

A MEMBER'S PRIVILEGE

In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Kitchen sought to weaken the effect of the exposure made the day before of his strange conduct with respect to certain documents found in his possession, by denying the accuracy of the Colonist report of the incident as it came up in the House. Though no confirmation appears to be necessary, as the matter was so clear to all who heard the discussion, it is interesting to notice that the report in the Times, the local organ of Mr. Kitchen's party, corroborates the Colonist on the points disputed. Our report said:

With these two papers he found the one on "British Columbia's defamers," and thus it came into his possession without the Premier intending that he should see it.

The Times report is: Mr. Kitchen—When the Attorney-General said that I purloined the document he knew that he was saying what was not true. He knew that he placed that document in my hand himself, whether intentionally or not I do not know.

Alleging that he said nothing of anything having been given in mistake, Mr. Kitchen also disputed this passage in the Colonist report: Mr. Kitchen claimed that the report which he read in the Barkerville post office was handed to him by the wife of the postmaster, who asked him, what it meant, as she had got it instead, she supposed, of another paper called "Facts and Figures," which had been circulated there.

The Times report is: What I was reading when he came in and interrupted me was a minute of an Order-in-Council on the mainland petition which he had given to Mrs. Stone in mistake at the public meeting for a document called "Facts and Figures" that he was circulating.

It seems that the accuracy of a newspaper report is no safeguard against its being challenged by members of the Opposition who feel that the publication of the facts is prejudicial to their political interests.

In contrast with the reports from which the above extracts are made, the News-Advertiser of yesterday attempts to deceive its readers by a gross misrepresentation of the facts, and notwithstanding Mr. Kitchen's admission as to how he got the document, and his subsequent statement that he had no reason to suppose that Mr. Kitchen was not enclosed in the volume of the Public Accounts which he handed to Mr. Kitchen, the Vancouver organ publishes the following:—

To make a point Mr. Kitchen rose and demanded of Mr. Davis if he did not give him the document? Mr. Davis denied it but Mr. Kitchen proved that he did. He handed him the document at Chilliwack in a public meeting in the presence of many people and Mr. Davis did not venture again to deny it.

The fact is that Mr. Davis, as the other reports show, did give an unqualified denial to Mr. Kitchen's statement. It will be noticed that the News-Advertiser makes no mention whatever of the fact, which even Mr. Kitchen does not dispute, that what was handed to him to read was merely a volume of the Public Accounts, between the leaves of which this private document had been inserted by its owner. The Advertiser's report bears internal evidence of having been "cooked" by the accommodating evening printer who primed Mr. Kitchen for his complaint of yesterday afternoon.

A SINGULAR EPISODE

The revelations that were made in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday will not raise Mr. Kitchen in the estimation of the people, either as a private citizen or a public man. Mr. Kitchen's own confession showed that he is capable of reading a document that he knew was not intended for his perusal and which came into his possession by the mistake or inadvertence of a political opponent. The plain course for an honorable and a manly man to pursue when he found in the book lent him by a political opponent a document of any kind, would be to hand it back to him immediately without reading a single word of it. Mr. Kitchen had the opportunity to do this, but it is clear that he does not possess the instinct which would have impelled him to restore it to its owner then and there unopened. Not only did Mr. Kitchen retain in his possession a document that it was never intended he should see, but when in his opinion the proper time had arrived, he endeavored to use it to the prejudice of the gentleman from whom it was taken. The meanness and the dishonorableness of such a proceeding must be evident to every man who possesses a spark of right feeling.

But Mr. Kitchen succeeded only in showing what his intentions were, and in making it abundantly plain that he is sadly wanting in right principle. The document being a draft of a letter written by Premier Davis himself, was of no use to anyone but the writer, and its appropriation by Mr. Kitchen was a matter of very little consequence only in so far as it showed what manner of man he is, and to what meanness he can descend to make what he considers a point against a political opponent. Mr. Kitchen's evident unconscientiousness that he had done anything mean or dishonorable, or unworthy a gentleman, makes, as far as he is concerned, the matter all the worse. It is vain to expect honorable and manly conduct from a man who shows by his acts that he does not know what is unmanly and what is dishonorable.

