m the pulpit as one had done in Victoria, and censure the speeches of members of the House expressed against the Sunday Bill.

Mr. Baker said that because he had spoken his views on Sunday observance that was no reason to hold him up to public contempt in the pulpit. Such an exhibition of bigotry was a great reason to vote against the bill.

Mr. Keith said the clergyman in question had told him that he had read extracts of the speeches of some members against the Sunday law in the pulpit.

Mr. Brown said the closing of saloons on Sunday, did a large amount of good in any community. It took away the temptation from young people on Sunday.

Mr. Forster said if respectable places were closed on Sunday disreputable saloons would reap the benefit, and by underhand selling of badly adulterated liquot, would do a great deal of harm, besides leading to habits of deception Mr. Martin moved that the committee rise. This was lost.

A number of amendments were put and a lot of discussion took place.

Section one was made to read to the effect that no shop or saloon or other place be open on Sunday for trading excepting apothecaries and chemists.

Mr. Martin put in an amendment excepting cattlemen. This was carried amid laughter. The Premier seeing that the House was not likely to do any good with the bill moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Brown moved the second reading of the Provincial Voters Bill. This was to provide for extending the franchise to women. He held that women to-day were taking their place in business and managing affairs and they paid taxes. A number of petitions had been presented asking for the passage of such a bill. The franchise in the hands of the women would be on the side of good and moral laws. It was outrageous that an ignorant, debauched and intelligent ladies had not

question.
The second reading was lost.
For-Messrs. Semlin, McKenzie,
Kitchen, Kellie, Milne, Brown, Forster,
Ketth, Booth, Robson—10.
Against—Smith, Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Hall, Pooley, Turner,
Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Sword,
Fletcher, Cotton, Beaven, Stoddart—
17.

Fletcher. Cotton, Beaven, Stoddart—
17.

Adjourned. committee, Vancouver Amendment Bill.—The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Mr. Grant moved the second reading Victoria and North American Railway Act.—Second reading carried.

Report Benevolent Societies Bill. A number of amendments were put in, and the report was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that they would endeavor to get through the work of the session this week, so as to have prorogation Monday or Tuesday next. next. The House rose at 11:40 p.m.

PRIVINGIAL LEGISLATURE

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES ARE PASSED.

Amendment Granting Power to Govern-ment to Give Land Facilities to Rail-ways Passed—Amendments to Munici-pal Bill—A Long Session.

THURSDAY, April 16, 1891. The House was called to order at 2

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it afforded him very great pleasure to see it his seat. Mr. Pauch, the member for Westminster district, who had been an invalid up to the present time this seasion.

Mr. Pauch, conducted by Messrs. Sworil and Kitchen, was then presented to the Speaker, and took his seat.

Mr. Sword moved the following resolution: "That the report of the committee appointed March 4 to consider and report on the answer given by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to clause (e) of the question asked by Mr. Sword, be adopted." Carried.

Mr. Semlin moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, the principle laid down in the Public Works act, of carrying on work by contract, should be extended to bookbinding required by the government."

Public Works act, of carrying on work by contract, should be extended to-book binding required by the government."

He thoughly this principle the work would be done better and cheaper than at present. Carried.

Mr. Smith presented the report of the Mining Committee, which was received and ordered to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, which was to prevent dealers supplying liquors to habitual drunkards and to regulate the sale on Sundays of liquor.

Mr. Keith moved the previous question, which was carried and the bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, with a bill to amend the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Subsidy act, Mr. Forster in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Davie said a subsidy was given to this railway last session of 200,000 acres of land in blocks four miles square. The present bill was to allow the company to take up blocks two miles square, but at the same time the railway gave up its rights to all the base and prectous metals on the land by coming under the provisions of the land act passed this session. There was no further grant of land to the company.

The committee on the message of the Lieutenant-Governor with amendment to the Landbill.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was proposed to insert the following clause: "The Lieutenant-Governor with amendment to the Landbill.

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Hon. Mr. Beaven said the proper way was to bring down a bill for each particular case. The Legislature should be as careful of granting land as money. It was putting too much power in the hands of the Government. If he was a member of the Government. If he was a member of the Government he would sooner hand in his resignation than ask for such a right.

Mr. Cotton also opposed the clause on the same grounds as the leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Robson said if it was proposed to bonus a railway there might be reason for opposition. It was simply to give a right of way and the necessary terminal facilities on Crown lands. Surely it was in the public interest not to obstruct railways.

Mr. Semlin saw no reason to depart from the practice already followed. He did not believe in a few favored people being allowed to come to the Government for all the come to the come to the Government for all the come to the come

Report of the protection of tattle. Some slight amendment was made, the adoption being left over till

cattle. Some slight amendment was made, the adoption being left over till to-merrow.

Report on act to amend the Jurors Act. The bill was further amended the report was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

Report Land Bill. The following amendment by Mr. Booth was carried: to add the following to section 4. sub-sec. (4), sub-sec (c): "Provided always that no person shall purchase more than one tract of land, of whatever extent, under this section until the above mentioned improvements have been completed in accordance with this act."

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the amendment re granting terminal facilities and right of way to rallroads, brought down by message from the Lieut. Governor.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved in amendment to restrict the grant of right of way of tramways to 66 feet in width and to strike out all the words after "brough crown lands" in line 4.

Mr. Milne supported this amendment and opposed the granting of terminal facilities by the Government He considered that a Lave too much power to the Government.

the Government.

Mr. Brown thought the clause a little too wide. There were cases where terminal facilities should be granted. He proposed that the words wharres and restrict the amount of the grant to that actually required for the uses of the company.

Mr. Booth said the whole argument of the Leader of the Opposition presumed that the Government was dishonest, and held that while it possesses the confidence of the people it should have the right.

Mr. Cotton said the whole question was that the Government was asking the House to give up a right that be longed to the House. He saw no difficulty in the companies coming to the House and asking for these advantages as heretofore. It might, pethaps, be proper to allow the Government to give them right of way through crown lands. If tramways were to be allowed this right of way through crown lands, if tramways were to be allowed this right of way there ought to he some more restriction. If a tramway was granted 100 feet right of way near a town they might use only twenty feet and lay the rest out in lots. The right of giving unlimited amounts of land to rallways by the Government, was open to great abuse.

Hom Mr. Robson denied that this section gave the Government the right to bonus railways and tramways. It gave the power only to give them the land absolutely necessary for carrying out their policy of opposition in the power. If the Government abused the power, when the matter came up in the House next session, the House had the right to hold them responsible for the abuse of that power.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he could not wonder at the leader of the opposition to everything the Government did. If the majority of the House did not have confidence in the Government they could say so and put their confidence in some other Government.

Mr. Semlin did not see why this legislation was asked for. The Government had already the power to give railways the right of way over public lands. He fe't there must be some other reason they did not know of.

Hon Mr. Beaver allowed.

Against—Messrs. Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Milne, Beaven, Keith, Grant, Brown.—10.

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

Hon. Mr. Beavan rose to a question of privilege. A serious charge against a member of the House should be in-

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rant said, in the ould like to call o would like to call of Government to the usesing shipbuilding. He suggested they n would, a bonus of \$5 built in the provepel here who were en buying vessels for rovince or having the ht the Government up this matter, as it ant.

Mr. Turner said the the question very impo-tather late to take it is He and other mem-ryment would favou the matter, as it we advantage to the Prov-e committee then took

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EVENING SESSION.

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division:

Grant said, in the general interwould like to call ("attention Government to the trability missing shipbuilding it. is Prov. He suggested they might give, if yould, a bonus of \$20 a ton to so built in the province. There people here who were deliberating en buying vessels for the trade or rovince or having them built. He the Government might well up this matter, as it was most tant.

oriant.

Mr. Turner said that he considered question very important, but it tather late to take it up this sesting the question that the members of the rement would favorably contained the matter, as it would be if advantage to the Province.

The committee then took up the estimate of the committee then took up the estimate of the committee then took up the estimate.

r. Semlin wanted some explanation is regard to the Superintendent of vincial Police, for whom a salary of 10 for the year ending 30th June, was put down.

on. Mr. Davie explained that the was necessary, owing to the wth of the country.

reference to the \$22,500 in settle-tof Esquimalt Graving Dook claim, Mr. Beaven said that two previous news-general had said there was no claim.

Milne thought if money was to expended the local creditors should aid first.

rended the local creditors should aid first.

on. Mr. Robson said if the question taken to the courts the Province id be put to a very large expense. Government had considered it was at to settle than let the thing gough the courts. It was intended local creditors should receive the consideration.

by supplementary estimates were add as follows;
anding 30th June, 1892—Administion of Justice (salaries).

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tal \$ 7,400 ading 30th June, 1891—Civil Gov-ment (salaries) \$ 900 as Service 150 nalt graving dock claim 22,000 .\$ 30,550

nittee rose and asked leave e committee rose and asked le again. e House rose for recess at 5:30.

EVENING SESSION.

e House met again at 8 o'clock, ie reports of the supplementary esti-s passed through committee to-day agreed to and read a second time-resolutions were then agreed to. House then went into committee of and means, Mr. Martin in the

the committee rose and reported that adopted.
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The report with the report with the report with the report was adopted.
The report was adopted.
The report was adopted and the bill was read a first and second and the bill was put through comes and reported without amend-

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e following bills were read a third and passed: Okanagan Land and lopment bill, Liverpool and Canoe Railway bill, Vancouver and Lulu d Railway bill, Vancouver and Island Improvement bill, Vancuter and Island Improvement bill, Vancuter and Alaska Railway Benevolent Societies bill, Induspocieties bill, ort Nicola, Kamloops and Similen Railway was amended and ed and the bill read a third time assed.

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committee rose and reported the complete without amendments. report was received, and Nelson nway bill. The anti-Chinese Cause lost on division of 5 to 7. The rewas adopted mmittee Legal Professions act, bill was adopted with amendments re reading to morrow:

use went into committee on the County Courts bill, Mr. Milnein the

Report Municipal bill. The following amendments were adopted.

By Hon. Mr Beaven—"39. The clerk of each municipality shall in every year, immediately after the final correction and revision of the list of voters, make out a correct alphabetical list thereof, divided into separate columns, with headings stating under what qualificaeach voter is entitled to vote."

By Mr. Sword, to add as sub-section to section 74:

(a) Whenever it shall appear by the assessment roll of any lownship or district municipality are so unequally divided that the amount of assessed property in any ward exceeds in proportion to its representation in the council by more than 40 per cent. the assessed property is any other ward in proportion to its representation, then it shall be the duty of the council, on the written request of any councillor, to redivide such municipality into wards, on the basis of assessed valuation.

By Hyn. Mr. Beaven, to strike out all the words after "works" in section 96, and insert: "for arranging and settling with any owner or owners of real property the terms and conditions under which the sewer may be constructed or laid through his or their land; and to expropriate such land as the council may deem necessary for the purpose of constructing the main sewer, not, however, exceeding feet in width, subject to the restrictions contained in sections 206 to 209 (inclusive) of this act; and provided, always, that the power to expropriate land in this subsoction is only conferred, and can be only exercised by the council, in the event of there not being a street or road allowance in the vicinity which the council can use for the purpose of constructing or laying the main sewer."

A number of other amendments were publin.

"The heading, rate or tax under which

council can use for the purpose of constructing or laying the main sewer."

A number of other ameadments were pal in.

Ison Mr. Beaven moved: Show (a) "The heading, rate or tax under which the assessment is made; (b) The land, real property, or improvements the person is assessed for; (c) The value or sum of money at which each piece, lot, or subdivision of the person's land, real property, or improvements, has been estimated and assessed; (d) The total amount of the estimated value and assessment of such; (e) The number of days' statute labor (if any) the person is considered liable for; (f). The rate per diem and assessment of such; (e) The number of days' statute labor (if any) the person is considered liable for; (f). The rate per diem and the total amount in cash the person may pay as commutation money in lieu of statute labor (if any); (g) The assessor shall then enter upon the roll, opposite the name of the person assessed, the date of the delivery, or of transmitting such notice, with a copy of the address if transmitted.

This was carried.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to strike out section 132 and insert: The council may, in each and every year, after the final revision of the roll, pass a by-haw for levying a rate or rates on all the land, real property, or improvements upon the assessment roll, to provide for all the necessary expenses of the municipality, as well the payment of every such sum or sums as the municipality shall be liable for during the current year in respect of any debenture or other debt or obligation, and also such other sum or sums of money as may be found expedient; provided, always, that the rate to be levied in any vear, including what is required for a sinking found therefor, and for school purposes (if any), shall not exceed the sum of one and one half cents on the dollar.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to add to section 132 (a) The council may settle, impose, and levy rates and taxes upon improvements at a percentage less than that imposed by the council upon land, or they may exempt impr

The following amendments by the Attorney-General were carried:

"250. In case it shall appear that the council of any municipality has, priot to the passing of this act, obtained ad vances of money from any persons of corporations for works within the municipality, whether beneficial to the whole or only part thereof, and that securities which are of doubtful validity have been given for such advances, it shall be lawful for the council of such municipality to pass a by-law providing for the redemption of such doubtful securities by the issue of new debentures, or in any other manner provided in this act for the raising of money by municipalities.

"251. Such by-law shall, as near as possible, conform with the requirements prescribed in this act for the passage of by-laws for contracting debts, and shall be voted upon by the electors, in accordance with the provisions of section 108 of this act.

"252. If such by-law shall receive the assent of the electors, and shall be finally passed by the council, it shall, not withstanding any want of substance or form, be a yall by-law, and the debentures issued thereunder shall not be questioned on any ground whatever, and the council shall thereafter be at liberty to redeem the said doubtful securities, by issuing the said new debentures, or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of the said by-law."

Mr. Kitchen protested this was to meet the Surrey Enabling bill ruled out the other day.

Mr. Sword moved an amendment to the effect that it should be by consent of the majority of the ownership of the land affected, and not spread over the whole municipality.

Mr. Sword's amendment was lost.

How Mr. Beaven moved: "Notwith-standing the limit of taxation of 1 per cent. and one-half of 1 per cent. on the assessed value which may be levied upon land, or apon real property, or upon improvements, under authority of this act, the Council should have power to berrow funds necessary for dyking or improving on the local improvements, etc., but that section 251, subsection (a

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Rushing Through the Last Business of the Session.

FRIDAY, April 17.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock.
Prayer by Rev: Mr. Dobbs.
Mr. Milne presented a petition from property owners of Surrey against the insertion of any clauses in the Municipal Act to enable the Municipal Council of Surrey to assess property owners in the district for the money illegally spent in the dyking operations in the municipality.—Petition read and received.

spent in the dyking operations in the municipality.—Petition read and received.

The House went into committee on bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquous, Mr. Anderson in the chair. After considerable discussion the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

There was a long debate on the second reading of the act to amend the Columbia and Kootenay Railway bill, which was to allow the company to take its land bonus in blocks of two miles square; in the original bill it was only permitted to take its land in four-mile blocks. On a division the second reading passed by a vote of 17 to 9. The bill was then committed. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments. The report was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Keith said several members had come to him and wasted the action on the Coal Mines Regulation bill bostponed till next session to give them an opportunity of looking into the evidence. He was quite willing to do so if Mr. Croft would withdraw his bill also. This Mr. Croft retused to do, and Hon. Mr. Pooley said that if the present law remained the Union Company would be harassed. He thought it should be repealed.

Adjourned debate on second reading of Mr. Keith's Coal Mines Regulation bill.

Mr. Martin continuing the debate said the bill should be left over till next year.

Mr. Grant said he was sorry the bills were not left over till next was a till way were not bills were not left over till next were.

Mr. Martin continuing the debate said the bill should be left over till next year.

Mr. Grant said he was sorry the bills were not left over till next year. At the first of the session attempts were made to put in the Chinese clause in different bills and the House, he had understood, would put in that clause when something had been given to a company, but when it came to a vote the clause was never put in. He was willing to allew the Chinese to be employed in all kinds of work. If the people don't like it, they can say so. He held that when the Legislature gave away anything they had a right to say Chinahould not be employed; but in private works he considered the House had no right to interfere.

Mr. Nason held that any man could employ Chinese if he wanted to. He had last session voted for the Chinese clause, but had come to the conclusion he had made a mistake.

The second reading was lost on division.

Nays—Messrs. Smith, Grant, Robson,

The second reading was lost on division.

Nays-Messrs. Smith, Grant, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher.—15.

Yeas — Messrs. Stoddart, Booth, Milne, Cotton, Brown, Forster, Keith, Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Punch, Kelie, Beaven.—14.

Mr. Croft's bill to repeal the Coal Mines Regulation Act was killed in committee by 15 to 14 amid applause from the Opposition side.

The House rose for recess at 5-30.

It was understood that if all the business was not finished to night the House would meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow to get through that forenoon.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 8 o'clock. The following bills were The following bills were
READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED:
Victoria & North American railroad
—Mr. Grant.
Toad Mountain & Nelson Tramway—
Mr. Kellie.
Legal Professions Bill—Hon. Mr.
Davie.
County County

Davie.

County Courts Bill—Hon. Mr. Davie.
The report of the committee of the whole on the Municipal Amendment Bill was read a third time.

whole on the Municipal Amendment Bill was read a third time.

WESTMINSTER ENABLING BILL. The House went into committee on the Westminster. Enabling Bill, Mr. Croft in the chair.

The first clause read: "The term 'corporation,' wherever used in this act, means the municipality of the corporation of the city of New Westminster, and wherever the term 'works' is used in this act, such term shall include all the works, matters and things hereinbefore recited and all such other works matters and things hereinbefore recited and all such other works matters and things, hereinbefore recited and all such other works matters and things, and to the the corporation to be necessary or expedient in extension or aid of the hereinbefore recited works, matters and things, or any of them, for the more fully and effectually completing, operating or developing the same, or any of them, or rendering them, more serviceable, efficient or effectual for any purpose for which been constructed, or may hereafter be found to be to the advantage of the corporation or its inhabitants."

Dr. Mine contended that it was against public policy that the House the way in which the bill had been brought in; how it had been repudiated by the Attorney-General and placed in the name of another gentlemm, who knew nothing about it. He moved to strike out all the words after "hereinbeforerecited."

Mr. Martin agreed with Dr. Milne. he Private Bills Committee had reorted against the bill, which ought not be passed in its present shape.
Mr. Booth denied that there was any tea that the bill should sanction irreglar matters in the hereafter. It was serely to provide for what had been one.

merely to provide fer what had been done.

Mr. Bröwn said he had acted in perfect good faith in the matter. The opposition to the bill was only from a few persons whose action had been repudiated by a very influential meeting of residents last night. The people of New Westminster understood matters better that this House could possibly do. The amendment of Dr. Milne would kill the bill.

Mr. Stoddart having taken the chair, Mr. Croft said he thought this bill infringed on private rights.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said there was a good deal to be said in favor of striking out the clause. It was one thing, however, to legalize what had been done in the past and another thing to sanction what they might do in the future. He was in favor of setting matters right, but what was the use of a law unless it were maintained? The latter part of the section ought to be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Davie agreed with the leader of the Opposition. He would not be a party to perpetrating a wrong. He hoped the committee would strike out the words objected to.

After a long discussion, Mr. Brown explained at length the special features of the case, Dr. Milne's amendment being ultimately carried.

Mr. Brown moved to add to the amendment "and the operation and the opera

Mr. Brown moved to add to the amendment "and the operation and maintenance of the same."

The amendment was lost.

A number of other amendments were made in committee to the bill, which materially restricted the power conferred, and the bill was reported with amendments.

mendments.
The Vancouver City Amendment bill was read a third time and passed.
The House adjourned at 12:15.
SATURDAY'S SESSION.

was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at 12:15.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

SATURDAY, April 18,1891.

With the stern determination to dispess of the few remaining orders on the paper during the day, the House metiaten o'clock this morning.

Mr. Croft withdrew his bill to prevent chinese being employed in salmon canneries.

With Mr. Rogers as chairman, the House went into committee upon the Premier's Liquor bill (No. 96). In committee, section 4 was amended, to profide that salcons shall be closed at 11 p.m. every Saturday night, remaining closed until 1 a.m. on the Monday following.

Hon. Mr. Beaven introduced an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill should not apply to any municipalities. This was opposed by both the Premier and Attorney-General, who held that any liquor law should be general, and all parts of the province should be placed on the same footing.

Hon. Mr. Beaven's amendment was lost, and a clause was inserted by the Attorney-General providing that the provisions of the act shall not come into operation until January 1, 1892.

The committee reported the bill complete with amendments; report adopted and bill finally passed.

The B. C. Dyking Company's bill was next taken up in committee, with Mr. Cotton in the chair. The committee reported the bill complete, and it was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanying the bill respecting the University of B. C. This measure was returned to committee, sepecting the University of B. C. This measure was returned to committee, amended in a few slight details, again reported, and again passed.

Mr. Grant, rising to a question of privilege, asked the Government to return to the House the Municipalities bill which he said imperatively required immediate amendment in a few details.

The Premier said that to oblige the hon, senior member for Victoria city,

tails.

The Premier said that to oblige the hon, senior member for Victoria city, the bill would be returned.

Hon. Mr. Beaven disapproved of such heaty legislation.

Hou. Mr. bearen disapple of the hasty legislation.

The New Westminster Enabling bill was finally passed, and the House adjourned until 8 p.m., when Mr. Grant's amendments to the Municipalities bill will be considered.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS AND PROROGATION TO-DAY.

Mr. Kellie Makes a Final but Ineffectua Protest—Martin, the Poet of the Cas cades—The Lieut.-Governor's Speech is Dismissing his Faithful Legislators.

The House met again at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.
On motion of Hon. Mr. Davie, the standing rules were suspended to allow time to introduce an Act to amend the Official Administrator's Act, allowing the Provincial Auditor to sanction certain expenses instead of a Judge of the Supreme Court as at present.

The bill was put through all stages and passed.

and passed.

The Municipal Bill was brought back to the House on a message from the Lieut. Governor, Mr. McKenzie in the

chair.

Mr. Grant introduced amendments by which ratepayers in the districts over which the city limits have been exceeded could be placed on the voters' lists; also some minor amendments. These were carried.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Davie, amendments were put in making Reeves of Municipalities and Mayors of Cities, Justices of the Peace: also providing that Police Magistrates should have to be Justices of the Peace. The bill was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege and read communications from Mr. Cunningham's committee in last year's election at Westminster, contradicting certain statements of Mr. Brown's in regard to a telegram Mr. Brown said had been read on the platform, saying the Attorney-General would support any lien law acceptable to the workingmen.

Mr. Brown said he had already produced evidence in the House that what he said was done, and anything to the contrary was false.

Hon. Mr. Robson rose to move the adjournment, when Mr. Kellie rose to a question of privilege, and appealed to the Government to withdraw the Calumbia and kootenay Railway Subsidy Bill that had been passed a couple of days ago. The bill had been brought down in the last days of the session, and rushed through before he had had a chance to look it over, and before the House had time to understand it. The bill, if it went into effect, would be most disastrous to his district. It should be left over till next session. He believed in dealing fairly by the railway, but he did not believe in sacrificing his constituents for it. If the Government did not withdraw the bill he was sure they would hot be the regret it.

Hon. Mr. Robson said West Kootenay was an important district, and Mr. Kellie again protested against the bill had been passed by the railway, but he did not believed in sacrificing his constituents for it. If the Government did not withdraw what had been passed by the whole House, and it was nonsense to ask the Government to withdraw what anybody the proud of such a House. He hoped all ill-feeling

trous to his district, and he would cast the responsibility of it on the shoulders' of the Government.

Mr. Martin then read a poetic effusion on the events of the session.

The speaker then rose from the chair and said he felt he should say a few words to the House before they parted. He thanked the House for the manner in which they had bowed to his decisions and overlooked his shortcomings. He knew that on some occasions he had given offence to some of them for not allowing them to speak more than once on the same subject; but let them remember that he was not allowed to speak at all and had to keep back the burning eloquence which he had in reserve. For over thirty years he had visited the House in one capacity or another and never had he known, gathered within the four walls of the House, a body of members possessed of more, if as much, ability as the present House, He would say in the words of one well-known in the committee rooms—"I'm proud of ye."

Mr. Hall thanked the speaker on the part of the junior members and after singing the national anthem the House adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

The house was prorogued this afternoon with the customary ceremonials. The members were in their places, looking their best, and seemingly not sorry that their labors were ended. The body of the house was occupied by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having entered the house, and being seated in the chair, Mr. Fell, the clerk of the house, read the titles to the following bills.—

An Act for expediting the decision of Constitutional and other Provincial questions. An Act for concerning the constitution of the provincial questions. An Act for the benefit of Mechanics and Laborers.

An Act to further amend the "Land Registry Act."
An Act respecting the Corporation of New Westminstor.
An Act relating to Gold and other minerals, excepting coal.
An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act in aid of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway Company."

Company."
An Act respecting actions of Libel and Slan-

An Act respecting actions of Libel and Slandard An Act to incorporate the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immendate within the Province of British Columbia.

An Act respecting the Westimister & Vancouver Tramway Company, and the Westimister & Tramway Company, and the Westimister & Tramway Company, and the Westimister & Burrard Inlet Felephone Company's Incorporation Act, 1888.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Dyking and Improvement Company.

An Act to incorporate the Hurrard Inlet & Fraser Valley Railway Company.

An Act to establish a Pharmaceutical Association in the Province of British Columbia.

An Act to amend the "Crow's Nest & Kouten Ander Laimway Company Act, 1888.

An Act to amend the "Crow's Nest & Kouten Act Laimway Company Act, 1888.

Act to Incorporate the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company,
An Act to incorporate the Vernon & Okanagas Railway Company and Act to incorporation Act, 1886," and amendments thereto.

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

An Act to incorporate the Chilliwhack Rail-

An Act to incorporate the Vernon & Okanagan Railway Company.

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

It was to incorporate the Chilliwhack Railway Company.

An Act Respecting the Public Schools.

An Act respecting the sale or gft of Tobacco
to Minors in certain cases.

An Act oamend "An Act to provide for the
collection of a Tax on Persons."

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Water
Works Act, 1886."

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Water
Works Act, 1886."

An Act to incorporate the Burrard Inlet
Railway and perp Company.

