report. The dishas already been expenditure at all. respecting expenses would all appear in regular course. I wance for only a he was away, nee really extended referred before to lous and treach us and treacherge the credit of the rliament building It was, of course, per of the extreme vince, men who are flame of sectionalhave got up an exightened and try to others of causing well known that who got up the now etition, but who are nd who have been excuse themselves them-it is well nected with these ted that they would ld to injure the regret to say that t. The provincial don at the time did what he could ave heard the idea rs had any effect But gentlemen who reme sensitiveness reported that the government were Vancouver hotels, ng the province in damaging. I have le on this very sub-the Institute of Wales, 18th July, es of the London as follows :

s of the London sible to give an and this is not to remembered that a stone might al-th sullies and a t of stocks; nay, it ore excellent the lly it. Hardy old ey, well use not to be further hat they are too yell to go lower. e, but it is intie other great diviorld, viz, the dis-loan market and merchants rchase and sale of t of the collective

asserted that the d I observe that minster repeats rrot. As to the ought. We have lic accounts from tand as follows: 98,055, \$959,248, 7—thus doubling ares, Mr. Speaker, The only decline It is something than accounte vernment gave up tly formed muni-This shows that n increase in spite state of basi. to be considpalities drawing now execute d correspondingly expenditure. I et debt of the 18. As a sunsider the assets. years, amounting

ve have, sir, be of the province 00 million acres; om all the rising We have, too, revenue of some nt of arrears of As has been orrowed in the 300,000. Of this ing interest at 4 ended on public over two million from this exg from valuable assets productive as is enue. In adland grants and

ave already the Nelson and Fort Jakusp & Slo are well under works of a nature b. These public ut in the last nal taxation of ition, our educa-fully up to the about \$180,000. ons and hospits Taking all the k has been done rernment. I am
has been greatly
hese works, and
ient of the legbeen vast during
ive to the Attor-

ay that I have ay we have all amongst us; we leparted friends to eighth time, d the honor to

money on hand to spend, when, as a matter of fact, there is a deficit. He held that the estimates had been shown, year by year, to be little more than a collection of imaginary figures, and that the public accounts committee had, by their reports this year, shown this. He thought the province had got itself into a very unfortunate position, when the government had to take trust funds, put into their hands for a special purpose, and apply the money to general uses. He referred to the Shuswap & Okansgan railway fund, the Nakusp & Slocan railway fund, the Nakusp & Slocan railway fund, the intestate estates fund, and the sailors fund, all of which appeared by the public accounts to have been paid into the consolidated fund and treated as surplus revenue. He would not follow the finance minister through all his figures, because he did not consider the statement of satisfactors. revenue. He would not follow the finance minister through all his figures, because he did not consider the statement of estimates as worth discussing, but he would show that the cost of the conversion of the loans would add to the debt of the province more than the model. would show that the cost of the conversion of the loans would add to the debt of the province more than the whole sum voted for the new parliament buildings. He contended that the government had no right to issue as they had done special warrants for \$135,000 for expenditure for the past fiscal year in addition to the apprepriations. He instanced in these over expenditures \$6,000 for read work in the Westminster district and \$12,000 for a road from Okanagan creek to the boundary. He held that either the minister of finance does not know the wants of the country or else he purpose ly brings down false estimates, and as soon as the doors of the legislature are closed, by a few strokes of the pen he anthorizes extra expenditure, and that the province might almost as well go back to the old crown colony government. Desling with the reports of the public accounts committee he claimed that the portion of the second which he had written as stated, was a correct and fair presentation of the facts, especially with regard to the item representing the discount on the loan, and the overdraft at the bank on the 31st of December. He complained that, as he believed, there is not now enough money in the treasury to pay the sessional allowance of the members. He referred to his experiences as a minister and the charge made when he was chief commissioner of lands and works, that he was the most wasteful and extravagant (great laughter) ever in office, and continued with an aneodote of the L O U's. described to the different conversion of the leans of 1877 and 1887 had been \$265,000, being the amount as far added to the debt of the province, so that the conversion of the leans of 1877 and 1887 had been \$265,000, being the amount as far added to the debt of the province, so that the taxpayers would see that conversion, and there met the secure that the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887 had been \$265,000, being the amount as far added to the debt of the province, it was a dust I do kick up ! "Content as a during the late of been \$265,000, being the amount so far added to the debt of the province, so that the taxpayers would see that conversion is a very expensive thing.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Saving \$12,000

year.