We cannot but think that when this matter of the appropriation of a state paper that was inadvertently handed to him, and the attempt to make use of the property thus appropriated, come to be known by the honest electors of New Westminster District, they will not be proud of their representative. Some of them will be pretty sure to ask if there were twenty-dollar notes in the book, would Mr. Kitchen be

justified in appropriating it, and in making what he considered the most profitable use of it? There can be but one answer to that question. The course to be pursued in such a case is so evident that no one will hesitate to condemn the man who would not pursue it. Yet the document which Mr. Kitchen appropriated might have been worth to Mr. Davis many twenty-dollar notes, for ought Mr. Kitchen knew to the contrary.

TREASONOUS SCHEMERS

The attempt which was made by some of the persons who now form the Opposition, to injure the credit of the Province on the London Stock Exchange shows to what lengths unprincipled and unpatriotic men will go to gain a point. Their intention, in circulating falsehoods about members of the Government and untrue statements relative to the financial standing of the Province is so plain that he who runs may read. But the statement made by Mr. Duval, one of the leading separatist advocates, makes assurance doubly sure. He let the cat out of the bag when he said in a speech delivered in April last: "Even if the appeal did not succeed, they would gain their chief point, as they would show the London financiers that it was a poor time to lend money, and so for want of funds the work would have to come to a stop." Happily, the traitorous conspirators were foiled in their attempt to ruin the credit of the Province in London, but they have shown the "cloven foot" so conspicuously that those who trust them hereafter will have only themselves to blame if they are betrayed.

ABOUT DEFICITS

We have seen that the United States deficit for the current year is expected to be between thirty and fifty millions of dollars, or, roughly, between six and ten millions sterling. This very large deficit, although it is allowed to be unpleasant and, to a certain extent, embarrassing, is not regarded by the American people as serious. That it is not expected to affect the credit of the country is seen by the terms on which the Secretary of the Treasury expects to get his \$50,000,000, and it is said that he can get \$200,000,000 on the same terms if he needs the money.

But the anti-British news-monger as soon as he heard that a considerable British deficit was apprehended raised the alarm and tried to frighten the world with a terribly dismal story. The exhibit at the end of nine months of the British fiscal year was not encouraging, certainly, but neither the actual nor the expected deficit can be, in amount, at all compared with that of the United States. The actual deficit is not ten millions of dollars, and it is expected by some that at the end of the fiscal year the deficit will have slightly diminished. The Daily News, which supports the Government, does not expect that the deficit at the end of the year will exceed two millions sterling. The Standard takes what is admitted to be a pessimistic view of the situation, and places the deficit at two millions and a half. The highest of these estimates is not much more than one-third of the lowest figure at which the American deficit is placed. The principal decrease in the British revenue is from stamps. Compared with the receipts of the corresponding nine months of last year there is a deficiency of £1,279,156; the customs deficiency was £209,409, and that of the excise £387,734. There have been increases in the property and income tax in the Post Office revenue, and in the receipts from the telegraph service. A deficit of ten, or at most twelve millions of dollars in Great Britain cannot be more formidable to that country than a deficit of thirty or fifty millions of dollars in the United States. Those who read the diurnal American accounts of the state of the British revenue would never suspect that the American deficit will be between three and four times as great as the one which the British expect. But Americans are in the habit of saying the best that can be said of their own country, while the British have a fashion of speaking of their public affairs in a way the reverse of cheerful. For instance, the British newspapers are exceedingly melancholy over the apprehended deficit of two or two and a half millions, while many American journals consider their country's deficit of three or four times that sum so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning.

WILL IT PASS?

No one appears to know what the Wilson Tariff Bill will be like when it is presented to the President for signature. It is predicted that it will not get through the Senate unless it is greatly modified in some important respects. Many Democrats are so strongly opposed to some of its reforms as are the most rabid of the Republicans. This is what Harper's Weekly, which is mugwump with a decided leaning towards the Democrats of the Cleveland school, says of the tariff as it left the hands of the Ways and Means committee: The Wilson bill is not the ideal of a tariff reform measure. It verifies the prophesies of those who, in the campaign of 1892, predicted that when intrusted with power the Democrats would, with regard to the tariff, be apt to be rather too halting and timid than too radical. But the Wilson bill, at any rate, points in the right direction, and if it comes out of the deliberations of the two Houses with the principal feature preserved—the free admission of raw materials and a corresponding reduction of the duties on manufactured articles—its effect upon the industries as well as the commerce of the United States will be quickening in a high degree. If stripped of this feature, its economic value will be gone, and its political value, for it would prove the Democratic majority to be a rabble of incompetents who cannot be intrusted with important affairs. The Democratic demagogues who seek to prevent the passing of raw materials are free list because these raw materials are produced in their States should be treated

