enumerators, and that no allowance their numbers has been made in arng at the total population of the proe, as shown by the census, and it rds us satisfaction to learn that sentations upon this subject made to the Dominion government We will give our attentive conration to amendments to the drain dyking and irrigation act, so as facilitate suitable guarantees being n by the government under proper itions, and also to an act provide the measurement of timber shall be lucted by officers appointed by

. That due atention will be given to Il consolidating the law of evidence artnership act, a bill to amend the ter ling with the labor bureau, and a sin sing succession duties. . That we wincerely

honor in trusting that so order our labors that they may e permanently beneficial to all class our people.

r. Martin said that the building of Nakusp & Slocan railway was a advantage to that and other porof the province. Supplies durconstruction were being drawn from province, which he had always con-ed was a good thing for the country. Fort Sheppard railway was also ap intage to the province. The people d be congratulated on the fact that aulic mining had received attention ng the year. If this is encouraged old Cariboo days will return. He to see before long the Cariboo vay completed. The present troun that district was that it was very to take in supplies. The building rument of the expense of maintain he wagon road. It was satisfactory ote that there had been an increase output of coal during the year. government had obtained a of property for the Old Folks at Kamloops. This institution be self-supporting. The home was ne for paupers. The men who will it have spent their time and money veloping the province and this would haven of rest for them in their old It was gratifying to note that

imates would be brought down this session. It was also gratifynote that the dispute over the av lands was on a fair road to settled. The crops during the and the prices obtained for produce en encouraging. Eberts had much pleasure in secg the reply to the address. He ed regret at the death of the ember for Cariboo, Mr. Nason. gentleman, he said, had endeared to every member of the house, d also been a useful member haven on several important commit-He was glad to see the redistribuwas to be brought down, but uld reserve his remarks on that until he had seen the bill. Last the house gave the government to aid the Nakusp & Slocan railwhich would be the means of disng the products of the rich dishrough which it runs. The Nel-Fort Sheppard railway was a ent in itself to the foresight and of the government. The line through a rich country. He had times visited Kootenay and had the mines. Such a mine as the

King showed what a wonderful Kootenay was, and the sale of ne spoke well for the future of There were other rich here, and before long that greatest mining camp in The The Nelson & Fort Sheppard would assist wonderfully elopment of the district. Carias also reviving, and it would future, as it had been in the the mainstay of the province. a matter of congratulation that mining was receiving atten The increase in the output of as also gratifying, and he had no that when the American duty of its a ton was taken off the output be double what it is now. pack was larger than it had

en before. The time was not stant when the shores of the pro would be lined with villages. auts of which would reap a profit deep sea fisheries. This would province a wonderful impetus. sible a portion of the revenue be devoted to helping township palities by the construction There were large tracts in the province that should and dyked. It would be easy

g this land under cultivation if entures of the company were teed by the government. industry would revive if arrangements were entered into Canada and the Australian col In fact it was already commend look up. The fact that a large of capital was being invested industry showed that those inwere satisfied that the trade is The restrictions placed on lers would, he had no doubt, lescatch this year, but nevertheless ustry was in a flourishing condi-The province was on the eve of prosperity and the legislature lo their best for it. (Applause.) Mr Beaven also expressed re the death of Mr. Nason, who sure, while in the legislature, al-

id what he thought was right. disagreed with him, but he at he had done what he thoughtt for the province. In Mr. Nacountry had a true pioneer and It has certainly lost a good He was not eloquent, but orker. He (Mr. Beaven) , had a marked ignoring by the prespeakers of that great question ribution which is agitating the of the whole province. He had to that the speakers were either the confidence of the government the government had not decided policy, or had no policy. been in the confidence

nent they would certainly have ble to give the house some idea t the bill will be. They may have the question purposely. he legislature would consider it, nated in the reply. Last year ernment were just as emphatic were this year about bringing redistribution bill, but it did terialize. When the question st brought up in the house he out how absurd it was to Dominion census. There was not igle thing in the census returns the population of the province uld be used by the government

