

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 23.

## PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The ordinary revenue of the province for the year 1893-94 is set down in the public accounts at \$821,660. In addition to this certain extraordinary receipts are mentioned, namely: from intestate estates, \$20,635; suitors' fund, \$14,969; Shuswap & Okanagan railway receipts, \$8,709; Nakusp & Slocan railway deposit, \$118,400. Mr. Turner last session said that there was left \$375,000 from the year before. Adding these sums to the ordinary revenue we have a total of receipts of all kinds of \$1,350,373, exclusive of the parliament buildings loan. Turning to the expense side we find the total "ordinary" expenditure of \$1,514,405. In addition to this there were repaid out of the intestate estates fund the sum of \$25,610; out of the suitors' fund, \$90,185; to the Shuswap & Okanagan bondholders, \$52,198; to the Victoria & Sidney bondholders, \$8,030. These added to the ordinary expenditure make a total outlay of \$1,639,728. That is to say, the government in 1893-94 spent about \$280,000 more than its total receipts, leaving out the parliament buildings loan, which must have been drawn upon to meet expenditures other than that for which it was intended. This is taking Minister Turner's own word for the "surplus" of 1892-93, though his statement was pretty well shown to be incorrect last session. The government has therefore on its own showing been obliged to use all legitimately available funds for the purpose of meeting outlays caused by its reckless extravagance, and to draw upon this special fund in addition. The public accounts are presented in such shape that it is hard to find the exact standing of the province, but it is at least clear that the government has placed in a hole from which it will take a deal of lifting to rescue it.

## THE FINANCIAL TANGLE.

A typographical error in yesterday's issue made us say that the government's receipts for 1893-94 and the alleged residue from the previous year made a total of \$1,350,373, "inclusive of the parliament buildings loan." The word as written was "exclusive," which puts a different meaning on the sentence. The error was obvious, however, from the context. We may say now that the exact sum reported by Mr. Turner in his budget speech last year as left over from 1892-93 was \$375,266, so the total for last year would be \$1,359,639. The reports of the public accounts committee clearly showed that the minister's estimated surplus from the previous year was made possible only by ignoring the fact that there had been spent a large sum from trust funds and railway guarantee deposits which should be made good. But we are taking the minister's own calculations, which leave the financial showing bad enough. In the session of 1893 the minister made an estimate that there would be left from the 1891 loan the tidy sum of \$500,000 with which to commence the year 1893-94. By industriously spending money which had not been voted the government brought this "surplus" down to the \$375,266 already spoken of. It is interesting now to compare the estimate of the year's operations offered by the minister in his last budget speech with the actual results shown by the public accounts. The minister then said:

"On the first of July we had in cash at bank or in agents' hands an amount available of \$375,266 to commence the year, being the balance I have just referred to. Since that time we have received from the Nakusp and Slocan railway a deposit of \$118,400, and in addition to this sum we have the revenue for the year terminating 30th June next, estimated at \$1,058,692, or a total of \$1,552,358, to carry out the work of the present year. Against this there is the expenditure as voted for this year to the 30th June next, \$1,277,157, and the supplementary to be voted for special warrants, \$31,180, a total of \$1,358,338; showing a balance to the good of \$194,021. To deduct from this, however, will be the addition to the supplementary estimates for public works to be now voted, which are now in your hands, amounting after allowing for lapsed balances to \$38,820 more, and the payments for interest on railway guarantees about to be provided for, \$80,000. After these deductions are made there are still a balance on the credit side for the 30th June next of about \$100,000."

Subsequently the minister said that in order to "provide for contingencies" he would put this prospective surplus for the commencement of this year at \$90,000. The discrepancy between the minister's forecast and the actual results would be laughable if the situation did not involve such serious possibilities. Instead of coming out with a balance of \$90,000 the minister had, according to his own figures a deficit of about \$280,000, which we must suppose was made up from the parliament buildings loan. If the accounts were kept in a less confused fashion the showing would be worse.

