## A CONVENIENT "SUPPLY."

The report of the discussion given elsewhere on the British Columbia estimates, furnishes another of the innumerable arguments for a sweeping change in the Government of as in Vancouver Island, demanding lustily for a reduction in the expenses of the country, but unlike the people of Vancouver Island the inhabitants of British Columbia are powerless. The Executive brings down its estimates to the Council, and the Council is quietly told to pass them. There is no option. A few of the representative members may fret and fume and declare that the country cannot stand the expense, but they might as well have stayed at home. They are listened to-tolerated-but that is all. The Executive is the Government and does what it pleases. And if we take human nature as the standard, we do not know that the Executive is much to blame. An official's chief end is to look after his salary, and it would be expecting rather more selfdenial and self-sacrifice than are to be met with generally in Governments, to look for any action on the part of an officer in the public service that would tend to decrease his yearly income. We have therefore in the Legislative Council the very natural and pleasing process of the officials voting their own salaries, Of course it is well that the non-official members should object to some of the items-it is well that something should be said against the ruinous expense of the Government; but it is in vain the boatman shouts against the waters in the canon—the torrent rushes on insensible to his voice and beyond his control. Mr. Cornwallthat intelligent representative of Yale and Lytton - saw all this, and went with the stream. When the waters boiled and foamed he indulged in the boisterous-when they glided serenely onward he became as placid. and, let us say, as transparent as a pane of glass. Talk of photography-science never approached the capacity of catching the expression, the play upon the features, the perfect resemblance which this astute artist displayed in his official representations. Yale and Lytton are honored by having a representative of such a stamp. A man who can call the retrenchment in Vancouver Island a " mad career," who can assail with virulence any attempt to reduce expenditure when the income has fallen off, is a creature not to be picked up every day, and we would advise our friends of Yale and Lytton when they catch their official representative on his return from his legislative labors to put him into a bottle of alcohol and preserve him as a lusus

In sober language, we would ask Messrs! this bill, what fresh concessions may he not compliment to the status of the officials in require? What further degradation is he plantable colony, but we could not afford to pay they have any respect for themselves and the people of British Columbia? If they see any dignity or usefulness in an occupation that is rendered entirely nugatory by the overwhelming official element of the Legislative Council. They can have no excuse about the motives or the determination of the Executive. They saw that the officials on every money scheme voted as one man; that, in fact, the whole programme was cut and dried before it was introduced into the Council at all. Now if these men-these officers of Government-were only responsible to the people no person could object to their partizanship and unanimity. If their measures, under such circumstances, were good and economical, they would of course be supported by the inhabitants, and if bad, they would, along with the officials themselves, be discarded. But there is no responsibility at all. The "Crown" is too far away and too much interested in more important matters to exercise the necessary supervision over the ruling powers in British Columbia. The consequence is we have an oligarchy of the worst possible character. We again, therefore, ask the non-official members what is their peculiar business in the Council? What do they propose to do? What schemes do they intend to carry out? The only answer is " nothing." They must know by this time they can do nothing that a mere recommendation to the Executive from outside parties cannot effect-that, in fact, they are all sir; it is impossible to foresee all conseplaced in a false and undignified position. They are sent to the Council to carry out the people's views-to insist on a much greater economy in the administration of public affair than has been carried on,corruption of government, but I defend its and on the first attempt to make a reduction in the enormous salaries they are coolly it only when it is intemperate. I consider told by the men who receive those salaries that they cannot touch such items of expendhold the licentiousness of the press in the iture because the appointments are Crown greatest abhorrence [cheers]. Nobody is more conscious than I am of the splendid appointments. When they apply themselves abilities of the hon, mover, but I tell him at to the reduction of other items, the Executive once, his seneme is too good to be practicable. in its legislative capacity warns them to keep It savor. Utopia. It looks well in theory, their hands off, and refrain from interfering but it won's do in practice. It will not do, I repeat, sir, in practice; and so the advoin matters that do not concern them. In brief cates of the measure will find, if, unfortunthe people of British Columbia are called ately, it should find its way through Parliaupon to contribute this year for the Governs ment (cheers). The source of that corruption ment of the colony the sum of \$600,000, and to which the hon. member alludes is in the without the slightest detriment to the public they are given clearly and unmistakably to minds of the people [vermin]; so rank and extensive is that corruption, that no political understand that the amount must be paid -that they shall have nothing to say in the