There was not one

tom in the census on which to base reable assets. The government policy was to treat all parts of the province fairly, It can tell you the total Resides the ple of the cities contended that the building roads and schools where they Isus returns were complete. It was are necessary. mply a scheme of the government's to redistribution. It was a scheme

lation and that is all.

hoodwink the members of the legis-

has come that they have to face the

mbers were also asked to consider an-

important question. It was the

of the government to guarantee

nterest on the bond of railway com-

ce a step further and guarantee the

nciple as the last carefully before undertaking to

It would be better for

ince to build the railway. It was

interest of bonds they had to pay

interest. It will be the same way

h the principle. If they guarantee

principle they will have to pay it.

would be time enough to consider this

stion when the papers were before

discussion of the speech. Many of

questions dealt with were matters

nistory. But there was one thing

which he would like to draw the at-

tion of the house. That was the sale

government securities at 92 per cent. their par value. It was difficult to

scuss that before all the information

as before the house. But the public

its showed what he said in 1891 about

£700,000 loan was correct. He said

n that the loan was not sufficient to

vert all the liabilities of the province

leave £250,000 for public works.

one who examined the accounts

not contravert the statement. The

came from and where it went.

the statements about the prov-

prosperity were examined it was

nd that the much-talked-of prosperity

s of the hollowest kind. The present

rty in power succeeded to the manage-

nt of the province when it was in its

ost prosperous condition. The Cana-

an and Northern Pacific railways were

being completed, bringing the prov-

into closer intercourse with the rest

the world. These railways made a

change in the province. They

ight new people, capital and enter-

creased since the party came into

hat had increased alarmingly. During

eir term of office the debt had increas-

by two million dollars. It would be

right if the province had anything to

ow for the debt, but it had not. This

vas in addition to the million of acres of

and that the government had given

maranteed for railway companies. Dur-

ng the 12 months ending June 30th,

1893, the debt of the province had in-

reased by \$650,000. That was a large

mount for 12 months. It was an easy

hing to gain popularity in this way,

rovince sustain that burden? The bal-

noce sheet had been carefully and cor-

ectly prepared up to June 30th, 1893.

That was the time he was speaking of.

He was sure that things had not chang-

ed for the better. More likely that

they were worse. During the year there had been an increase in the liabili-ties over the assets of \$161,000. be-

sides which there were many so-called

g the condition of affairs.

six years.

sets which were not assets at all.

Turner had been minister of finance for

Hon. Mr. Beaven-Well, during his

rm of onice the debt was increased by

1,400,000. He knew it was the pos-

ey of the government to spend more than

eir revenue. If it was spent in

roper manner it would be all right

he \$600,000 bonds for the parliament

gildings had sold at 92, while a previ-

us loan had sold for 86. It would be

nteresting to know who had benefited

this advance in the value of the

was not enough money in the 3 per

beht of the province. The parties who

had obtained inscribed stock for their

per cent bonds would have stock

hat would run for 34 years longer, and

ese who got stock for their 41-2 per

rovince paid a large premium the

The first thing the loan act of 1891

said was that the loans of 1877. and

1887 were to be consolidated. In all

airness to the people holding the stock

his would have to be done, but could

ot be done without a further loan. Pa-

ovince were those who had placed

de province in the position that the

Hon. Mr. Turner expressed regret at

he death of Mr. Nason and then pro-

eededs to congratulate the mover and

conder to the reply to the speech from

the throne. The leader of the opposi-

tion had said that the census was of no

use in redistributing the representation

f the province. He did not agree with

him, and he thought it was a very wise

policy of the government to defer redis

tribution until full returns were ob-

ainable. The Nakusp railway, could

e better dicussed when all the papers

vere before the house. The net debt

the province did not amount to two

The as-

million dollars, so it could not have

sets would be much larger if uncollect-

rsion of the loan was a great advan-

\$140,000 that could be used for the rev-

did in 1887 showed careful man-

He never thought that all the

onds would be converted. There were

any old-fashioned holders who would

oner hold them at 6 per cent. and get

leir principal in ten years. The gov-

ment had used the loans in a wise and

acreased by that amount.