An Act to amend the "Companies" Act,
1881,"

An Act to amend the "Companies" Act,
1883,"

An Act to amend the "Land Act,"

An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Lake
Telephone Company, Limited,

Telephone Company, Limited,

Tan Act to incorporate the Vancouver & Lulu
Island Railway Company,

An Act to incorporate the Upper Columbia
Navigation and Tramway Company,

An Act to incorporate the Liverpool &

Act to Incorporate the Vancouver & Lulu
Island Railway Company,

An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver &

Lulu Island Electric Railway and Improvement Company,

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An Act to amend the "Railway Aid Act,

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An Act to amend the "Railway Aid Act,

An Act to amend the "Rai

An Act to amend the "Railway Aid Act, 1890."

An Act to amend the "Religious Institutions An Act to make valid the Jurors' Books, Rolis and Life for the Acw Westminster Jury Bestriet for the year 1891.

An Act to make the Okanagan Land & Development Company, Limited Liability, to construct Telephone Land Act, Partials Comment Company, Limited Liability, to construct Telephone Land Partials Columbia University Act, 1890.

An Act to amend the "Assessment Act," An Act to amend the "Supreme Court Act, An Act to amend the "Supreme Court Act, An Act to further amend the "County Courts Act," An Act to further amend the "County Courts Act," An Act to further amend the "County Courts Act," An Act to further amend the "County Courts Act,"

And Act to further amend the "Legal Professions Act."
An Act to provide for the establishment of Free Libraries, and Act to incorporate Benevolent and other Societies. An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act.

An Act relating to Industrial and Provident societies.
An Act to confirm the sale of the Site of the Royal Hospital, with the buildings thereon.
An Act to amend the "Civil Service Act."
An Act to incorporate the Victoria and North American Railway Company.
An Act to amend the "Act respecting the trion of certain Methodist Churches in

An Act for the Protection of Cattle.
An Act to amond the "British Columbia tallway Act."
An Act to prevent the spread of "Contagious Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Valuation."

Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Animals:

An Act to recompense the Members of the Mining Commission,
An Act to authorize the creation and issue of Inscribed Stock, and for other purposes.

An Act to provide Seven Hundren Thousand Pounds for consolidating the Public Debt, and for other purposes.

An Act to a the Constitution of the purposes.

An Act to provide Seven Hundren Thousand for other purposes.

An Act to a mend the "Constitution"

Pounds for consolidating the Public Debt, and for ther purposes. An Act to amend the "Constitution Act."
An Act to Archar amend the "Provincial Voters' Act." An Act to amend the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway Subsidy Act, 180."
An Act to amend the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway Subsidy Act, 180."
An Act to amend the "Official Administrator Act.
The Honor was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give assent to these bills and the same was announced by the clerk of the House.
Then Hon Mr. Speaker addressed His Honor the Lieut. Governor, as follows: May it please your Honor.—We. Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigued devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for your Honor's acceptance a bill intituled "An Act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia."
To this bill the clerk said. "In Her Majesty's name, His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this bill."
Then His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: In relieving you from farther attendance at the time, I desire to express my appreciation of the patience and zeal with which you have devoted fourselves to the public service during the protracted session now closing.

The number of bills to which I have just assented in Her Majesty's name is unusually large, and includes many measures of vital public importance, which will, I feel confident, contribute to the prosperity of the province and the wellbeing of its inhabitants.

The harge number of private bills passed this session may be regarded as indicating increasing confidence amongst capitalists in the resources and brightening prospects of our country, and I trust the expectations of the promoters of these bills may be fully realized.

The measures providing for the consolidation and conversion of the public dept cannot fall to place the credit of the province upon a firmer and more advantageous basis, thus enabling you to carry out a liberal and progressive poolicy in regard to such necessary public works as could not be undertaken THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

advantageous basis, thus enabling you to carry out a liberal and progressive policy in regard to such necessary public works as could not be undertaken were the expenditure confined within the limits of the ordinary revenue.

Thanking you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service, I now take leave of you with the earnest hope that your labors may greatly conduce to the puolic good, and that you may all be spared to bring to the work of another session the same ability and self-sacrificing zeal which have distinguished the closing one.

The Hon. Mr. Robson, Provincial Secretary, said: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly—It is His Honor the Lieut. Governor's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summons the same for dispatch of business, and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

GENERAL ARE

Hon. Mr. Robson says that H Statements are "Wifful Hoe. Mr. Davie is Grieved ton Attack"—Extraordina

The debate on Wednesd last on Hon. Mr. Robson's was a most remarkable speeches were not length were marked by considers and the extraordinary species between two cabine gave additional interest to ingre. Our reporter's notes Our reporter's notes which was condensed which was condensed somethe day following det, and as a number of expressed a wish to ally did occur, we appear of the condense of the remainer and Attorney-Gene the merits of the quest observance altogether, a most unfortunate one gentlemen were sincer sincer in the attorney dependent of the beimpossible for both to abinet and retain their portion of the debate as follows:

M. Mr. Robson—I can't the Attorney-General se position to legislation o as is in force in Austra Provinces.

M. Mr. Davie—The Seen abolished in maning.

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Hon. Mr. Davie—I do not like the my own views upon the in answer to the gentlen just spoken I will repeat the aid is the truth. Moreover, anyone who goes to Ottaw ave said is not true. As smiler, if he chooses to brance, if he thinks conduct such a mly, all very well. There is

smier, if he chooses to brance, if he thinks conduct such a may, all very well. It have it and a grieved that he should be so wanton an attack on gue. If he will inquire he was to have not exaggerated a aking as I have done. I know as in Ontario and at Ottaw as there, the should be so wanton and at Ottaw as there, the should be so will be

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

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RNEY ONAL.

Mr. Robson says that His Colleague's tements are "Whireliy Untrue"— on Mr. Davie is Griesed at the "Wan Attack"—Extraordinary Language,

The debate on Wednesday evening last, on Hon. Mr. Robson's Sunday bill, was a most remarkable one. The speeches were not lengthy, but they were marked by considerable feeling, and the extraordinary spectacle of a scene between two cabinet ministers gave additional interest to the proceedings. Our reporter's notes of the debate, which was condensed in our columns on the day following, were preserved, and as a number of our readers have expressed a wish to know what actually did occur, we append a pretty full synopsis of the remarks of the Premier and Attorney-General. Apart from the merits of the question of Sunday observance altogether, the "scene" was a most unfortunate one; indeed, if bell gentlemen were sincere; and were not simply talking to the galleries, if will be impossible for both to remain in the cabinet and retain their self-respect. The portion of the debate referred to was as follows:

Hon. Mr. Robson—I can't understand why the Attorney-General sets himself in opposition to legislation of this kind, and as is in force in Australia and the content of the co

position to legislation of this kind, as is in force in Australia and the r Provinces.

on. Mr. Davie—The Sunday law heen abolished in many States of Julion.

Mr. Robsou—It is very easy to e rambling, raving statements. exaggerations such as these are tageo!s. There may be occasionalloses where the law is not carried. There are places where all the less in the calendar are committed, that is no reason why crime should be legislated against. To say in the unqualified manner the Attorney-brain has done, that all the hotels know, or. wilfully saying what is use. I do not say whether he knows ot, but he cannot know from his observation. When he says that are abolishing the Sunday law in States of the Union, it is not true, re is not a single state that is lishing it. It is true that there are no states which have no Sunday law, there is no going back at all. I am pushed and ashamed that a member the particularly—should have made hunfounded and unjustitiable state-ais.

the particularly—should have made bunfounded and unjustifiable statests.

T. Martin—I appreciate the motives he leader of this House; but one hit of do as we would be done by going back a hundred years, ind, farther back than that, to the of Queen Elizabeth, to legislate as Premier wants hon, members to do, a man do as he like on a Sunday, yet him go to church and be relieb if he choose, and let him not be fan of for doing do. Let him go sting if he likes. I don't believe in rfering with the liberty of the sublit in the House, yet I and the members with the House, yet I and the member Kootenay have been held up in churches and declared to have not to seats in this House. I know of rrgyman in Victoria who is always ching abstinence, yet I know that believers have been in the habit of any beer to his house after dark. It that for gentlemen in the pulpit bld up members to public execta. Nobody has a right to talk about and my fellow members as some ile have done.

T. Booth—I agree with the leader of Government. What the Attorneyber lah has said is not true. There be some small dens which are like Free Masons' conclaves, se liquore are sold on Sundays; but rule the law in Ontario is carried on. Mr. Davie—I do not like to ob-

on. Mr. Davie—I do not like to ob-de my own views upon the House, in answer to the gentleman who just spoken I will repeat that what

Col. Baker—I don't care who it is. It is utterly impossible for any body of gentlemen, or reverend gentlemen, to legislate people, not into Christianity, but into belief in any of his ideas. All nationalities have different ideas as to keeping the Sabbath, but are we to be dictated to by rev, gentlemen on the subject? I think the Sabbath is observed here in a decent manner, and we have already sufficient law to punish unseemly conduct on the Sabbath. The people will rebel against it, if they are to be dictated to in this way from the pulpit.

to be dictated to in this way from the pulpity.

After further discussion, during which the Attorney-General said that politics ought to be kept out of the pulpit, there was, he, continued, it necessity for a clause in a bill to mak. Sunday respected. It was a legal hollduy, and always would be, so bills of his kind are entirely unwortable. With people in the mines, Sunday is their day for trading. The discussion on this measure, the Attorney-General derived as simply, trifling, It is a worked waste of time. The Hon, Premier must see that the House had not be a second of the state of the said of the laterance of passing this bill, and he

intention of passing this bill, and he should withdraw it.

The Premier intimated that it had been proposed by one of the leading lawyers in the Province. He said that after what had been done, and the disposition there was among hon members to make a meadments to the bill, he should support the proposal that the committee rise.

Hon. Mr. Braven rose to a question of privilege to correct an itaccuracy as to hisremarks on the report on the McNamematter as published in the Dally Colonist. He could not blame the r-porter because he knew it to be difficult to take in the points. He had been accidentally reported on this important matter, and it became necessary for him to explain what he had said. Him had intended to say that the Government had no efficial knowledge as to who weight the local contractors, but the Government had dealt with Mr. McNamedirect. He fancied that the remarks of the Attorney-General had been mixed up with his own. He (Mr. Beaven) had never sait that the first contract was only a temporary one, something to which effect he believed had been said by the Attorney-General When the papers came down he should be prepared to deal with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Dayre said that when he saw the paper he at once perceived that the report of the committee of the House who have no some the paper to the committee of the House who have no some course the same court fulls.

The report of the committee of the Hous on the Sapreme Court Bill was adopted third reading next sitting. REVENUE TAX BILL

The House again went into committee on he Revenue Tax Bill, Mr. McKenzie in the chair, and, subsequently, reported the bill complete with amendments. MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. Mr. Davis presented a message from His Honor, transmitting bills to recompense the members of the Mining commission; to authorize the creation and issue of nacribed stock and for other purpoles, and to provide for a loan of £700,000 sterling, and for consolidating the public debt.

The message will come up on Monday.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. SEMILIN—In Committee of the Whole on bill to incorporate the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkaneen Coal and Railway, to move the following amendment to the town of Kamloops, and also full power and authority to construct, complete, lease, purchase and operate a railway from a point at or near Spence's Bridge, to a point at or near the Western extremity of Nicola Lake. Provided, that the power hereby conferred on the company to full data portion of their line lying between Spence's Bridge and the junction of the Coldwater River, shall not be exercised until three years after the passage of this Act, unless in the meantime the Nicola Valley R.R. company elect not to proceed with the construction of their railway. NOTICE OF MOTION.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament FORTY-NINTH DAY.

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The SPEAKER took the chair at 2 o'cle After prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg

VICTORIA AND N. A. RAILWAY.

VICTORIA' AND N. A. RAILWAY.

MR. BAKER presented the report of the railway committee reporting the Victoria and North American Bill, which was received and ordered to be printed.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that by arrangement with the leader of the Opposition he House would not sit to-night, but would do so to-morrow night.

In reply to MR. COTTON,
HON. MR. ROBSON said it was the desire of the Government that the House should

of the Government that the House should sit every night this week, except to night. There might, however, arise circumstances which would interfere with this.

SPEAKERS RULING.

which would interfere with this.

SPEAKER Said: "Upon a point raised by the Hon. the leader of the Opposition, I rule that bill (No. 89) initiated "an act to declare valid certain by-laws flassed by the municipal council of the municipality of Surrey," cannet be considered as a public bill. Rule 50 of our Rules and Orders expressly lays it down that bills "for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community, or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act," can only be introduced as a private bill, and after the publication of the usual notices. The bill in question aims to indemnify the municipal council of the municipality of Surrey for having exceeded the powers conferred by the "Municipal Act, 1889." May, page 768, 9th edition, says that bills for "enlarging or altering the powers of charters and corporations" are private bills of the first class. And on page 745, same edition, says, that whether a bill "be for the interest of an individual, a public company or corporation, a parish, a city or county. or other locality. whether a bill "be for the interest of an in-dividual, a public company or corporation, a parish, a city or county, or other locality, it is equally distinguished from a measure of public policy in which the whole community are interested." I rule that the order for the second reading of said bill cannot be moved.

The House went into committee on the Mineral Bill, Mr. Forster in the chair.

Clause 85 provides that "should any partner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture or act as an abandonment of the partner's claim; but the share of the partner who shall so fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall become vested in his partners, we rathe, according to their for

ner who shall so fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall become vested in his partners, pro rata, according to their former interests."

The clause elicited considerable discussion, the contention being that, in the event of any lapse, it should be to the Crown, and not the remaining partners. In smendment to clause 89, Mr. Kellie proposed that "any partner making default of his proportionate share of the annual work required by section 24 of this Act, after receiving a notice specifying the amount due by him, shall, if such amount be correct, be personally liable therefor to the partnership may be sold." His object was, he said, to protect the poor miner against the capitalist.

The amendment was, however, lost, only two members voting for it.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the following amendments were adopted: To have the Mining Recorder's office open upon such days and hours as the Lieut.-Governor in council, may from time to time appoint, and, failing any perticular appointment, shall be kept open.

"Any company of free miners who locate and record adjoining mineral claims to be worked by then in company as a mining parmership, as provided in Part III. of this Act, shall be allowed to perform upon any one of these claims all the work required to entitle them to a certificate for work done for each claim held by such company, and upon being satisfied by affidavit, setting out fully the particulars of such work, that it is equal to one hundred dollars for each claim held by such company, the mining recorder shall issue a certificate for each of such claims."

After passing a number of sections, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Assessment Bill was read a third time and passed.

RETURNS.

Hox. Mr. Robson presented a return to an address asking for correspondence respecting the disallowance of the Provincial legislature of 1890, respecting the opening of a toll trail from the boundary of Alaska to a point north of Lynn Court, British Columbiat; return of the Ballot account made by the returning officers in 1890 to the Supreme court.

ne Supreme court.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Kellie, to ask for correspon dence, orders in council, etc., between the Government and the Dominion Government Government and the Dominion Government or other persons, concerning the refusal of the Dominion Government to issue Crown Grants for miner claims of the "Twenty-mile belt," in this province, because of alleged defects in the survey of such claims, or any other causes relating thereto,

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTIETH DAY.

The The Ar.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.
After prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg,
A petition from John Clapperton and
others, of Nicola, (re Nicola, Kamloops &
Similkameen R.R.) was read and received. IN COMMITTEE.

The Bill to committee sale of the site of the Royal Hospital, Victoria, were through committee, and was read a time and passed.

The House went into Committee on the Mineral Bill, Mr. Forster in the chair, and reported the Bill with ame adments.

ANIMAL CONTACTOUS DISEASES

The House went into Committee, Mr. Hunter in the chair, on the message of His Honor, with the Bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among horses and other densatio animatics.

Honor, with the Bill to prevent the apread of contagious diseases among horses and other domestic animals.

After some discussion as to the report in the papers on the disallowance of the Manitoba Act, in the course of which the Attorney-General said he had no information other than had appeared in the newspapers. He did not, however, think that the Dominion Government would be disposed to disallow the present Bill, were it passed.

The committee reported the bill, which was read a first time.

The committee reported the bill, which was read a first time.

The Supreme Court bill was read a third time and passed.

INDEMNIFYING THE MINING COMMISSION.

The House went into committee on the message with the bill to recompense the members of the Mining Commission.

Hos. Mr. Beaven protested spainst legislation of this kind as an interference with the independence of the production of the standard of the independence of the production of the standard of the independence of the production of the standard of the stand

islation of this kind as an interference with the independence of a member of the House. Hox Mr. Davits said it was wrong to say that because a gentleman was a member of this House it was improper for the Government to avail itself of his services. The bill did not propose te de more than pay the expenses incurred, which, as in other cases, he cited—among them the committee on the Wellington matter—were necessary in order to have the work of the country performed. He charged the leader of the Opposition with inconsistency in his course, contrasting his gresent action with his bringing in, when he was in office, a bill to legalize the course of one of his own colleagues.

colleagues.

Col. Baker supported the action of the Government in availing itself of the services of the member for West Kootenay.

Mr. Semily, strongly opposed what he described as an attempt to corrupt a mem-

described as an attempt to corrupt a member of the House, had he been capable of being so corrupted.

Mr. Brown pointed out that there were special circumstances in this case—the thorough acquaintance of the member with the subject of mining, and the excellence of the legislation which the Mining Commission had initiated. These, he thought, had justified the action of the Government in availing itself of the services of the member who could not be expected, not only to give his time but to pay his own expenses.

Mr. COTTON contended that the principle of the independence of Parliament ought te be vindicated, and no member should receive pay from the Government for doing any service for the administration without being compelled to go to his constituents. He had objected, he said, to the increase of the indemnity to members, and had refused to sign the petition for that augmentation, and this session did not intend to accept the increase. To be consistent he could not do other than oppose the present bill. It was better that the member for West Kootenay should sustain a hittle loss rather than have so important a question as the importance of having a member of the H.

violated.

Mr. Hall dwelt upon the importance of having a member of the House upon that commission, who had been able from his place to point out the reasons for and the advantages of the different provisions of the new Mining Act. He objected to a too straight-faced view of the matter being taken.

* Hon. Mr. Turner said the member for West Kootenay had declined to accept any remuneration, all that it was proposed to give him for the important services which he had rendered was to reimburse him for the expenses he had incurred, during the two or three months he had served on the commission. In England members had recently been recouped for expenses they had incurred in connection with several commissions, and it was preposterous to pretend that this should not be the case here.

Mr. Keelle said that he had no intention.

Mr. Kellie said that he had no inten

here.

Mr. Kellie said that he had no intention to be reimbursed for his services, and as for the expenses incurred he begged the Attorney-General to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Booth objected to the withdrawal of the bill. The man best fitted to serve on the mining commission was the member for Kootenay, and some of the remarks which had been made use of this afternoon were indelicate and improper. He trusted the bill would not be withdrawn.

Hox. Mr. Pooley said it was a questif of principle that was now involved member's services were certainly whis expenses, and if the bill were paswould be for the member for West Koto then say whether or not he would reimbursement.

Dr. Milne quoted section 28 of the stitution, providing for the independent members, by which he said the behould be bound.

Hox. Mr. Davie said this was not senere

members, by which he said the I should be bound.

Hox. Mx. Davis said this was not a dere matter of individual rights, but it was one of principle. There were, as the member for Westminster bad said, exceptions to every rule, and it ought to be competent for a member of the House to render the province a service for which he was particularly well qualified. Had there been, any understanding as to remuneration in this case, it would have come under the section of the Constitution Act. The Government had not, however, attached any emolument to the commission, and the member for Kootenay had no claim upon them. But the House was in a position to do an act of justice. The Government was not simply the House, and it was perfectly competent in this case, for the House in its wisdom to do what the Government could not do. There had been no bint to or understanding with the member for Kootenay that he should receive anything, nor did he expect anything, but to prevent this member for great the matter and the member for Kootenay that he should receive anything, nor did he expect anything; but to prevent nor did he expect anything; but to prevening him suffering a pecuniary loss was the object of this bill. The Finance Minister object of this bill. The Finance Minister had said there were precedents for this bill in Great Britain. There was no country which lived so closely up to the constitution, from which ours was taken, as did Great Britain, and the British commission on agriculture and labor contained members of Parliament, who received reimbursement. If it was not wrong for them to be paid their expenses, how could it be wrong force. If it was not wrong for them to be paid their expenses, how could it be wrong here? This House had the right, power and jurisdiction to say what the rights and duties of its members were. He did not think it had been wrong for the members to increase their own indemnity. Their time and energies had been taxed more than ever before, and it was but proper that their remuneration should be augmented. He com-

mended the member for V ancouver upon his consistency in expressing his determination not to accept the ext. a \$200 indemnity, but though he might jr' at as well take the \$200 and say nothing r bout it. There was a principle involved in the bill which he believed would commend itself to the members.

MR. COTTON, contended that the bringing of this bill the and admission that there

MR. COTTON, contended that the bringing in of this bill was an admission that there was some thing wrong. If it were right the Gover ment should have taken the responsibility of placing a sum in the estimates for the member of the Government could relieve themselves of responsibility as the Attorney-General had tried to do. He cited the independence of parliament provisions of the constitution, and charged that the Government had placed the member for West Kootenay in a false position. Under the circumstances the least the Attorney-General could do would be to comply with the request of the member interested and withdraw the bill. He was thoroughly satisfied that a vote of the kind proposed would in no way influence the member for West Kootenay, of whom he entertained a high opinion, but he objected most strongly against the violation of principle in the present case. He did not, and could not think the member for West Kootenay was in any way a party to the bill, and housed the Government would as Kootenay was in any way a party to the bill, and hoped the Government would recede to his request and withdraw the meas

bill, and nopes the toverance code to his request and withdraw the measure.

On a division the motion to report the bill was carried by a vote of 19 to 6.

The report of committee was adopted on a vote of 18 to 6.

Ayes: Smith, Keith, Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher. Nays: Semliu, Grant, Sword, Cotton, Milne, Beaven. And the bill was introduced and read a first time.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR.

MESSAGES PROM HIS HONOR.

The Hon. Mr. Davir presented a message from the Lieut. Governor transmitting a bill to amend the Constitution Act. The message will be referred to committee of the Heuse to-morrow.

message will be referred to committee of the Heuse to-incrow.

The House went into committee, Mr. Anderson in the chair, on the Governor's message transmitting the bill to authorize the Creation and issue of Inscribed Stock.

The committee reported the bill, which was introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Hox. Mr. Turner the House went into committee, Mr. Sword in the chair, on the message of His Honor with the Debt Consolidation Bill.

The report of committee was adopted, and the bill introduced and read a first time.

THE LAND BILL.

The House went into committee on the Land Bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.
An amendment proposed by Hos. Mr. Turner to reduce the quantity of Government land which might be sold from 160 to 80 acres was adopted.
The committee rose and reported progress and the House rose.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:45, and went into committee on the Land Bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

After some discussion the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

After some discussion the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Reports on Placer Mine Bill and Provincial Tax Bill were adopted, the bills read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE in moving the second reading of the Act for the Protection of Cattle, explained that the object of the bill was to make railways, whether under the operation of Provincial or Dominion Railway Acts, responsible for killing cattle on their lines of railway. He was of the opinion that the province had the right to deal with property and civil rights. Railways should be liable for cattle killed by them, unless they fenced their lines.

Second reading carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the B. C. Railway Bill, and remarked it was the sister Bill to the last Bill, and provided that railways be required to fence their lines.

Second reading carried.

The second reading of the Methodist Church Bill was carried.

Committee Toad Mountain and Nelson Tramway Bill. Mr. Stoddart in the chair. The committee Osa Mountain and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the chair. The committee Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Mr. Keith in the

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1891.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

After prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg,
MR, MARTIN presented a petition from
Culbert Bloies, C. Dunbar and others—settlers in the Railway Belt, on the subject of
a survey of such load.

tlers in the Railway Belt, on the subject of a survey of such land.

Mr. Sword submitted the report of the select committee, appointed to inquire into the answer given by the Commissioner of Lands and Works in re lands applied for un-der section 29 of the land act, and as to whether they are placed on the assessment roll when such application is made.

The report was ordered to be printed.

THE TWENTY MILE BELT.

THE TWENTY MILE BELT.

MR. KELLIE moved that a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to cause to be placed before the House copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, and other papers, that have possed between this Government and the Dominin Government, or any other persons, concerning the refusal of the Dominin Government is sisue crown grants for mineral claims in the "Twenty-mile Belt" in this Province, because of alleged defects in the survey of such claims, or any other causes relating thereto. Carried.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The House went into committee, Mr. Kellie in the chair, on the Free Libraries Bill, which was reported complete with

amendments.

Mr. Kellie withdrew his Advisory Mining Boards Bill.

CATTLE PROTECTION.

Mr. Martin said that the Cattle Bill introduced by the Attorney-General, covered what he desired to meet by his motion, the debate on which was adjourned on March 13. In view of the absence of Mr. Croft, who had the floor, but was now absent, he was not prepared to withdraw the resolution.

IN COMMITTEE.

The House went into committee (Mr. Smith in the chair) on the Liverpool & Canoe Pass Railway Bill, which was reported com-

Pass Railway Bill, which was reported complete with amendments.

The Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Bill, and the Vancouver & Lulu Island Electric R. R. and Improvement Bill passed through committee of the House and were reported complete with amendments. The Vanceuver, Northern Peace River & Aluska R. R. Bill was also under the consideration of committee which rose and reported progress.

The Speaker gave the following ruling regarding the city of Westminster Enabling Fill.

Fill.

The hon_member for New Westminster city has asked ne to rule as to the status of Bill No. 12, intituled "An Act respecting the corporation of New Westminster."

This bill was introduced as a public bill. It passed the first and second readings, and went to the committee of the whole on February 4. On motion It was resolved,—That the committee rise, report progress, ask leave to sit again, and recommend to the House that the bill be referred to a select It passed the first and s House that the bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the members forming the private bills committee, with instructions to give fourteen day's notice, by advertisen ent in the New Westminster papers, so as to afford private parties (if any) affected by the bill an opportunity to appear before the committee, and with power to hear evidence and to report to the House. The committee reported the resolution. Report considered forthwith, a opted, and agreed to."

considered forthwith, a topted, and agreed to."