How. Mr. Beaven continued that there is \$989,000 still to convert, and at the same ratio as shown above this would cost \$350,000. It was thus he arrived at his statecool. It was thus he arrived at his statement, that the hon. finance minister's pet scheme of conversion had cost the province more than the amount authorized for the new parliamentary buildings. A great many people were saying that a very large proportion of the cost of these loans has been filtering out of the pockets of the people of the province into those of the men who are handling the loans in London. He held that the scheme of conversion is simply adding to the debt of the province and giving nothing in return. Though the estimates propose to withdraw \$130,000 from the sinking fund of the converted loans, he knew that there is in his own department a letter from one of the trustees—he thought it was Sir Charles Tupper—saying that this money cannot be withdraw. He objected to any credit being given to the provincal sceretary in connection with the loan of 1893, which was put on the market while he was in London and he objected also to this loan being described in general terms as the loan of 1893 because he feared that unless it was called the parliament buildings loan it might be applied.

ment deserves the condemnation of the house.

Hon. Col. Baker said when he listened to the hon leader of the opposition he was forcibly reminded of Esop's fly, which settled upon a chariot wheel and exclaimed, "What a dust I do kick up!" (Laughter.) If through some fatal mischance that gentleman happened to become premier of the province, it was to be feared that as a result the affairs of the province would speedily get into the disgraceful condition of those of the fair city of Victoria after his two years' mayoralty. He had gloated over his reports from the public accounts committee, which no doubt were intended as electioneering slips for the coming campaign, but though these reports were in themselves correct, they told only half the truth, while the hon gentleman tacked on to them the foul insinuations which he did not dare to state in plain straight-forward terms. In the absence of any charge to make against the policy of the government, the leader of the opposition had resorted to scurrilous personal charges, included in which was that against him (Col. Baker) in connection with his visit to London to represent the province at the opening of the Imperial Institute.

HON. MR. DAVIR said what he proposed the day so that the house could say when it would be debated. It was quite plain that the house would not be able to go on with the debate on Monday, because it was appearent that the budget debate on Monday hext.

HON. MR. BEAVEN mould not be able to go on with the debate on Monday, because it was appearent that the budget would not be debated. It would not header on Monday hexts the house would not be able to go on with the debate on Monday, because it was appearent that the budget would not be able to go on with the debate on Monday, because it was appearent that the budget would not be debated. It would not be debated. It would not be debated. It would not be debated on Monday hexts.

HON. MR. BAVIR said whith the committee debate on Monday hexts.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the adjournment of the budget wo

allies of the gentlemen opposite. He went to the office of the High Commissioner in to the office of the High Commissioner in London, and there met the secretary, Mr. Colman, who commenced to express surprise and regret at the position of affairs in British Columbia. "I asked him," continued Col. Baker, "what he meant; and he answered with the story of the bank-ruptcy and revolution in this province. (Laughter.) I asked him where in the world he had heard all this, and he said he had it from a gentleman who had just left, a gentleman named Twigg." (Laughter.) A few days later there appeared a letter in

move this resolution; it is very probably the last time I shall do so. I have to thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the gentlemen of this house for the indulgence and kindness all ways extended to me. This is the more apparent when I consider the faults of method and manner in making this annual statement. The matter is, I know, all right. I sgain thank you, sir, and the members of this house for their consideration and patience, and now move that you do leave the chair. (Great splause.)

HON. Mr. BEAVEN—The Minister of this word of the hon. Finance may laugh, and the hon gentlemen of fact, there is a deficit. He held that the estimates had been shown, year by year, to be little more than a collection of imaginary figures, and that the public accounts committee had, by their reports this year, shown this. He thought the province had got a minister accused a member of the legals and the would have said only it when were defined and manner in the newspaper of which the separation when mittee had, by their reports this year, shown this. He thought the province had got a minister accused a member of the legals and the house to whiteseast length to show that the province is in a totally again called the house to witness that he province had got the house to go into committee of supply loss acticle in Truth, which be said came as near the fact as could be expected at that dails. He defended the source is not the suner to go into committee of supply loss acticle in Truth, which be said came as near the fact as could be expected at that the population of sum of this the pass that the province is in a totally again called the house to witness that he public came are the fact as could be expected at that when a state that the public came are the fact as could be accounted to the sum of the loss of the pass and that the public accounts committee had, by their reports this year, shown this is well as the province in lacker colors than the public accounts of the province in the province in a totally have passed that the public acc

REDISTRIBUTION BILL. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced the redistri-

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced the redistribution bill, which was read a first time, Mr. Davie then moving that it be placed on the orders of the day for second reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Braven complained that this was too soon to read the bill a second time.