ninister of finance had. (Applause.)

ent inscribed stock loan to convert the

As he had said before, there

Hon. Mr. Turner-For eight years.

sus

Hon. Mr

away and the interest that they

and it was a very easy thing to

sin the government on its credit.

low long can the few people in

There was one thing that had

That was the public debt, and

le knew very little about where the

ounts were before him.

house. There is no necessity for

when the government guaranteed

Now they proposed to ad-

as well. The house should

It would have been better

The

ac

ure and the constituents. Now

them to bring it on before.

Mr. Cotton congratulated the moved and seconder of the reply to the speech. The member for Yale had the sympathy of the Independents for the arduous task that he had to perform. Not one of the clauses in the address gave the house one iota of information. He was sure that he voiced the opinion of all members of the house when he expressed re gret at the demise of Mr. Nason. The government, he had no doubt did not know what they intended doing regarding redistribution. Whatever measure they bring in can do no good. If they bring in a fair measure they will be turned out, and if they bring in a bad one they will be turned out anyway By guaranteeing the bonds of a railway they were simply increasing the debt of the province. It would be hard to find any scheme more detrimental to the financial condition of the province. The members are told that the industries of the province had flourished. But the government cannot claim credit for this. as they did nothing to make them prosperous. During the recess the premier and provincial secretary had been endeavoring to make new government garments from opposition and independent patterns. The premier had tackled the abor question, but it had split up the back, with labor on either side. read the famous interview a Montreal Star reporter had had with Hon. Col. Baker. The hon, gentleman in breath invited capitalists to come and take up land, and in the next breath had said if they came in the government would tax them to death. was the policy of the government. whole policy the premier had insisted on during his tours could be summed up in two words-bought and sold. The constituents were made to understand it they wanted anything they would have to support the government. The government was mortgaging the province's future. If it keeps on the time will come when money for necessary works

will not be forthcoming. The debt was increasing enormously, exhausting The prethe credit of the province. mier had laid down that if a man supported the government he could get something, but if he did not the government could not do him justice. man could not have his rights if he did not support the government. premier's view was that every sition must be stamped out. This system of adherence to party was commencing to creep into the different departments. The members of the government were so imbued with this idea that they could not mention a department without bringing in party politics. The minister of education had hinted to the people of Vancouver that if they supported the government they would have a Normal school. The premier had personally attacked him (Mr. Cotton) and other members of the legislature, charging him with advocating secession. He challenged the premier to mention one time when he (Mr. Cotton) advocated He admitted that there was a feeling for separation; but who were responsible for this? Why, the premier and his colleague who had caused the feeling. The premier had also charged

ment's present policy. Hon, Mr. Davie begged to say that he never at one of his meetings said anything personally about any political He did not descend to that

ents if they did not oppose the

Mr. Cotton-What I said was that I was attacked personally regarding the mainland agitation