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curiosity from Yale and Lytton we leave to most excellent, let each man reform himself | the greatest satisfaction. He alluded to the bis grateful constituents—whether it would not be a wiser course, a more patriotic and less degrading course, to retire in a body from the Council Hall and appeal in a proper shape

most excellent, let each man reform himself let him look at home, he will find there enough to do, without looking abroad, and aiming at what is out of his power. (Loud Cheers.) And now, sir, as it is frequently the camp buildings; and hon. members the custom in this House to end with a quot limperial disinclination, to abolish or amalgation. He alluded to the way the Imperial Government had treated this colony in respect to the indian war and the camp buildings; and hon. members the custom in this House to end with a quot limperial disinclination, to abolish or amalgation. above being tickled by the august title of above being tickled by the august title of favorite quotation of the "Strong pull and the favorite quotation of the pull and the favorite quotation of the strong pull and the favorite quotation of the pull and the favorite quotation of the strong pull and the stro "honorable"—if they have the courage and the long pull," I shall end with the memorable integrity to place the interests of the able words of the assembled Barons—Nolucolony above private predilections or whims, mus leges Anglia mutari. the neighboring colony. We have the people | they will adopt such a course, and save the reputation as well as the pocket of the people of British Columbia.

## A MODEL PARLIAMENTARY SPEECH.

NOODLE'S ORATION.

The following inimitable political speech, which we take from Sidney Smith's Wit and Wisdom, is an apt illustration of the fallacious arguments occasionally adopted by the fossilized specimens in both branches of our Legislature as well as by some scribblers and public speakers. The whole composition is a most refined and pungent piece of sarcasm, and is well worthy of perusal. The words \$970, for salary of the Clerk of the Legisla-

wisdom of those Saxon progenitors to whom litical institutions? Would the Dane have rejected it? Would such a notable discovery have been reserved for these modern and degenerate times? Besides, sir, if the measure itself is good, I ask the honorable gentleman if this is the time for carrying it into execution-whether, in fact, a more unfortuthat which he has chosen? If this were an ordinary measure, I should not oppose it with so much vehemence; but, sir, it calls in question the wisdom of an irrevocable lawbreak down this firm column, on which the great men of the age stamped a character of eternity? Are not all authorities against this measure. Pitt, Fox, Cicero, and the Ata torney and Solicitor General? The proposition is new, sir; it is the first time it was ever heard in this house. I am not prepared, sir-this house is not prepared to receive it. The measure implies a distrust of her majes. ty's Government; their disapproval is sufficient to warrant opposition. Precaution only is requisite where danger is apprehended.question is a sufficient guarantee against any ground of alarm. Give not, then, your sanc tion to this measure; for whatever be its venience, sir! look to other countriesstudy other aggregations and societies of men, and then see whether the laws of this country demand a remedy, or deserve a panegyric. Was the honorable gentleman (let me ask him) always of this way of thinking? Do I for it. not remember when he was the advocate in this house of very opposite opinions? I not but I declare very frankly I do not like the party with which he acts [The Club]. If his from such hands (loud cries of hear, hear). not afraid to profess myself an enemy to all ing done very much cheaper here: change and all innovation. I am satisfied pride and pleasure to hand down this counwho preceded me (loud cheers). The honwith which he has attacked the [members of the Big Bend country to supply the miners the Government]. But I say such attacks are with beans. pregnant with mischief to government itself. Oppose the [executive], you oppose govern- throwing the Government printing open to ment; disgrace the [executive], you disgrace legitimate competition. It was their duty to government; bring the [executive] into con- encourage private enterprise in the colony, tempt, you bring government into contempt; rather than crush it. We have only one and anarchy and civil war are the conser paper in the colony now, and if that were to quences. Besides, sir, the measure is unnecessary. Nobody complains of disorder in that shape in which it is the aim of your try then. (Great sensation on the Treasury measure to propose a remedy to it. The business is one of the greatest importance;

The British Columbian Council.