On the 2nd April, the Private Bills Committee, sitting as a Select Committee, reported, inter alia, that the bill should have been introduced as a private bill. The circumstances attendant upon the introduction of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedent of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedent of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedent of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedent of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedent of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedent of the bill are peculiar, and, I think, unprecedent in the measure of the standing Orders in the meater of private bills were published; but that penating the presentation of the customary petition it was arranged that the measure should come in as a public bill. It is in order to amend or define a private bill by a public bill. (See Mr. Speaker Pooley's ruling in the journals of a is House, page 22, Seasion of 1887, where it is held that the Sumas Dyking Act, a private bill, could be amended by a public bill, and it was done

accordingly.) Bill No. I dennify the corporation of Westminster for having, a ceeded the powers confer charter. Under ordinary think that Rule No. 48 wor charter. Under ordinary
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But the circumstances atten
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again before the House dur course should be taken, it ca again before the House dur-session; and deep and lastin, be inflicted on all parties—thaps, being the greatest au been greatly perplexed in-various points involved, and treme difficulty in making a is a class of local bills in the of Commons, quasi private, ki is a class of local bills in the of Commons, quasi private, ki bills. They are generally bill out national works, or relat property, or other public with Government is concerned times deal with matters metropolis. Bill No. in its character. The quired in the case of was waived by the House who and read the bill twice as a pronsidered it in committee. The resolution reported from the whole to refer to a Secasts no doubt on the status of it is only when the Select comported that doubt is felt. Ta sideration all the circumstanthat the required notices webtate the bill came in as a put that it has been read twice an committee of the whole as su public have had ample oppor heard for and against it; an public and private interests ar and of epinion that the bill. public and private interests at am of opinion that the bill s garded as a hybrid, and that committee of the whole is in of the House rose for recess.

EVENING SESSIO

The House again went into a the Vancouver, Northern Pacif R. R. bill.

MR HALL claimed that the b and claimed the House was cat's paw of by its promoter

merely trying to boom a few on the north side of Vancouve The bill was reported co

The bill was reported or amendments.

REQULATING COAL MI

MR. KETTH, in moving the ing of his bill for the regula mines, said that last session a lapass-d unanimously to make employ Chinamen underground had, at that time, sent in a pe by 1,421 male adults, praying prevent chinamen working the result of the reason of this was their Chinamen were to be again alle underground. He quoted from of last session and said this anti-Chinese cry, but merely of aslety. After several it had been decided that the mines were a dangerous elem miners, indeed, who had been to employ Chinamen at \$1.25 also concluded that it was chellow the service of the Attorney-Cotlers, who had last year fay clusion of Chinese from the min extracts from the reports of Cmine disasters, for which the Chinese carelessness to be added to the control of the control of the chinese carelessness to be control of the control of the chinese carelessness to be control of the control of the chinese carelessness to be control of the control of the chinese carelessness to be control of the chinese carelessness to the control of the chinese carelessness to the control of the chinese carelessness to the chine disasters for which the Chinese carelessness to the chine disasters for which the Chinese carelessness to the c extracts from the reports of C mine disasters, for which the Chinese carelessness to be There had been two trials, und but it had been shown that it defective, and to this he has attention of the Minister of Min the sacred duty of the Legislatu human life as far as lay in tl Since the Chinese had been exc had been no disasters.

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House adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

ROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. st Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1891.

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Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, ar prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg, Martin presented a petition from t Bloies, C. Dunbar and others—set, at the Railway Belt, on the subject of ey of such land.

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accordingly.) Bill No. 12 sims to indemnify the corporation of the city of New Westminster for having, as is alleged, exceeded the powers conferred by the city charter. Under ordinary circumstances I think that Rule No. 48 would have offered an insurmountable barrier to the bringing forward of the bill as a public measure. But the circumstances attending its introduction and the proceedings in the House and committee, anterior to its reference to a Select committee, were of an extraordinary character. It was read a first and second time and committee as a public bill. Then it was removed from Committee of the Whole and sent to a Select committee for report. The report of that committee shows that public as well as private interests are seriously affected by the measure. The Select committee has advised that the bill should have been treated as a private bill. If that course should be taken, it can scarcely come again before the House during the present session; and deep and lasting injury might be inflicted on all parties—the public, perhaps, being the greatest sufferer. I have been greatly perplexed in considering the various points involved, and have had extreme difficulty in making a ruling. There is a class of local bills in the British House of Commons, quasi private, known as hybrid bills. They are generally bills for carrying various points involved, and nave had extreme difficulty in making a ruling. There is a class of local bills in the British House of Commons, quasi private, known as hybrid bills. They are generally bills for carrying out national works, or relating to crown property, or other public works, in which the Government is concerned; or they sometimes deal with matters affecting the metropolis. Bill No. 12 is local in its character. The petition required in the case of private bills was waived by the House when it admitted and read the bill twice as a public bill, and considered it in committee of the whole. The resolution reported from committee of the whole to refer to a Select committee casts no doubt on the status of the bill, and it is only when the Select committee has reported that doubt is felt. Taking into consideration all the circumstances,—the fact that the required notices were published; that the bill came in as a public measure; that it has been read twice and referred to committee of the whole as such; that the public have had ample opportunity to be heard for and against it; and that bott public on private interests are involved, I am of opinion that the bill should be regarded as a hybrid, and that the order for committee of the whole is in order.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House again went into committee of the Vancouver, Northern Pacific and Alaska R. R. bill.

MR. Hall claimed that the two

MR HALL claimed that the bill was bogu-and claimed the House was being made a cat's paw of by its promoters, who were

merely trying to boom a few acres of land on the north side of Vancouver harbor. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

REGULATING COAL MINES.

Amendments.

REGULATING COAL MINES.

MR. KEITH, in moving the second reading of his bill for the regulation of coal mines, said that last session a bill had been passed unanimously to make it illegal to employ Chinamen underground. The miners had, at that time, sent in a petition, signed by 1,421 male adults, praying the House to prevent Chinamen working underground. The reason of this was their fear that Chinamen were to be again allowed to work underground. He quoted from the speeches of last session and said this was not an anti Chinese cry, but merely a measure of safety. After several explosions it had been decided that the Chinese in mines were a dangerous element. White miners, indeed, who had been accustomed to employ Chinamen at \$1.25 a day, had also concluded that it was cheaper to employ white men at \$2.50. He quoted the speeches of the Attorney-General and others, who had last year favored the exclusion of Chinese from the mines, and read extracts from the reports of Committee on mine disasters, for which the miners held Chinese carelessness to be responsible. There had been two trials, under the Act, but it had been shown that the law was defective, and to this he had drawn the attention of the Minister of Mines. It was the sacred duty of the Legislature to defend human life as far as lay in their power. Since the Chinese had been excluded there had been no disasters.

How. Mr. Poolex said that when the House, last year, passed hasty legislation he had not been present. He denired that the

HON. MR. POOLEY said that when the House, last year, passed hasty legislation he had not been present. He denied that the Chinese had been responsible for any accidents, they had been caused by white fren. He had been present, officially, at two of the inquiries, adding that when it were proved that Chinamen were responsible for disasters. then it would be the control of the con

He had been present, officially, at two of the inquiries, adding that when it were proved that Chinamen were responsible for disasters, then it would be time to exclude them. Mr. Pooley detailed at some length the circumstances of the late strike, and also quoted the Gelonist, of March last, to show how the Nandimo men were eudeavoring to injure the coal mining industry of the province, and boycott the Wellington coal in the market at San Francisco. The bill ought not to be allowed to receive a second reading, as its effect would be to piace the coal miners at the mercy of the union. If any legislation were adopted it should not be until after the most thorough investigation by commission had taken place.

Mr. Saitrat took up the subject of the dangers of mining, and said that there had been a far less number of gas explosions proportionately to the men mployed among the Chinamen than among whitemen.

Mr. Hunter stated that the Chinese were principally employed above ground.

How. Mr. Beaven congratulated the member for Nanaimo upon the manner in which he had brought in his bill. He denied that the employment of Chinese under ground a misdemeanour, and punishable as such, under the provisions of the Interpretation Act, though there was no specific penalty attached. He, moreover, failed to find that either the law of 1877 or its amendments were unconstitutions. He referred to the numerously signed potitions, from Nanamo and elsewhere, which had been presented against the employment of Chinese in the mines. Moreover, every one who knew anything about the Chinese

could not fail to appreciate that, in times of danger, they possessed no nerve and were, in fact, a source of danger, and, therefore, should not be employed under ground. If there were any doubts as to the efficiency of the law they should be removed, and he, therefore, hoped the members would agree to pass the bill to a second reading.

MR. HALL supported the bill, as being only in the direction of carrying out previous legislation.

Hos. Mr. Vernon took the broad ground as to whether or not employers should be restricted as to the class of people whom they employed. All the facts, he ontended, and all the papers in possession to this House and its members showed that the Chinese were no more dangerous in the mines than any other people. He did not think that any class of employes should be singled out and restricted in the employment of Chinese. The proposed legislation was not for the general interests of the country, bu; of a few Union miners.

MR. COTTON said he should support the second reading of this Bill, which was marely to make clearer and more effective the past legislation of this House. He denied that there was any comparison to be made between the employment of Chinese in coal mines and their employment elsewhere.

Mr. Eberrs said he had been called upon

in coal mines and their employment elsewhere.

Mr. EBERTS said he had been called upon to take part in the inquiry into the disaster by which, in 1887, some 90 as fine fellows as he had ever seen had lost their lives in No. 1 shaft, as well as something like forty Chinamen. The evidence showed that the accident had been caused by a white miner, who had lost his life in the accident. He had attended numerous inquests and never had heard anything to show that a single one of these terrible accidents had been caused by a Chinaman.

anything to show that a single one of these terrible accidents had been caused by a Chinaman.

Hon, Mr. Davie said if it were conceded that the bill of last year was a proper one, it followed as a matter of course that the amendment should be passed. He was not prepared to admit that he had made a mistake, in connection with the act of last session. He complimented the member for Nanaimo on the way in which he had placed his facts and arrived at his conclusions. He had voted for the measure of last session without hearing the evidence. This year he did not intend to do the same and should not vote until he had made hims. If master of the evidence to the contradictory character of the statements made by the President of the Council and the member for Nanaimo. He intended to carefully look into all the evidence obtainable, and until he had done so should not be prepared to vote. If this Bill were not passed the only logical thing to do was to repeal the Act of last season. He agreed with the President of the Council that the Miners' Union were the enemies of the province. If the miners were prepared to re linquish their wares or an average of \$5 per day, it was their own lookout; but when they went to San Francisco to boycott the products of this province they were the nemies of the province and were entitled to no sympathy or consideration. As concerned the protection of life and imb, he should, if convinced of its necessity, be prepared to vote in favor of this bill irrespective of his opinions as to the union miners. He agreed with the Leader of the Opposition as to the possibility of punishing misdemeanor even though there were meanity provided by the Act. The Court of Assize had ample power to deal with such misdemeanors. He moved the adjournment of the debute.

Mr. Brown objected to the adjournment is it would involve the going over of the vhole question de novo as the points slipped out of the minds of members, and made in moosable for them to give an in elligen wote. It was not proposed to stop Chinamen f

men from working underground because they were Chinamen, but because their employment was a menace to safety and a source of grave danger. He was not cool, he did not exercise his judgment, and could not be depended upon in time of danger. He should oppose the adjournment of the debate and should vote for the second read ng. Mr. Martin seconded the motion to adjourn the debate. Messus. Booth, Foster and Beaven opposed the adjournment of the debate. Hos. Mr. Davite undertook to allow this bill to come up again on Friday, and after some further discussion the motion to adjourn the debate was adopted.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: The University Bill, the Nanaimo Tramway Bill and the Upper Columbia Bill.

On the motion to adopt the report on the men from working underground because they

On the motion to adopt the report on the Hot Springs and Goat River Tramway Bill, Mr. Beaven moved his Chinese amendment, which was rejected, and the report on the bill was adopted. The committee of the Heuse considered the Vancouver City Bill, sat for a short time and reported progress.

time and reported progress.

The House adjourned et 12:10.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

THETY. SECOND DAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2 o'clock.

After prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg
The Provincial Voters' Act was introduced and read a first time.

The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Brown in the chair) on His
Honor's Message, transmitting

THE CONSTITUTION BILL. THE CONSTITUTION BILL, increasing the indemnity of members to \$600, and making the limits of the electoral district of the city of Victoria, coterminus with those of the city, also changing those of Victoria and Esquimalt districts as already indicated in the COLONIST.

The committee reported the bill, which was introduced and read a first time.

The Mineral Bill was read a third time, and bassed.

and passed.

On the motion to adopt the report of the committee of the House on

THE LAND BILL.

How. Mr. Beaver moved an arment to fix the price of land at \$5, in effect, to do away with the grading of the of public lands, which, he contends be productive of difficulty. He see why the price of certain land placed at \$5, some at \$2.50 and loss skould be schera at \$1. the hands of the Crown we should be the schera at \$1. the hands of the Crown we should be count, to make the price at uniform. He referred to the policy of the Dominion Government with respect to its lands, and said same price there we cald be no one to purchase them.

Mr. MARTIN' aid that the conditions of the Mainland were not the same as those on the Isls ad, to the former of which the proposed ar sendment, if it were adopted, would work mischievously.

Mr. H. UNNERS said that in his own experiencs there had been no difficulty in appra's sing the public 'lands. Were the specified price of the land struck out of the pre-cent bill it would be better, as there could be no possibility of difficulty in affixing a selling price.

How. Mr. Ezaven's amendment was lost, THE LAND BILL.

ing a selling price.

Hon. Mr. Beaven's amendment was lost.

Mg. a selling price.

Hon. Mr. Beaven's amendment was lost, only three members supporting it.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to further amend the bill, as amended by the House, by making the minimum average that could be sold 169 acres instead of 80.

The amendment was adopted, the Commissioner of Crown Lands supporting it.

An amendment of Mr. Sword to provide that "any grant for purposes other than the encouragement of immigration shall not exceed the value of \$5,000, and shall revert to the Crown if used for other purposes than those specified in such grant," having been brought up,

Hon. Mr. Beaven intimated that he had understood there had been an application for the grant of a portion of the reserve upon which the Parliament buildings were situate.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that there was no

tuate.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that there was n

How. Mr. Rosson said that there was no such proposal, but the Government had discussed the propriety of endeavoring to recover portions of this reserve which had been aliemated. He did not approve of the proposed amendment. It was calculated to tie the hands of the Government, which should itself be held responsible for what it did.

did.

Hon. Mr. Braven said if the Govern

HON. MR. BEAVEN said if the Government alienated land, it was placed beyond its power, and no action against the Government could recover it.

HON. MR. ROBSON said he did not think any Government would abuse its power in the direction indicated. It would be a greater check to hold it to its full share of responsibility.

MR. HUNTER opposed the amendment, as he would never consent to squander any of the public land.

The amendment was rejected.

HON. MR. VERNON moved to amend section 10 by providing that tenders may be invited by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the leasing of lands for timbering purposes, the surveys of which have been made by the Government, and the person tendering the highest cash bonus shall, after paying the cost of such survey, be entitled to such lease subject to the provisions of the "Land Act."

The amendment was adopted.

of the "Land Act."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. KITCHEN moved to repeal section two of the Land Act Amendment Act, 1890, and substitute for it the following:

"2. Notwithstanding anything in any Act contained, any person who is entitled to record." 1890, and substitute for it the following:

"2. Notwithstanding anything in any Act contained, any person who is entitled to record or pre-empt any land under the provisions of the 'Land Act' shall be entitled to record or pre-empt land suitable for agricultural purposes, and not containing more than 10,000 feet of milling timber per acre on such land when there is an area of not less than 40 acres of such land in one block in any timber lease, and shall be entitled to cut and take for his own use, but not for sale or barter, such timber for posts, rails, and firewood as he shall actually require for use on the land so recorded or pre-empted; and shall be entitled to cut, for the purpose of clearing the said land, any timber that is not valuable for milling purposes; and shall have the right of passing and re-passing over the lands in such timber leases without being deemed a tresponshall not commit wilful waste or damage in passing over such lands, or in cutting such timber."

Hon. Mr. Rosson opposed the amendment, which would render timber leases worthless. He, however, would say that he considered the first thing to be considered was the interest of settlement. But, the timber interest was an important one, and one settler might do far more injury in the way of causing fires, than could be in any way appreciated. The House while promoting settlement should see to it that it did not prejudice that great source of public revenue, the timber interest. Secondary to that of settlement the timber interest was worthy of consideration.

The amendment was lost, 10 for it, 16 against. Ayes: Semlin, Mackenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Milne, Beaven, Forster, Keith, Booth.

The firther consideration of the report was, on motion, postponed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The House went into committee on the Cattle Bill, Mr. Croft in the chair.
After some discussion the Bill was passed and reported complete with amendments.
The House went into committee on the B. C. Railway Bill, Mr. Grant in the chair, and reported the Bill complete with amendments.
The two last mentioned Bills provide for proper fencing along the lines of railway, for the protection of cattle.
The Methodist Church Bill—To strike out the whole of section 6 of the act respecting the union of certain Methodist churches in Canada, passed through committee, was read a third time and passed.
The act to provide for the prevention of contagious diseases among animals, was read a second time.

THE MINING COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

THE MINING COMMISSIONERS' BILL. Hon. Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the Mining Commissioners' Bill,

which he strongly supported on t' of the necessity of the legislatio at the necessity of the legislatio at the second period of the necessity of the legislatio at the second period of the necessity of the legislatio at the second period of the necessity of the legislatio at the excelland the special service remember for Kootenay, to addred by the tion for the expenses he member ought to object.

How. Mr. Beaven a continuation of the constitution and of the Inde tion of the constitution and of the Inde tion of the constitution and of the Inde tion of the constitution of the consti

EVENING SESSION

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HUNTER continued the debate on the second reading of the Mining Commissioners' bill. He said he did not think the Government had violated the constitution. They had simply asked the member for Kootenay to assist them on the mining commission, at the same time telling him he was to have nothing for his services, and it was for the House to say whether or not he should be recompensed. The Mining Act was, in the highest degree, creditable to the commission, who were perfectly qualified for their duty.

was, in the ningest degree, creditable to the commission, who were perfectly qualified for their duty.

Mr. Corron said that in voting against the bill, he was simply voting in accordance with the constitution; but without reflecting on the member for West Kootenay.

Mr. Brown contended that section 28 of the constitution did not prevent members voting for the bill. He was inclined, in matters like this, to act up to the spirit rather than to the letter of the law. The intention was to prevent any member being matters like this, to act up to the spirit rather than to the letter of the law. The intention was to prevent any member being in the pay of the Government. In the present case the sole intention was to pay the expenses that had been incurred by the member, and which it was not reasonable to deny him. On several occasions it had happened at Ottawa that members who had been detained for more than half the session had been paid for the whole session. The object of the bill was merely to do a matter of justice.

MR. CROFT said that since members had sat in England on Military Commissions, there was no reason why trey should not sit here on a Mining Commission.

MR. KERTH intimated that he was aware Mr. Kellie had come down here expecting that he should only be detained two or three weeks, when he had been occupied three months. It was only right to reimburse him his expenses.

MR. FORSTER did not think that any one could have been put on the Commission in preference to the member for West Kootenay—a district in which mining was the most prominent interest. He left himself to be fully warranted in voting for the Bill, MESSIS. BAKER and HALL strongly supported the Bill.

MR. SEMLIN held that to pass this Bill

Messes. Baker and Hall strongly supported the Bill.

Mr. Semijs held that to pass this Bill would be a gross breach in the constitution.

After several remarks from Mr. Smith the second reading was carried on the following division:

Ayes—Kitchen, Smith, Brown, Forster, Keith, Baker, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nason, Croft, Hunter, Anderson—16.

Nays—Semlin, Mackenzie, Sword, Cotton, Beaven—5.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Civil Service Act which was to repeal a relic of barbarity. The hours of labor in the Queen's Printing office were inflexible, whether or not there was work to be done. There were times when work had to be done at over-hours, and it was only just that these should be reduced when there was no work to be done. Hon. Mr. Vernon explained another section of the Bill, which was to provide for the office of an Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, who should be the deputy of the Commissioner, the office of the direction of field work.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not see where there was any barbarity in connection with the present system. The Government printer only worked nine hours a day, with a half holiday on Saturday. He had expressed his desire at the beginning of the session that the eight hours' system be made to apply to all Government offices.

Mr. Ketth said that he hoped that the outcome of this bill, which he should support, would be to reduce the hours of labor all over the province.

Mr. Semin said the bill only gave the Provincial Secretary power to fix the hours of work during the summer months.

Hon. Mr. Rosson gave his own experiences in a pent-up printing office, describing the closeness in which the printer was confined to his frame. He said that in the Government printing office there was a slack season, and the Government had come to the conclusion that it was only just to set the men at liberty when there was no work for them.

The Bill was read a second time.
The House went into committee on the Municipal Bill, (Mr. Hall in the chair), reported progress and asked leave to sit

again.
The Free Libraries' Bill was read a third

ime and passed.

It was decided that the House would sit on Saturday.

The House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.
After prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg,
Ma. Ckorr introduced an act to repeal
the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment
Act, 1890.

THE GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the report of the Se ect committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances under which local partners were admitted by F. B. McNames & Co. in the contract for the construction of the graving dock, what rate of interest (if any) was to be allowed on the \$10,000 deposit as security for the contract, and the finencial position of matters at the present time, be adopted. The Attorney General reviewed the facts, at some length, as set forth in the evidence brought out by the committee, upon which they had expressed the opinion that the case is one for the favorable consideration of the Government.

the favorable consideration of the Government.

How. Mr. Beaven objected that the subject had not been sufficiently investigated. He, for one, could have given some important testimony, but had not had the opportunity. He took strong exception to clause 6 of the report, which said that "a close calculation demonstrated a profit of \$150,000 to be realized by the contractor upon the work, and both the Government and Mr. MoName believed that that profit was derivable." For his own part, as acting Comm scioner of Lands and Works, after the tenders had been opened, he had gone into the subject at length with Mr. Bennett, who had said that the tender was based on on y alout living prices, and that, after some \$50,000 had been paid out to the contractors, it was discovered that the contractors, it was discovered that the work to be done would involve an expenditure of about \$300,000 more. He discussed the subject at some length, and moved, in amendment, that the report be referred back to committee for amendment and further report.

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amendment, that the report be referred back to committee for amendment and further report.

Mr. SEMIJS seconded the onendment.

Mr. Grant said that he was satisfied that Mr. Walkem had stated in his evidence what this reference in the report contained, but he had only spoken for himself. It might therefore be letter to have the report sent back to have the position of the leader of the Opposition made clear.

Mr. Huntre thought that the reference might be made clear by amending the clause of the report by saying that 'both the leader of the Government (Mr. Walkem) and Mr. McNamee believed that the profit of \$150,000 was derivable." He believed that the profit of \$150,000 was derivable." He believed that the profit of \$150,000 was derivable." He believed that the profit of \$150,000 was derivable. He believed that the profit of \$150,000 was derivable. He believed that the profit of \$150,000 was refered that the profit of \$150,000 was refered that the profit of \$150,000 was no more than a living one, but probably the contractor believed that by obtaining his help and material from Montreal he would be able to increase his profit.

After some discussion, it was resolved to refer the report back to committee with instructions to reconstruct section 6, so as to show when, by and to what member of the Government the \$150,000 of profit had been demonstrated.

QUESTION.

QUESTION.

In answer to Mr. Anderson, the Attorney-General'said that the reason the jail returns for the prison year ending Oct. 31, 1889, had not been inscribed on the sessional papers as formerly was that the office of the person whose duty it was to make the report had been vacated, and the sergeant who had been subsequently appointed had not sent them in. It was not the intention to discontinue the publishing of statistical information concerning the various provincial jails.

Do the order to resume the debate on the motion for a second reading of the

MR, HUNTER said that the act might have been betier entitled an act to prevent the Union Colliery company from working Chinamen underground. The member who had introduced this bill was recognized as a representative of labor, and of labor unions, and he must say no one had done his duty as a member of this House more ably than he had. The coal mines, east of the Cascades, in the Nanaimo Basin, were the Wellington and East Wellington mines, work of the Cascades, in the Nanaimo Basin, were the Wellington and East Wellington mines, worked respectively by the Messrs. Dunamuir and Messrs. Chaudler, of San Francisco, and the North Wellington, the Nanaimo and the Southfield mines. During 1889 they had produced 548,625 tons, which at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per ton were worth \$2,194,500, and in 1890, 603,603 worth \$2,434,412 or upwards of lour and a half million dollars. How much of this, it might be inquired, was the product of Chinese labor. Not one single ton of it had been mined by Chinese labor, and for this year-there would be a similar output, not one pound of which the Chinese had produced. And how had this come about? No pressure had been brought to bear on the owners. It had been their voluntary action, on the part of the Wellington colliery, which had excluded the Chinamen. But action had not been voluntary elsewhere. The first suggestion to this end was made by the late Hon. Rotert Dunsmur, at whose desk he had had the honor of sitting for six years. To his own knowledge he had sent to the manager at Nanaimo, who had finally COAL MINES REGULATION BILL MR, HUNTER said that the act might

consented to withdraw the Chinamen and consented to withdraw the Chinamea assured rever again would they be operated by those people. It would, he assured the House, be a sucified, and a great sacifice, to re-introduce them. What, he would ask, did the proprietors at the Wellington strike, we ich had cost such a great loss to them? They never dreamed or mroducing them; but the result of the contest had been a great victory over the unionists, and over their great commercial neighbor, the Vancouver Coal Co. The Union colliery was the only one that would be affected by this Bill. Long ago the emissaries of the enemy had been at the Union mines; but every time they had been sent to the right about. This Bill, however, would give the Unionists the power to crush this Union mine. That colliery was, he might inform the members, different to all the others. It consisted of thin seams of coal. White men had been tried there, but at present there was not a white man employed, yet the colliery was prying a high rate of wages. The company had tried by every means to get white labo, but had failed. Were the bill passed them on the had a lutrodused this bill hommade use of consi lerable literature, of which there had been a fund both in the Colonist and the Free Press. For his own part, he did not see why he should not make some quotations. In the San Francisco Chronic of Fibruary S, la t, he found an ar incheaded "The Coal Boyoott — Freeident Beyce Cones to Give It More Vigor." Tuily Beyce was a name which inspired good deal of dread and far too much respect. He (Mr. Hunfer) did not know hastionality, but he was not an Italian, an how. He believed in unionism. To a certain extent it was good for labor, but whe ever it terror zed over the capitalist, but whenever either of them transgressed it committed an act of tyranny. Mr. Hunter continued to refute further statements reported in the San Francisco papers as having been made by Mr. Tuily Boyce, adding that the cause of the Wellington seams were not uneven, so that this statement on his part was utterly untrue.

ever. The House should not lend its If in the manner proposed to an act of tyranny which all would regret. There was no necessity for either the Wellington or Nan-aimo collieries to employ Chinese, and there was no possibility that they would do so. The effect of the bill, he repeated, so. The effect of the bill, he repeated, would be to shut down the Union mines. For the last six years every dollar that had been, earned at Wellington had been expended in improvements, there having been invested in this way some four or five millions for which not one cent of recompense had been received. The present was a bill to prevent progress and to ruin the Union colliery, that was of such an immense benefit to Comox.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he noticed that a Bill was to be introduced by his colleague

HON. MR. DAYIE said he noticed that a Bill was to be introduced by his colleague from Cowichan, to repeal the Bill of last session to exclude Chinamen from mines. The only logical thing to be done, however, was to adopt the present Bill, so long as exiating legislation was on the statute book.

was to adopt the present Bill, so long as exiating legislation was on the statute book.