Hon Mr. Davie-The Independents and their friends got up the separation petition with the object of having the parliament buildings bill disallowed. though the leader of the opposition was last year at variance with the Independents on this question he was now rowing in the same boat. The leader of the opposition had no fault to find with. the measure, while the Independents and their friends got up a petition to disallow it. In that petition it said ent bonds got stock that would run that separation was the best means of 4 years longer. Therefore, unless the getting out of it. Mr. Cotton had supported the petitions in his paper and his olders would not relinguish that stock. party had been instrumental in calling the Kamloops convention for the avowed purpose of supporting the petition Delegates from all parts of the prov ince, Vancouver Island excluded, that invited to that convention. was not sectionalism he did not know what sectionalism was. They soon found ers had been placed before the members urporting to be a reply to defamers of out they had made a mistake. The first province. The real defamers of the meeting called at Vancouver for the purpose of appointing delegates was too poorly attended to allow business to transacted. About 100 attended the next meeting. At the New Westminster meeting for the same purpose the member for that city, who was the principal speaker, deplored the slim at tendance. After they had found out their mistake the News-Advertiser cam out in opposition to separation. That was after they had found out that they had made a mistake. Then they excused themselves for not inviting delegates from Vancouver island by saying that the expense of travelling to Kamloops was too great. That was a ridie ulous subterfuge. They did advocate separation, and their reason for it was that the house had seen fit to build new government buildings at Victoria. The government had done justice to all parts of the province. New Westminster had never suffered because opposition taxes were included. There was a candidates had been elected in that disarge amount outstanding which was trict. The expenditure in that district oflectable. The debt of the province was more than the revenue from , that as therefore very small. The condistrict. Some of the views expressed age to the province. There was now in the interview with Col. Baker in the Montreal Star were in accordance with his views, although he did net go so The fact that the bonds of the far regarding taxation, as was stated. ince had brought more in 1891 than For the last few years the government had not been offering lands for sale. ment on the part of the government. When surveys were completed, however, usiness man would find it better the government would deal with his debts to be allowed to run much the lands so that they would get into ger as the province's bonds were exhands of private owners. A fevenue would then be derived from them. They could not prevent monopolists from obtaining lands. Around Victoria exchange their bonds, as they would

land had been assessed higher

opposition had pictured the country in a

induce the holders to improve it.

eneficial manner, the works done in state of blue rain. It is just the oppo-

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The

creasing the revenue and being valu- site; the country is in a flourishing condition. The debt of the province was only \$2,000,000, which was a good showing. The debt of the city of Vancouver amounted to that.

Mr. Cotton-We have something to

show for it. Mr. Davie-So has the province something to show for its debt. The leader of the opposition had intimated that the conversion of the debt had been disastrons. He had always placed entire confidence in the minister of finance, and he found that this time, as always, his confidence had not been misplaced. In dealing with the debt the leader of the opposition had only made partial statements, which was his usual habit. He treated the matter unfairly. The conversion of the debt would save the province between \$30,000 and \$40,000, esides the interest on that amount. The reverse of extravagant methods had been adopted by the government. The finances of the country were not in a good condition when the leader of the opposition went out of power. They were in a far better condition now. The leader of the opposition when in power had paid a broker 5 per cent, for negotiating a loan of \$30,000. He never intended to please the members of the opposition; it was the people he wished to please. The redistribution bill would be as fair as possible. It was of no use accusing the government of insincerity in this matter. It would not change the bill. If the opposition had any good suggestions to make they would be considered by the government. The principal feature of the bill would be the entire breaking down of the balance of power between the island and the mainland. If that was the only feature of the bill it would be acceptable to the people. He wished, in common with other hon. members, to express sorrow for the absent, congratulate those present, and particularly the mover and seconder of the reply to the address. He was glad that the government had the confidence of those gentlemen and of the people. That confidence would not be forfeited by anything the government might do in the future. Mr. Brown expressed regret at the loss