INTERESTING DEBATE ON SUPPLIES.

ATTEMPT TO RETRENCH.

We take the following interesting report of the proceedings in the British Columbian Council on supplies from the Columbian of if the explanations given by the Government Wednesday:

The House went into Committee of Supply, hon. Mr. O'Reilly in the Chair. The various items set down for the Governor's department were passed unanimously.

tive Council was objected to by hon. Mr. "What would our ancestors say to this, Holbrook, who moved that it be reduced to sir? How does this measure tally with their one-half. The motion was supported by hon. institutions? How does it agree with their Mr. Homer, hop. Mr. Walkem and hop. Mr. experience? Are we to put the wisdom of Smith. The hon the Acting Colonial Seyesterday in competition with the wisdom of cretary spoke against the motion, paying a centuries? (Hear, hear.) Is beardless youth high compliment to the ability of the Clerk, to show no respect for the decisions of mature taking the position that the House ought to age. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) If this consider what his services were worth, and measure be right, would it have escaped the remunerate them accordingly, without reference to the fact that he received £400 a year we are indebted for so many of our best po- as Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office Hon. Mr. Homer thought that wherever passed it over? Would the Norman have offices can be amalgamated without detriment to the public interest it ought to be done. The item was finally passed, all the unofficial members, with the exception of Mr. Cornwall, voting against it.

The next item, \$1,250, for "stationery, fuel, light, &c." elicited some discussion. nate period could have been selected than and the hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary explained that there was a Messenger in it, when the item passed.

Colonial Secretary's Department.-Upon the item of \$3,880, as salary of Colonial Seof a law passed at the memorable period of cretary being read, the hon. Mr. Homer the Revolution. What right have we, sir, to offered the following resolution: "That the Secretary of State for the Colonies be recommended to reduce the salaries of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner, and the Collector of Customs to \$3,000 each." This resolution was supported by the hons. Holbrook, Walkem and Smith. Mr. Walkem spoke very much to the point. He said that the elected members were now called upon to discharge a very unpleasant duty, in opposing the excessive salaries of official members; but although they would doubtless be found in the usual minority, they were, Here the high character of the individuals in nevertheless determined to do their duty to those who sent the n to that House, without regard to any considerations of a personal character. He warned the official members character, if you do give your sanction to it, that the excessive Civil List which this colony the same man by whom this is proposed, will was again called upon to support was drifting propose to you others to which it will be im- us towards Union, which was synonymous possible to give your consent. I care very with anarchy! The deplorable state of things little, sir, for the ostensible measure; but which now existed in the neighboring colony what is there behind? What are the honorable gentleman's future schemes? If we pass port an excessive Civil List. He paid a high ning for his country? (Hear.) Talk of evil and such high salaries. Aigh taxation was keeping population away, and if persisted in would drive away what little we have.

The hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke against the resolution, which was lost, Messrs. Homer, Holbrook, Walkem and Smith only voting

The items for clerks were passed; some objection to the items for messengers were only quarrel with his present sentiments, sir, raised, but the item passed without a divis-

PRINTING BRANCH-Upon the item own motives were as pure as possible, they salaries of printers being put to cannot but suffer contamination from those the House, hon. Mr. Walkem rose and en-\$4,268 for salaries of printers being put to with whom he is politically associated. This quired whether the Government had taken measure may be a boon to the constitution; any steps to ascertain whether the printing but I will accept no favor to the constitution could be done for less by private enterprise. The hon, the acting Colonial Secretary re-I profess myself, sir, an honest and upright plied that judging from the amount paid in member of the British Parliament, and I am the neighboring colony, the printing was be-

Hon, Mr. Holbrook said it was time for with things as they are; and it will be my the elected members to speak out upon this subject. He did not believe in a Governtry to my children as I received it from those ment entering into competition with private enterprise. He supposed we should next gentleman pretends to justify the severity hear of the Government opening a store in

> Hon. Mr. Smith also spoke in favor of be discontinued we should be left without a

Hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke in favor of there is need of the greatest caution and maintaining the Government printing eseircumspection. Do not let us be precipitate, tablishment. He said the same objections had been raised last year, when the Colonial quences. Everything should be gradual; Secretary placed statistical information bethe example of a neighboring nation should fore the House, proving that the printing for fill us with alarm! The hon. gentleman has taxed me with illiberality, sir. I deny the charge. I hate innovation, but I love imer than it could be done by private enterprovement [hear]. I am an enemy to the prise,

Hon. Mr. Homer said he did not see how influence [hear]. I dread reform, but I dread it was possible for the Government to do the work as economically as it could be done by the liberty of the press as the great palladium private parties. The item was carried by of the constitution; but at the same time, I the usual majority.

Treasurer's Department-Hon. Mr. Homer moved the following resolution: "That the Secretary of State for the Colonies be recommended to amalgamate the office of Treasurer with that of Collector of Customs." The hon, member made some indistinct re-

marks which our reporter could not catch. Hon, Mr. Walkem seconded the resolution; he said he was sure it was the feeling of every member, official as well as unoffi-

interests. Hon. Mr. Holbrook followed on the same reform can have any effect in removing it. side, alluding to the fact that an hon. mem-[They would sap its very roots.] Instead of ber of the House had for a lengthened period

Hon. Mr. Smith also spoke in favor of the resolution, giving it as his conviction that the public interests would not suffer by the proposed arrangement, which would effect a

considerable saving.
The Hon, the Acting Colonial Secretary spoke against the measure. The House had no power to meddle with Imperial appointments. This being a Crown Colony we must receive the officers sent out to us and pay the salaries attached to these offices.

Hon. Mr. Walkem, with some warmth. said that if such were the case the Legislature was a perfect farce. Here the tax-payer was asking to have an incubus removed, and te correct, they have no power whatever.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke in opposition to the resolution. He said that as he appeared to be in opposition to the other elected members it might probably be as well that he should state his views upon the subject of retrenchment. Certain hon. members were following in the wake of the neighboring colony in its mad career of retrenchment .-We see that colony in its present disorganised state-on its last legs; and for us to adopt measures of retrenchment now would have a tendency to bring about union, while by keeping up our present Civil List we would most effectually avert it by demonstrating our ability to sustain our own Government. But altogether apart from such considerations as these, he did not consider the present Civil List excessive, and he believed the colony was well able to support it.

The Hon. the Treasurer, who exhibited more nervousness than dignity and decorum during the foregoing discussion, rose and addressed the House at considerable length, but as his remarks were nothing more than an ill-timed and egotistical attempt to impress the House with the onerous character of the duties of his office, it will be unnecessary to occupy room with a report of what he said. He twitted the Hon. Mr. Walkem for advocating the abolition of an office respecting the duties of which he was profoundly igno-

Hon. Mr. Walkem replied that however little he might know about the routine of the office, the fact that an hon. member had efficiently filled the position of Chief Inspector of Police, County Court Judge, Acting Chief Commissioner and Treasurer, at one and the same time, would justify him in believing that the hon. Collector of Customs could discharge the functions of Treasurer in addistion to those of his own department. He also administered a scathing rebuke to the Hon. Mr. Cornwall, for the remarkable position assumed by that gentleman upon the question of retrenchment.

