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Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliams SECOND DAY. MONDAY, January 22, 1894.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by the Right Rev. Bishop Perrin.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

MR. MARTIN rose to move that an address be presented in reply to the speech delivered by His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the legislature. Commencing with an expression of regret that someone better qualified had not been assigned to the task, he took up the speech and dealt with it clause by clause, starting with the promise of a redistribution bill, which he felt sure would receive the earnest consideration of both sides of the house. He epoke with approval of the guarantee of interest, made during the receas, on the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company. This would ensure the construction of the road, which would be of great advantage to the mining country to be served. He referred to the completion of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway and the valuable service now being rendered by it, in consequence of ADDRESS IN REPLY. now being rendered by it, in consequence of the helpin legislation of the past. Respecting the reference to the Kootenay mines and the silver question generally he would refrain from any extended re-marks, as he observed that the Minister for Mines had civer active to the service Mines had given notice of a resolution on Mines had given notice of a resolution on the subject. He spoke with pleasure of the marked attention given to hydraulio mining in the Cariboo country, and pre-dicted that this would take such a hold that the old days of Cariboo wenld be revived in the activity of the mining industry. He advocated liberal aid to the construction of roads, so that apprlies for the mines and the He wished to draw attention to the reference to the sale of provincial securities at 92 per cent. In the absence of more information it was difficult to discuss this fully. The public accounts for the year 1892 93 were, however, before the house, and these showed that he was an unfortunately correct prophet when he said in 1891 that there would not be sufficient in the £700,000 loan to convert the debt as proposed and spend £250,000 in public works. He held that the pretensions of the prosperity of this province, so far as the finances of its government are concerned, are of the hollowest kind. The party in office now were practically the party who took office ten years ago, and during their term the debt had largely increased, while there was practically nothing to show for it, and in addition they had given away millions of acres of land, besides the guarantees to railway and other enterprises. Since the present Premier had held that roads, so that supplies for the mines and the ore they produced might be carried at a moderate cost. He thought the increase in the production of the coal mines was a subthe production of the coal mines was a sub-ject for general congratulation, the opera-tions of the mines being a benefit to the country in every way. He commended the government for the steps taken to ascertain the rights of the province with respect to fishing licenses, and also the owner-ship of the precious metals within the railway lands on Vancouver island, by reference to the courts. As to the site for the provincial home at Kamloops, he could say that

or Vaccours the stands by printers and the stands of the s character of the country. During the recess the owners have been successful in stocking that mine for \$1,250,000, and he was informed that in the Kaslo-Slocan couninformed that in the Kaslo-Slocan country there were many Silver Kings. He noticed that 2,000 tons, of the value of \$130,000, had already been carried out over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway in the period of four or five weeks. He was glad to notice that Cariboo is reviving, and believed that Cariboo will again be a mainstay of this province. He had been told and believed that the hydraulic mines there were equal to the best in California. Coal being the staple mining industry in the province equal to the best in California. Coal Deing the staple mining industry in the province, it was most gratifying to note that the duty on that article imported into the United States was likely to be taken off, which would result in doubling the British Columbia output. The salmon pack, he noticed, as assets, though the province had not been in the practice of so including them. He thought that the provincial debt

that it was his duty to expects this growth of the control of the process of the control of the

nothing of the kind, but the actual results were also at variance with the statement, for although the district of New Westminster has sent opponents of the government it has never suffered on that account, for, as he had shown before, excluding the receipts from land sales, the district of New Westminster had received a great deal more than

In we man gravitying we see that the first of the process of the design of the second process of the process of the second process of the pro

Hon. Mr. Davie rose, the Speaker being about to put the question, and said that as the hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to be ackward, or to be anxious to prevent his replying to some of their principal speakers, he would address his remarks to the house of the opposition was a member, they had wished to borrow \$30,000, and had to pay which Mr. Cotton had just referred to, he challenged any person to show that he had ever made a personal allusion to any political opponent, for he did not descend to that mode of attack.

Mr. Cotton asked to be allowed to explain that he had not said anything about attacks on his personal character, but that attacks had been made on him personally in connection with the mainland agitation.

Hon. Mr. Davie answered that this was not what Mr. Cotton had said a few minutes before. His party and their friends had got up a mainland petition—which he (Mr. Davie) always called a separation petition—the object of which was ostensibly the disallowence of the act for the construction of new parliament buildings at the seat of government; although Mr. Cotton and the house could not that, but of course he country at that, but of course he country at the time.

So doing, resulted in a great saving to the province. He contrasted the high credit of the province now, as shown by the placting of a 3 per cent. loan at 92, with the time when, during the term of office of an administration of which the present leader of the opposition was a member, they had wished to borrow \$30,000, and had to pay 8 per cent. for it, beside 5 per cent. commission to the broker who obtained the loan from Governor Douglas. When he referred to this incident at Chilliwack, Mr. Kitchen text explain that the had not said anything about it in the country at the time.

Mg. Kitchen objected that what he said was that he could find nothing about it in the public accounts, and he had put the book in the country at the time.

Hon. Mg. Davie in the province. He condition of the country at the time of the country at the time.

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Mr. Brown resumed his remarks on the

MR. BROWN resumed his remarks on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He stated that though a copy of the "Reply to British Columbia's defamers" was on his desk yesterday, he was not then aware of the fact, or that it had been circulated, but he desired now to make circulated, but he desired now to make some remarks upon it, opening with a pro-test against the title, by which, he said, the governmentwere slanging their opponents in an official document. He then proceeded

but yet it was quite an extraordinary thing that he was so well posted upon the statements of the petition. It was apparent that Mr. Brown and those with him were in

cent., £149,380, and for those of 1887, adding as premium £24,475, or twenty-five per cent., £122,375, making a total of £271,755 required for the redemption of the balance of the bonds, whilst the amount available out of the £700,000 loan is £297.895, leaving still to the good £26,140 which the government may negotiate in cash after the bonds have been redeemed. Under the circumstances he would ask who had been the defamer in unjustly attacking the credit of the province. Mr. Beaven had based his criticism on his own statement that the government would not have enough money left to convert the bonds after expending £250,000 in public works, but the act did

left to convert the bonds after expending £250,000 in public works, but the act did not require them to raise more than £200,000 for public works, and they had not raised more than that sum for such purpose though the act gave them permission to go as high as £250,000. He thought the province had a great deal to show for its debt. In the matter of railways, for instance, there had been large grants during the past four years in aid of the Nakusp & Slocan, the Shuswap & Okanagan, the Victoria & Sidney, the Columbia & Kootenay, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard lines, all good and useful works, none of which would have been started but for the assistance of the government. An effort had been made to open up

posed on delegates attending any contingent the thought it had been an act of wiscomething of the hought it had been an act of wiscomething of the mistakes of the cerebral the throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the proposition that the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the proposition throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the proposition throught it is the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the proposition throught it is the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the proposition throught it is the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the proposition was but a trills more than for delegates to attend the Kamloops and the cycles and the courts to determine the cycles of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of wiscomething of the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of which is all decays to act of the supposition throught it is the state paper is well and the courts to determine the cycles of the supposition while the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of which is a place on version while the courts to determine the cycles of the cerebral throught it is stated and mainland. He showed that the state paper issued the courts to determine the important questions put forth government to the subject of the mistakes of the cerebral throught it had been an act of the province had not been in the ought in the courts to determine the cycles of the cerebral throught it had been and the local throught it had not not been the confidence which the province Commissioner, as he thought some persons must have been unduly favored in this re-