the house and country had sustained in death of Mr. Nason. The member the for Yale had evidenty got back to the government crib. Last year he had broken away, but to-day he had moved a series of resolutions praising the gov-ernment. The remark made by the premier that the government was going to tax monopolists was a contrast to the policy of the governmentt. Public opinion had forced them to alter their course. They did not want to do it, but had to The premier had denounced the independents as men of no character politically. He had referred to them as pack of demagogues. The premier had been talking about the separation petition all year. The government had succeeded in reviving the sectional feeling between the island and the mainland. The petition was not circulated on the island, because it would be unreasonable for Victorians to petition against the erection of the parliament buildings in their city. But he was surprised that with even that the government had not gained in popularity in Victoria. constitutional league had endorsed their platform while the members of the inthe Independents with not keeping their pledges by turning from Independents to oppositionists. It was the government heard the platform was when it was read who had failed to carry out the pledges at a meeting. As far as he was personthey made in 1890. The Independents ally concerned, he would admit that could go back to their constituents and there was a feeling for the separation give a good account of themselves. They would not be faithful to their constituever he had spoken on separation he had spoken against it. He read from the Vancouver World to show that he had spoken against separation. There was strong feeling among the independents constituents for separation, and they had risked their popularity by speaking against it. The premier had practically risked said that the government was going to genrymander the province. It was impossible to turn them out, as they would gerrymander the country. The majority of the people were anxious to turn them out, and they wanted to know how to do He did not think that it would be so difficult to turn them out. The prayer of the petition was against separation The first object of the petition was to secure the veto of the government buildings act; the second against separation. He thought that he had proved that the Independents had argued in public meetings against separation. The Premier and his party had been doing all the senarating. Every utterance and every document of the Government showed that they had two parts of the province in their minds, not the province as a whole. The Premier's ideas about redistribution were the rankest kind of sectionalism. A bill, such as the premier had foreshowed, would be the rank est sectionalism. Everything with the government was island and mainland. once the people of the province get vorking together, the government will be buried under an avalanche of public opinion. There was no sectionalism in the mainland petition. The popularity of the government was accounted for by the fact that 17 members represented 2000 voters and 16 members represented 12,-

000 voters. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was carried. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced an act respecting partnership, an act respecting witnesses and evidence, and an act for the better prevention of fraudulent or misleading statements by companies and

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock. LEGISLATIVE NOTES. C. C. Pemberton has been appointed

egislative law clerk. The bill respecting partnership, introuced by Hon. Mr. Davie yesterday, provides for the formation of limited partnerships and the registration of business The provisions of the Witnesser firms. and Evidence Bill are copied from the new criminal code, being the parts in which the legislature has jurisdiction. The bill for the better prevention fraudulent or misleading statements by companies and others provides: (1.) Where any advertisement, letter-head, postal-card, account or document issued, published or circuated by any corporation, association or company, or any officer, agent or employee of any such corpora tion, association or company purports to state the subscribed capital of the company, then the capital actually and in good faith subscribed, and no more, shall be so stated, and any such corporation, association, company, officer, agent, or employee who causes to be inserted an advertisement in any newspaper, or who publishes, issues, or circulates, or causes to be published, issued, or circulated any advertisement, letter-head,

card, account, or document which states, as the capital of such company, any larger sum than the amount of such subscribed capital so actually and in good faith subscribed as aforesaid, or which contains any untrue or false statement as to the incorporation, control, supervision, management, or financial standing of such corporation, association, or company, and which statement is intended or calculated or likely to mislead or deceive any person dealing or having any bus iness or transaction with said corporation, association, or company, or with any officer, agent, or employee of the association; corporation, or company, shall, upon summary conviction thereof before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction where the offence was committed, be liable to a penalty not exeding \$200 and costs and not less than \$50 and costs, and in default of payment the offender, being any officer, agent, or employee as aforesaid, shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding twelve months and not

less than three months. (2.) Anyone may be prosecutor or plainant under this Act, and one-half of any fine imposed by virtue of this Act shall, when received, belong to Her Majesty for the use of the Province, and the other half shall belong to the prose cutor or complainant.

This Act is to go into force on the 1st day of July, 1894.