as enemies to their party. And those who insist upon burdening down the tariff bill with legislation providing for an income tax, are enemies no less dangerous, for the chances are ten to one that a tariff bill so freighted will never pass. The adoption of the Wilson bill essentially as it stands, is the only possibility the Democratic party has of continuing its existence as a potent factor in American politics for a long time to come. Without it the Democratic party will stand before the people as an impotent and cowardly crowd.

From this it will be seen that an intelligent and well-informed observer regards the rejection of the Wilson bill as not an impossible contingency. If it is rejected, it will owe its failure to the Democratic party. That party has the command of both branches of the Legislature and it is pledged up to the hilt to tariff reform. If it falls to carry out its pledges it will fall beneath contempt, both at home and abroad.

LOOK AT HOME

It is amusing to see the Times, which is so faithful a servant of the party to which it belongs, and which is apparently at the beck and call of every one of its members no matter what difficulty he is in or how bad his cause, reproaching the Colonist with being a "slavish organ." We have just as good a reason to assert that it "fawns upon" Mr. Kitchen, whose very zealous advocate it is, and that, too, in an exceedingly bad cause, as it has to say that we "fawn upon" the Premier. As long as it remains the thick-and-thin partisan it is, every reproachful epithet it casts at the Colonist for advocating the cause of the Government, applies with greater force to itself. Our contemporary should look at home and try to see itself as others see it, before it deals in wholesale accusations of party subserviency. We, perhaps, may be allowed just to hint that continued abuse and unending disparagement, besides being very unparliamentary, are apt to become from frequent repetition altogether meaningless. Our contemporary, if it does not adopt a more courteous style, is in danger of becoming a survival of a bad state of things that is fast passing away.

We do not propose to refer again to the Kitchen episode further than to say that all the particulars are before the readers of the newspapers, and they have, no doubt, formed their own conclusions as to the nature of the part played by Mr. Kitchen. We will further take the liberty of directing our contemporary's attention to a remark made by Mr. Brown, which appears in his own report of Wednesday's proceedings. It is this: Mr. Brown—"Mr. Kitchen acted very honorably about the document. He would not even show it to his colleagues." Now if Mr. Kitchen was not conscious that he had received the document in an irregular way, why should he keep it concealed from his colleagues? If, as the Times says, in its editorial, "this printed document was openly and publicly handed to him," what object would he have in keeping it hidden away until the opportunity came to produce it in the Legislative Assembly? To hide away a document that had been openly and publicly handed to him would have been a very absurd proceeding.

IS IT THE "MANLY ART"?

The great slugging match between Mitchell and Corbett is over. Who is the better of it? How much good has it done? The law in Florida has been broken and the authorities defied. Has the violation of law by large bodies of men a wholesome effect on society? Is it a good thing to set the administrators of the law at naught? If prize-fighting like that which took place in Jacksonville were common in Florida, or anywhere else, society would very soon become so demoralized that a combination of law-abiding men would be absolutely necessary to put down law-breaking and rowdiness. Imagine a community composed chiefly of pugilists and their backers!

And why did men exercise such ingenuity and go to such expense to break the law of the land? Simply to give two brutal men the opportunity to smash each other's faces and to watch them while they battered each other. That is, to gratify one of the lowest instincts of man's nature. The talk of encouraging the "noble art of self-defence," and the many virtues of coolness, courage and endurance, etc., is nothing more than the hypocritical cant of the prize ring. None of the virtues but a great many of the vices are fostered by this prize-fighting. The chances are that a pale clerk, whose neck Corbett could wring all most without an effort, has more grit in him, could acquit himself more pluckily in the face of real danger, and endure greater hardships uncomplainingly than either of the bullies who hammered each other at Jacksonville. It was proved in the American war that boys just from school, merchants' clerks, lawyers' clerks, schoolmasters, and young professional men made much better soldiers than the roughest and rowdiest plug-uglies of the cities.