The motion was lost and the original item carried by the usual majority, the Hon. Mr. Cornwall voting with the Government, and the Hon. Treasurer voting upon his own salary. Assay and Refinery Department-The item

for this establishment was carried with very little discussion. Auditor-General's Department-The appro-

priation for this department elicited no discussion whatever. Chief Commissioner, &c .- The various items of this department were discussed and

passed with little opposition. Customs Department-The appropriation for this deparement passed without opposition. Registrar General's Department-The item passed without discussion.

Harbormaster's Department - Hon. Mr. Holbrook asked whether the duties of this office could not be discharged by the Revenue

The hon. Attorney-General strongly opposed any such amalgamation. The extraordinary services rendered by the Harbors master last year in superintending the Light Ship, &c., would have cost more than his year's salary; and now that the duties of the office had been rendered more important by placing the light vessel at the sand-head, i was no time to talk about dispensing with the services of that efficient officer.

Post Office Department-Hon. Mr. Walkem moved that the office of Postmaster-General and that of Registrar General be amalgamated. He was well assured that the very efficient Registrar-General could easily fill both offfices. The motion was lost and the item carried upon the usual division-No, we are wrong, Mr. Cornwall voted this once with the retrenchers!!

Some discussion arose upon the item \$970 for Deputy Postmaster on Williams Creek, when it was explained by the hon. Acting Colonial Secretary that it was for half salary to that officer who was going to England on

Here ended part first of the annual farce

" VOTING THE SUPPLIES." The House adjourned till Tuesday at 2

Tuesday's Proceedings. The curtain rose at 2 o'clock (the actors the same as en the previous day) when the second part of the farce was enacted, commencing with the judicial establishments. Supreme Court - Items passed without

Attorney-General's Department — Items passed without dissent. High Sheriff-Items passed without discussion.

Police, including gaols, - New Westminster establishment—The items were passed without a division.

Douglas-Hon. Mr. Holbrook alluded to the salary of the Constable and Toll Collector being lower than that of the same officers at other stations, and moved that it be increased

The hon, the Acting Colonial Secretary explained that it had been raised from \$950 to \$1080. Items passed. Columbia and Kootenay District-Hon.

Mr. Walkem objected to the allowances, and also to the appointment of three Gold Comfor a new district before enough was known about the mines to warrant it.

The hon the Acting Colonial Secretary supply—neither the how nor the wherefore. reforming others—instead of reforming the discharged the duties of Treasurer, in addi-with fewer officers to do justice to the miners We put it to the four popular members—the state, the constitution, and everything that is tion to those of his own office, and had given and protect the revenue along the frontier.

The hons. Messrs. Homer and Holbrook thought it was rather premature to appoint so many Commissioners to that district; for although they had unlimited confidence in the richness of these mines, yet they were of opinion that two Commissioners would be able to do the work.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke in favor of the sppointment.

The hon, the Acting Colonial Secretary spoke very warmly and very eloquently in defence of the appointment, telling the House that however necessary retrenchment might be, it would be beginning at the wrong end to reduce the staff of Gold Commissioners. Here an impertinent fellow at our elbow asked where the hon. gentleman would have retrenchment begin, seeing he had so stoutly and so irresistably fought against retrenchment everywhere else.] He alluded to the injurious effect it would have both as regarded the maintenance of law and the protection of revenue.

Hon. Mr. Homer objected to the allowances set down in the estimates. He thought the salaries were ample without any allowances, and moved that they be strnck ont; Resolution lost upon the usual division. Cariboo East-Items passed without dis-

cussion. Cariboo West-Hon. Mr. Walkem moved that the office of Gold Commissioner be abolished, as it was entirely uncalled for. The people residing there chiefly traders and agriculturists. and by appointing a respectable merchant to act as magistrate, and having the Gold Commissioner for Cariboo East hold court at Quesnelmouth periodically, the necessities of the district would be met.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook supported the motion. He said the road through to Williams creek was completed, and Quesnelmouth would cease to be more than a mere wayside stopping place.