Tuesday, Jan. 23. After routine, Mr. Brown, who had the floor on ad-

ed the separation movement at the risk of their popularity, and he had also shown why the agitation for separation existed. The petition had emanated from a non-partisan association and was anything but a separation petition. The immediate source of the agitation was the voting of \$600,000 for new parliament buildings. The language of the title of the document headed "Reply to the defamers of the provwas a fair index of the methods of the present government. It was not a usual thing for the government to defame their political opponents in an official document. The speaker then took up the document and dealt with it to show that the statements in the petition were mainly true and that the petitioners were considering the province as a whole, not as two parts. the government documents everything was island and mainland. The government tried to make the people of the island believe that the people of the mainland were "down on them" and vice versa. He opposed separation ten days after the house adjourned last year. The Independents spoke against separation from the first, and at meetings which he believed would have voted for separation. He hoped that the feeling had disappeared now. The premier had in one sentence denounced the statements made in the petition and in another sentence he made almost exactly the same statement. The finance minister had stated in an official document that on July 1st, 1892, there was \$280,000 of the loan left, while in February, 1803, unother member of the ministry had said that there was \$500,-000 left. The money must have been drawing tremendous interest to grow so much in such a short time. The statements of the petitioners regarding the expenditures were fair and correct. The itioner did not ask for all the rep-entation for the cities, as the premier had stated. The government covered all their sins by saying "bonds 92 in actually elected in opposition government, unless the government re formed as it had promised to do. had been too long patient with the gov ernment, which it was impossible to form. The premier had attempted show that the government had received more votes than the opposition and Independents. The premier took up parliamentary companion and said will take Cariboo first. He said Mr. Nason received so many, Mr. Robson so many and Mr. Rogers so many, totalling 508 votes for the government. Most of those who voted for one government member voted for the three. In fact, there are only 374 registered voters in Cariboo, and at the election an opposi tionist received 134 votes. How could the government receive 508 votes when there were but 374 voters? The premier must have been counting the

government had built roads to the ranches of government supporters. Mr. Smith called for names. Mr. Brown refused to give the names He said that if the people knew the ways of the government they would uniderstand his refusal to give names. He would now come to the subject matter of the speech. The paragraph on redistribution was rather peculiar. first place it was a slap in the face for the Dominion government, as it said the census returns were incomplete. A majority of the people and the members of the house would say that this statement was not correct. And then that statement is placed in the mouth of the lieutenant-governor. Guarantee items broke out all through the speech. He would be very sorry to oppose any measure that would give the Slocan country railroad. The house should obtain every information before going further in this matter. He was glad to see that the government had lost no time the Old People's Home at regarding Kamloops. It would have been better if the government had been as energetic in other matters. He noticed that the attorner-general had three fights with the Dominion government on his hands. Of course all hoped the province would get all it could, but he hoped that the Dominion government would not again be slapped in the face. The approach of the elections had forced the government to assist the country municipalities by building trunk roads. The premier had been forced to acknowledge that the revenue of the province was decreas-This was because the country did not have good government. He hoped the government was not going force the succession duty on small

graveyards. Mr. Brown then dealt

with Mr. Turner's letter and the minute

of the executive council contained in

the reply to the defamers." The min-

ister of finance knew before he left

the mainland was nine or ten thousand

more than the white population of the

island. He had heard from a number of

respectable residents of Lillooet that the

Victoria that the white population

(Applause.) Hon. F. G. Vernon said the speaker had given a great deal of in-

in every day. He would like to know where roads had been built to the doors of government supporters.
Mr. Brown—I said it was

Mr. Vernon-Probably some one

wished to make Mr. Brown the laughing

iboo country.

stock of the house had told him so. Both the premier and the minister of finance were correct about the balance of the loan. One said there was \$280,000 of the loan left-he should have said there was \$320,000 left-while the premier said there was a balance of \$500,000 to the credit of the province in the bank. The government could not bring down a redistribution bill last year. It was not a scheme to hoodwink the people. The province is in a better financial condition than any city in the province. The assets were larger and the province has more to show for its debt. There are large amounts due to the government which could be called assets. The money can be collected, but the government did not wish to embarrass settlers and manufacturers, by whom the money is He contradicted the statement made by the leader of the opposition formation, some of which was true, but most of it incorrect. His whole speech was honey-combed with sectionalism.

