

average receipts  
this rule.

public service, in-  
hands of a single  
in a rich and po-  
where the Popula-  
mitted, and the bu-  
system is wholly  
ing efficiency. That  
keeping too large a  
ances of the Colo-  
ceased. That it is,  
il List, and lower-  
current expenditure

exclusive of In-  
dians does not ex-  
and fishing, are not  
taxable commodit-  
Indians as consu-  
r, civilized person,  
only equal to 10,000  
all probably be  
making the total In-  
(taking the highest  
consumers of dutia-  
revenue without  
consumers \$23 75.  
the actual expend-  
That out of the ex-  
d in public works,  
9 to each consumer.  
60 to each consum-  
out of the \$572,553  
at \$12,000 expended  
and the Land Office,  
ance the interests of  
return made to the  
nor, comparing the  
other colonies and  
lumbia is not taxed  
when it is observed  
50, whilst the aver-  
age is \$23 75, and that  
ductions, other than  
s enumerated in the  
consumption here of  
d by each consumer,  
ation is high and op-  
on the public debt,  
That retrenchment is  
British Columbia.  
the most thorough  
ed and repealed all  
public service.  
ears have been sub-

ject to the greatest inconvenience and delays in securing copper and silver bearing quartz veins, under such a tenure and with such facilities as would offer reasonable security for the investment of capital; that the non-existence of a general law on the subject and the obstacles interposed by the Government have tended to prevent the investment of capital in the country and retarded the development of its mineral resources. That the enactment of a law under which a limited extent of any copper or silver bearing quartz veins, free from Royalties, onerous laws, and taxations, may be taken up and held by any one or more persons, under reasonable conditions of working, is absolutely essential to the investment of capital in such enterprises.

XXXI. That religion, humanity and public opinion demand that due and proper consideration be paid to the Indian population, with a view to their preservation and the improvement of their moral, intellectual and material condition. That beyond making reservations of land, Government has done nothing for them. That in many instances the Indian Reserves are large and valuable tracts of agricultural land. That such lands though situated in districts where they would be cultivated by settlers, remain unimproved by the Indians, except the occasional cultivation of a small patch. That settlers are prohibited occupying them. That such Reserves are consequently neither properly utilized by the Indians nor by settlers. That it is incumbent, therefore, on the Government to establish such regulations as would utilize the Indian Reserves and appropriate the proceeds to the benefit of the Indians.

XXXII. That the people of British Columbia, recognizing the principle that it is the imperative duty of the State to provide for education, earnestly desire the immediate establishment of a national system of popular education, based upon broad non-sectarian principles, and that the non-existence of any recognized system of education applicable to the whole Colony, is discredit to the Government.

XXXIII. That while it is apparent to any disinterested person that retrenchment in the public service could be made by which about \$60,000 of the annual expenditure could be saved without impairing the efficiency of the public service, yet the Government persists in imposing Road Tolls on merchandise passing between Yale and Cariboo, that amount to \$60,000 per annum. That the continuance of the Road Tolls and the resistance offered to retrenchment by the Executive are grave acts of misgovernment.

XXXIV. That a Reciprocal Commercial Treaty between the United States and England, by which the lumber, coal, fish and other raw productions of British Columbia and the United States may be entered duty free for home consumption in the ports of the last named countries respectively, would be a powerful stimulant to industry in this Colony. That it is, therefore, expedient to urge upon the attention of the Local and Imperial Governments the desirability of taking immediate steps to secure such a commercial privilege, whilst the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration.

XXXV. That though there has always been a large staff of officials connected with the office of Lands and Works, and notwithstanding there are vast areas of good unoccupied agricultural and grazing lands in the Colony, the country but sparsely populated, the imports of agricultural produce and stock large, and the prices of agricultural productions highly remunerative, yet the Executive has never made any systematic and continuous effort to invite immigration, or induce people to engage in agriculture. That the apathy and indolence of the Government respecting the settlement of the public lands is therefore totally indefensible.

XXXVI. That free grants of at least 320 acres of land ought to be offered to actual settlers upon the public lands, and that the Executive should spare no effort in inviting immigration and facilitating the settlement of the country.