As to real heroism, the heroism which every man who wants to live a decent life and make a place for himself in the world must exercise, not once or twice a year, but every day of his life, the pugilists as a class know very little of it. Have they the strength to resist temptation and to make sacrifices for the good of others? Are many of them capable of continuing an uphill struggle in the face of scores of difficulties and discouragements? Can they meet the trials of life bravely, and, after hundreds of failures and mortifications come up to the scratch undaunted and smiling. The career of the king of pugilists of our day, John L. Sullivan, shows that his training was of but little advantage to him in fighting the battle of life. Many a little fellow who would look like a dwarf beside John L., is his superior in all that constitutes true manliness and is better equipped in every way to fight life's

battle. Is it not singular that the brute qualities of the giant are more highly considered by very many than the manly virtues of the little moral hero?

THE PROTECTION OF PROTESTANTS

We see that the Protestant Protective Association has been holding its convention in Hamilton. It is a pity that the Association has not advertised itself more widely, so that its aims and its methods might be fully known. If its objects are legitimate and its ways honest and straightforward, the more that is known of it the better are its chances of success. There are a great many people who dislike secrecy, and who are always suspicious of any organization that shuns the light. We saw somewhere that the P.P.A. convention deliberated with closed doors, and that the newspaper reporters had to be content with such an account of its proceedings as it pleased its officials to give them.

The members of the Association must be considered the best judges of the way in which they do their own business, but this dislike of publicity does not tend to make impartial outsiders think favorably of the Protective Association. They naturally want to get some information relative to the new organization. Many of them are as sound Protestants as there are in the country. If Protestantism is in danger, they are most desirous to know what that danger is. Some of them do not doubt that they ought to be informed as to the full extent of the peril, and they consider that those who band themselves together to protect Protestants are not treating them well when they do not tell them what it is that threatens Protestantism in this Dominion.

We must confess, for our own part, that we would like very much to know why Protestants need to be protected. We are under the impression that Canadians of all denominations enjoy full religious liberty. There is no body, that we can see, which has either the power or the desire to do Protestants the least harm or to abridge their liberties and their privileges in the slightest degree or in any direction. And we are quite sure that the great majority of the Protestants of Canada are most desirous that those who profess other religions should exercise every right and enjoy every privilege that they possess. Canadian Protestants believe in liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion. They also believe in the widest toleration. They would not place any man under disabilities of any kind merely because his creed is different from theirs, or because the religious forms and ceremonies which he practices do not resemble those of which they approve. The sincere Protestant of this and every other country rejoices that the days of religious persecution have gone by. He would not have a fellow citizen persecuted in any shape or way because of his religious opinions. More than that, he considers the man who desires to injure in any way his neighbor or to place any stigma upon him on account of his creed, an ungodly Protestant. So much does the true Protestant hate every form of persecution that he would rather suffer persecution than inflict it. But he is very far from being a Quaker. If he finds that any one wants to injure him because of the religion he professes, he is quick to take his own part, and he does not hesitate to show those who would take advantage of him that he is not to be imposed upon with impunity. But the opponent he contends with must be real and substantial, and he must have done, or have attempted to do him an injury. He does not fight shadows, neither will he inflict an injury on his neighbor because he fears that some time in the future he may do him harm.

This being the case, it is, we submit, the duty of those who undertake to protect Protestantism to show all sound Protestants that they need protection. And when this is done, it should be done openly and boldly. The protectors of Protestants should not whisper in corners or shut themselves behind looked doors when they are making preparations for defence. They should declare their mission loudly and from the housetops, as it were, and they should defy the assailant in an open and manly way. This, besides being the honorable way of dealing with an adversary, real or supposed, is the most effective way.

The secret way of going to work is not fair to Protestants in general if there is any danger to guard against, and it is equally unfair if the danger is only imaginary. It besides, gives the timid and the designing advantages to work upon the fears and the prejudices of their fellow Protestants, advantages which they ought not to have. Fears conjured up by faint-hearted fanatics may have an effect when they are made known to a select few in secret, but they would be dispelled in a very short time if expression were given to them aloud and in the face of day. In the same way calumnies which are passed from one to another at private meetings may obtain a ready credence, whereas if they were proclaimed in public their falsity would be soon demonstrated.