Mr. Brown had spent half an hour in defending the petition and excusing himself for having supported it. He could understand Mr. Brown's sensitiveness regarding the Pominion government, whose officer he was. The agitation on the ournment yesterday, continued the demainland was started by those who bate on the reply to the address. He had thought they could gain a point against shown that the Independents had opposthe government for erecting parliament buildings at Victoria. The language in the speech was perfectly proper. With large increases in different sections of the province it would be necessary, ac-

> 000 for public works? Hon. Mr. Vernon-It was only intended to spend £200,000 for public works. Hon, Mr. Beaven-The act says £250,

cording to the opposition, to change the

representation every six months. The

district of Kootenay, for instance, had

grown wonderfully during a short time.

that there was not enough in the loan

Hon, Mr. Beaven-And expend £250,-

of 1891 to convert the debt.

Hon. Mr. Vernon-After the loans are converted there will be £26,140 to the good. The act did not say that the government would have to expend £250. 000 for public works; it just said that the government could not go beyond that. They had seen fit to use £200,000 for that purpose. The government had been instrumental in constructing five lines of railway, and in every district there was something to for the expenditure. The government had not increased the taxes while the province had lost the revenue formerly obtained from districts now form-

ed into municipalities. Mr. Semlin said the chief commis sioner had overlooked a number of the remarks made by the member for New Westminster city. It was not usual for the chief commissioner to be unfair, but he had made some unfair remarks about Mr. Brown's connection with the Dominion government. He complimented the mover and seconder of the reply, particularly the seconder, who had had lots of room in which to move around. Mr. Martin, on the hand had been navigating in rather shallow water, especially when he came to clause complimenting the sovernment on spending \$000,000 for government on spendings. He only hoped Mr. ment on spending ment buildings. Martin would be able to navigate through that question when he went before onstituents.

Mr. Davie-You don't hope anything of the kind. Mr. Semlin-I did not say I hoped he would be elected. You were a little previous. As far as the finances were oncerned there was even a discrepancy between the figures of the two members of the ministry. The minister of finance did not try to make the house be lieve that anything was to be gained by the conversion of the loan, while the Fremier contended that the province would make money by the conversion. Hon. Mr. Davie-So it will.

Mr. Semlin hoped it would, but ferring to the public accounts it looked as though the balance would be on the other side. The inference naturally be drawn from the document "Reply Defamers" was that the London portion of the correspondence emanated from the government. According to the argument advanced at the Vancouver meeting by the minister of education ducation had done very little for the people of the world during the last de cade. He also actually told the teach ers that if they wanted a Normal school in Vancouver they would have to vote for the government. It was not a bribe, but the teachers would understand by it that they were being close ly watched and the warmer they to the government the better for positions. It was evident from the remerks of the chief commissioner that there was a large amount of delinquent taxes outstanding. He knew that the people who lived in the district that he represented had to pay their taxes although in some cases they had to work hard to do so. Those whom the chief commissioner said had not paid were therefore favored parties. It was not because they could not pay that they had not paid, but because they were favored. He knew thousands of people who found it inconvenient to pay but had to do so. He had been in hopes that one member of the government at least would have given the house some idea of the policy of the government regarding the Nakusp & Slocan railway. government came to the house after the road had been completed and asked them to assume greater liabilities than they had been asked to assume before work was commenced. If the ernment was so assured that the would be pleased with their action in this matter why did they not take the house into their confidence. Should the province be called upon to pay all the interest that the government had guaranteed it would take more than had been spent last year on roads, streets and bridges. Then when money was required for those purposes it would have to be borrowed. At present more money was being spent than was being received. They predicted than in a few years this would not be so. had heard that same prediction for 30 years. The government should bring down the redistribution bill as early as possible and immediately afterwards bring down the estimates. Then the members could go home early. If these two measures were delayed the members

Redistribution bills could not be brought | would be kept in Victoria until late in the summer. (Applause,)
'There was some debate as the reply should be read The speaker decided that usual course was for the reply to port that this was done all over the Cartherefore done