Mr. Semin said that the figures cited by the member for Comox showed how successful coal mining had been without the employment of Chinese labor. The present Bil was to render effectual the legislation of last session, which had been declared by some of the courts to be unworkable. It seemed to be the general impression that the employment of white labor in the mines was much more profitable that that of Chinese. He objected to the comments which had been made upon Mr. Robins' method of advertising his wares.

Mr. BOOTH said that if the mines had been properly ventilated the explosions which had been referred to could not have taken place, and the fact of the mine owners having ceased to employ Chinese in their mines further proved that there was something wrong. In every mine the

niners should have by statute something to say as to what they considered right or wrong about a mine. In the mines it was not the Chinese alone who were to blame. There were hundreds who were both reckless and careless other than Chinanen. It was useless to talk against agitaters, for no one of them could be successful unless there was something to be dissatisfied with. He thought this Bill a step in the right direction and should support it.

Mr. Chort said that the proof had not been that the Chinese were more dangerous

MR. CROFT said that the proof had not been that the Chinese were more dangerous in mines than any other people. In the I-land of Formosa Chinese were exclusively employed in the coal mines, and from corre spondence which he had had he had ascer in mines than any othor people. In the Island of Formosa Chinese were exclusively employed in the coal manes, and from correspondence which he had had he had ascertained that they had had no accidents. At Comox, where Chinese were employed, the seams were thin, and could not be advantageously worked without cheap labor. There the mines were approached by slopes, and therefore were more easily accessible, and were not so dangerous as those appreached by a shaft. Were the Chinese so dangerous as claimed in the mines, no mine managers or mine owners would be content to go down and be among them. They had quite as much interest in the protection of life and preperty as those who opposed the emp oyment of Chinese. The opposition to Chinese, he contended, was caused by nothing more nor less than the fact that they worked more cheaply than the whites. If white miners objected to working with Chinese, why did they not go to other mine? The Chinaman was in no way the ignoramus he was pretended to be. Mr. Croft showed how up the was to learn, and this made certain classes of white men afraid of his competition.

Mr. Stoddand the miner and the member for Comox on his speech, but differed from his conclusions. If the Chinamen were not dangerous why should the mine managers have agreed to dispense with their services below ground?

Dr. Milne said the, whole question was should we or should we not encourage whit labor and keep out that of the Chinese? For a number of sessions the employment of Chinese in the mines had been debated in this House, and objected to by the Government, who had only consented to it last session in anticipation of the general lections. Tully Boyce might have done what he ought not to have done, but the feet that if the Dunsmirs had treated they men as Mr. Robins had done there would have been no trouble.

Mr. McKenzie spoke of the menace which the Chinese were when working in the mines. There had been for explosions.

ave been no trouble.

Mr. McKexzis spoke of the menace which the Chinese were when working in the mines. There had been four explosions to the Union mines compared with one in such of the other mines, and more than at all the other mines put together. He relected upon the statements made against dr. Roisins, who had in a lawful manned nade Namaimo one of the most prosperoupolaces in the province. The law of the ravince was systematically violated by the Join company, which should be made to bey it.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the de-

bate be adjourned to the next sitting of the House.—Carried.

The House rose for recess.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess the Inscribed Stock bill and the bill for the Consolidation of the Provincial debt and for the loan of £700,000 took their second reading, the latter upon a division of 17 to 6.

Contagious diseases among cattle bill was reported complete with amendments.

The bill to remunerate the Mining Commission was read a third time and passed. The Constitution bill was read a second time, also the Provincial Voters' bill, after which the House adjourned at 11.30 till 2 p.m., to-day.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament. FIFTY-THIRD DAY-CONTINUED. EVENING SESSION.

HON. MR. TURNER in moving the secon reading of the

INSCRIBED STOCK BILL, said, as this is the first Act of the kind in roduced here, it is desirable to explain somewhat fully its object. It will be observed that this Act is not for the purpose of raising a loan, but to authorize the Government to enange the present existing loans fr m the form of Debenture Loans into the form of Inscribed Stock, and also Government to change the present existing losns fr. m the form of Debenture Loans into the form of Inscribed Stock, and also to make the issue of future loans in the same form. It will be noticed that section one of the Act refers to an Imperial Act, No. 59 of 1887, which Imperial Act makes provision for the inscription of colonial debts in Lordon. That Imperial Act was provision for the inscription of colonial debts in Lordon. That Imperial Act was passed with the object of assisting the dependencies of the Empire in their financial arrangements. A province or colony desiring to take advantage of the Imperial Act has to comply with certain requirements and arrange with a banker for inscription. It can then be registered under this Act by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Somerset House, where all particulars can be had with respect to the loans of the colony. Thus a colony that has been able to take advantage of this registration has a cort of standing given it by the Imperial Government which other countries do not enjoy, and this gives confidence to investors. I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that you quite understand the difference between the form of our present loans and that of inscribed stock. In the present form debentures represent the investment made in the loans, mere d bentures being for sums of not less than one hundred pounds each. They can be transferred almost like bank notes, and have to be as carefully kept. Inscribed stock, on the other hand, is not represented by debentures at all. When stock is purchased it is registered at the bank at which it is domiciled to the credit of the purchaser. He need take no further treable about it; the bank takes all the responsibility and pays him his interest.

he has no trouble about keeping his debentures safely, and takes no risk of their being lost if burned. If he sells he has to sign the transfer at the bank or appoint a proxy to sign for him. In this way any smail amount of stock can be subscribed, instead of in large sums, as in the case of debentures. Numbers of people have only small amounts to invest, and by these most of the Dominion and Australian stock has been taken by Thestock brokers in London like to float these smalloans. The Government here have hal this matter under consideration for some time; a large amount of correspondence has gone on, and it is quite assured that such a change in our financial methods will be of great advantage. One of the first financiers of the day. Mr. Currie, of the great banking house of Glyn, Milis, Currie & Co., the financial advisers of the londing downlines from such a source is, I feel, sufficient for ms. The great advantage to the province will be that it will get a financial adviser from such a source is, I feel, sufficient for ns. The great advantage to the province will be that it will get a financial standing in the money markets that it does not now possess. At the present time it is virtually unknown. Its bonds from their form are not quoted and are not a marketable commodity, in the way that other colonial securities are. It has one loan at 43 and ant-ther at 6 per cent. This at one casts a shale on its standing, for the general public, and, as we know, its debentures are held merely by original buyers—a very good investment for them—but not a good investment for them—but not a good investment for them—but not a good investment for the general body, and not liked on the market. The Bonds of British Columbia, to-day, for instance; are at \$1.22 for the 6 per cent. 1877. These bonds represent, therefore, a diminishing or variety securities are therefore not reinable to trust-es and small buyers—as a matter of fact they are not in the market.

With inscribed stock, having a low rate—say not over 3½ per cent.—of

With inscribed stock, having a low rate say not over 3½ per cent.—of interest, With inscribed stock, having a low rate—say not over 3½ per cent.—of interest, the province would be before the world, and as it s'eadily pays its interest and sinking fund and shows, in other ways, itstability, its loan would gradually appreciate in value. Its credit would be a fixed fact, so that in the future when a loan was wanted there would be no trouble about it. The market quotations would at once fix the price for it. I might further say, in connection with this subject, that the in scription of stock is undertaken in London by four world removed, in-titutions. The scription of stock is undertaken in London by four world renowed in-titutions. The Bank of England, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., The London and Westminster and Barings—and an ins ription of or loan by one of them would be a guarante at once of its success. It gives virtually the imprimatur of the Bank to our credit. I have speken of the advantages to us, as far as the standing of credit goes. In addition to this, we should reap an immediate pecuniary advantage if we succeeded in con-I have spyken of the advantages to us, as far as the st unding of credit goes. In addition to this, we should reap an immediate pecuniary advantage if we succeeded in consolidating the existing loans, as on them we now pay annual y, for interest and sinking fund \$120,488, but when consolidated by a 50 year loan, our annual payment would not exceed for interest and sinking fund \$90,452, thus saving \$30,000 yearly. In addition to this we release for the immediateuse of the province about \$300,000, sinking fund now lying idle in London. The plan odealing with this large sum is for after consideration, we might invest it in such a way as to pay with the annual saving already alluded to, more than the total interest on the new loan of a million do lars or so now proposed. We should then stand in the position of having borrowed another million and vet h ving less to pay out yearly foour debts than we have to pay now. But, sir, I do not place this saving as the most important consideration. I to consider that what I have before referred is what shoul principally guide us, and that is the standing of the province. It is most important to have the loans of the province domicile-with one of the great hous s. What an investor wants is a micket, the security o which shall not be subject to interference within any reasonable period, and which has a tendency to increase i value. Such a security, so domiciled would make our standing a certaint, We should certainly want more money it to first rate p sistion, upon which we should have reison to congratulate our solves. I would take some time to consult have first rate position, upon which we should have reison to congratulate our resources. We ought, therefore, to have a fixed an regular credit. The Dominion of Canado halve reison to congratulate our solves. I would take some time to consultate our resources. We ought, therefore, to have a fixed an regular credit. The Dominion of Canado halve reison to congratulate our solves. I would take some time to consultate our solves. I

MR. COTTON said he was heartly in accord with the Government in the proposition to change our debt from the form of debt rest to that of stock. There was in additional a lyantage in the proposed change to those already named, inasmuch as Briti-I Columbia stock wou die available for pur poses of investment by trustees. With in-

poses of investment by trustees. With inscribed stock we should always find a market, a fact which would make our stock the
more desirable. He slao spoke of the high
position of Gyn, Mills, Currie & Co., tie
provincial agents of the province in London. He would like to know how th
sinking fund would be dealt with in or
nection with the inscribed stock. Woul
be by drawing, as was the case with
securities? This, he presumed, the F
Minister would explain at a later
The revenue of the province was
its current expenses, and in add
considerable public works; but the time
of them.

DEBT CONSOLIDA'
NO.

The bill was read a second being the belt Consultation of the Bebt Cons

less than v ader the old of the loss a being much ernment had to ascerts sidered, which was of iwking fund. exp ained itself. H mv new would be got at 3 he thought, was a good c ish Columbia. On the lowing to the large exper works, surveys, etc., the require more money, an require more money, an period in our history it

MR. Corron said while MR. Corron said while the proposal to borrow in date the debt, he could a proved the method of get upon the large deficit, so 25 per cent. of the expensor y to say he could no thing was going to et money which was to be a loan could not be che capital secount. Much for wharves, but the two or three years, and, not be looked upon as p Much of the proposed loat to be expended on our lambardly be regarded a ent works. It cou expected that he should be a financial equilibrium. A expected that he should be a financial equilibrium. A when our credit would was the case in New Ze colonies, and to this we mu Unless the Finance Min some better argument, he pelled to vote against the cause he did not think is to increase our debt at the Hox. Mr. Robson was position taken by the set Vancouver with respect to He contended that the meney for permanen; imprish Columbia as true econ 3½ per cent. expended in Wass good policy. The wor ish Columbia as true econ 3½ per cent. expended in 1 was good policy. The wor carried on without money be undertaken, was in that the more readily bring Brit to thet position which othot attain. Those who would say this enterprising ing on great works ing on great we did not generations would say worthy to lay the four great empire on the No Moreover, the senior member had approved the estimates of which money was requ of which money was requ ernment had brought in es or which money was ledge cernment had brought in es in excess of revenue, yet no ber had got up and challen true policy of the Governmally spend money on public the hallent box the people in policy. The rural constitution oughly endorsed the Gove quently the cities did not lo able eye upon public wor remote districts—to which a was calculated to attract the congested districts. It was importance that the present passed so as to place the sound and healthy position markets of the world. He the policy was wise and wo by the country.

How Mr. Beaven defend one to with which he had

HON. MR. BEAVEN defend ment with which he had from the charge of being government. He generally policy of putting so much hands of the Government, policy of putting so much hands of the Government, would only be used by them themselves. He could not, any reliance on the figures a Miniter.

Col. Baker remarked the modern prosperity of proved how wise the policy usent had been, and went on for the continuance of the second providence of the

for the continuance of the money must be liberally specimes overments.

Mr. Croft contrasted the

MR. CROFT contrasted to this country with those of where the debt was over a while here it was only about reason why New Zea and ha was because the money had but here such was not the ca that our increase in revenu lleged, arose out of land a ra-ted the taxation and in this province with those Washington ing that of waxed.

MR HALL lot the this we calculated to promote the bathe province, and deserved approximately approxi

Dr. MILNE objected to allo

ant the confidence in them sired.

Hos. Mr. Davie denounce nossbackism, such as had by gentlemen opposite; sayi were here, as well as in Voany people who could a sither their own property of sunity. The policy of the poposition was to borrow who shoe, but not to be grow whe power. The Governmen surpose for which to borrow ood policy in the way of the concluded by vigorously arrange of a cheese-paring Mit. Semila condemned who lack of economy in the tovernment, but for which ave been no need to incust.

On a division being take eading was carried as follow. Ayes—Kellie, Smith, Bro

no trouble about keeping his debenafely, and takes no risk of their bet if burned. If he sells he has to
be transfer at the bank or appoint a
to sign for him. In this way any
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ers, and by these most of the Doand Australian stock has been
p. Thestock brokers in London like to
tees smalloans. The Government here The stock brokers in London like to see smalloans. The Government here at this matter under consideration netime; a large amount of corresnor has gone on, and it is quite asthat such a change in our financial ds will be of great advantage. One first financiers of the day, Mr. Currie, great banking house of Glyn, Milis, & Co., the financial advisers of the Government, recommends that this ce should issue Inscribed stock and date its debts. He assures us it will the credit of the province. Such an from such a source is, I feel, suffifor us. The great advantage to the cwill be that it will get a financial ag in the money markets that it does not unknown. Its bonds from their re not quoted and are not a market-monodity, in the way that other I securities are. It has one loan at another at 6 per cent. This at once a shade on its standing, for the I public, and, as we know, its debenre held merely by original buyers—a a shale on its standing, for the public, and, as we know, its debence held merely by original buyers—and investment for them—but not a neestment for the general body, and ed on the market. The Bonds of Columbia, to-day, for instance; are 2 for the 6 per cent. 1877. These represent, therefore, a diminishing or ga-curity, as what cost £120 will at fifteen years only be worth £100. Scuritues are therefore not reliable to a and small buyers—as a matter of ey are not in the market.

ey are not in the market.

In inscribed stock, having a low rate not over 3\(^1\) per cent.—of interest, wince would be before the world, it sreadily pays its interest and fund and shows, in other ways, its yean would gradually apprevalue. Its credit would be a fixed that in the future when a loan was I there would be no trouble about it, arket quotations would at once fix er for it. I might further say, in tion with this subject, that the inner stock is undertaken in London world renowed in titutions. The fingland, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., adon and Westmuster and Barings in ms ription of or loan by one of toold be a guarante at once of its. It gives virtually the imprimation of the Bank to our credit, spoken of the advantages to us, as he stunding of credit goes. In ado this, we should reap an immediatery advantage if we succeeded in congitude virtually, for interest and sinking fund; thus saving \$30,000 yearly. In also this we release for the immediate province about \$300,000, sinking whing filled in London. The plan of with this large sum is for after conon, we might invest it in such a way ay with the annual saving already to, more than the total interest on loan of a million do lars or so now d. We should then stand in the of having borrowed another million to hving less to pay out yearly fots than we have to pay now. But, to mot greathous well as wing a tready to, more than the total interest on loan of a million do lars or so now of the world of the province domitile of the greathous what no send that is the stend he province. It is most important the loans of the province domitile of the greathous what no shall not be subject to increase the constant of the province domitile of the greathous what no more money in the force of the greathous what no money in the contraction of the province domitile of the greathous way and certainly want nore money in the force of the greathous way and certainly want nore money in the force of the greathous way and certainly want nore money in the force of the greathous

10 per cent, and ours would pro £3,15 at first. If we got it at tha ad in that way we should have nd in that way we should have be position, upon which we shoul you to congratulate ourselves. I so to congratulate ourselves. It is essent time to consolidate ou not no doubt this could be done. Corron said he was heartiy in ach the Government in the propositionate our debt from the form of de to that of stock. There was at all a lyantage in the proposed changalready named, inasmuch as Britist stock wou do be available for pur investment by trustees. With in-

investment by trustees. With innock we should always find a martwhich would make our stock the
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DEST CONSOLIDATION.

IR. TURNER mr wed the second the Debt Cons for a loan of sidd not thin \$200,000 sterling, to place all the destalls before the They woul take some time to Manti me reliance must be had ernmen. It was proposed that hould the best might be more than 35 per first the lower. As to the distance with the second place with the second pl

less than v eder the old loans, the duration of the low a being much longer. The Government had to ascertain, all things considered, which was the best form of 'awking fund. The Loan Bill exp'asined itself. He believed the nv new would be got at 3 per cent., which, it is columbia. On the 30th June, 1892, owing to the large expenditures on public works, surveys, etc., the province would require more money, and at this critical period in our history it was wise to make liberal expenditures. The money would not be required before June, 1892, and the interim would give the Government time to take the best method and best form of getting money. MR. Corron said while he approved of

ting noney.

Mr. Corron said while he approved of the proposal to borrow money and consolidate he debt, he could not say that he approved the method of getting it. He dwelt upon the large deficit, something like 20 or 25 per cent. of the expenditure. He was sorry to say he could not see where this thing was going to end. Much of the money which was to be spent out of this loan could not be characterized as on capital account. Much had been voted for wharves, but they only lasted two or three years, and, therefore, could not be looked upon as permanent works. Much of the proposed loan, moreover, was to be expended on our lands, and this could hardly be regarded as on permanent works. It could hardly be expected that he should be able to establish a financial equilibrium A time would come when our credit would be prejudiced, as was the case in New Zealand and other colonies, and to this we must look forward. Unless the Finance Minister could show some better argument, he should be compelled to vote against the present bill, because he did not think it to be sound policy to increase our debt at the present moment. cause he did not think it to be sound policy to increase our debt at the present moment.

How Mr. Robson was surprised at the position taken by the senior member for Vancouver with respect to the present bill. He contended that the expenditure of the present property of the present of the present of the present of the present bill. Vancouver with respect to the present bill. He contended that the expenditure of numey for permanent improvements in British Columbia as true economy. Money at 33 per cent. expended in British Columbia was good policy. The works could not be carried on without money, but they must be undertaken, was in that way we should the more readily bring British Columbia up to thet position, which otherwise sile could be undertaken, was in that way we should the more readily bring British Columbia up to that position which otherwise she could not attain. Those who came hereafter would say this enterprising policy of carrying on great works was good. If we did not undertake them future generations would say we were unworthy to lay the foundations of the great empire on the Northern Pacific. Moreover, the senior member for Vancouver had approved the estimates to cover some of which money was required. The Government had brought in estimates \$200,000 in excess of revenue, yet not a single member had got up and challenged them. The true policy of the Government was to liberally spend unoney on public works, and at the ballot box the people had approved this policy. The rural constituencies had thoroughly endorsed the Government, but frequently the cities did not look with a favorable eye upon public works in the more oughly endorsed the Government, but frequently the cities did not look with a favorable eye upon public works in the more remote districts—to which a policy like this was calculated to attract the people of the congested districts. It was of the utmost importance that the present bill should be passed so as to place the province in a sound and healthy position in the money markets of the world. He was satisfied the policy was wise and would be endorsed by the country.

by the country.

HON. MR. BEAVEN defended the Govern Hos. Mr. Brayen defended the Government with which had been connected from the charge of being a cheeseparing government. He generally condemned the policy of putting so much money in the hands of the Government, which, he said, would only be used by them to strengthen themselves. He could not, he said, place any reliance on the figures of the Finance Minister.

Col. Baker remarked that the growth and permanent prosperity of the province

only permarked that the growth and permanent prosperity of the province proved how wise the policy of the Govern-ment had been, and went on to show how, for the continuance of that prosperity, money must be liberally spent upon public

money must be liberally spent upon public improvements.

MR. Coort contrasted the conditions of this country with those of New Zealand where the debt was over \$220 per head, while here it was only about \$13.15. The reason why New Zea and had so much debt was because the money had been wasted, but here such was not the case. He denied that our increase in revenue, as had been ileged, arose out of land sales. He contrasted the taxation and indebtedness of this proving with those of the State of Washington in the contrasted that we have dealers as the contrasted that the definition of the state of Washington and the state of Washington and the state of the province, and deserved the heartiest support.

Dr. Milne objected to allowing the Gov onneut to have su ha sum as this at it disposal. He did not think the policy of he Government had been such as to wa ant the confidence in them which they de

and the confidence in them which they desired.

Hon. Mr. Davik denounced the policy of nossbackism, such as had been advocated by gentlemen opposite; saying that ther were here, as well as in Vancouver, to any people who could neither utilizather their own property or that of the sunity. The policy of the leader of the possition was to berrow when he was infice, but not to berrow when he was not power. The Government had a good surpose for which to berrow money, and cood policy in the way of berrowing it is executable by vigorously denouncing the careful teld by vigorously denouncing the sursuance of a cheese-paring policy.

Mr. Semilin condemned what he called he lack of economy in the policy of the overnment, but for which there would ave been no need to incur the proposes and division being taken the secon.

On a division being taken the secon-cading was carried as follows:— Ayes-Kellie, Smith, Brown, Forster,

Ro bson, Davie, Vernon. Everts, Stoddart, H. all. Nason, Pooley, Martin, Groft, Hunser, Rogers, Andersim—17.

Naya—Beaven, Milne, Cotton, Sword, McKenzie, Semilm—6.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that since the Mineral Bill had been passed the member for West Kottenay had received a communication from his consituents asking amendments to prevent a poor member of a mining company lesing driven to the wall. At present if a miner was unable to pry his share his property fell to his associates, which had created much alarm. It was only a matter of detail to put in safe guards. The reason he brought this matter before the House was that he slid not wish to ask the Lieut. Governor to send back the bill till he had taken the sense of the House.

Mr. Kellie said there wou'd be considerable hardship if this were not acceded to.

The House went into committee. Mr.

to.
The House went into committee, Mr.
Kellie in the char, on the Care Contagious
Diseases Act, which was reported complete

Diseases Act. which was reported complete with amendments.

The bill to remunerate the Mining Commissioners was reported complete.

The report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and possed.

The House went into committee on the Civil Service bili; Mr. Anderson in the chair.

The bill was read a third time and

MR. DAVIE moved the second read

ing of the Constitution bill to increase the ind-minty of members from \$400 to \$600, and to farther defi e the limits of Victoria City, Victoria district, and Esquimalt electoral district.

Mr. COTTON opposed the increase of the indemnity

MR. COTTON opposed the increase of the indemnity.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was almost a mockery to offer \$440 to some members. In Quebe the allowance was \$800, and in Ontario \$600, but there the expenses were not nearly as great as here. A far as he could gather the people of British Columbia desired to have their members properly recompressed. pensed.
After further debate the second reading

was carried.

The Provincial Voters bill also had a second reading, and the House adjourned a 11:30.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Brown presented the report of the committee on the subject of the reserve at New Westmarter, to which claim was laid by the Bishop of British Columbia.

The report was refared back to the committee, with instructions to keep within the lines of the resolution upon which they were appointed.

Mr. KETH presented the report of the committee anoninted to inquire into the

MR. REITH presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the particulars of the strike at Wellington. The report with the evid-nee was ordered to be printed. It concluded that the primary cause of the strike at Wellington in May lat was the desire of the miners to be

recognized as an organization known as the "Miners and Mine Laborers' Union," and

the refusal of the management of the Wellington mines to recognize or treat with such an organization.

The H-u-e went into committee, Mr. Kitchen in the chair, on the Inscribed Stock Bill, which was reported complete without amendments, read a third time and passed.

THE DEBT CONSOLIDATION BILL was passed through committee wi amendments, read a third time and pi THE ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES was read a third time and passed, COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

am ndments, read a third time and pass d. THE ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL was read a third time and passed.

COAL MINES RECULATION BILL.