Mr. Semlin also objected, holding that Thursday will be the earliest date when it can well be discussed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said what he proposed was simply to place the bill on the orders of the day so that the house could say when it would be debated. It was quite plain that the house would not be able to go on with

## THE CITY.

The late Captain Laycock, of the steam-ship Baraboo, who was washed overboard and drowned between Melbourne and Sydand drowned between Melbourne and Sydney, N.S.W., under circumstances related in Tuesday's Colonist, leaves a brother in Seattle, Wn., where he is engaged in business at the corner of Second and Columbia atreets. The two brothers left Liverpool together fourteen years ago, Captain Laycock going to Australia and Mr. John H. Laycock making a home for himself in the Laycock making a home for himself in the United States.

THE case of Morton, alias Catterlin, alias Powell, alias Colleway—who was arrested in this city for the theft of a value belonging this city for the theft of a valise belonging to Jennie Vincent, of Vancouver, the young girl he had induced to elope with him—was heard in the Vancouver Police court, yesterday morning, the information being dismissed on the facts. No prosecution for abduction will be taken, as the girl on oath stated that the accused did his best to persuade her to remain at home, and said he would come to Vancouver and marry her as soon as he secured a divorce from the woman who is now his wife.

who is now his wife.

The tolling of the bell in the Metropolitan Methodist church yesterday afternoon announced the funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Elford, whose long residence in this city had made for her many friends. The deceased had reached the age of seventy-seven years and some months, and was a native of Cornwall, Eng. She had been an active member of the W.C.T.U. and was regarded by the society as one of their most valued as well as oldest workers. Her funeral yesterday afternoon took place from the family residence, and the services which were conducted at the Metropolitan Methodist church, were by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, was isted by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. Joseph Hall and Rev. E. Robson. The services were largely attended and were particularly impressive. Those acting as pall-bearers were: Mayor Tangue and Metropolitan Methodisters were: Mayor Tangue and Metropolitan and Metropolitan Methodisters were in the services were largely attended and were particularly impressive. Those acting as pall-bearers were: Mayor Tangue and Metropolitan Methodisters were: cularly impressive. Those acting as pall-bearers were; Mayor Teague, and Messrs.

An act for the redistribution of British Columbia into electoral districts, and for amending the law applicable to elections to the Legislative Assembly, and for other purposes in furtherance of or consequent on the aforesaid objects.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as

1. This act may be cited as the "Legis. I. This act may be cited as the "Legis-lative electorates and elections act, 1894," and shall be read with and as forming one act with the "Constitution act," the "Pro-vincial voters' act," and the "Election regulation act," and the several amend-ments of the said acts not hereinafter re-pealed; and all provisions of the said last-mentioned acts, or any of them, which are inconsistent with the express provisions of inconsistent with the express provisions of this act are, for the purposes of this act, hereby superseded to the extent of such

inconsistency.

2. The legislative assembly of British Columbia shall consist of thirty-three members to be elected as hereinster provided, bers to be elected as hereinafter provided, and for the purpose of returning such members there shall be and there are hereby created and established the following electoral districts, the names and boundaries whereof shall be those hereinafter described and defined in the following sub-sections, and which districts shall severally return to the assembly the number of members prescribed by the said sub-sections, that is to say:

westminster electoral district.

(1.) All that trace of land contained within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 49th parallel of latitude with the Straits of Georgia, being the southwest corner of section 3, township 5, New Westminster district; thence due east along said parallel of latitude to the southeast corner of section 5, township 28, New Westminster district; thence due north on a right line to its intersection with the parallel of latitude to the southeast corner of section 5, township 28, New Westminster district, to be designated "Vancentre of latitude which passes through the centre of the town of Lytton; thence due west along said parallel of latitude to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Comox electoral district, to be designated "Vancentre of the town of Lytton; thence following the eastern boundary of Comox electoral district, to be designated "Vancentre of the town of Lytton; thence following the eastern boundary of Comox electoral district, to be designated "Vancentre of the town of Lytton; thence due west along said parallel of latitude to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Comox electoral district, to be designated "Vancentre of the town of Lytton; thence due west along said parallel of latitude to the centre of the ohannel of Jervis Inlet and Malaspina Strait to a point midway between Scotch Fir Point and Hardy Island; thence southerstry to a point in mid-channel of Malaspina Strait, opposite the southern extremity of Texada Island; the southern extremity of Texada Island; the southern extremity of Texada Island; the columbia river and district of the said district of Westminster divided into four ridings, as follows, each of which shall return one member, viz:

Riding of Delta—Shall comprise all those is and contained within the limits of the municipalities of Delta, Surrey and Lang.