The hon, the Acting Colonial Secretary strongly opposed the resolution. The district was a large and important one, in which much crime had been committed, and public interests would suffer most materially by the abolition.

The hons. Attorney General and Mr. Smith spoke against the resolution.

The hon. Mr. Homer enquired how it was that so very important a district had managed to get on six months without a magistrate. Resolution lost and original item passed.

Here Mr. Walkem suggested that it would be as well to pass the estimates in a lump, as any attempt at revision was utterly futile. Hope, Yale and Lytton District-Hon. Mr. Cornwall objected to abolishing the Lytton station, hon. Mr. Holbrook objecting to the Toll Collector at Yale, as he thought there were enough of constables in the list to do the duty. Objections overruled and items

Lillooet-Items passed without opposition. The next item which evoked any discussion of importance was that of \$3500 for repairs of government buildings here and in the interior, to which the hon. Mr. Homer objected. He thought that inasmuch as the colony had been compelled to pay for the buildings at the camp, the best course was to sell them for what they would bring, and erect proper buildings in the city. It was most unwise to throw away large sums every year in repairing these worthless buildings.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook spoke on the same side. He thought the convenience of the public ought to be considered, as well as that of the officials, and the Camp was certainly not the proper place for the public offices.

Hon. Attorney General agreed with hon. members as to the desirability of concentrating the offices; but as we had these buildings it might be as well to use them a while

The hon, the Acting Colonial Secretary said he agreed with much that had been said, but he thought it would be better not to attempt the erection of public buildings until we are in a position to erect good ones. Item passed.

All the remaining items in the Estimates were passed, none of them causing any discussion excepting the one of \$1000 for repairs and improvements to streets in New Westminster.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15th, 1866. Council met at 2:30 p.m. Present-the Hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), the Hon. Attorney-General, and Hons. Messrs. Rhodes and Fraser.

LAW OF EVIDENCE. The Council went into Committee of the Whole upon a bill relating to the law of evidence, Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair. The bill was reported as complete, and is

entitled the " Native Evidence Act." INDIAN LIQUOR BILL. A bill to amend the Indian Liquor Act, 1860, was also committed, the Hon. Mr.

Rhodes in the chair. This bill is somewhat similar to the present Act, but more stringent in its character. Committed reported progress, and the Council adjourned.

Friday, February 16th, 1866.

Council met at 2:30, p. m. Present-The Hon. Colonial Secretary, (President); the Hons. Attorney General and Treasurer, and the Hons. H. Rhodes and Donald Fraser.

LAW OF EVIDENCE. The bill to amend the law of evidence, was committed, the Hon. H. Rhodes in the chair, and passed the third reading. ! entitled " The Native Evidence Act, 1866."

INDIAN LIQUOR BILL. The Council went into Committee on the bill to amend the Indian Liquor Act of 1860, the Hon. H. Rhodes in the chair.

The bill authorises flogging as a punishment for the violation of some of its provisions. Certain amendments were made to he original bill, and the committee reported t as complete. It is entitled " The Indian iquor Law Amendment Act, 1866." The Council adjourned to meet on Tues-

day next, at 1, p. m. VOLUNTEER BENEFIT .- The Concert and Dramatic performance in aid of the funds of

the Volunteer Band fund will take place in the theatre on Thursday, the 28th instant. The first rehearsal of "High Life Below Stairs" will take place in the theatre on Wednesday afternoon.