It is not surprising that the ministers

find very little to say for themselves in connection with the wretched muddle which has resulted from the maladministration of provincial affairs. The organic defenders have still less to say—in fact they have been struck dumb. One little apology the government does offer, namely, that the principal revenue falling-off was in the item of land sales, which was caused by the change of system. As Mr. Williams very clearly pointed out yesterday, the finance minister should have known what the consequences of the new land act would be, and his inclusion in the estimates of a large sum from this source has a very peculiar appearance. Mr. Turner is usually so guileless that it is hard to accept the theory that he was trying to deceive the people on the eve of the election.

The ministers do not make a good showing in connection with the Nakusp and Slocan railway bonds. They have all along led the public to believe that these bonds would bear only 3 1/2 per cent. interest, and we do not wonder that they now find it hard to defend the change to 4 per cent. The plea that the bonds are not government bonds is an extraordinary one, since the guarantee of the province covers both principal and interest. There should have been no need for increasing the rate of interest, but the simplest observer can easily detect the scheme of raising the rate in order to increase the proceeds by selling above par. If the people of this province are at all shrewd they will condemn this sort of juggling with the province's credit for the purpose of helping out Davisism.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The World wants us to tell it where "definitely accurate data" with respect to trade matters can be found. The answer is easy indeed. Trade returns are published year by year by the customs department at Ottawa, and if the World had consulted the reports for 1890-91 and 1891-92 it would have found the correct figures for those years. The trouble with the World was that it did not want the correct figures; its idea was to create the impression by a bluebook quotation that "Vancouver's supremacy as the commercial capital had been achieved much sooner than her citizens expected." By the way, the World seems to be ignorant of the fact that when the Times speaks of the year 1890-91 it means the year from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891, which constitutes the financial year at Ottawa. The Vancouver paper is blessed with either a plentiful lack of knowledge of trade matters or a fine faculty for assuming ignorance.

A dispatch from New Glasgow, N. S., says: "The session of New St. Andrew's church decided not to allow Sir C. H. Tupper to deliver his lecture in the church. Possibly this decision was arrived at on account of Tupper being a member of the present corrupt administration at Ottawa." New Glasgow is in the county which Sir Hibbert represents in parliament.

## POVERTY OF THE BLOOD.

A Condition that Gives Rise to Neuralgia, Severe Headaches, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Troubles.

Poverty of the blood is the plain English for what medical men term anaemia, and it is a condition that destroys the happiness of thousands and hurries many to an untimely grave. "Going into a decline," is an expression frequently heard in reference to those suffering from languor, heart palpitation, headaches, loss of appetite, etc., and it is but another method of saying that the trouble is poverty of the blood. To those thus suffering the following statement from Mr. Chisholm, of North Tyron, P. E. I., in reference to his daughter Lizzie, will point the way to renewed health: "About a year ago," says Mr. Chisholm, "my daughter took sick and wasted away until she was a mere skeleton. We tried the ordinary remedies at first but no help was had from them, and the family physician was called in. He treated her for about six months but without any apparent benefit. At this time she was confined to bed most of the time, her appetite was almost gone, and she was so weak that death seemed not far distant. To add to our sorrow and discouragement the doctor said he could do no more. We had often read of the cures following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but up to this time had not thought of trying them. The doctor's opinion was asked and he said by all means give the Pink Pills a trial; there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so. We then began the use of the pills and by the time the second box was done we noticed a slight improvement, and so slight as it was it renewed our hopes and encouraged us to continue the use of Pink Pills. From that time the improvement was constant and rapid. Lizzie is now the picture of health and is one looking at her would think she had never been sick a day, to say nothing of having been almost at the brink of the grave. There is no doubt in our minds that had our daughter not taken Pink Pills she would not be alive to-day, and it is with feelings of gratitude that we recommend them to others." If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the company at Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure where other medicines fail, and do not be persuaded to take either a substitute or an imitation.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne Moved by Mr. Rithet.

The Debate Continued Yesterday Afternoon and Adjourned Until To-Day.