HON. MR. ROSOS in resuming the debate said that, unfortunately, he had not had the opportunity of hearing a number of the speeches which had been delivered on this subject. He had, however, heard among others, the member for Comox, who had brought an array of facts and figures which had made a considerable impression on his mind. Unfortunately, in the past, hon. members had been working to a certain extent in the dark. The weight of evidence in England in regard to mining matters had gone to show that many of the explosions had been caused by dust in mines which were well ventilated, whereas the member for the Islands had contended that past explosions here had been caused by gas and lack of ventilation. He personally had attended the enquiry into the Nanaimo and Wellington accidents and had concluded that they were the result of dust explosions, and that there was no reason to suppose they were due to bad vintilation. Our anies were as well ventilated and as well inspected as those which were to be found anywhere. Twelve months ago Mr. Haslam had brought in a bill to prevent the Chinese from working underground, when he Mr. Robson) had been ed to believe by Mr. Haslam as to the necessity of such legislation. It had been charged by some people that that act was defec ive and had been wilfully made defective; but he would say that it had been honestly brought in and adopted on the strength of the statements made by the then member for Nanaimo. Recently he (Mr. Robson) had looked carefully into this subject and had been convinced that there were a dangerous element in the mines. In 1889, acc rading to the report of the Inspector of Mines, all the gas explosions had occurred where white miners worked, although thee were 466 Chinese miners employed. In 1890, the only mine worked by Chinese was the Union, in which there were l50 whites and 200 Chinese. There had, that year, b

employed elsewhere. Their employment anywhere would not contributes much to the prosperity of British Columbia as that of the whites. The Chinese were, in any case, an undesirable element, and it was only right and proper to desourage them and encourage those who were of our own flesh audood. The fact that the Chinese were not not element of danger placed the coal mining industry on the same footing as other industry on the same footing as other industry, in which Chinese were employed. The House had no more right to licitate to the collieries what labor they smould employ than they had to dictate to our cauneries and our farmers. It was a nerally conceiled that the canners could the going without the employment of Chinese, and the House would be going be end its functions an be interfering with the right of the subject, did it seek to prant the employment of Chinese by privat individuals. But, as representing the property is had a priect right to make it a collision that, in all Government contracts, immess labor should be excluded. The fouse would do well to see that it did not age itself in a folse position, by dealing with one private industry as against amber. He felt that he might allude to the unifortunate Wellington sarke. It was very regretable that the report on that which the document and the contract that the subject had only bear.

very regretable that the report on that subject had only been handed in to-day. He could not see any practicable object for that inquiry, unless it would place members in posses-ion of important information which would have been very useful in the present case. Looking at the strake from a pecuniary point of view, it had prevented at least a quarter of a million of dollars being paid out in wages, and altogether had cost the province half a million dollars. The miners had a perfect right to refuse to work, but they had no right, and should not be allowed to follow any course which trenched upon the rights of others. The miners had not only refused to work at Wellington, but had endeavored to prevent and intimidate others from working. As to the methods of the miners at Wellington, their course had, he was sure, gone a lower way to course had, he was sure, gone a Wellington, but had eudeavored to prevent and intimidate others from working. As to the methods of the miners at Wellington, their course had, he was sure, gone a long way to alienate the public sympathy. They had not only intimidated the r fellow workmen, but had followed our coal across the line, and had boycotted it, and those who sold or consumed it. They had, too, gone the length of boycotting a dead miner. Such transactions must have brought the blush to the cheeks of many an honest British Columbian. He could not for his own part understand how a coal miner, because he belonged to a union, could act as the strikers did to honest brother miners in order to prevent them earning an honest living, and, in addition, act as they had done towards a dead miner. Mr. Robson said it would make one blush to hear of a miner saying that he would give his right hand to hear of an explosion in one of th pits. He (Mr. Robson) did not know that the union could be compared with that secret organization in St. Louis, but their ways were secret and dark. The only reason of the Wellington strike had been proved to be because the colliery owners would not allow the miners' union a say in the management of their mines. He had voted for the bill of last session in good faith, because coal mining was recognized as a hazardons employment, and he had been not too glad to pass a bill that in any way would tend to remove the el-ments which had brought about such terrible catastrophes as had happened. The union, it must be said, had done all it could to prayize one of the mest important industries of the province, and all the facts had led him to strongly otiget, as he now did, to anything that would tend to increase the power of the miners' union. He believed as an abstract principle that the true relation between capital and labor was that of a friendly arrangement. Were capital, These rights must be respected. We'e this not the case we should come to trouble. Labor would, he was satisfied, find out in the enditagrave mistake in thu bound to say many things which to him were painful, but he believed it right to say them. The proper course, in his were painful, but he believed it right to say them. The proper course, in his opinion, to pursue was to adjourn the second reading of this bill til another bill, that of Mr. Croft, now before the House, had been disposed of. He should therefore move to adjourn the delate until Mr. Croft's Coal Mine Regulation Bill had been dealt with. Were that bill defeated, few members would hesitate to make the present act perfect, if the House decided that it should remain on the Statute Book.

The SPRAKER ruled that the Premier

The SPEAKER ruled that the Premier having already moved the adjournment of this debate and spoken upon the mesure, could not again move such adjournment.

this debate and spoken upon the measure, could not again move such adjournment.

Mr. Forster cited the Premier's speech of last session, in which he had strongly supported Mr. Haslam's Bill, and generally reviewed the debate on the other side of this question. He did not wish, he said, to advocate this measure on any ground other than that of the safety of the miners. He pointed out that the Wellington miners had themselves been the first to agitate against the employment of Chinese in the mines, and the Nanaimo and Wellington companies bad carried out the change. He (Mr. Forster) represented both union and non-union men, and wished to say that the Chinese had their own unions, as well as the whites, and eventually there would be trouble with them. In the north of England the miners had their unions, and it was there found easier to deal with the unions than with those who were not union men. The great question of to-day was to provide for the safety of the mines. To secure this, m n must be kept out of mines who did not understand English and those who were cowards. There were English speaking men who should be kept out of mines just as much as the Chinese. But the Chinese were the representatives of a petrified

civilization; they were, moreover, latalists, and, after the Nanaimo explosion, when everything had been cleared away, would not go down until the high priest had driven the devil out of the mine. The Chinamen never paid any attention to danger from gas; provided the devil had been chased out of the mine, it was all right. Where you found one white man ignorant, superstituous and cowardly, it was the exception to find one Chinaman who had not these characteristics. He admitted that the Chinaman was a diplomat, he would never tell if he or another man had done wrong, but white men, knowing that their satery depended on their own actions, would not screen a fellow white man, but looked for the s.fety of the whole of them. On a train every thing depended on the engineer, but in a mine the common safety depended upon every one of the miners. He would not say anything against the ventilation of the Wellington or Nanaimo mines. They were ventilated as well as possible, but there remained other things on which satery dep nded, and any little mistake might invoive the turning of the air in another direction, with dias well as possible, but there remained other things on which salety dep nded, and any little mistake might invoive the turning of the air in another d rection, with disastrous results. Thre must be intelligent men all over the mine. General y, coroner's inquests did not give a full view of the case. In the report of the Inspector of Mines, in 1879, it was shown that one accident at We Ington was directly traceable to a Chimaman, and so the coroner's jury decided. In most cases it was determined that the facts have been caused by biown out shots; but, if the dead could speak and all the facts be obtained, it would be shown that there had been carelessness on the part of some one. A white man, if he knew of anything, would tell some one else ab ut it, and if it was felt mines were not safe the min would report it; but this was not the case with Chimamin, who d d not know the principles of working mines. Were a deputatint to cone down to the Premier to protest against, the employment of Chinese in mines, and other matters they would not, he was sorry to think, have teen listened to the n because it would be said they were unionists. The safety of the miners ought to be provided for, in order that there eshould be no reason for people to lame the deaths, as had ben no one in the house of sorres of the finest young fellows that were ever seen.

Mr. MARTIN said be was no friend of the

Mis. Martin said he was no friend of the Chinamen, but he was not prepared to support any legislation which would enable the men to coerce their employers. It had not be n proved in any case that the Chinese had been responsible for accidents. The whole trouble was the fear which white labor had of Chinese competition. For himself, he would say that no matter where, he could hold his own against any Chinaman. The whole issue here was labor against capital. Labor, it was true, had rights, but capital had its rights also. There were other coal mines than those of Welington ni Nanaimo. How was it that there were explosions in them where no Chinamen were employed? The present issue was, as he had said, one of capital and labor. A Chinaman had just as much respect for has life as any other man, and the conclusion at which he had arrived was that this bid had as its object, the getting of more votes at Nanaimo and Wellington. He concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

On the members being celled, on the motion to adjourn, it was carried by 15 to 11.

The debate was adjourned till Wednes-Mr. Martin said he was no friend of the

II.
The debate was adjourned till Wednes-

IN COMMITTEE.

The House went into committee on the Municipal Bill, Mr. Hall in the chair.
The committee, after sitting some time, rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.
How. Mr. Davie presented a report of the committee on the circumstances connected with the graving dock contract, amending clause 6.
The House adjourned at six o'clock.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

"THOSE PORTRAITS."

During the afternoon, Mr. HALL rose to a question of privilege, and, exhibiting a copy of the Times, said he had been carticatured, as well as most of his colleagues. The leader of the Opposition had been made to look like a chimpanzee, the member for Cariboo figuring with only a piece of a nose.

Cariboo figuring with only a piece of a nose.

Hon. Mr. Turnfr thought the pictures-looked as if they belonged to a rogues' gallery, and if they were put in circulation people would be apt to say that they looked like a lot of ruffisms, and would refuse to lend their money.

Mr. Hunfre said his own picture did not go far enough. It should have been full length, with a bull pup hanging out of each of the side pockets.

Col. Baker said, after seeing the picture of the lender of the Opposition, he was inclined to believe in the Darwin theory, and to examine whether or not he had the tail left.

and to examine whether or not he had the tail left.

Mr. Rookes was of the opinion that, if his relatives East got that paper they would cast him off for ever.

Several other members spoke and the in-cident was productive of great laughter.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. McKenzie, that the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to be sent down opies of correspondence and other douments relating to the application of T. L. Davis of Nanaimo to mospet under the Coal Inspecting Act, 1883, a portion of the De Courcy Group of islands and Free Islands, and to purchase the same.

On the order to receive the report of the committee of the House on the Cattle Bill, several slight amendments were nade, and the bill was left for further consideration. The bill to amend the British Columbia Railway Act was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the sill to amend the Constitution Act, so as to increase the indemnity of members to \$600, and to further define the electoral districts of Victoria City, Victoria district and Esquimalt. The bill was reported complete with

amendments.

The House went into committee on the Provincial Voters' Bill, Mr. Kellie in the chair. The bill was read a third time and

chair. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House again went into committee on the Municipal Bill, Mr. Hall in the chair. A number of the proposed amendments to the act were discussed at considerable length and in detail, and at 5.30,

Mr. Kitchen moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

How. Mr. Robson said that it was expected that the House would sit every night this week.

The House rose.

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EVENING SESSION

EVENING SESSION.

The House met after recess at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Brown presented the report of the special committee in connection with the correspondence between the Government and the Bishop of Westminster. The report was again referred back to the committee for exceeding the lines of the resolution.

The House went into committee on the Municipal Act, Mr. Booth in the chair.

Amendments were put in to provide for the dyking or draining of land on the local improvement plan, the land to be improved being assessed for the cost of it or for the payment of principal and interest of bonds issued to make such improvements.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments. The House adjourned at 11:25 p.m.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. After prayers by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge

THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Hos. Mr. Robson introduced a bill respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors. THE GRAVING DOCK CONTRACTS

THE GRAVING DOCK CONTRACTS.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances under which local partners were admitted by F. B. Mc-Names & Co., in the contract for the construction of the Graving Dock, what rate of interest (if any) was to be allowed on the \$10,000 deposit as security for the contract, and the financial position of matters at the present time, be adopted. The Attorney-General briefly reviewed the facts of the case as adduced in the report of the evidence taken by the Special Committee.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Beaven

Hos. Mr. Davie said that there was no material difference between the corrected evidence of Mr. Justice Walken and that which had been at first printed and circumstants.

which had been at first printed and circu ated. The shorthand writer's notes as re vised would be printed in the session papers in place of the unrevised ones.

The report was adopted.

THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.

THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.

Mr. Kellie said that whoever happened to see the animals in the Provincial Museum rounded up and corralled as if to be branded, would at once see how inadequate the accommodations of the museum were for all the displays that British Columbia might make. He spoke of the excellence of the exhibits made by this province and some of the adjoining States on a number of occasions, and begged that the Government would take steps to improve the facilities and accommodations provided, as a good display of our minerals could not fail to have an excellent effect in inducing capitalists to invest here. He moved: "Whereas the present accommodation in the Provincial Museum for the display of specimens of ores and other exhibits is very inadequate; And Museum for the display of specimens of ores and other exhibits is very inadequate; And whereas the display of such ores in a manner worthy of the importance of the subject would be of the greatest assistance in bringing under the notice of capitalists visiting this province the greatests and importance of our mineral wealth; And whereas before an adequate display could be made it would be necessary, first to collect from every mining discrict the best available specimens of ores, and next to materially enlarge the space devoted to this purpose in the museum; Now therefore be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to his Honor the Lieuteant-Governor in Council praying him to take such steps as he shall think expedient for effectually carrying out the collecting and exhibiting of such specimens."

The decounces is the product of the such as carried.

THE DE COURCEY ISLANDS.

MR. McKenzie moved for copies of all correspondence and other documents relating to the application of Thomas L. Davis, of Nansimo, to prospect, under the "Coal Prespecting Act, 1883," a portion of the DeCourcey group of islands, and Tree island, and to purchase the same. Carried.

THE CONSTITUTION BILL.
On motion of the Hos. Mr. Daviz the House went into committee on the Constitution Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

THE JURORS' BILL.

THE JURORS' BILL.

Hox. Mr. Davie, in moving the adoption of the report of committee of the House on the Jurors Bill, drew the distinction between the respective rights and functions of the Dominion and Provincial authorities in regard to matters of criminal procedure. As concerned some matters, both the Dominion and Provincial Parliamants were legislating; but their respective Jurisdictions, save in excepted cases being absolute, it was therefore, in order to prevent any conflict, that he proposed to reemed the Dominion legislation with respect to juries. He substituted a number of amendments. Hox. Mr. Beaven said he had only seen these amendments last night, and had only had time to casually glance at them. From what he could gather their object was to provide for a case which had been before the supreme court, and for aught he knew might be there now, he meant that of the Wellington miners.

Hox. M. Bayle said that such was not the intention. Indeed, he did not think the bill would apply. In fact, it could not, as laws had not an expost facto operation, the miners having been tried under the law which was in existence when their cases came up.

COAL MINES REGULATION.

which was in existence when their cases came up.

COAL MINES REGULATION.

Mr. CROFT moved the second reading of the bill to repeal "The Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act," which was last year passed to prevent the employment of Chinese under ground. He briefly reviewed recent detacts on this subject, contending that there had been nothing developed to show that the Chinese were a dangerous element underground, and, therefore, there was no reason why they should be excluded. How, Mr. Davie contended that the agitation against the employment of Chineses in the mines had not been because they were a dangerous element, but in order to strengthen the hands of a number of men who were entitled to no sympathy whatever. They were in fact, no friends of the province or its interests, but at the time of the Wellington strike had, in addition to their other actions, gone to San Francisco with the avowed intention of injuring a lead; gindustry of the province and boycotting our coal which had not been produced by unnon miners. This bill had, he repeated, been brought in order to benefit men who, in default of carrying out their own schemes, would bankrupt any or all of our interests. He reviewed his own course last acession in connection with this bill, which it was now proposed to repeal, and at the risk of it being said that he had stutified himself, he fett bound to vote in a differint sense from what he had formerly done. There had been only one accident which, with any amount of success, had been placed upon the shoulders of the Chinamen, but even that had not been done to his (Mr. Davie's) satisfaction. There were, it must be remembered, other ignorant people who were equally as dangerous as the Chinamen. There were not only ignorant whites, but there, were Indians allowed in the mines in other countries Hind os, Hottentors and Japs, who could not talk English or even Chinook. There were employed in mines in other countries Hind os, Hottentors and Japs, who could not talk English. Here and there, in case of an acci

among the whites than among the Chinese.

Referring to the Sessional papers of 1879 and the report of the Inspector of Mines, he said, he found three cases of accident, one among white men and two among the Chun se, neither of which yas of the character mentioned by the member for Nanaimo. One of these men had been the victim of an accident which he could not have foreseen, and the other was the result of the dastardly act of some other man. So far as his research had gone, he had been unable to discover a single case in which the Chinamen were responsible. Most of the accidents were the result of the carelessness of good miners, who were so skilled and so selt-confident that they thought they could do what other men could not do. Frequently experienced miners would take chances which men of less experience would not. There was not a Chinaman who did not understand the dangers of mining, and therefore they would not be likely to cause accidents. He had noticed, last night, that a death had been caused in one of the nines as the result of a premature explosion. These would occur, no matter who were in enderstand refore they dents. He death had as the re-n. These

and noticed, last night, that a death had been caused in one of the nines as the result of a premature explosion. These would occur, no matter who were in the mines. One was continually being shocked by reading the accounts of disasters in coal mines in connection with which there could be no suggestion of a Chimaman. With the information now before him he had no hesitaton in rescinding his vote of last year, and he should be a coward did he not vote for the second reading.

Mr. FORSTER explained the risks which miners had to run, saying that the speech of the Attorney-General showed that however much he night know about law he knew nothing shout mining. He proceeded to read the official record of the accident in 1879, as contained in the report of the Linspector of Mines in 1880, which, as well as the Coroner's jury, showed that a Chimaman was the person who was responsible. He spoke of the strictness of the mining law in Great Britain, which excluded ignorant men and women and children from the mines. Those who desired to make the mines. Those who desired to make the mines afe had to begin somewhere, and knew no stopping place until they had made the mines as accident here since the bill of last year had been passed. The evidence was quite as conclusive this year as it was possible for them to be. There had been very few cases of accident here since the bill of last year had been passed. The evidence was quite as conclusive this year as it was last. The longer mines were worked the more dangerous bey became, as the gas accumulated more readily and in greater volume. He hoped the member would consider the claims of the muers who, if they did not need a bill similar to the one passed last year, would not have asked for it. It was the practice in matters of legislation to

consider the views and teelings of those most interested, and they were the people who spoke and had a right to be heard. This was not a metter of follars and cents, but it was one of lives. He held his present views because of his painful experience that the Chinese were unsafe. If the chinese were unsafe. plosions. Let memores too late.

Hon. Mr. Robson said there was not the Chinese with

too late. Hox. Mr. Rosson said there was no more reason to connect the Chinese with the explosion which had been referred to than to associate them with the man in the moon. The most experienced miner was frequently the most to blame, as he took the most risks. There was only one mine in the province where Chinese were employed. The proprietors of the other mines had voluntarily windrawn them, and had no intention of ever again employing them. But though this was the case, they were not going to allow the union miners to close their mines. At Comox the Chinese were only emplyoed because the seam was too thin for white men to undertake to mite it. Surely men who banded themselves as the miners had done in autagonism to the best interests of the country could not expect that they would be allowed to paralyze its most important industries. It had not been feet already and safe to have done of the interests of the country could not expect that they would be allowed to paralyze its most important industries. It had not been found possible, and, indeed, was not safe to exclude Chinamen from the large industries of the country for capital would not come in unless it were guaranted that it would not be interfered with, as had been the experience at Wellington.

The allegation that the presence of the Chinese in mines was dangerous had been recorded to the heterolders.

in uniess it were guaranteed that it would not be interfered with, as had been the experience at Wollington.

The allegation that the presence of the Chinese in mines was dangerous had been proved not to be tenable, and mining must therefore be placed on the same footing as other industries. Labor must be free, and that was the only way in which there could be success. If white labor refused to follow an industry, was it to be supposed that employers had not the right to secure the next best help they could get? The experience of the Union Mine had, he had previously said, illustrated the fact that the Chinese were no more dangerous than other people. Indeed, the evidence showed the reverse. He had been informed when the legislation of last session was brought in that there would be a strike. That had been a true prophecy. Since last session it had been demonstrated that the conditions, in view of which the Chinese Bill of last session had been passed, did not exist. The commercial industries must not be allowed to be boye-tted and paralyzed as the coal interest had been. It would tell on every one, and the miners would be more injured than anyone else. He believed it to be a mistsken kindness, an act of cruelcy, to afford to the miners facilities to go out on strike when there was no necessity for it. There had been no reason for the Wellington strike, except that the mine owners would not recognize the Union and would not allow them to regulate the business of the mine. The men, he was free to say, had a perfect right to strike, but they had no right to attempt to paralyze industry. The bill of last session offered an inducement to strike. Let the members look at the mining community at Wellington. Many of them were living on the contributions of miners and others. They had gone out on strike because their employers would not allow them to arrogate to themselves the right to conduct their business. There was not a man who would not resent such an attempt as this. The other day when debating the Subath Observa occases the men who had mined the coal on board were not unionists—was outrageous, and for representatives of that union to talk in the way that the member for Nanaimo had done, was a piece of perfect hypocrisy and abominable nonsense.

had done, was a piece of perfect hypocrisy and abominable nemsense.

Mr. Sword sa'd he was not prepared for any basty legislation of this kind. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin, that the bill be not read now but be read this day six months.

Mr. Semlin denied that the members had last year, been taken unwares and had coved ignorantly in favor of Mr. Haslam's bill, which it was now proposed to repeal. The members for Nanaimo had advocated that measure as necessary to protect human life. The subject was well understood, and had been for years. It would be very singular if this House which, for humanity ske, had pussed the existing law, should now repeal it because there was a strike at Wellington. The min swere just as risky now as they were then, and, on this account, the law must be made as perfect as possible.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Semlin

The Control soled that Me

The SPEAKER ruled that Mr. Semlin ought not, on the motion of the six months hoist, to enter so largely into the merits of the bill as he was doing.

Mr. Brown said that much as the subject had been debated he did not think that members were possessed of sufficient information as to the working of Chinamen underground to act upon this matter now. It would be dangerous, and it was therefore right and proper that there should be further delay. The point to be considered was—Is the presence of Chinamen in mines a source of danger? From all the information he had, he concluded that the Chinaman was a source of danger. He (Mr. Brown) had no uncertainty about this, he a source of danger? From all the information he had, he concluded that the Chinaman was a source of danger. He (Mr. Brown) had no uncertainty about this, he believed the Act on the statute book should be amended and made workable; but he knew there were members who were uncertain how to act. They desired to be guided by the evidence, as he believed every member of the House did. But so far the evidence was not sufficient to enable them to give an intelligent vote. He dwelt upon the conflict of evidence that existed, and continued that the question before the House was the lives of men which might be seriously imperilled were the bill of the member for Cowichan read a second time now and existing safeguards were removed.

Mg. Corron felt that time must be taken to consider this Bill. On the debate on the sister Rill the Altorney-General had pleaded for time in order to study the Bill and the evidence of the Commission. The Premier had taken a similar position, and according to the arguments of those two

members of the Government he felt bound to object to voting hastily. This Bill was never heard of till Saturday last and every member would be justified in this case in following the advice which had been given by members of the Government.

DR. MILNE and MR. KEITH having spoken strongly in favor of the six months hoist.

MR. SEMLIN resumed the debate, and con-MR. SEMIN resumed the debate, and continued it for some time, holding that there was every reason why the present law should be retained and made more perfect.

Hos. MR. Poolsky moved the previous question, which was carried on a vote of 18

to 10.

The bill was read a second time on the same vote as was given on the six months hoist.

EVENING SESSION.

BVENING SESSION.

The House met at 8 o'clock, in committee on the Suitor's bill. The bill provided chiefly that money paid into court could be paid out on the certificate of the Supreme Court registrar instead of on an order of the court or judge, as at present.

The Attorney-General and Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill.

The committee rose without reporting. The House then went into committee on the bill to incorporate benevolent and o ther societies, Mr. Sword in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

In committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

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In committee on the act to amend the Game Act, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The bill allows the export of heads, horns or skins of such amimals—named in 10th section of the Act—as shall have been legally killed by a license holder under the Game Act.

The bill was reported without amendment.

ment.
Report adopted, and bill read a third time and pas ed.
In committee, on the B. C. Dyking and Improvement Co. Bill, Mr. Cotton in the

thair.

Hon. Mr. Vernon raised a point of order Hon. Mr. Vernon raised a point of order that the bill could not be brought in as a private one as it encroached on the prerogative of the Crown.

The committee rose and reported to the Speaker for his decision.

The House then went into committee on the Industrial Societies Bill. Mr. Semlin in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill committee with amendments.

The committee rose and complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at midnight.

spoken strongly in lavor of the six months hoist.

Hox. Mr. Davie briefly but sharply replied to the sephistry and sarcasm of the member for Vancouver, after which a vote was taken, the six months hoist being voted down by 15 to 13.

Nays—Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Ke'flie, Milne, Beaven, Brown Forster, Keith, Stoddart, Booth—13.

Ayes—Smith, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher, Baker—15.

COMPANIES INCORPORATION
MR. KELLE, in moving the s
ing of the Companies Incorposaid the oi ject was to make it a
railread company to incorporate
other kind of an a-sociation,
save the time of the House pro
cussions. His proposal would t
to oi courage wild cat schemes.
Hos. Mr. Rosson said it wou
for the bill to remain over
months, in order that the idea
considered and discussed by
The proposal was too large a one
fully considered during the last a
session. session.

MR. KELLIE withdrew the understanding that it would be learly next session.

The report of Committee on yard Act was adopted and the bi a third time and passed.

NICOLA, KAMLOOPS AND SIMILKAN

PROVINCIAL LEGISLA'

First Session of the Sixth Par

The Speaker took the chair at After prayers by Rev. Mr. Do

COMPANIES INCORPORATION

FIFTY-SECOND DA

Kicla, Ramloofs and Similkan
The House went into commi
Nicola, Kamloofs and Similkame
Bill, Mr. McKenzie in the chair.
Mr. Maktin declared that it
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out, construct, complete, lease
and operate a single or double I
way, of a gauge of four feet eigh
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western extremity of Nicola L
the terminus of the Nicola V
way Company shall be locate
to the town of Princeton, and
way of similkameen River as far the terminas of the total to the town of Princeton, and way of Similkameen River as far deemed advisable in a southerly of Osoyoos Lake; also from a point junction of the company's railway Nicola Vailey Railway Company of Nicola Vailey Railway Company of the total vailey of the total vaile

Nicola Vailey Railway Company at Nicola, in a northerly dir Nicola and Stump Lake to Thompson River, at some point ward of K mloops."

Mr. Sword was opposed to tment. He was not prepared to the promises of any railwand thought both bills shoul lowed to pass, in which event it that was lest prepared would be tion to build the road.

Mr. Croft held that the Nicleops & Similkameen railway was likely to be built than was the ley line. Both roads depended in the discovery of coal, and the necessity for incorporating two-Messass. Hall, and Booth suppresent bill.

MESSIS HALL and BOOTH suppresent bill.

MR. SEMIN moved that amendment be amended ing thereto the following and thence to the town toops; and also full power and a construct, c-mplete, lease, pur operate a railway from a point Spence's Bridge to a point at western extremity of Nicola L wided that the power hereby con the company to build that portion line lying between Spence's Bridguction of the Coldwater with river shall not be exercised until after the passage of this Act, unsure the second of the Coldwater with river shall not be exercised until after the passage of this Act, unsure the second of the Coldwater with river shall not be exercised until after the passage of this Act, unsure the second of the Coldwater with river shall not be exercised until after the passage of this Act, unsure the control of the coldwater with the passage of this Act, unsure the control of the coldwater with the control of the coldwater with the After the passage of this Act, us meanwhile the Nicola Valley Ra meanwhile the Nicola Valley Raany elegt not to proceed with
struction of their railway." H
ground that opposition was the I
and that the more railway acconthere was provided the better. I
ically denied that the sch
of a plackm-iling character, momen connected with it be ng of it
standing. By grenting several cl
greater was the presumption the
would be built. The people wiests were affected by these companot in sur iven the at the finer
company, which was possessed of
powers.