Hon, Mr. Beaven objected to the language of clause four. The house in that clause was made to say that it was pleased to do something for the Nakusp & Slocan railway that it knew nothing about. The company would certainly be pleased, but he did not know whether the house would be pleased. moved to strike out the word "pleased" and insert the word

Hon. Mr. Davie said that was a distinction without a difference. The passing of the reply was just reciprocating the courtesy of the lieutenant-governor in sending a speech to the house. The house did not have to accept the proposal to guarantee the bonds if they were not pleased to do so. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Grant being out of the house

when the debate closed, rose after the reading of different clauses to speak on them. He was pleased to hear that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway had been completed, as it would open up a valuable mining district. It was proper that hydraulic couraged. He had information that a large amount of money was to be invested this year in hydraulic mines, and the men who invested their money in this industry needed encourage ment. He was satisfied that the hydraulic mines of Cariboo would greater than those of California. hoped that the government would be successful in bringing about a change in the control of the fishing industry. present there was a hard and fast set of rules governing all the streams, although fishing was carried on under different conditions at each stream. The government were saving the province a large amount of money by erecting the parliament buildings during the dull times. Mr Brown had made a mistake when he said the census returns were correct. The returns in Victoria were

Hon, Mr. Davie said the hon, gentle man need not be surprised at Mr. Brown defending the Dominion government, as it was impossible for a man to serve two masters. It could not be expected that he would take the province's. part against the Dominion government, whose officer he was. The Independents had furnished the adversaries of the province with weapons to fight against the province. The Dominion government did not require Mr. Brown to defend them in the legislature. They would think more of him if he did his duty in the house. In other provinces men occupying Mr. Brown's position would not be allowed to sit in the legislature The constitution allowed it in British Columbia, however, and he did know that it would be changed.

found to be far from correct.

Mr. Brown said it was amusing to hear the premier talking to the galleries so early in the session. He was getting down to pretty low ground when he attacked a man on account of the posi tion that he held. He challenged him to show one occasion on which he not stood up for provincial rights. had no intention of defending the minion government in the house. might tell the premier that there a government supporter in the who held a position similar to his, and if he prevented him from sitting in the house he would also prevent one of his supporters from holding a seat. The Indiand for whom the premier was trying to get a subsidy from the Dominion government had been enumerated twice. The same men who increased Victoria's census had increased Westminster's, but the council had taken a third census that agreed with the one taken by Dominion. The premier slapped Dominion government in the face to get slap at a political adversary.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose just before the reply had been finally passed to reply to Mr. Brown but he was called to order and the reply went through the

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the lodgers' relief bill. The title gave all necessary information about the bill. At present a landlord can levy the goods of a lodger in a It had house for which rent is due. been found that the law is too solicit-

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not oppose the bill, but it was drawn in a manner which would make it of little value. The lodger by the bill would have to go through a circuitous method. He knew of eases of great hardship by landlords allowing their rent to accumulate. The bill was read a second time.

The standing committees for the session were named by the premier and the Hon. Mr. Beaven as follows: Private bills and standing orders-By Ion. Mr. Davie: Messrs. Eberts, Smith, Hunter and Martin; by Hon. Mr. Beaven: Messrs. Semlin, Kitchen and Milne. Public accounts-Messrs. Martin, Croft

and Rogers, and Messrs. Beaven and Printing Mesers. Anderson, Fletcher and Hall, and Mesers. Brown and Mc-

Railways Messrs. Booth. Hunter, logers, Eberts, Stoddart, Adams, Punch, Croft, Horne, Anderson and Watt, and Messrs. Sword, Forster, Brown, Keith, Kellie, McKenzie and Grant. Mining-Mesers. Smith, Rogers, and

dart, Watt, Adams and Kellie, Messrs, Cotton, Grant and Keith. The house adjourned at 5.25 p.m., until 2 p.m. the following day.

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