## SECOND DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Mr. Rithet moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In doing so he said he was glad to be able to congratulate the government upon the confidence shown in them at the recent elections, and the country upon being represented by so many able members on both sides of the house. He had known many of the members for a great many years, but never before had he had the privilege of sitting in the house with them. When matters of interest to the province came up he hoped members would be direct and to the point, and that those interests demanded. The depression referred to in the speech increased the responsibility of both the government and the house. Until there was an improvement in the outside world the people of this province could not look for an improvement. Every encouragement should and he hoped would be given to capital. This was the first essential in a country such as this. During the year floods had done much damage throughout the province, and the action of the government in relieving the distress caused by the floods should meet with the approval of all. Everything possible should be done to prevent a recurrence of such floods, even if it was necessary to ask for financial aid to do so. The responsibility of keeping the waters of the river within their proper channel, it was true, rested more directly with the Dominion government, and this view should be strongly urged by the house. It was most fitting that the loss to the province through the death of the late chief justice, Sir Matthew Begbie, should have been referred to in the speech. There was but one opinion regarding the services rendered to the country by that judge. To him was due to a great extent the reputation of the province as a law abiding country. He was sure that the members would be glad to hear that a healthy reaction was setting in in nearly all the industries of the province. They had suffered much from the depression, and he feared that it would take some time before they were able to get on their feet and healthy as was expected. Any improvement in the fishing industry would be a benefit to the whole province. A move had been made in deep sea fishing, and he hoped that this important industry would be developed to some extent before another year. The building of the Nakusp & Slocan railway had done much to develop quartz mining in the Kootenay country, and the house, profiting by the lessons of the past, should develop other parts of the province in the same manner. The charge upon the country for the Nakusp & Slocan railway was not likely to be a heavy one. One of the great questions that would occupy the attention of the house during the present session should be the settlement of desirable immigrants in the province. Already a party of Norwegians have settled on the northern coast, and all should watch with interest this pioneer colony and help to make it a success. As stated in the speech, the visit of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen to the province was a welcome one. It must be gratifying to all that some reference is made to further railway extension. This was the only means by which the province could be opened up and its resources developed. The interior was government property, being well acquainted with its possibilities, he would say that it was well worth the capital that was necessary to develop it. It was only necessary to open up the country by some means and development was sure to follow. As these avenues were continued so would development continue. Most of the province remains undeveloped. What he wanted was a railroad. We must be done by the government. If any railway nothing will come. If schemes for the development of the province are brought up they should receive consideration from members on both sides of the house. In times of distress economy should be practiced, but the same time efficiency should be kept in view. He had much pleasure in moving the address in reply to the speech. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith seconded the motion. The able manner in which the motion was made left very little for those who followed to say. The people of the province should be gratified with their position as compared with the surrounding countries. Most of the property damaged in the interior was government property and called for means to replace it. On the lower Fraser the principal damage was done to individuals, who, it was to be hoped, would be able to tide over the difficulty with the assistance rendered them. He referred to the death of the late chief justice, who did much to lay the foundation for the stability of the province. It was to be hoped that the Nakusp & Slocan railway would prove profitable as prophesied. Much had been done to develop the mining industries. Several large companies have been formed and are at work developing the properties. The interior of the province had not been suffering a great deal from the depression. The farmers had had good crops and the miners had done well. Everything possible should be done to open up the country by means of railway construction. But the government should also be prepared when the railways are built to assist the settlers by building roads. The government should construct roads to new settlements already being made before new settlements are made. He

had much pleasure in seconding the address.