Col. Baker held that all possit

Cot. Baker held that all possit facilities hould be afforded, but t provision be taken against duplic or of making it possible for one blackmail another. This comparation is a superstantive route, which they might build—which appeared to their being a build—which appeared to be their tention—the fifty miles of road of tention -the fifty miles of road c the charter of the other compan not possible for the Nicola Valle blackmail the Nicola, Kamloops kameen R. R., but it was 'possibl latter to blackmail the former.

kameen R. R., but it was possiblative to blackmail the forner.

How. Mr. Robson said that, it he present scheme in a careful appeared like a wildcat. While Vall y Railway company had cettarghtforward manner and had the construction of the road would ly depend upon the satisfactory ment of the coal measures, and for time during which to accevatent, the promoters of twere loud in their professions were no conditions of a similar their part, it could not but he may both roads were depending upon beds. It had been pointed or junior member for Yale that am interested in the Nicola, Kamlooj kameen R. R. were Mr. Hamilt and Mr. Sandford Fleming. Merritt was well known to be therefore the was concerned it was a son of his, Fleming. Besides it very often that prominent people, in a goo way, lent to enterprises the us names. These names were not quarantee of the soundness of a prise. He would repeat that a terprise would be likely to be curless there were developments.

bers of the Government he felt bound ject to voting hastily. This Bill was r heard of till Saturday last and every ber would be justified in this case in wing the advice which had been given iembers of the Government. s. MILNE and Mr. KEITH having en strongly in favor of the six months

b.

On. Mr. Davie briefly but sharply rel to the sophistry and sarcasm of the
ber for Vancouver, after which a vote
taken, the six months hoist being voted
n by 15 to 13.

Sarahi M. Konnie, Sarah Kitah n by 15 to 13.

Ays—Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, KitchCotton, Kellie, Milne, Beaven, Brown
ter, Keith, Stoddart, Booth—13.

yes—Smith, Robson, Davie, Vernon,
ta, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, MarCroft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher, Baker

R. SEMLIN resumed the debate, and con R. SEMIIN resumed the debate, and con-dit for some time, holding that there-every reason why the present law id he retained and made more perfect on. Mr. POOLEY moved the previous tion, which was carried on a vote of 18

).
1e bill was read a second time on the vote as was given on the six months'

EVENING SESSION.

the House met at 8 o'clock, in committee the Suitor's bill. The bill provided fly that money paid into court could be out on the certificate of the Supreme tregistrar instead of on an order of sourt or judge, as at present.

Le Attorney-General and Hon. Mr. ey opposed the bill.

Le committee rose without reporting.

Le House then went into committee on the suprementation of the suprementation of the suprementation.

sill to incorporate benevolent and other ties, Mr. Sword in the chair. ie committee rose and reported the bill slete with amendments. plete with amendments.

committee on the act to amend the e Act, Mr. Hunter in the chair. bill allows the export of heads, horns into of such animals—named in 10th on of the Act—as shall have been ly killed by a license holder under the

Act. bill was reported without amendport adopted, and bill read a third and pas ed.

and pas ed. committee, on the B. C. Dyking and covement Co. Bill, Mr. Cotton in the

IN. MR. VERNON raised a point of order N. MR. VERNON raised a point of order the bill could not be brought in as a tee one as it encroached on the pretive of the Crown.

e committee rose and reported to the ker for his decision.

e House then went into committee on industrial Societies Bill. Mr. Semlin in hair.

hair.

e committee rose and reported the bill lete with amendments.

e House adjourned at midnight.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY. The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. After prayers by Rev. Mr. Dobbs—

COMPANIES INCORPORATION BILL. COMPANIES INCORPORATION BILL.

MR. KELLE, in moving the second reading of the Companies Incapporation Bill, ead the or ject was to make it as easy for a railroad company to incorporate as for any other kind of an association, and also to save the time of the House prolonged discussions. His proposal would turther tend to di courage wild cat schemes.

HON, MR. ROBSON said it would be well for the bill to remain over for twelve months, in order that the idea might be considered and discussed by the public. The proposal was too large a ene to be carefully considered during the last days of the seesion.

MR. KELLIE withdrew the bill on the understanding that it would be brought up early next session.

The report of Committee on the Graveyard Act was adopted and the bill was read a third time and passed.

NICOLA, KAMLOOPS AND SIMILKAMEEN ROAD.

athird time and passed.

NEOLA, KAMLOOPS AND SIMILKAMEEN ROAD.

The House went into committee on the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Railroad Bill, Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

Mr. Maktin declared that the object of the bill was to levy blackmail on the Nicola Valley Railroad Co., and did on bind this company to build any road except over the section of country traversed by the Nicola Valley road. He moved in amendment that section 3 be struck out and the following inserted: "The said Railway company, their agents and servants, shall have full power and authority to survey, lay out, construct, complete, lease, purchase and operate a single or double line of railway, of a gauge of four feet eight and one-half incles, from a point at or near the western extremity of Nicola Lake, where the terminus of the Nicola Valley Railway Company shall be located; thence to the town of Princeton, and thence by way of Similkameen River as far as may be deemed advisable in a southerly direction to Cooycos Lake; also from a point near the junction of the company's railway with the Nicola Valley Railway Company's terminus at Nicola and Stump Lake to the South Thompson River, at some point to the east-ward of K mloops."

Mr. Sword was opposed to the amendment. He was not prepared to stand by the promises of any railway men, and thought both bills should be allowed to pass, in which event the company that was lest prepared would be in a position to build the road.

Mr. Croft held that the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen railway was no more likely to be built than was the Nicola Valley line. Both roads dep-nded for success on the discovery of coal, and there was no necessity for incorporating two companies.

Mr. Semen more dead for success on the discovery of coal, and there was no necessity for incorporating two companies.

Mr. Semen more dead for success on the discovery of coal, and there was no necessity for incorporating two companies.

SEMLIN moved that the said MR. SEMLIN moved that the said amendment be amended by adding thereto the following words:—
"and thereto the following words:—
"and thence to the town of Kamloops; and also full power and authority to construct, c-mplete, lease, purchase, and operate a railway from a point at or near the western extremity of Nicola Lake: Provided that the power hereby conferred on the company to build that portion of their line lying between Spence's Bridge and the junction of the Coldwater with the Nicola tiver shall not be exercised until three years after the passage of this Act, unless in the meanwhile the Nicola Valley Railway company—e-cet not—to—proceed with the construction of their conference in the conference of their conference in the conference of their conference in the conference of their conferenc eany elect not to proceed with the construction of their railway." He took the ground that epposition was the life of trade sany eject not to proceed with the construction of their railway. He took the ground that eposition was the life of trade and that the more railway accommodations there was provided the better. He emphatically denied that the scheme was of a blackmailing character, most of the men connected with it be ng of the highest standing. By granting several charters the greater was the presumption that a road would be built. The people whose interests were affected by these companies would not in such event be at the lacery of one company, which was possessed of exclusive powers.

Cot. Baken held that all results account of the contraction o

COL. BAKER held that all possible railway Col. Baker held that all possible railway facilities hould be afforded, but that every provision be taken against duplicating lines or of making it possible for one road to blackmail another. This company had an all ematter route, which they might a lopt, but he objected to their being allowed to oui d-which appeared to be their sole in-

something else. It was true, as the junior member for Yale had said, that generally speaking opposition was the life of trade, that was in the event of the competitors having ample capital. But would anyone say that either of these companies had the necessary financial resources? Both of them would be obliged to go upon the money market for funds. Company No. I would go upon the market, and be followed by No. 2. At once capital would take alarm, "here are two purchases, both almost identical, we won't touch either. There is something wrong in the leginning," they would say, or "ihas a most enthusiastic and reck'ess competitor." The result would be that with one charter hanging over the other, neither charter would be operated. This company has an alternative route, which, if it were not taken, both companies would be injured. It only proposed, it would seem to build, the fifty miles that were provided for by the other company. If No. 2 would put up a subst-intil guarantee that it would construct and operate its road within time, it would be all very well; but it would give no guarantee beyond the fifty miles already provided for. It would, he considered, be

would be all very well; but it would give no guarantee beyond the fifty miles already provided for. It would, he considered, be an act of injustice to give a second charter under conditions like these.

Mr. Sword deviced that it was possible to substantiate the charge of blackmailing. He pointed out that the present company had equally as much at stake as the other one, and therefore they ought to have the fair treatment which they sought.

Mr. Martin said that Mr. Sword knew nothing of the enterprise which he was advocating. In fact, some one had been staffing him. Indeed, the petition for the bill, and the bill itself, had been handed from one member to another, and he congratulated the member, who was responsible for the bill, on the manner in which he was sticking to it. Hon. gentlemen had said that there were large coal lands to be rached, but it was well that members should know that the coal lands, belonging to one of the gentlemen who was promoting this company, had been handed to the other He would not object to this company if it adopted its alternative route, but he was not prepared to sanction the present proposal.

Hox. Mr. Davie said that the policy of the Ottawa parliament was to prevent the paralleling of lines, and inasuuch as this was a parallel road, he should object to the passage of the bill.

Hox. Mr. Vernox opposed the bill, because it would naturally prejudice the other company and be productive of no good.

After further discussion, Section 3 was was struck out and Mr. Martin's amendment was substituted for it.

The bill finally passed committee and was ordered to be reported with amendments.

On the order to go into committee on the westminster exhabiling Bill.,

WESTMINSTER ENABLING BILL,

On the order to go into committee on the WESTMINSTER ENABLING BILL, MR. MARTIN drew attention to the ruling of Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, that this could not be gone on with as a private bill, but that it might be proceeded with as "a hybrid," the procedure in connection with which, as laid done by the authorities, had not been complied with. He submitted the point for the Speaker's decision.

MR. PRAKER said he had considered this matter fully, and had no intention of an ending or revising his decision.

Hos. MR. Davie reviewed the history of procedure in connection with this bill, which was strenuously opposed by many persons whose interests would be vitally affected by it. He had found out, on inquiry, that he had been, unwittingly, the instrument of bringing in a bill that seriously prejudiced private rights. He now found that this same bill, without alteration, had been brought out by another member. The Private Bills committee had recommended that the bill be altered and smended, so as to provide against illegal outlay in the future, and to prevent the corporation carrying on electric lighting, but this order had not been complied with. He entirely disowned the bill which was now before the Husse, subject to all the objections made by the Private Bills committee.

Mr. Booth said the bill was down in his name, and he would take charge of it. How. Mr. Davie said the bill must be reconstructed in the way recommended by committee. He had, he must say, narrowly escaped being the means of doing an injustic to certain parties. He had been assured that everything was all right, and on that assurance he had taken charge of the measure, which any other member of the House would have done under the circumstances.

Mr. Brown denied in toto every one of the the surverse of the had been completed in the current committee.

Mr. Brown denied in toto every one of but de objected to their being Elizade to build was held in the bound of the third will be their sole in the charter of the other company. It was not pressible for the Nicola Valley road to blackmail the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen R. R., but it was possible for the blackmail the former.

How. Mr. Robson said that, looking at the present scheme in a careful manner, it appeared like a wildcat. While the Nicola Vall y Railway company had come in a straightforward manner and had stated that the construction of the road would material ly depend upon the satisfactory development of the coal measures, and had asked for time during which to ascertain their extent, the promoters of this road were loud in their professions that there were no conditions of a similar kind on their part, it could not but be manifest that both roads were depending upon those coal beds. It had been pointed out by the junior member for Yale that among those interested in the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen R. R. were Mr. Hamilton Merritt and Mr. Sandford Fleming. Now Mr. Merritt was well known to be very much interested in the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen R. R. were Mr. Hamilton Merritt and Mr. Sandford Fleming. Now Mr. Merritt was well known to be very much interested in the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen R. R. were mr. Hamilton Merritt and Mr. Sandford Fleming. Now Mr. Merritt was well known to be very much interested in the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen R. R. were depending wood to be satisfied with the bill, if the amendments suggested by the Private Bills Committee were inserted. He mentioned the right of the corporation favor them in the proposed to be proposed to insert the bill would be satisfied with the bill, if the amendments suggested by the Private Bills Committee were inserted. He mentioned the right of the corporation favor for proposed to be proposed to insert the bill with the bill, if the amendments suggested by the Private Bills Committee were inserted. He mentioned the right of the corporation favor for the proposed The bill did not interfere with private

not desire to be whitewashed, all that was desired was to have the power to take the sense of the citizans upon the subject. He went on to criticize the objectors to the Bill, holding that insamuch as the right to light towns had been given to other municipalities they could not in justice be denied to the city of New Westminster. The Bill, as it had been approved in principle by this House, was again before it, and he, as he had said, was awaiting the opportunity to introduce the smeadments recommended by the Private Bills Committee.

Hos. Mr. Bravers could not understand how this Bill had again found its way upon the Orders of the House. The whole of the proceedings had, in his opinion, been irregular. This Bill was the identical one which had been considered by the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Hunner having select a number of

Committee.

Mr. Hunter having asked a number of

MR. HUNTER having asked a number of questions as to the procedure in connection with this Bill and its regularity.

HON. MR. POOLEY suggested that the member for New Westminster should place his proposed amendments on the order paper, after which the Bill might come up to further accordance in

member for New Westminster should place his proposed amendments on the order paper, after which the Bill might come up for further consideration.

Dr. Minne cited the agreement entered into between the City and the Gas company, saying that the latter had not surrendered all its rights for the sum of \$600, and holding that the corporation were trying in every way to prejudice its interests. They had, with this object in view, entered into expenditures of over \$100,000, without obtaining the sanction of the people. Thobject of this Bill was to whitewash the corporation, of which material there was not sufficient in that city. There Was an injunction against the city, on account of the ferry business, and it was but proper that all these matters should be brought tight. He concluded by referring to the way in which the parentage of this Bill had been disclaimed, saying that it was a bastard Bill and should be treated as such.

Mr. BOOTH said he did not know how his name had been connected with the Bill, but he was prepared to support it.

How. Mr. Davie said the course proposed by the President of the Council was the only one that could be adopted. The House was not in a position to go into committee. The Municipality. Act did not apply to New Westminster. They were governed by their own Act, which provided that while the corporation might supply

apply to New Westminster. They were governed by their own Act, which provided that while the corporation might supply gas, electric lighting, &c., they were not to prejudice vested rights.

MR. MARTIN contended that the action of the private bills committee had been correct. That committee had recommended certain amendments which aught to have been introduxed. Before that report had been made a great amount of evidence had been taken. He was inclined to think that it was no use giving charters and nowers to it was no use giving charters and powers to corporations if they undertook to violate their provisions and then come here for

indemnification.

MR. HUNTER contended that before the bill could be proceeded. bill could be proceeded with the evidence which had been taken before the private bills committee should be printed for the use of the Hones. He drew attention to certain inaccuracies in the evidence taken before the committee and said he should be happy to support the bill.

Mr. Brown said he would be accept the committee and said he should be happy to support the bill.

before the committee and sand he should be happy to support the bill.

Mr. Brown said he would be prepared to accept the suggestion of the President of the Council.

Mr. Errard to have such a bill passed as the present one. Where were the amendments recommended?

Hon. Mr. Braven pointed out the irregularity which had characterized everything in connection with this bill which ask dafavors which he was sure this House would not grant.

favors which he was sure that the not grant.

On motion the order for the House to go into committee on the Westminster Enabling bill was deferred to Friday.

The House rose.

The House went into committee on the Toad Mountain and Nelson Tramway Company's Bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The Hot Springs and Goat River Tramway Co.'s Bill was read a third time and

way Co.'s Bill was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were reported and fixed for a third reading, next sitting, after Hon. Mr. Beaven's Anti-Chinese clauses had been voted down, viz. Okanugon Land and Development Bill; Liverpool and Canoe Pass Railway Bill; Vancouver and Luin Island Railway Bill; Vancouver and Luin Island Improvement Bill; Vancouver, Northern and Alaska Railway Bill.

Mr. Kellle remriked that the last bill provided for a railway to run to Alaska in United States territory, while the prometer of this bill (Mr. Cutton) had objected to the Kootenay Railway Bill for a similar reason.

The following orders were discharged.

Adjourned debate on Mr. Sword's motion
re granting right of eminent domain to rail-

way companies.
Adjourned debate on Mr. Martin's motion relative to stock killed on the C. P. R.
The following bills took their second

Legal Profession's Bill, (Hon. Mr. Davie), to enable the Benchers of Westminster to provide a library and to provide penalties for those who did not return the books.

County Courts' Bill, (Hon. Mr. Davie), to give county court Judges jurisdiction outside of their own districts.

The House went into committee on Mr. Robeon's Sunday Bill, which was the subject of a long debute, there being in its course a considerable display of banter. Indeed, the exceptions originally provided were made to apply to cattle dealers and lumber-men, it being difficult to see to what length members would have proceeded in this direction had not Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the committee rise, to which the Premier agreed. SUNDAY BILL.

direction had not Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the committee rise, to which the Premier agreed.

The bill is thus killed. It is understood that the intention had been to render every section inoperative except that repealing the Sunday law which is now in force on the mainland.

The second reading of Mr. Brown's Provincial Voters' Bill, to give the franchise to women, was lost on division of 10 for to 17

women, was lost on division of 10 for to 17 against.

The House went into committee on the Vancouver Amendment Bill, rose and reported the bill with amendments.

HON. Mr. ROSSON announced that prorogation would probably take place on Monday or Tue-day.

The House adjourned at 11:40 p.m.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fis Ses Im of the Sinh Parlian en'.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

The SPAKER took the chair at 2 o'clock.
Hon. Mr. Robson said it afforded him
very great pleasure to welcome to his seat
in the House, Mr. Panch, member for
Westminster district, who had been unable,
on account of sickness, to be present pre-

vious to this.

Mr. Punch having been presented to the speaker by Messrs. Sword and Kitchen, took his seat at the desk adjoining that of the last named member.

MINING REPORT.

Mr. Smith presented the report of the committee on nining, which recommended that certain amendments proposed to the Mining Law be not adopted. MOTIONS.

MOTIONS.

MR. SWORD moved "That the report of the committee appointed 4th March to consider and report on the answer given by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to clause C of the question asked by Mr. Sword, be adopted."—Carried.

MR. SEMLIN moved "That, in the opinion of this House, the principles laid down in the "Public Works Act," of carrying on work by contract, should be extended to book-binding required by the Government."

The motion was carried.

THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Hon. Mir. Robson moved the second reading of the bill respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors. The object was to prevent habital drunkards from dissipating their property in purchasing liquor, and to prevent licensed liquor sellers from selling liquor to such persons. There were other provisions further regulating the sale of liquor.

of liquor.

Hon. Mr. Beaven drew attention to the fourth clause, which involved another important issue.

Messes. Forster and Keith favored the bill, and said that they proposed to discuss it at the part stage.

it at the next stage.

Mr. Krith moved the previous question, and the bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee, Mr. Forster in the chair, on the Lieut-Governor's message, transmitting the bill to amend the

COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY R.R. ACT. GOLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY R.R. ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE explained that under the Act of 1890 the company's land grant had been 200,000 acres, in blocks four miles square. This bill was to strike out the four miles square, and to provide that "every such block shall, except as herein-after mentioned, contain an area of not less two miles square, and the shore line of any lake or stream may be taken us a boundary line for one or more sides of any such blocks, and when so taken the area of any such blocks may be less than the aforesaid area, but when a block of less than two miles square is obtained weder the provisions of this sub-section, the block shall be considered as containing the full quantity of two miles square for the purpose of making up the total area of two hundred thousand acres to which the company is entitled under the provisions of the purpose of making up the total area of two hundred thousand acres to which the company is entitled under the provisions of pose of making up the total area of two hundred thousand acres to which the company is entitled under the provisions of the principal Act. In all cases except as to lands surrounding and within three miles of the townsite of Nelson, and as to lands surrounding and within three miles of the termitian of the railway on the Columbia river, the blocks to be reserved must be exclusive of and may not include any lands which may have been purchased or preempted before the passage of this Act, but in the cases of the land so surrounding the townsite of Nelson and the said terminus of the Columbia river, the area may include such purpose only of ascertaining the extent of any block so surrounding the said townsite or terminus as aforesaid, and in any such case where purchased or pre-empted lands are included for the purpose of naking up the area, the block shall be deemed to be a block of two miles squere, and the company shall not be entitled to any additional allowance for the lands which have been so purchased or pre-empted. allowance for the lands which have been so purchased or pre-empted. The lands so to be granted are to be subject to the right of free miners as defined by the Mineral and Mining Acts respectively." The company, it was explained, surrender their claims to all metals, base as well as precious.

The bill was introduced and read a first

time.

The House went into committee, Mr. Smith in the chair, on the Lieut. Governor's message, transmitting an amendment to

THE LAND BILL.

The committee rose and reported; the amendment was introduced, and read a first

The message is as follows:

time.

The message is as follows:

The Lieut. Governor transmits herewith a clause to be inserted in the Land bill now before the House of Assembly, authorizing the Lieut. Governor in Council to grant a right of way, and terminal and other facilities, to railway and tramway companies, and pursuant to the provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867," the Lieut. Governor recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

"The Lieut. Governor in Council may, subject to any terms and conditions which he may see fit to impose, grant to any railway or tramway company incorporated under authority of the Legislature of the province, a right of way, not to exceed on-hundred feet in width, through Crown lands together with such other Crown lands as may be necessary for terminal purposes, sidings, stations, sheds, wharves, warehouses, embankments, bridges, culverts, drains and other works of the company."

MR. Corron opposed this proposal as it

ture.

Mr. Corron opposed this proposal as it gave the Government unlimited power to give railways anything they liked to ask.

Hox. Mr. Ronson said it was not proposed to give the Government any power to give railways a land bonus or subsidy. It was only to enable them to give the right-of-way and terminal facilities. He held this to be a very proper course of action. He could very readily imagine the antagonism of hon. gentlemen who never could see anything right in what the Government did; but the believed that to all others the proposition would commend itself.

Hox. Mr. Verkon said that the Dominion Government had far greater powers in a similar direction than was now contemplated. The Government could not under the law, grant bonuses, but the present proposal was of an altogether different character.

After further discussion

character.

After further discussion

Hox. Ms. Beaven objected that the proposed law would enable the Government to hand over any valuable properties to rail ways and other companies by order in ways and other companies by other in council. This session many charters had been granted, but when he (Mr. Beaven) had introduced the anti-Chiuses clauses the House had been informed that the compa-nies were seeking no subsidies or conces-sions. However, it would appear that if

the proposed provision were added to the the proposed provision were added to the Land Bill, the Government would be em-powered to give away the public lands. Why, instead of acting in this sweeping way, did not the Government come down to the House and deal with each demand upon its merits?

The committee rose and reported the

The motion to receive the report was adopted by 19 to 9.

Nays—Messrs. Beaven, Cotton, Semlin.

Milne, McKenzie, Forster, Sword, Keith.

Milne, McKenzie, Forster, Sword, Keith, Kitchen—9.

Ayes—Robson, Pooley, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Croft, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Rogers, Nason, Anderson, Baker, Brown, Smith, Kellie, Punch, Davie—19

The consideration of certrain amendments to the bill for the protection of cattle, was deferred till to-monrow.

Hox. Ms. Daviz having introduced several trivial amendments to the report on the bill to amend the Jurors Act, the bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion to receive the report on

THE LAND BILL.

Was read a third time and passed.

On the motion to receive the report on

THE LAND BILL,

Mr. BOOTH moved to add to section 4, subsection 4, sub-section C: "Provided always that no person shall purchase more than one tract of land, of whatever extent, under this section until the above mentioned improvements have been completed in accordance with this Act." Carried.

Hox. Mr. Vernon moved the amendment transmitted by the Lieut. Governor regarding right of way and terminal facilities for railway and tramway companies.

Hox. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment to restrict the right of way for tramways to 66 feet in width, and to strike out all provisions granting crown lands for "terminal purposes, sidings, stations, sheds, wharves, warehouses, embankments, bridges, culverts, drains and other works of railway and tramway companies." He thought this would be going far. enough, if not, indeed, too far.

Dr. Milnesaid he could not support the clause before the honse. It gave too much power to the Government to deal with the public lands. The clause sent down by the Lieut. Governor proposed to give to railways and tramways crown lands for terminal purposes, "sidings, stations, sheds, wharves, warehouses, embankments, bridges, culverts, drains, and other works of the company." The members of the present Government might not be speculative, but those in their connidence might be benefited by such a power in the hands of the Government gave a large tract of land on Burrard Inlet—6,000 acres was given away at that time in order to carry the line 12 miles further. There had been an instance of this a few years ago, when the present Government gave a large tract of land on Burrard Inlet—6,000 acres was given away at that time in order to carry the line 12 miles further. The Government were censured for giving such a grant. Now they proposed to take to themselves the power to deal with the public lands in this particular without referring to the legislature. It was expected in the ucar future to have several for giving such a gr posed to deal with that valuable piece of property if they got it into their hands. The Corporation of Victoria ought to have something to say on this question, as it was adjacent to the centre of the city. The clause he should oppose, because it gave too much power to deal with public lands without the consecut of the leaf sture.

out the consent of the legislature.

Mr. Brown believed in giving to railroads all necessary facilities, but would move, in amendment, that the grant for terminal facilities be restricted to what was absolutely needed, and that no provision ough to be made for wharves and warehouses.

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MR. BOOTH could not see where the danger lay of which the leader of the opposition appeared so afraid. The government was supposed to have the confidence of the country, and he deprecated the policy of the opposition in trying to tie its hands hard and fast.

hard and fast.

Mr. Cotton contended that the House should not give away its rights and prerogatives as was contemplated in this amendment. Previously the Provincial Government had the power which it was proposed to restore by the amendment of the Commissioner of Lands and Works. It would never have been taken away, if it had not been for cause. This amendment would open the door to more abuses than ever. He certainly thought that in initiating this kind of legislation we were going backward instead of in advance. All these matters should be kept within the purview of parliament as in England.

Hon. MR. Korson said there was no land to be given away in England. The member for Vancouver wilfully persisted in saying that this clause would enable the Government to borns componies. This was not the case. It did not cover anything in the shape of a borns, that could be disposed of for sale and profit. All that was contemplated was to give no more than was actually required for right of way and terminal facilities. It was not right, it was dishonest to seek to give to words an interpretation to which they were not entitled. It would be a fine opportunity for the dishonest to seek to give to words an interpretation to which they were not entitled. It would be a fine opportunity for the member for Vancouver to use his eloquence to turn out the Government, and to obtain a seat for himself on the Treasury benches, did they offend in the manner he spoke of. The Government would be always accountable to Parliament. It had power to expend thousands and thousands of dollars without the sanction of Parliament, and this proposal to deal with the public lands was a mere bagatelle compared with that. There would not be given away a single roof of land for sale or profit, and, for all then granted, Government would be accountable to this House. This was a mere factious opposition, a sort of crookedness and a determination to make out that the Government were not to be trusted with the affairs of the country. The Government wished to have the powers they sought, and to be held strictly accountable for all they did.