## The Weekly British

Tuesday, February 20, 1 HOUSE OF ASSEMBL

THURSDAY, Feb House met at 1:15 p.m — The St the Chair. Members present — Members

Cochrane, Duncan, Dennes. PASSPORTS. Mr. Duncan's motion of an address Excellency for a return of passports

Cosmos, Powell, M'Clure, Trimble

in 1865 was passed. His impression was that the m ceived under this head belonged to ral revenue.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Dennes rose to a question of pr he held in his hand a copy of the Chronicle containing a statement that a bankrupt legislator; he denied the tion in toto, and he called upon the I support its dignity. The papers had a long time permitted to state thir cerning this House that were perfective, and it was time it should be s he moved that David W. Higgins an H. Long be required to attend before of this House on Friday next at three for a gross breach of privilege.

Dr. Powell moved that it be referr committee of privilege.

Mr. Dennes opposed the amendmen was a gross breach of privilege on a n

Dr. Dickson seconded Dr. Powell's which was carried; Mr. Dennes' mo being seconded.

CLERK OF WRITS AND REGISTRA Mr. Dennes gave notice that he sh Monday next move for copy of the a ment of Richard Woods as Clerk o and copy of appointment, if any, Richard Woods as Acting Registrar Supreme Court, with amount of sale ceived by him for said duties.

WAYS AND MEANS. The House went into Committe Trimble in the chair.

TAX ON PACKAGES. Mr. Duncan introduced his bill pr for a tax of 25 cents on imported pack Dr. Dickson moved that the Con

Mr. Duncan said the motion was in that the Committee should not discr measure, but it was out of order as the man must rise. He made a long spe support of the scheme as a simple means of providing for a deficit in th nue, and but a slight trespass on port, while he denounced the other proposed as direct, expensive, insu and dangerous, and exerted all his elo in pointing out the fallacy of maint the free port until union be accomp when it was so self-evident to all ti men that the free port was not adapthe wants of the colony and must be

Mr. McClure said the House would discussion of this question only have hash of all the arguments brought for last session when the union and tariff tion was being discussed. No one d the benefits that would result from the with union of the colonies, but it wo impolitic just now to make an cal change in the fiscal policy of the try [hear] and this applied with equa to the proposition of his hon, colleague Powell) to interfere with the system of

Dr. Dickson moved that the bill be this day six months.

Mr. DeCosmos agreed with his hon league (Mr. McClure) in making a changes in the machinery of governme possible. What the interests of the co salled for was the abolition of those posts that were peculiarly obnoxious. The Chairman said if the motion

the House be carried without leave again the House would be dissolve there would be no Committee of Ways Dr. Dickson obtained leave to with

his motion. Several clauses of the bill were then sidered and thrown out, and on motion Dr. Powell the committee reported pro-

REAL ESTATE TAX-

Mr. DeCosmos' scheme for raising a enue was then considered. Dr. Powell said as an amendment t

motion to abolish the real estate would move the abolition of the Harbor Act. His reasons for bringing forward amendment was that he considered the estate tax as a most necessary sour revenue, and he did not think the hon. s member for the city could find a prece anywhere for doing away with this which would simply be the means of bling gentlemen to walk about and sp late in real estate. There was no object to the principle of the tax by the major of the tax payers. After entering upo few statistics on the items of revenue moved that the Harbor Dues Act be a

ished instead of the real estate tax. Mr. M. Clure said no one attempted to the principle of taxing real estate; what framers of the proposition had in view wa divide the Island into municipalities and m the land pay for the local improvement This would reduce the expenses of the g eral Government if properly managed \$50,000 at the outside, and it would be only means of making the unimproving ! speculator pay his proper quota. So falthe motion of his hon. colleague (Dr. Pow was concerned, it was clearly a blunde suppose that it would give anything like relief which the abolition of the tax on estate would afford. The former was indiand scarcely felt by the inhabitants while latter was the most obnoxious tax in country, whether in the manner of assess or collecting. It would lead to endless

gation and confusion.

Dr. Powell objected to anticipating mun cipal taxes, although he had seen too mu of the working of municipal institutions object to them when they came up.

Dr. Tolmie also thought that the Ho

should deal with what was before it. ondemned the abolition of the real esta tax, which he looked upon as a very nece