Mr. Semlin had known the mover of the address, Mr. Rithet, for a long time, and had known him to be eminently successful in all matters of business into which he entered. The house was to be congratulated upon the accession of Mr. Rithet. He hoped that he would be as cautious in the house as he was in business. If he was, the country too was to be congratulated upon his election as a member of the house. It was a pleasure to hear an address so well moved by a comparatively new man. As the mover of the address, Mr. Smith, he was well known in the house, and he was glad to hear Mr. Smith speak as he had. The country needed much that had been referred to by Mr. Smith. But when Mr. Rithet congratulated the country upon the return of the government he had to disagree with him. What did the country expect from the present government? They had held the reins of power for twelve years. They had inaugurated their rule by borrowing money, and had continued to borrow money ever since. They continually came to the house to ask the members to give them power to borrow more money. Judging from the speech they were still facing the same thing, and the province would have to again go to the money markets of the world. If the government were to be congratulated for the development of the province, they were also to be held responsible for the judicious or injudicious expenditure of the treasury. It was the same old thing: the treasury was barren. A few school houses had been built, but could the province be congratulated upon the fact that they had to borrow more money? In a few districts, it was true, things had advanced, but if the whole province had advanced, how was it that a deficit of half a million dollars had to be faced and more had to be borrowed? If the country was prosperous how was it that various difficulties were cropping up and had to be met? It was predicted that the Nakusp & Slocan railway would be successful. The older members had heard the same story in respect to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, a railway that had been constructed through one of the best districts of the province. But it was found that that road was not paying. On the contrary, the province had to go to its assistance. Having a knowledge of the country through which the Shuswap & Okanagan railway runs, and knowing that it does not pay, it was asking the members a great deal to believe that the Nakusp & Slocan railway would be a paying road. He would not at present go into the question of guaranteeing the interest.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Hear, hear. Mr. Semlin—Yes, we would like to hear! hear! from the hon. gentleman in regard to the Nakusp & Slocan, and also for the want of progress on the part of the government in regard to the Nicola Valley & Spence's Bridge railway. The government proposed a very different scheme for assisting the Nicola Valley road, a farmers' road, from the scheme which they undertook to assist the Nakusp & Slocan railway. If it was in the interest of the province to have the Nakusp & Slocan railway built and aid the construction as the government had done, why could not the same principle be carried out in regard to the Nicola Valley road? If it was the proper principle in one case, why was it not the proper principle in another? The residents of Nicola Valley would like to have this question answered. In regard to the late chief justice, all had known him for many years. His name was universally respected and his death was universally regretted. He was very glad that Mr. Rithet believed in running the country economically. He had been trying to get the government to do this ever since he had been a member of the house. He had time and time again pointed out to the government that the public business could be conducted more economically. Last year the government said they were going to economize to the extent of \$12,000 a year. Instead of starting at the larger figures they started at the smaller ones, dismissing some of the minor clerks. If the government had gone forward and reduced the civil service expenses he would have been with them. But what did they do? They decreased the salaries by some \$12,000, but on the very next page there was an item of \$100,000 for extra assistance. Instead of retrenching to the extent of \$12,000, nearly half that had been paid back to the parties from whom it was taken. The government had always followed the same plan. In 1882, during the construction of the C. P. R., when there was lots of Dominion money flying around the country, the government raised the salaries, going on the principle that all should have their fingers in the pie. Now times are, if anything, more stringent than they were before 1882. The government nominally reduces the expenses some \$12,000, but actually only reduces it some six or seven thousand dollars. Ever since they had been in power the government had considered that there was no limit to the people's ability to pay taxes. The government had never been accused of liberality in public works. They were building up civil works and cutting down the expenses for public works. Since the government had been in power the civil service had been increased, but there had been no increase in the expenditure in the districts. Now that the tax-paying ability of the country is shrivelled up, no effort is made to reduce the expenses of governing the country. The difference in the amounts paid for civil service now and the amount paid when the government took office would be a nice addition to the amount expended on public works. Before each election the government had promised to have the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road constructed, but the work had never been done. The people of the Fraser river valley above Lytton were looking forward to the construction of this road. There were many opinions expressed regarding the return of the present government and the measures adopted to secure that return.