If, then, there is danger to Protestants in Canada, every Protestant should be made aware of it, and if Protestants are to combine for their own protection, let them do so openly. What have they to fear? If the Protestant Protective Association is a political organization by means of which a few ambitious and restless men desire to attain power and gain notoriety, its secret methods may be the best to attain those ends; but if its object is honestly to protect Protestantism, the more openly and fearlessly it does its work, the more powerful will it be in protecting Protestants if they need protection, or in demonstrating that their rights and privileges do not need protection if the danger conjured up by the Ontario Protestant Protective Association has really no existence.

THE GALT OF GEORGIA CANNING COMPANY, limited liability, give notice of incorporation for the purpose of carrying on the business of fish packers and canners, with capital of \$100,000 and head quarters at Vancouver. The incorporators are Chas. S. Windsor, A. E. B. Macgowan and Wm. C. McCord. The Montreal Canning Company, limited liability, also with head quarters at Vancouver, and capital of \$200,000, ask incorporation, the promoters named being H. Rhodes, Jas. L. Anderson, Robert Dickie, A. Judson Paterson and Joseph E. Miller.

PREPARATIONS for the sixth annual show of the B. C. Poultry Society are now well advanced and a good time is expected by fanciers here. The entry forms for both poultry and dogs are ready and can be procured from the secretary, F. W. Taggart, 134 Government street. A number of fine birds have been imported lately and visitors will see some fine exhibition fowls. The dog exhibit will be fully up to that of past years. The society is represented in Nanaimo by Mr. J. E. R. Taggart, secretary of the Poultry society, who is doing good work among the fanciers there. The list of special prizes has received several additions.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Govt Report

THE CITY

The contract for the Craigflower road house has been awarded to Messrs. Moor & Hitchington by the architect, Mr. Gerchard Tharks.

The snowfall has been so great at Alberni that the contractors on the Golden Eagle mine at China Creek have been obliged to stop work, but will resume at the earliest opportunity, which will probably not be for two months. The tunnels already driven have given very promising results so far.

THOMAS DUNN & COMPANY, limited liability, are to be incorporated under the act to carry on the business of Thomas Dunn and Peter Tait Dunn, as hardware merchants of Vancouver. The incorporators are the two first named and Geo. W. Phipps, bookkeeper. The capital is stated at \$250,000.

At the annual meeting of the First Presbyterian church, held last evening, matters were shown to be in a generally satisfactory condition, the hard times notwithstanding. The income for the year crossed the \$5,000 mark, and there were no floating debts. With the exception of J. McIntosh and J. Lake, the retiring managers were re-elected.

PHINAS MANSION, whose wife died on Wednesday morning last and who was himself so severely censured by the coroner's jury in their finding, has been since the incarceration at police headquarters. He will be charged this morning, under the new code, with having habitually ill-treated and neglected his wife, an offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of years.

The Golden Hospital society seek incorporation under the Benevolent Societies act, for the establishment of a private hospital for the treatment of disease. The first trustees, who are to hold office until the last of August next, are W. G. Neilson, Beaver; J. C. Pitts and A. Denman, Donald; F. P. C. Wells, Palmer; M. Carlin, Field; E. A. Kimpton, Windermere; J. Brady, Thunder Hill; N. Hanson, Wasa, and E. L. T. Galbraith, Fort Steele.

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FRANK McQUILLAN and his associates in the Black Horse and King Solomon mines at China Creek have made arrangements with a New York gentleman who will erect a Crawford mill on the King Solomon as soon as the spring opens. Mr. McQuillan, who is in town at present, states that the machinery is expected to arrive here in less than two months, and will be taken up to Alberni as quickly as possible. The ore, after a careful examination, has been pronounced very suitable for treatment by the Crawford mill, and, as the vein is three feet wide and averages over \$100 in gold, there can be no doubt it will pay well.

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their turn are under Mr. Gladstone, whose father was a Leith man. The Foreign Affairs are entrusted to the Earl of Rosebery, the army is controlled by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and home affairs are managed by Mr. Asquith, a Scottish member of Parliament. This should go some way to average Flodden."