How, Mr. Brayen was proceeding to re-

sought, and to be held strictly accountage for all they did.

How. Mr. Beaven was proceeding to refer to the debate of Wednesday evening on the Sunday bill, when he was called to order by Mr. Speaker.

How. Mr. David pointed out that if the

der by Mr. Speaker.

How. Mr. David pointed out that if the proposed amendment were not adopted the effect would be to prevent the carrying our of a number of enterprises which had been sanctioned this session. He held that terminal facilities were equally as necessary as the right of way, saying that it was not to be expected that the leader of the Opposition and the gentieman who was recognized as his deputy would consent to give the Government any powers at all. If they did not oppose almost everything the Government did they appeared to think that they would to one the same of the majority of the members they would doubtles give their confidence to another government and, he supposed, grant them all the powers that were now sought.

Mr. Semin could not see the necessity for this power unless there was something concealed which had not yet-leen brought of light. He claimed that under sub-section three of clause four of the Genera Railway Act the Government had all the power necessary to grant fight-of-way.

The members having been called in the respective amendments of the leaver of the

respective amendments of the leader of the Opposition and the member for New Westminster were put to the House and lost, and the amendment submitted by the commissioner of lands and works was adopted and made to stand as section 17 of the bill. The vote of the members on the adoption of Hon. Mr. Vernon's amendment stood 18 to 10.

to 10.

The bill was read a third time and

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Hon. Mr. Turner presented the Sup-plementary Estimates, which he moved should be referred at once to Committee of the Whole.

should be referred at once to Committee of the Whole.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair. The message having been reported to the House, Committee of Supply was formed, Mr. Martin in the chair.

Mr. Grant called the attention of the Government to the desirability of bonusing ship building in this province. Were a bonus of say \$20 a ton for vessels up to 700 tons granted, there could be no doubt that a considerable number of vessels would be built within the next six months. There were a number of people here deliberating as to whether to buy vessels or build them here. The Government might well take up the subject, which was a nost important one.

here. The Government might weil take up the subject, which was a most important one.

How. Mr. Turner thought that \$20 a ton bonus was rather large. There could be no question that vessels could be built more cheaply than in the United States. He therefore thought that it would not be necessary to give so large a bonus. For a vessel of 700, or even 500, tons a bonus of only \$10 a ton would be a considerable amount. It was too late in the session, however, to take up this matter, but the subject might be dealt with in some other shape. He believed, though he had not consulted with them, that his colleagues in the Cabinet would favor the ides. The Province could itself supply most of the lumber required, while the other requisites would materially add to the import trade. The result would be to assist every industry, and he assured hon, members that he consideration.

In committee, the supplementary items were adopted, amounting to \$30,950.

Sums under schedule A, \$24,776.03.

The committee ross and reported, and the House rose at six o'clock.

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EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The report of the Supplementary Estimates, as passed through Committee of Supply, having been adopted, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Martin in the chair.

The committee rose and reported and the report having been adopted, the Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED. Okanagan Land and Development Bill. Liverpool and Canoe Pass Railway Bill. Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway

u. Vancouver and Lulu Island Improvement

Bill.

Yancouver, Northern and Alaska Railway Bill.

Benevolent Societies Bill.
Industrial Societies Bill.
Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Railroad Bill.

The Victoria and North American Rail-road Bill passed through committee and was reported without amendments. On the committee reporting the Toad Mountain and Nelson Tramway Bill, Hox. Mr. Beaven proposed the anti-chinese clauses which were rejected on a vote of 7 to 5.

The report was adopted.
The Legal Professions Bill was reported with amendment.
The House went into committee on the Courty Courts Bill, Dr. Miloe in the chair.
The bill was reported complete with

amendments.

On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the

VANCOUVER CITY AMENDMENT BILL. Hon. Mr. Davie moved to strike out clause 28 to allow the City Council to pass a by-law preventing and prohibiting the sale of any meat, vegetables, fish or poultry within the city elsewhere than at the public

market or markets, and for regulating the Provided that the rights of existing

same: Provided that the rights of existing dealers be protected. A long discussion ensued, it being con-tended that Victoria and New Westminster had the right to do this. Moreover, it was said that this power was necessary for sani tary reasons. On the other it was held tha tary reasons. On the other it was need that tary reasons. On the other it was need to grant such powers would be both pernicious and arbitrary, and would interpreted the such targets about pernicious and arourary,
fere with vested rights. These rights should
be conserved, although the principle of the
corporation regulating where meats and
veretables should be sold was a correct one.

Hon. Mr. Davis's amendment was carried by a vote of 15 to 10, and the report on the bill as amended was adopted. On the report on

THE MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL

THE MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL.

A number of amendments were adopted, among them the following.

Hos. Mr. Beaver.—"Section 39. The clerk of each municipality shall in every year, immediately after the final correction and revision of the-slist of voters, make out a correct alphabetical list thereof, divided into separate columns, with headings stating under what qualification each voter is entitled to vote."

Hon. Mr. Beaven.—"Section 96, subsection (94), line 2, to strike out all the words after "works" and insert: and for arranging and settling with any owner or owners of real property the terms and conditions under which the sewer may be constructed or laid through his or their land; and to expropriate such land as the Council may deem necessary for the purpose of constructing the main sewer, not, however, exceeding feet in width, subject to the restrictions contained in sections 206 to 209 (inclusive) of this Act; and provided, always, that the power to expropriate land in this sub-section is only conferred, and can this sub-section is only conferred.

(inclusive) of this Act; and provided, always, that the power to expropriate land in
this sub-section is only conferred, and can
be only exercised by the Council, in the
event of there not being a street or road
allowance in the vicinity which the Council
can use for the purpose of constructing or
laying the main sewer
Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to strike out

can ue for the purpose of construcing or laying the main sewer

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to strike out section 132 in regard to levying a rate and insert

"132. The council may, in each and every year, after the final revision of the roll, pass a by-law for levying a rate or rates on all the land, real property, or imrates on all the land, real property, or improvements upon the assessment roll, to provide for all the necessary expenses of the municipality, as well the payment of every such sum or suns as the municipality shall be liable for during the current year in respect of any debenture or other debt or obligation, and also such other sum or sums of money as may be found expedient: Provided, always, that the rate to be levied in any year, including what is required for payment on outstanding debentures, and the amount required for a sinking fund therefor, and for school purposes (if any),

shall not exceed the sum of one and one half cents on the dollar." He explained half cents on the dollar." He explained that the section which he proposed to amend read "provided always that the rate to be levied in any year in addition to" instead of "including" is he proposed.

Mr. KITCHEN contended that to keep the

MR. KITCHEN contended that to keep the taxation down to one and a third or one half per cent. would, in view of the long list of exemptions, strangle all improvements. He assured the members that nunicipal councils would not ask more money than was absolutely required.

The amended clause was carried on a vote of 15 to 7.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Brank the following subsections were added to see.

tion 132:
"(a.) The council may settle, impose, and levy rates and taxes upon improvements at a percentage less than that imposed by the council upon land, or they may exempt improvements from taxation altographs."

exempt improvements from taxation autogether:

"(b.) The council may keep different columns in the assessment roll showing separately the assessed value of 'land' and the assessed value of 'improvements,' or they may keep an assessment roll showing the value, in the assessor's estimation, of the improvements thereon."

the improvements thereon."

After sitting until 12,30 the House adjourned before completing the Municipal Amendment Act.

NOTICE OF MOTION

MR. KITCHEN—To pray the Government to urge on the Dominion Government the necessity of at once beginning the work of preserving the channel of the Fraser river between Popcum and Mission.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY. The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. After prayers by Rev. Mr. Dobbs, A petition was presented on the subject of the Surrey bill.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors; Mr. Anderson in the chair.

bair. There was a considerable amount of dis-There was a considerable amount of dis-cussion on the exception to the clause pro-hibiting the sale or supply of liquor to "drunkards," which allowed it to be given under the sanction or direction of a medical man or a minister of religion. It was held that such administration of liquor might have a most serious effect in awakening the old appetite.

After debate the section as originally framed was adopted.

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On the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor at wholesale or retail from or after 7 o'clock on Saturday night till 6 o'clock on Monday morning there was a great deal of

controversy.

HON. MR. BEAVEN held that it should not apply to cities, and made a motion to that effect. He thought a general law should not apply, the municipalities having the right to deal with the subject.

Mr. Martin moved to amend the section in order to provide that no liquor should be add between the section in order to provide that no liquor should be

sold between twelve o'clock on Saturday night and twelve o'clock on Sunday

He did not wish to interfere with the rights of any municipality.

Mr. BOOTH held that to be effective the Act should apply to the whole province. Wince.

Mr. Cotton said the City of Vancouver

had, under its special charter, power to deal with this subject. Would this bill, if passed, do away with those powers? Hon. Mr. Davie said pro tanto it did. Mr. BOOTH urged that twelve o'clock was too late to prevent the drunkenness, to provide against which this Bill had been

provide against which this Bill had been prepared.

Mr. Forster protested against this clause, on behalf of his constituents. People could not be changed from saloon-goers to church attendants, by act of Parliament. Where must they go when the saloons are closed? People must first be taught better habits, until which they would contrive to evade the law, and get liquor anyhow, if not as common customers as travellers. The clause under consideration should be struck out.

as travellers. The clause under considera-tion should be struck out.

Mr. Nason approved of the Bill as a step in the right direction.

How. Mr. Robson moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again this evening. Carried. How. Mr. Davik moved the second read-

ing of the act to amend the

COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY RAILWAY

Subsidy Act, 1890. It appeared that if the company were restricted in their land grant to four-mile square blocks it could not get the necessary complement of land. It had to receive its blocks uninterrupted by private rights, and in the Kootenay district it was found impossible to discover the required amount of uninterrupted lands. Under the act the company had control of quired amount of uninterrupted lands. Under the act the company had control of their baser metals, to which exception had their baser metals, to which exception had been taken by the miners, and this, in return for the proposed concession, the com-pany had relinquished. If it had not been for the enterprise of this company the town for the enterprise of this company the town of Nelson would not exist.

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Mr. Semin gave the history of the Kootenay Railway, saying that the former company had agreed to build the road for a subsidy of 750,000 acres of land, but had abandoned the enterprise. This company had agreed to do the work for 200,000 acres of land in blocks of four square miles; but he held that owing to the greater choice they would have of the land and the extra water frontage they would get, they would now have a 100 per cent. better arrangement. The company had gone on with their work satisfactorily, and there was no necessity, he held, to make them any further concession. This proposed arrangement was giving up everything and getting nothing in return, for he did not see that the proposed arrangement to give up the baser metals was any concession at all.

Col. Bakersaid that the best lands in the

COL. BAKER said that the best lands in the Kootenay country were not in West, but in East Kootenay, and naturally the company would seek to make their selection there. From a settler's point of view he should be inclined to say, Keep out these land warrant search. But looking at the heapfit which But, looking at the benefit which people. But, looking at the benefit which this road would do to the entire province, he should favor the measure It was desirable to have settlers in the country; but the junior member for Yale seemed to be of a different view. Whether lands were taken different view. Whether lands were taken up by railwayor private enterprise, it was for the benefit of the whole community. No doubt he and many of the East Kootenay people would be personally disadvantaged by the carrying out of this bill. Nevertheless he hoped this road would be carried and eventually become a portion of the British Columbia Central.

Mr. Kellje said he felt it his duty to its authority workers against the

British Columbia Central.

Mr. Kelle said he felt it his duty to rise and emphatically protest against the passage of this bill. The Columbia and Kootenay Railway received last year 200,000 acres of land as a bonus in 20 blocks of 10,000 acres each. This they were entitled to, and should have also a bonus in cash of \$113,000 from the Dominion Government for building 28 miles of a railway. If this bill passed, instead of giving the company the right of selecting 20 blocks of 10,000 acres each it would give them the option of selecting 80 blocks of 2,500 acres each, which practically meant that it would give this company the power of skinning the district and give them every point of advantage. He did not blame the C. & K Railway company for trying to get the most favorable terms, but he wanted to impress on the House the necessity of guarding other interests and not to forget there were other interests and not to forget these was and the constituents, and trusted the Government would with

draw the bill, as he was sat give great dissatisfaction, it might eventually can Hon. Mr. Ronson referre the people of Kootenay app that they awned the whole as evidenced by the manner passed their resolutions we public concerns. Referring member for Yate's history of he observed that the member care improved the activities of the concerns and the same property of the concerns the same property as a same prop very important chapter. chapter relating to the acres of land; but even very important chapter. He chapter relating to the gra acres of land; but even with land grant the company had to float its stock. In 1888 to passed another act, granting worth Company, which was this, 200,000 acres—precise amount as this—to be taken warrants in four mile square the privileze of selecting it pleased. Nevertheless, that though it had made a cash de 000, had failed to be floated, tried the financiers, be United States and Knoland, he prise was not supposed to be Years passed, and the convict the importance of the road units shape of another franchise—the They had succeeded in the mad considerable work had I the land grants were so exce member for Yale had made ou traordinary, indeed, that the not been as successful as they The present amendment to the poration was the result of cobots sides. The concessions company were more than those

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whether lands should be two mile or four miles square. If the com nected with the enterprise were to carry out this scheme and felt twers not fairly dealt with, was it cy to make further concessions? have a system of quick an communications, and since we give liberal cash subsidies vite lands. There were millions it one of acres in the province what

company which had made the cothe Government having the best of gam. No one had ever said that pany had come to the Government the arrangement. The Government the arrangement arrangement is that the company should not power to deal with the base metals. Well known that in Illecillewas Springs and elsewhere there we quantities of galena, the obtains which by the Government was a far concession than to give the company blocks.

blocks.

Dr. Milne considered this to be away, and hoped the Governmen withdraw the bill.

Mr. Kellie said that last year not the intention that the company have the base ores, and there was said about it in the act.

The bill was read a second time or of 17 to 9. It went through com and was read a third time and passed.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament. FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

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B. MARTIN moved to amend the section reder to provide that no liquor should be between twelve o'clock on Saturday at and twelve o'clock on Sunday night. Hid not wish to interfere with the tax of any municipality. ts of any municipality.

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draw the bill, as he was satisfied it wound give great dissatisfaction, and he feared it might 'eventually cause a rebellion. Hon. Mr. Robson referred to the fact of the people of Kootenay appearing to think that they awned the whole public domain, as evidenced by the manner in which they passed their resolutions with respect to public concerns. Referring to the junior member for Yate's history of this reilway, he observed that the member had left out a very important chapter. He had given the chapter relating to the grant of 750,000 acres of land; but even with that enormous land grant the company had not been able to float its stock. In 1888 the House had passed another act, granting to the Ainsworth Company, which was the same as this, 200,000 acres—precisely the same amount as this—to be taken under land warrants in four mile square blocks, with the privilege of selecting it where they pleased. Nevertheless, that company, although it had made a cash deposit of \$250,000, had failed to be floated. They had tried the financiers, both of the United States and England hut the interprise was not supposed to be good enough. Years passed, and the conviction grew of the importance of the road until it took the shape of another franchise—the present one. They had succeeded in the momey market, and considerable work had been done. If the land grants were so excessive, as the member for Yale had made out, it was extraordinary, indeed, that they should have not been as successful as they had hoped. The present amendment to the act of incorporation was the result of concessions on both sides. The concessions made by the company were more than those which had been made by the Government. His friend from the minerals which it contained.

Mr. Kellle The land, from an agricultural point of view, has no economic value, apart from the minerals which it contained.

Mr. Kellle The land from an agricultural point of view, has no economic value; but I don't like to see it all go into the same hands.

Hon. Mr. Rosson said that the lands re

Hos. Mr. Rosson said that the lands referred to were only a flea bite—a bagatelle —compared with the area of the district. The reduction in the size of the blocks did not amount to nuch. The land would be quite as well in the hands of the company as of the Government. The former would become an effective colonization machine, and it was clearly in the provincial interest that they should have the lands which, in that case, were much more likely to be settled. It was to the general interests that the second of the s and it was clearly in the provincial interest that they should have the lands which, in that case, were much more likely to be settled. It was to the general interests that the country be taken up. Of what use were patches of land in the hands of individuals if other lands were not settled? The Premier referred to the peculiar views held by some people with regard to the building of railways. At first everyone was anxious to have the C. P. R., which was later on looked at by some as a grinding monopoly and a curse. So with the Kootenay railroad. There were those who were beginning to say that it was entitled to no consideration, and if they could put it off without doing anything for it they thought they were doing a grand thing. He was satisfied that the House was prepared to deal equitably with the company, and the proposals of the government could not fail to commend themselves to the good judgment of the House.

Mr. Corytox was glad to hear that in making the new arrangement the Government had secured the nineral rights. He recognized that it was a considerable advantage to allow the company to change the size of their blocks. but knowing tow diff.

to allow the company to change the cult it was to secure the necessary quantities of eligible lands, he should support the

Mr. BEAVEN said the company made their arrangement, must take d land with the bad. He did not like

having made their arrangement, must take the good land with the bad. He did not like the idea of these large subdivisions, and lield that lands should be taken up in alternate sections. The principle was not a good one to amend a concession in the manner proposed. He could not see where the practice of giving everything that was asked for was going to end.

Mr. Geant said that in this instance the question resolved itself into this: Was it the opinion of this House that che Columbia and Kootenay R. R. Act should be made more liberal than that of last session? It made all the difference in the world whether lands should be two miles square or four miles square. If the company connected with the enterprise were prepared to carry out this scheme and felt that they were not fairly dealt with, was it true policy to make further concessions? We must have a system of quick and cheap communications, and since we could not give, liberal cash subsidies we must give lands. There were millions and millions of access in the vaccine was the second of the course of the content of the content of the course of the course of the could not give, liberal cash subsidies we must give liberal cash subsidies we

communications, and since we could not give liberal cash subsidies we must give lands. There were millions and millions of acres in the province which could not be placed on the market and sold for 25 cents an acre, and, no doubt, this company found this to be the case in the blocks they had received. He should be prepared to vote for the bill.

HON. MR. VERNON thought it was the company which had made the concession, the Government having the best of the bargain. No one had ever said that the company additions to the Government to alter the arrangement. The Government to alter the arrangement. The Government had left that the company should not have the power to deal with the base metals. It was well known that in Illecillewact, Hot Springs and elsewhere there were large quantities of galena, the obtainment of which by the Government was a far greater concession than to give the company smaller blocks.

blocks.
DR. MILNE considered this to be a give away, and hoped the Government would withdraw the bill.
MR. KELLIE said that last year it was not the intention that the company should have the base ores, and there was nothing said about it in the act.
The bill was read a second time on a vote of 17 to 9. It went through committee, and was read a third time and passed.
The Cattle bill was read a third time and passed.

MINES REGULATION.

MINES REGULATION.

MR. KEITH sold inasmach as a number of members had informed him that they did not thoroughly understand the quession of coal mines regulation, and desired further information, he would withdraw the bil which stood in his name, if the member for Cowichan would withdraw his bill to repeal the Coal Mines Regulation bill of last session.

MR. CROFT declined to accede to the pro

Hon. Mr. Pooley said that as long as the Hon. Mr. Pooley said that as long as the present statute remained, so long would the Union Co. be harrassed by a bill which was inoperative. It should, therefore, be taken off the statute book. If it were proved that Chinese were dangerous as miners, he would be prepared next session, if a committee of this H- use reported in that sense, to vote for such a bill as that of the member for Nanaino.

Mr. Binown deprecated the course of the member for Esquimalt in forcing members to vote in support of a bill which he declared to be inoperative. Workshould it not go over till next session?

Hon. Mr. Rosson said that when the debate on Mr. Keith's bill was adjourned it was the express understanding that Mr. Croft's bill should be disposed of first.

Mr. Grant thought it would have been better if both members had withdrawn their bills. There were conditions of the case which many members did not understand. There had been a great amount of inconsistency in this matter, and in order to settle it he had felt bound to allow

case which many members did not understand. There had been a great amount of inconsistency in this matter, and in order to settle it he had felt bound to allow Chinese to be employed in all lines of business. In this way the disease, if there were any, would cure itself. He held it to be right for lim, personally, to employ whom he chose; but when it became a matter of subsidising public enterprise it was for this House to prevent the employment of the Chinese upon them.

Mr. NASON was not of the opinion that Chinese were dangerous, and should vote to rectify the wrong he had done last year in supporting the bill now in operation.

The motion for the second reading of Mr. Keith's bill to prevent the employment of Chinese in mines, being put to the House, was lost on a vote of 15 to 14, as follows:—Ayes—Milne, Beaven, Cotton, Smith, Brown, Forster, Keith, Semlin, Grant, Mc-Kenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Punch, Kellie—14.

Naya—Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher—15.

The Heure went into committee on Mr. Croft's bill to repeal the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

Fletcher—15.

The Heure went Into committee on Mr.
Croft's bilt to repeal the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.
In committee the bilt was defeated on a
vote of 15 to 14, and the committee rose.
It was announced that when the House
adjourned it would be until 10 o'clock this
((Saturday) morning.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at eight o'clock. The following bills were READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED: Victoria and North American R.R.-Mr.

Grant.
Toad Mountain and Nelson Tramway-

Mr. Kellie.

Legal Professions Bill—Hon. Mr. Davie.

County Courts Bill—Hon. Mr. Davie. The report of the committee of the whole a the Municipal Amendment Bill was read

WESTMINSTER ENABLING BILL. The House went into committee on the Vestminster Enabling Bill, Mr. CROFT in

The House went into committee on the Westminster Enabling Bill, Mr. Cropt in the chair.

The first clause read: "The term "Corporation," wherever used in this Act, means the municipality of the corporation of the city of New Westminster, and wherever the tern: 'works' is used in this Act, such term shall include all the works, matters, and things hereinbefore recited and all such other works matters and things whatsoever as may hereafter at any time, and from time to time, be deemed by the corporation to be necessary or expedient in extension or aid of the said hereinbefore recited works, matters, and things, or any of them, or the more fully and effectually completing, sperating, or developing the same, or any of them, or rendering them, or any of them more serviceable, efficient, or effectual for any purpose for which the same, or any of them, may have been constructed, or may hereafter be found to be to the advantage of the corporation or its inhabitants."

Dr. Milinse contended that it was against

the corporation or its inhabitants."

DR. MILINE contended that it was against public policy that the House should pass this bill. He denounced the way in which this bill. He denounced the way in which the bill had been brought in; how it had been repudiated by the Attorney-General and placed in the name of another gentleman, who knew nothing about it. He moved to strike out all the words after "herein-becauseited"

man, who knew nothing about it. He moved to strike out all the words after "hereinbefore recited."

Mr. Marrin agreed with Dr. Milne. The Private Bills committee had reported against the bill, which ought not to be passed in its present shape.

Mr. Booth denied that there was any idea that the bill should sanction irregular matters in the hereafter. It was merely to provide for what had been done.

Mr. Brown said he had acted in perfect good faith in the matter. The opposition to the bill was only from a few persons whose action had been repudiated by a very influential meeting of residents last night. The people of New Westminster understood matters better than this House could possibly do. The amendment of Dr. Milne would kill the bill.

Mr. Stoddart having taken the chair, Mr. Chort said he thought this bill infringed on private rights.

HON Mr. BEAVEN said there was a good deal to be said in favor of striking out the clause. It was one thing, however, to legalize what had been done in the past and another thing to sanction what they might do in the future. He was in favor of setting matters right, but what was the use of a law unless it were maintained? The latter part of the section ought to be struck out.

HON. MR. DAYIE agreed with the leader of the Opposition. He would not be a party to perpetrating a wrong. He hoped the committee would strike out the words ob-

committee would strike out the special circumstunces of the case, Dr. Milne's amendment being ultimately car-

ried.
Mr. Brown moved to add to the amend-

ment "and the operation and maintenance of the same."

The amendment was lost.

A number of other amendments were made, in committee, to the Bill, which materially restricted the power conferred, and the Bill was roported with amendments.

ments.
The Vancouver City Amendment was read a third time and passed, and House adjourned at 12.15.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

SIXTIETH DAY.

SATURDAY, April 18.

Less than half the members were present when the tiouse proceeded to business at 10 a.m., with an almost exhausted order paper before it.

WITHDRAWN.

MR. Choff, having obtained permission of the Speaker, withdrew his bill for the prevention of the employment of Chinese in cannetes.

Liquor Bill.

With Mr. Rogers in the chair, the House returned to commit ee upon the Liquor bill (No. 50), Hon. Mr. Robson.

Discussion arose upon section 4, providing that salous shall be clo-ed at 7 p.m. every Saturday, and shall remain closed until 6 a.m. on the Mondar following. The hour of cosing was, upon motion of Mr. Turner, changed to 11 p.m. and the hour of re-opening from 6 a.m. Of the Mondar following. The hour of closing was, upon motion of Mr. Turner, changed to 11 p.m. and the hour of re-opening from 6 a.m. Of the Mondar following. The hour of cosing was, upon motion of Mr. Turner, changed to 11 p.m. and the hour of neo colock in the morning to get a giass of whiskey, would get it anyway, in split of aw or in splie of the dayli.

The premier re ognized how the rrovision that fiquor might be suid by intel and restaurant keepers on Sundays, with meals, might be abused, but though it wou do be well to give the law a trial, as it was contained in the bill. No doubt, as had been done in Chillwhack, a case, and a motion were to be considered a meal, and the bars woul'be keep pen on Sundays where a free lunch was served. No doubt, too, the bill would require alteration and strengthening again, but it might be tried in its present form

Mr. Kitchen informed the Premier that he could not get a giass of beer with an onion a da cracker at Chilliwhack now: that order of things came to an end more than 18 months ago.

things came to at one more ago.

How Mr. Robson disabused the hon, representative of Westminster di-trict, of the impression, that he had tried to get a glass of beer at Chilliwheak on Sunday, or had got it. He was merely speaking of what others hadone.

beer at Chilliwhack on Sunday, or had got it. He was merely speaking of what others had one.

How, Mr. Davie entirely disapproved of the section, for which he could not see that any necessity oxisted. The country was not ready for the country was not ready for the country was not ready for legislation cosing the saloons on Sundays. The press of the province, no matter what its complexion, had shown clearly that such a bill as the one before the House was expected and was desirable expected and was desirable expected and was desirable and an endement providing, that the provisions of the bill should not apply to my muricipallities. This was opposed by both the Premier and the Attorney-General, who held that any liquor has should be placed on the sain footing.