Without referring to the gross charges of bribery, etc., he would say that if the people looked to the prosperity of the province it was to be regretted that the government had been returned. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was with pleasure he rose to make a few remarks, as never before had the session opened so auspiciously, there being an absence of petty bickerings and quarrels which had on previous occasions disgraced the house. He congratulated the previous speakers, and thanked the mover and the seconder of the address for the confidence shown in the government. He congratulated the leader of the opposition on his moderate remarks. There had to be two sides to every question. The opposition were to be congratulated on their choice of a leader for whom he had a warm personal regard, although differing with him on many questions. The leader of the opposition was a man who would not stoop to any disreputable practices, and he hoped that he would maintain that character. He denied that the government had ever raised the sectional feeling. The cry of a solid Island against a solid Mainland was raised by unscrupulous politicians in the campaign following the elections of July 7th. He contended that it was this cry that had defeated Mr. Vernon. It was the wish of the government to govern the province for the people, and the people of the Mainland would find that the members from the Island would do justice to the people of the Mainland, and vice versa. He made an appeal to the members to drop the matters that had been threshed out at the elections, and upon which the people had expressed their opinion. The matters of the present and the future should be dealt with. The leader of the opposition had criticized the government for helping the Nakusp and Slocan Railway and the Shuswap and Okanagan railway and in the next breath criticized the government for not having helped the Nicola Valley and Spence's Bridge railway to be built. The reason of this was that the C. P. R. was not prepared to lease the road as provided in the act. The government had been endeavoring to have the C. P. R. take the matter up but they were not yet satisfied that it was time to proceed. As soon as possible the matter was to be pushed forward and investigations made as to the coal fields of the Nicola. The money borrowed by the government had not been borrowed for general purposes such as salaries and the government of the country. The money borrowed had been expended on roads, streets, bridges, school houses and other productive works. To some extent the statement of the leader of the opposition respecting the lopping off of departmental clerks and the employment of extra assistance, was true. As all knew, the rear had been a very severe one on the departments, and no one would blame the government for having a lot of necessary work done. He referred at some length to the trips made by the government and opposition members just previous to the election. The falling off of the revenue had been principally in land taxes caused by the formation of the municipalities, the decrease in the Chinese head tax and the decrease of land sales, which could hardly be called a deficit. He made an appeal to the members of the opposition to speak before the members of the government, so that the latter could have the last shot. In regard to the Lytton-Lillooet road, he asked why previous governments had not built it. However, he fancied there were other works which were more necessary, the people of that district already having an outlet. He hoped before the end of the session something would be done in this matter. Mr. Forster did not believe that the return of the government was a matter of congratulation for the country. Even if he had been a government man before the election, what he had seen since the argument of the premier that the amount of the expenditure over the revenue was not a deficit, was a fallacy.



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and could not be had referred to million dollars but did not tell the dollars had been very bad thing dollars could not general revenue should have been various departing two men being Westminster dispute Westminster dis should not get before had there spent in the d fused work by because they we of money had thousand dollars Yale road, but off than they we very much as if to spend some but did not wish it. He did not rather thought incompetency. of lands and wo parts of the pr government wothe rents that are r position. The district had org cause it was th they could get a erment money as the money i government road fact, however, y money had been know whether a ed by the state been called too floods. A defic it. He wan Reveled that the managing his m minister of fina ful it was on a penditure of m was given to a should maintain that will assist ed for, and as e he would oppos that would not Mr. Kennedy himself with. There had durie forms not d enue was far b year. As far o posed any exp rant, except th He had heard, had been unabl need provided r mover of the ad he reaction in tioned in the no doubt, debu was rather doub concerned as a tific that reactio he would not f words "further" strangely famili position had art having a few first finding out would no doubt government had collecting the re province. He sectional feeling position and the from New West would oppose t railway which v project of the Nioc ply for the de coal fields. Dr was known that we coal. If the rai in Vancouver c aimo coal. I who dug the co He made a few concession of the fided opposit Forster's speec government an were fairly trea road houses and plers of labor Mr. Graham larly to the min which a miner claims at once, the government act, contending tors to two clai interests of the some length to his district, wh have been dev extent if a dif force. The mit the fees char were rather ex of the fees cha considered shoul tional cry had defeat of Mr. y statements of the other hand, the government intentionally. I matter was the fore the election the farmers. extravagant sta would not in work done for was in some of some the money placed. Mr. Stord sa be more in plac what was not, what was in it, wants bygone. I would like to k taking the second bottle that clear shes There was no facts of the rec be remedied. f erment had ca