On the conclusion of the lecture songs were given by Messrs. Russel and Patterson, and a pipe solo terminated the proceedings of the evening.

WELCOMED BACK THE CHIEF

Full Court: Present, Sir M. B. Peggie, C. J. Greese, Walkton and McFieigh, J. J. A very pleasing ceremony took place yesterday morning before the formal business of the Full court commenced. In view of the return of His Lordship the Chief Justice to the bench, the major portion of the bar was present to welcome him back. The venerable Chief Justice has entirely recovered his health, and looks much better for his holiday. To the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Davie, fell the duty of expressing the sentiments of the Bar on this occasion, and he did so briefly but gracefully, expressing his congratulations to His Lordship's safe return, and their anxiety for him during his absence from among them. On behalf of the Bar the Hon. Attorney-General said they hoped that Sir Matthew would long be spared to administer justice in British Columbia in the spirit of fairness and impartiality which had characterized his actions for the last thirty-four years.

In reply His Lordship briefly thanked the Bar for the feelings manifested by them, and at which he was deeply moved. His chief anxiety while away, however, was the inconvenience that was necessarily incurred in the spirit of fairness and impartiality which had characterized his actions for the last thirty-four years.

The first case called was that of Adams (appellant), plaintiff, v. Duck (respondent), defendant. This was an appeal from the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Adams in an action in which the plaintiff claimed a large sum for work performed under a contract for the construction of a block known as the Duck building, on Broad street, Victoria. The point raised on the appeal was that there had been a diminution in the amount of work performed by the plaintiff beyond the period specified in the contract. The contractor contended that the delay had been occasioned by the fault of the owner in not giving him possession of a certain portion of the building at the time necessary to work for the completion of the building. It was contended that this default of the owner disentitled him to any relief whatever by way of penalty, on the ground of the non-completion of the work at the time specified in the contract. Their Lordships decided in favor of this latter contention, and allowed the appeal with costs, varying the order of the court below by directing that a sum allowed to Mr. Duck at the trial of the action for demurrage should be deducted, making a difference in the amount of the award of \$720. Adams, and in his favor, of a sum of \$720. Mr. Ernest V. Bodwell and Mr. H. Dallas Holmecken appeared for the appellant, and Mr. S. Perry Mills for respondent.

THE SINGLE TAX. TO THE EDITOR—I have always thought that the arbitrage of every industrious mechanic and laborer who works for the possession of a home of his own. This is the case here we have ample evidence in Victoria, for at the time of taking the last census ninety per cent. of the heads of families owned their own homes. By what rule of common sense, or of justice, then, should these industrious and frugal men be crushed and driven out of the country by undue taxation, whilst the idle and the profligate would escape by allowing such commodities as they use—tobacco, whiskey and clothing—to go free under the single tax. If one person places his money in a bank, fairly brought in a market value, open to all, and another places his money in merchandise, fishing, mining, lumbering or any other industry, both receiving equally the freedom and benefits of living under a stable and civilized government, why should the one bear all the burden of taxation, and the other not contribute a farthing?

Fortunately governments in levying taxes on the people bring common sense to bear, and have some consideration for the taxpayer, by laying their burdens in the least oppressive and most equitable manner. If it were possible to have every family living on its own town lot and money drawn out of the country, and all brought to the same level who would be left to give employment? Who would build factories, shops and warehouses, and residences which would be an ornament to the town? Without capital and without the means to recover the cost of these things, and stagnation of the most chilling kind would prevail. Capital and labor are indispensable to each other, and the energetic, enterprising man cannot be hampered or unduly taxed, but be perfectly free to invest the proceeds of his energy in land, railways or merchandise according to his choice.

It is not possible to make all men equal in industry, intelligence, or business capacity, and there is no use trying to reduce or to raise men to a universal standard. There will always be the careful, acquisitive man, as well as the idle and profligate, and if an equal division of land and money were made tomorrow, we would again in a few years find the careful and rich, and the idle and profligate. What the merits of the single tax may be I cannot see, and consider it as impossible, as it would be unjust, oppressive and unequal in its bearing. If the present Dominion, Province and municipal taxes were placed on land, I feel sure the mechanic and laboring man would be the first to give land the go-by, and would manifest no anxiety to possess even one town lot. Landlords are not to be envied under the existing condition of things, and under the "single tax" system he, and the one lot man would be much less so.