Mr. Grart did not approve of this bill in any contained that the provisions of the beat of the country of

B. C. DYKING BILL.

The House axian went into committee, Mr. Cotton in the chair, o'the above measure. It was provided that the est shall not come intoperatio until proclaimed by the Lieu. "overnor in Council, notice of such proclamation being published in the B. C. Gazette. The bill was reported complete with amendments, and was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Davit presented a measure from he Lieut. Governe, returning the bill respective the University of British Colum is. this bill was returned to committee, by then amended, and was again reported, and pa-sed. Mr. Gras'r, rising to a question of privilege, asked the Government to bring the employed as the subject of the committee of

to.

The New Westminster Enabling bill was finally passed.

The House rose, to sit again at 8 p m, and consider the amendments offered by Mr. Grant to the Municipalities bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Davis asked that the Standing Orders be suspended in order to enable him to Order: be susp, nied in order to enable him to introduce an ect to amend the Unofficial Ad-ministrators Ac., to allow certain expenses to be sanctioned by the provincial auditor instead of by a judge of the Supreme Court as at pro-sent. The rules were susp nded, and the bill was introduced and passed through its various

Sont.

The rules were susp nded, and the bill was introduced and passed through its various stages.

The rules were susp nded, and the bill was introduced and passed through its various stages.

On a measage from the Lieut.-Governor the Holl. Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

Bill. Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

Were passed through their various stages to previde f. placing on the voters list the inhabitants of those districts to cover which the city limits had been extended.

An amendment was also cassed, on the motion of Hox. Mrs. Daviz, to provide that the appointes to he postion of police magnet rein appointe to he appointes the head considered the desired to trespass on the forboarance of the House, as he deemed it his duty, in justice to agentieman who was not here, to road certain correspondence, with the subject of which hon. members would be familiar. It would be remembered that he fademed it his duty, in justice to agentieman who was not here, to road certain correspondence with the subject of the Mechanics Lien law. The member for New West minster har occlared that he far. Davie would support any act which might be in roduced and was acceptable of the workinguas.

Mr. Laviz har end account and considered the head done, Mr. Bower appeared to nave been postered as communication from Mr. P. Bourne, of the News-Advertiser; Mr. Thomas I. Graham, at that time of the Co umbian; and from Mr. D. S. Cartis, chairman of the meeting. Mr. D. S. Cartis, chairman of the meeting. Mr. D. S. Cartis, chairman of the meeting. Mr. D. S. Cartis, chairman of the meeting of the Mr. Bower appeared to nave been postered to a ver

MR. BROWN remarked that he had supposed this matter had droppet. He had, on the occation poleno state the wall on the occation poleno state the wall on the occation poleno state the wall control of the state of the defect that he Altorney-General would support any lien law which was acceptable to the working sen of By ti-h Co umbia. He said this, and any statement to the contrary was a lie. He certainly did not examin the telegrams. He had no recorded or ever having seen them, of the thouse who was present, and he had informed him that he could almost swar to the certainly did not examin the telegrams. He had not even having seen them, of the thouse who was present, and he had informed him that he could almost swar to the certainly state of the correspondence will appear in the next issue of the Colonist.

How, Mr. Robson moved that the House at its rising stand adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday.

MR. KELLIS rose on a question of privilege and appealed to the Govern on to withdraw the state of the colonist. He would not conceive any thing so serious as this being done. This bill, if it went into effect, would be most disastrous to his constituents. It ought to be left over for the state on the covern heavy hing. He again appealed to the Owen. How the did not believe in givil g them every hing. He again appealed to the Owen. How he was now is put at constituency. It was was a most is put at constituency. It was sent and the same is put at constituency. It was sent and the same is put at constituency.

every hing. He again appealed to the Government to withdraw the buil before it was too late.

Hon, Mr. Robson admitted that Ko tenay was a mos i pota 4 constituency. It was inhabited by very worthy people, and they had sant here as their representative a vary side of the constituency. It was inhabited by very worthy people, and they had sent before the constituence of the constituenc

th had carried its last measure, by a vote of 30 to 9, in a thin House. During the three months and three days parliament had done a great deal of legislation. It had pa sed 99 fills, nearly double what had ever been, done before in one session. Many of them had been of a very important and useful character. There had been some able debates and some very sharp debates. Doubless language had been used which most of them regretted. He trusted that hon, members would part as good friends as when they had met. They were is find a strong that he had not the service of the se

you."
After remarks from Mr. Hall and Mr. Kellie,
After of whom proposed a vote of thanks
to the Speaker for his kindness, the House adjourned, the members heartily joining in the
National Anthem and rousing cheers.

Legislation of the Session-The List of Bills-Speech From the Throne.

After having sat for 54 days in regular and formal manner the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia was prorogued yesterday, His Honor Lieut. Governor Nelson being attired in full Windsor uniform, attended by a brilliant staff, consisting of Lieut. -Col. Holmes, D.A.G.; Capt. Benson, R.C.A.; Capt. Raker, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry; Staff ergeant Reading, of the R.C.A., acting as orderly.

The chamber presented a far different appearance to that which it ordinarily takes, the members' desks having been moved up to make way for the array of elegance and beauty which had been attracted to the Mr. Speaker of course made way for spos. Mr. Speaker of Culter hade way for the representative of Her Majesty, and occupied a seat on the ministerial side. The ministers were all in full dress, and most of the members had put on their "Sunday-go-to-meetings." On either side of what did duty for the throne, and extending a c-nsiderable distance down the sides of the room, the ladies were seated, and immediately in front of the bar, the sacred precincts guarded by which had been invaded, were also not a few ladies and gentlemen who were apparently gratified by the fact that it was the rday tongure upon the floor of Parlument. Among those present were Mesdames Nelson, Higgins, Turner, Davie, Chambers, Beeton, Mine, Pierson, Boham, Percival, Croft, Wright, Lent, Jones Jones, Matthew, Low, Chudey, A. Donaldson, Chambers, Sayward, E. Harrison, J. Elford, Archibald, E. Archibald, T. Archibald, E. Alen, Jenns, Rockett, Pierson, Hall, Mohun, etc., ster. Misses Higgins Prayors I Lawayon Realthe representative of Her Majesty, and bald, E. Archibald, T. Archibald, R. Allen, Jenns, Rockett, Pierson, Hall, Mohun, etc., etc.; Misses Higgins, Frevost, Lawson, Read, Maynard, E. Elford, A. Adlen, Kinsman, Turner, N. Adlen, Walker, McKay, Munroe, Cowie, Phipps, M. Angus, Newton, A. Lynes, Burnes, Carvel, Margaret Angus, etc., etc.; Rev. P. McF. Machedd, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. P. Jenns, Ald. Munn, Messrs. F. B. McName, T. Burnes, Kurtz, Cowan, E. Crow Baker, White, Beston, etc.
After prayers by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, The cl rk, Mr. Fell, read the list of bills, as follows:

as follows:

An Act for expediting the decision of Corstitutional and other Provincial Questions.

An Act to secure compensation for personal

An Act to secure compensation for perso al injuries suffered by Wo kmen in certain cases. An Act for the benefit of Mechanics and Laborers. An Act to furtheramend the "Land Registry An Act respecting the Corporation of Ner

to relating to Gold and other minerals excepting Coal.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act in aid of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway An Act respecting actions of Libel and

An Act respecting actions of Libel and Shander.

An Act to incorporate the Order of the Oblates of M-ry Immeulate within the Province of British Columbia.

An Act respecting the Westminster and Vancouver Tram ay Company, and the Westminster Street Railway Company westminster act and the Columbia Dylain and Libert Telephone Company's Incorporation Act, 1886.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Dylking and Impro-ement Company,
An Act to incorporate the thurrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Company.

An Act to estab isha Pharmaceutical Association in the Province of British Columbia Dylain and Columbia Dylain and Columbia Columbia.

An Act to smean the "Crow's Nata and Koote and Columbia Columbia

An Act to inco points the Vernon and Okanagan Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1885" and amend, ent thereto.

An Act to incorporate the Chilliwhack Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Public Schools.

An Act respecting the sale or gift of Tobacco

of the Company.

An Act to amend "An Act to provide for the

collection of Tax on Persons."

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Water

Works Act, 1886."

An Act to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Railway and Ferry Company.

An Act to the Company.

An Act to amend the "Companies Act,

1890."

An Act to amend the "Land Act."

An Act to amend the "Land Act."

An Act to amend the 'Companies Act, 1800."
An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Lako Telephone Company, Limit d., An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Lako Telephone Company, Limit d., An Act to incorporate the Nanaimo Electric Tramway Company, Limited.
An Act to incorporate the Vicola Valley Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway to ompany.
An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Liverpool and Canoe Pass Italiaway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Toad Mountain and Nelson Tramway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Lulu Island Mountain and Nelson Tramway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Lulu Island Mountain Railway and Improve-

Lou Island Electrical Railway and Improvement Company.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Northern, Peace River and Alaska Railway and
Navigastion Company.

An Act to incorporate the Nicola, Kamloops,
and Similkameen Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Hot Springs and
Goat River Transway Company.

An Act to amen the "Graveyard Act."

An Act to amen the "Graveyard Act."

1811.

An Act to amen the "Graveyard Act."

1821.

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creas 000.

An Act to amend the "Religious Institutions Act. 1891."
An Act to amend the "Religious Institutions Act."
An Act to make valid the Jurors' Books, Rolls, and Lists for the New Westminster Jury District for the year 1891.
An Act to enable the Okanagan Land and Davelopment Company, Limited Liability, to construct Telephone Lines and Transways in the towns of Enderby and Vernon.
An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act, 1891."
An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act, 1892."
An Act to amend the "British Columbia Columbia Columbia University Act, 1892."
An Act to further amend the "Urors" Act, "An Act to further amend the "County Courts Act."
An Act to further amend the "County Courts Act."
An Act to further amend the "Legal Processions Act."
An Act to further amend the "Legal Processions Act."
An Act to further amend the "Legal Processions Act."

cssions Act."
An Act to provide for the establishment of Free Libraries.
An Act to incorporate Benevolent and other

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Amendment Act, 1890." An Act relating to Industrial and Provident

Societies.

An Actio confirm the sale of the site of the Royal Hospital, with the buildings thereon.

An Actio ame of the "Civil Service Act."

An Actio incorporate the Victoria and North American Rainay Company.

An Actio amend the "Act respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches in Canada."

An Act for the Protection of Cattle. An act to ame d the "British Columbia Railway Act." Act to sme d the vay Act." -ct to prevent the spread of Contagiou ses among Horses and other Domestic Animals.
An Act to recompense the Members of the Mining Comm is on.

Mining Comm is on.

Ac vet to authorize the creation and issue of inscribed stock, and for other turposes.

An act to provide seven flundred Thousand Pounds for emodidating the Pub is Doot, and

Pounds for e-mondating the Pub is Deck, a.d for oher purposes.

An Act to amend the "Cons' flattlon Act."

An Ac rosecting the sale of Fermented an Spiri us Liquors.

An Act to amend the "Columbia and Kosfeny Railway Subdity Act, 189?

An Act to amend the "Official Administrators' Act."

His Hen ur was pleased, in Her Majesty's His Hon ur was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give assent to these Bills.

The same was announced by the clerk of the House, in the following words:—
"In Her Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Then the Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

We, Her Maj s y's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Leg slattve Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in Session assembled, approach Your Honour at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's per on and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance as Bill initialed "An Act for granting certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia."

vince of British Columbia."

To this Bill the Clerk of the Legislative
Assembly, by His Honour's command, did

Assembly, by His Modern ther upon say:—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank Her Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill."

Then His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

speech:—
Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative
Assembly:
In relieving you from further attendance
at this time, I desire to express my appreciation of the patience and zeal with which
you have devoted yourselves to the public
service during the protracted session now
closing. The number of bills to which I have just

The number of bills to which I have just assented in Her Majesty's name is unusually large, and includes many measures of vital importance, which will, I feel confident, contribute to the prosperity of the Province and the well-being of its inhabitants.

The large number of Private Bills passed this session may be regarded as indicating increasing confidence amongst capitalists in the resources and brightening pro-pects of our country, and I trust the expectations of the promoters of these bills may be fully realized.

The measures providing for the consolida tion and conversion of the public debt can not full to place the credit of the Province tion and conversion of the public debt cannot fail to place the credit of the Province upon a firmer and more advantageous b.sis, thus enabling you to carry out a liberal and progresive po icy in regard to such necessary public works as could not be undertaken were the expenditure confined within the limits of the ordinary revenue.

Thanking you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service, I now take leave of you with the earnest hope that your labours mry greatly conduce to the public good, and that you may all be spared to bring to the work of another session that same ability and self-sacrificing z.al which have distinguished the closing one.

The HONOURABLE MR ROBSON, Provincial Secretary, then said,—
Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honour to sunning the same for dispatch of business, and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1891. The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Mr. Kingham. "EIGHT HOURS A DAY."

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN moved the follow

ing resolution:—
"That this House is of the opinion that the principle of eight hours' constituting a day's labor should be adopted in the constitution of the constit that the principle of eight hours constituting a day's labor should be adopted in
carrying on Provincial public works, and
that a clause should be inserted in all
contracts for such, to the effect that the
hours making a day's work of the workmen and laborers to be employed under
it shall not be more than eight, and a
senalty for the violation of such provision
by the contractor or sub-contractor should
be included." In presenting his moti in
to the House the hon, leader of the Opposition remarked that the cry all over
the world was for shorter hours of labor.
The eight-hour day for the workingman
was generally recognized in Australia,
where it was found to be of great benefit
to society. "Shorter hours of labor"
was a great step in the direction of moral
reform and better observance of the
Sabbath, and he thought that the adopof the principle embodied in his resolution would be very beneficial to British
Columbia. High prices of manufactured
articles had not been found in Australia
to be the result of paying good
wages, nor would less work
be cone in the eight hours, than in the
ten now recognized as the working day.
Practical experience showed that the
laboing man availed himself of the opportunities of less working hours to edueate his mind and better his surroundless.

MINE seconded the resolution

MR. MILNE seconded the resolution and endorsed the remarks of his leader.
Legislation in this direction was not legislation in advance of the times.
Mr. FORSTER said that while he did not

Mr. Forster said that while he did not believe in the Government interfering with private interests, he thought they would be quite justified in reducing the hours of labor for their own employes. Shorter hours for the workingman had made him more manly, a better citizen and more efficient in his work, wherever tried. By increasing the efficiency of labor it would be made cheaper in reality, and he thought the legislation suggested was in the right direction 'and worthy of support.

past. Cotton thought all were agreed that a reasonable shortening of the hours of labor was a good thing, as, if looked at merely from the standpoint of profit and loss, it had been proved satisfactory. The Government should, at least, keep pace with, if not lead, public sentiment, and no rash experiment would be tried if the resolution before the House was adonted. If the periment would be tried if the resolution before the House was adopted. If the question before the House was put to the country, it would be carried by an over-

country, it would be carried by an over-whelming majority.

Mr. Hall thought that any legis-lation of this kind would be very unwise; in matters of this na-ture it was wiser for the Government to follow the people than to lead them. He moved that the matter be referred to a select committee of the House, with power to call for persons, books and documents.

documents.

Hox. Mr. Beaven disapproved strongly of submitting a question of this nature to a select committee. It did not require other consideration or investigation than could be given it at once by the House. He accused the Attorney-General of placing the amendment in the hands of the hon. member for Cassiar, and thus endeavoring to defeat the resolution by a side wind, without coming forward as a manly wind, without coming forward as a manly opponent of the question under con-sideration.

How. Mr. Daviz explained that the member for Cassiar, being new in legislative methods, had asked him to draft an amendment for him, and, he had done so; as he would for any other hon, member, Government or Opposition. He supported the amendment.

How Mr. Poolsys thought that the

Hon. Mr. Pooley thought that the House was asked, at a moment's notice, to introduce a very radical change in the country. The House was asked to say that eight hours should constitute a day's that eight hours should constitute a day's labor in British Columbia. He had heard the operation of the labor laws in Australia very severely criticised, and was not prepared to vote intelligently on the resolution without further consideration. The resolution, as it stood, was to lower the value of the laboring man's capital, his muscle, and prevent his laying-by a competency for his old age. Every man had a right to make as much as he could from his labor. At present he was not prepared to vote on the question, and he favored its reference to a select committee, in order that reliable information might be ob ained.

Mr. Rogers heartily approved of the shortening of the hours of labor, but not of the resolution. In his district, Cariboo, work could only be done at certain times, and a hard and fast rule as to the hours of labor would be unworkable. He endorsed the amendment, as he required more information than he was at present possessed of to give an opinion on the subject.

Mr. SMITH did not see why a man working for the same for eight hours' labor as his comrade should for ten. He was a friend of the laboring man, but he wanted more information, too. He would vote for the amendment, in British Columbia. He had

Mr. Booth was not ready yet to vote on the resolution. There were other lessons taught by the labor question in Australia than had been quoted by the hon. member for Victoria city. The Australian strikes showed how the organized laboring men were domineering over their fellows, and the ranks there were crowded. High wages and short hours filled the army of wage-earners, and discouraged men from branching out for themselves in business. In the country districts the adoption of the principle of the resolution would work disastrous results, increase the cost of production, and injure the farmers. He wanted information, and would support the amendment Mr. Kerre did not think the present question required ther information than was possessed by every thinking man to-day. The improvement in the condition of workingmen, whose hours of labor had been changed from twelve to ten, had been changed from twelve to ten, had been very marked, and the further reduction of the working day would be equally oeneficial. He did not believe in a hard and fast rule, but thought the r-solution could safely be passed at once. The Wellington strike was an instance of note. The strike had been most disastrous, and it arose simply from the miners claiming that they could not work more than eight hours and the masters asserting that they could. hours and the masters asserting that they

hours and the masters asserting that they could.

Mr. Croff could not endorse the remarks made by the hon. leader of the Opposition in regard to the results of eight hours being taken as a day's labor m Australia. The conditions in Australia and here were entirely different. He did not believe in legislation in this matter, but would support the amendment. He could not understand the last speaker, who said he would support the resolution, while announcing that he was opposed to a "hard and fast rule."

Mr. Brown endorsed the principle of the resolution, and remarked that all arguments against it, so far, had been questions of expediency and convenience more than anything else. He believed that the resolution was a step in the right direction, but too radical, too sudden, and too long a step to be taken now. He did think the public would yet justify the stipulation that eight hours be made a day's labor on contract work. He did not see that a committee could gain much information on this subject, and he therefore introduced an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that the House endorsed the principle of eight hours' labor, and leading up to it, would make nine hours a day the standard on government work.

The Speaker here announced that he believed the resolutions and amendments were all out of order, as indirestly affect.

THE SPRAKER here announced that he believed the resolutions and amendments were all out of order, as indirectly affecting the revenue. The hon. senior member for Vancouver city had opened his eyes by stating that it would certainly affect the cost of Government and therefore of private contracts. According to a ruling of Mr. Speaker Mara, in a case parallel to this, the resolution conflicted with section 54 of the B.N.A. act, and he therefore felt it his duty to rule it out of order.

and he therefore felt it his duty to rule it out of order.

Debate arose upon the point taken by Mr. Speaker, Hon Mr. Po-ley supporting it, Hon. Mr. Davie claiming that the amendment was in order, and Hon. Mr. Beaven, Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cotton arguing that both motion and amendment were right and proper.

The debate was finally adjourned until Monday, in order that Mr. Speaker might give a written ruling.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

MR. KITCHEN moved, seconded by Mr. MR. KITCHEN moved, seconded by Mr. Sword, that a committee, consisting of Messra. Brown, Horne, Cotton, Beaven, Grant, and the mover, be appointed to prepare and introduce to this House an Act to amend and consolidate the "Municipal Act, 1889," and the "Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1890."

MR. HUNTER thought that the contract was a very heavy one.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

CATTLE BRANDS. MR. STODDART moved, seconded by Mr. Eberts, that a select committee be appointed to prepare and present to this Housea bill dealing with the whole matter of branding cattle and the registra-

tion of such brands, said committee to consist of the following members, viz: Messrs. Vernon, Semlin, Martin, Ro-gers, Smith, and the mover. Carried. INFORMATION REQUIRED.

Mr. McKenzie moved, see inded by Mr. Semlin, "That a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting copies of all correspondence, not already published, that has taken place between the Government of British Columbia and the Esquimalt & Nansimo Railway Company, during the period intervening between the 19th day of December, A.D. 1883, and the 19th day of December, A.D. 1883, and the 19th day of December, A.D. 1887. Also, copies of all correspondence during the same period between the Government of British Columbia and the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Debate ensuing on the broad nature of the resolutin, and the work involved, the mover withdrew it, his intention being to seek what particular information he requires, in another mannier. INFORMATION REQUIRED.

VOTERS' LIST.

RESERVES. Mr. McKenzie moved Mr. Semlin, "that a res be presented to the Lieuter requesting a return show including school, naval dian, and other reserves poses, included in the gr puimalt and Nanaimo Rail and the areas thereof." C EDUCATIONA

MR. McKENZIE move equesting a copy of the re f the examiners of public of the examiners of public ers, respecting the examination to the control of the aly one person was referred.

Hon. Mr. Rosson thoug rmation required could was specifically asked arging in the names of indidates.

Hon. Mr. Beaven move a words "public school."

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QUESTION. Ms. Kellie asked the Coner of Lands and W mount of timber lands auted under lease duri hat amount of timber la nder notice of application Hon. Mr. Robson.—The

ber land granted under 0 was 57,716 acres. (2) hich application for le ade, but for which leases anted, is, approximately, SUPREME COURT REFEI

Hon. Mr. Davie move ading of the Supreme Co ct, the principal sections follows:

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(ii). In case the matter relates the land validity of any Act. whice been, or shall hereafter begistature of this Province, sion in any such Act, the Ai Canada shall be notified of der to be heard if he sees fit. Hon, Mr. Davis explain ons of the bill, and

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NOTICE OF MOTION. By Mr. Keith-To move f of all Orders in Council, corr and papers convected with the auditia force to Wellington la and of their maintenance while By Hon. Mr. Daviz—To in till respecting Municipalities. By Hon. Mr. Daviz—To intro further amend the "Lan

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MR. McKenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin, "that a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting a return showing the reserves, including school, naval or military, ludian, and other reserves for public purposes, included in the grant to the Esquimalt and Nansimo Railway Company, and the areas thereof." Carried.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. McKenzis moved, seconded by Mr. Milne, "that a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting a copy of the report or reports of the examiners of public school teachers, respecting the examination of public school teachers, heldest Victoria, in July, 1890, and copies of any or all orders in council relating thereto."

Hox. Mr. Robson thought that "it would be unnecess rily cruel to publish the names of those who had been "plucked," to the world.

Mr. Milne remarked that the case of only one person was referred to.

Hox. Mr. Robson thought that the information required could be obtained, if it was specifically asked for, without dragging in the names of all defeated candidates.

andidates.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to strike out HON. MR. BEAVEN moved to strike out a words "public school teachers," and lert "J. N. Muir." The amendment a seconded by the Attorney-General, d the resolution so amended was opted.

QUESTION.

MR. KELLIE asked the Chief Commis-ioner of Lands and Works: What mount of timber lands have been ranted under lease during 1890, and that amount of timber lands are now ader notice of application for lumbering

rposes?
Hon. Mr. Robson.—The total area of aber land granted under lease during to was 57,716 acres. (2) The area for hich application for lease has been ade, but for which leases have not been anted, is, approximately, 700,000 scres.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second ading of the Supreme Court Reference tt, the principal sections of which read follows:

Ioliows:

), The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may be to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, or to a Divisional Court thereof, or to the fact that the best of the Council of the Coun

Court shall thereupon hear or consider the me. In case the matter relates to the constitutional validity of any Act which has heretore been, or shall be easily the theory been, or shall be easily the property of the mean of the property of the mean of the hearing in under to be heard if he sees fit.

HON. Mr. DAVE explained the provisions of the bill, and was followed by the hon. leader of the Opposition, who undorsed the principle of the bill, and sromised it his support.

The bill passed its second reading and as committed, with Mr. Semlin in the hair.

hair.

The committee rose, reporting the bill omplete with amendments; report to a considered on Monday.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of bill No. 2, to prevent be spread of contagious diseases among orace and other animals, remarked that as necessity for such a measure had long sen felt in the province. The diseases entioned included glanders or farcy, and hog cholera.

The mover reviewed the bill and extended its contents before moving its second reading.

Manda its contents before moving its scond reading.

Mr. Minne was glad to see such a bill rought forward, and suggested several ther diseases which might properly be ealt with in the measure.

Mr. Martin also suggested improvements in the bill, whose value he fully preceived.

preciated.
Hon. Ma. Braven, Mr. Semilin and Mr. Booth briefly addressed the House, nd the bill, passing its second reading, vent into committee with Mr. Smith as thairman. The committee rose reporting progress, and the House adjourned until Monday at 2 p.m.

By Mr. Keith—To move for a return of all Orders in Council, correspondence and papers connected with the sending of a militia force to Wellington last summer, and of their maintenance while there.

By Hon. Mr. Davis—To introduce a

ill respecting Municipalities.

By Hon. Mr. Daviz.—To introduce a bill of further amend the "Land Registry".

By Hon. Mr. Davis—To introduce a bill to amend the "Jurors' Act."
By Hon. Mr. Davis—To introduce a bill to further amend the "Supreme Court Act."
By Hon. Mr. Davis—To introduce a bill to amend "an act to authorise and acilitate the sale of the site of the Royal Hospital with the buildings thereon."

By Mr. HUNTER—To move that whereas, by the terms of union, the management of the Indian reserves of the province was assumed by the Dominion Government, in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians;

And, whereas, section 119, Esquimalt district, Victoria harbor, lying within the limits of the city of Victoria, is one of such reserves, and is the residence of the Songhees tribe of Indians, now few in numbers;

Songhees tribe of Indians, now few in numbers;
And, whereas, the position of said reserve renders it unsuitable for a place of residence for the said tribe and tends to their demoralization, and to prevent the progress and prosperity of the said city, and makes it expedient that the tribe should be removed to some more suitable locality, and the control of the said reserve be resumed by the Provincial Government;
Be it therefore resolved, that a respectful address be presented to the Lieut-Governor, praying His Honor to take such steps as he may deem necessary to accomplish the above object.
By Mr. Hunter—To introduce "An act for the protection of certain animals, birds and beasts."