W. F. MACDONALD.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.—A loss of \$300,000 in gold was sustained by the Treasury department today. This reduces the gold holdings to \$67,500,000, the lowest point yet reached.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Fourth Session of the 22ND PARLIAMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1894. The Speaker took the oath and Prayers by the Right Rev. Mr. WESTON.

The following petitions were received: From C. G. Major and others a bill to incorporate "The Westminster railway company."

From "The British Columbia railway company," for a private bill to amend the act to consolidate the corporate acts.

FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT: Dr. WATT moved, "That the dress be presented by the Lieutenant-Governor, prayer move the Dominion government the per capita tax on Chinese non-distributing property in the Dominion to \$100 each time expressing strongly the house that three-fourths of the voted at British Columbia proposed higher tax, or (if he not imposed) from the province should be paid to this province in injury from the presence of a is sustained by this province, Dominion."

The mover said such a unanimously passed at the house, and he had no doubt he similarly received. He expressed his satisfaction in the Chinese here practically all Chinese, large companies who deal in and contributed practically a welfare of the province.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he was in agreement with the resolution, which he had in strong representation on his visited Ottawa in the fall of quite true, as stated in the province suffered the chief presence of Chinese, especially noticeable in connection with the province. It seemed the Dominion government some prohibitive plan to prevent of large numbers of an undesired Many years ago, before could get them to take an imposition of a tax, which posed, doubtless had had preventing the country back with Chinamen. He was pleased there had been a diminution of migration of Chinese, and thought this decreased the would not be sorry to see revenue cease altogether. He the tax were higher fewer Chinese come in. The resolution now moderated and reasonable, much pleasure in supporting had done with similar on previous occasions. The mover was entitled to congratulate the hon. taken up the matter, and he felt sure it would, that the res.

HON. MR. BEAVEN hoped it would be paid to this resolution would have been given to resolutions on this subject. He efforts he had made to have the put into their own statutes relative to Chinese labor, and would works for which labor would a prohibition of the em Chinese, and until they did not see how they of the Dominion to pass prohibitory. He thought that while thousands of the people who were there were hardly any position. Though the Chinese, laws and our religion and ev. hold most dear, we continue to employment and thus encourage. It seemed to be very difficult the Dominion government to matter in a proper light, for to think that the matter of China and Japan was of more than were the interests of which suffered through it, and also that the industries of the company who owned the land was too much for the Dominion to resist. He thought if the and legislature and people of would act in concert to prevent of Chinese they could bring change desired.

MR. KITCHEN spoke in support. tion, expressing regret that the had not included prohibitions employment of Chinese in gran franchises in connection with the He suggested a tax on every annum Chinese wage, and employed every Chinaman.

MR. HALL thought that such a resolution was very questionable. He did not think the Dominion should attend to the annual of this subject. He was in favor of any legislation for the vote for any Chinese if it could be. He would substitute white labor Chinese now at work. This was case, however. In Lillooet at gold mining would be an absolute ability without the Chinese, and they take out of the mines in the province. All the white and all the farmers were agreed were a distinct benefit in those Without Chinese labor the almost would have to close down, as the province was too small to support the payment of living white men for the work by Chinamen, and the white people thrown out of employment. Why the East did not feel Chinese was because white men at worked for starvation wages, with this province would be ashamed them.

MR. HORNBY spoke in favor of tion, claiming that without Chinese, population would double. HON. MR. TRENKLE said he favored the proposition that he should receive three-fourths of the did not think, however, that to tax to \$100 would have very much the way of exclusion, and he agreed with the remarks of Mr. Hall when he said that without the cheap Chinese labor the canneries. It was the desire of to introduce white labor as much as possible, but there was one part of the done by the Chinese on contract white men, absolute Chinese price and no higher price be paid. It was quite a large of money out of the country year, but on the other hand there this year, for instance, two dollars brought into the province attention with the salmen business also would not have come had it not Chinese labor, and the greater part money was paid to white people. Mr. TRENKLE said that it had been