Riding of Delta—Shall comprise all those is the desiconal district of Westminster, viz:

Riding of Delta—Shall comprise all those is the low

the market while the week performed and the first of the processor of the control of the control

REDISTRIBUTION.

Text of the Long Looked for Bill as Presented to the LegisIsture.

Additional Members for Westminster, Vancouver and West Kootenay
Districts.

The redistribution bill was presented to the legislature yesterday afternoon, and immediately circulated in printed form. That the boundaries of the new districts may be definitely understood that portion of the bill is given in full below. The main changes, it may be noted, are that the constituencies of Albarni and the Islands disappear, being merged in those adjoining, that Cariboo loses one of its three representatives, and that Westminster district, Vancouver city and West Kootenay each have one member more, the total in the hones thus being the same as before. In the hones thus being the same as

VANCOUVER CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

VANCOUVER CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

(3.) That tract of land comprised within the municipal limits of the city of Vancouver as defined below, viz:

Commencing at low water mark on the south shore of Burrard inlet at a point where the easterly boundary of lot number 184, in New Westminster district, produced northerly would intersect said low water 15s, in New Westminster district, produced northerly would intersect said low water mark; thence southerly along said produced boundary and along said easterly boundary of said lot, and also along the easterly boundary of lot 264a, in said New Westminster district to a point where it would

(5.) That tract of land situated within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at the northeast corner of Westminster electoral district; thence north to a point on the Fraser river just north of Watkinson's ranch; thence northeasterly to the 114th mile post, on the Yale-Cariboo wagon road; thence due east to the intersection of a meridian which passes through the mouth of Tranquille river; thence due north along said meridian to its intersection with the 52ad parallel of latitude; thence due west along said parallel of latitude to the 125th meridian; thence due south along said meridian to the 51at parallel of latitude; thence due south along said meridian to the 51at parallel of latitude; thence due east along said parallel to the 124th meridian; thence due south following said meridian along the eastern boundary of Comox electoral district to the northwest corner of Westminster electoral district; thence due east along the northern boundary of Westminster electoral district to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Lillooet electoral district," and shall be divided into two ridings as follows, each of which shall return one member, viz.:

\*\*East Riding of Lillooet District.\*\*—All that

two ridings as follows, each of which shall return one member, viz.:

East Riding of Lilloost District.—All that tract of land situated in the electoral district of Lilloost which lies to the east of a line described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the south-east boundary of said district, distant ten miles from the Fraser river; thence in a northerly direction parallel to the general course of the Fraser river to the 51st parallel of latitude; thence westerly along said parallel of latitude (crossing the Lilloost and Alexandria wagon road at "the 35th-mile post) to the Fraser river; thence following the Fraser river to the northern boundary of the said district.

West Riding of Lillows District.—West Riding of Lillows District.

thence due east to the western bo

Kootenay district.

North Riding of Yale District.—All the remaining tract of land within the said district which is not included in the other ridings before mentioned.

(5.) That tract of land situated within the

LILLOOET ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

mark; thence southerly along said produced houndary and along said easterly boundary of said lot, and also along the easterly boundary of said lot, and also along the easterly boundary of said lot. All the easterly boundary of said lot 2644, ms said New West marked and song said southerly boundary of said lot 2644 produced less and along said southerly boundary of said lot 2644 produced less and along said southerly boundary of said lot 2644 produced less and along said southerly boundary of said lot 2645 to the south-westerly corner of said lot; there westerly along the middle of the street between blocks numbers 95 and 96 on the other, as shown in a registered plan of subdivision of the number 301 in said district of New Vestminster; thence still westerly along the middle of the street between blocks numbers 95 and 96 on one said, and blocks numbers 95 and 96 on one said, and blocks numbers 95 and 96 on one said, and blocks numbers 95 and 96 on one said, and blocks numbers 95 and 96 on one said southerly along the middle of the subdivision of the said southerly should be subdivision of the said show water mark in front of la 1867 and 186 on one said said show water mark in front of la 1867 in New Westminster district, thence some shown water mark in front of la 1867 in New Westminster district, and the said of the said of said said show the mouth of False creek thence scross the mouth of False creek thence scross the mouth of False creek thence scross the mouth of beginning, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "van ouver dity electoral district," and return thence along the line of the said of said said street to the said street to t

not included in the North Riding of the said district.

East Kootenay Electoral District -(7.) All that tract of land bounded on the west All that tract of land bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of West Kootensy electoral district; on the north by a line (being also the southeastern boundary of Cariboo electoral district) following the general course of the Columbia river, and distant from it about ten miles, to a point on the 118th meridian, about fifteen miles northeast of the Boat Encampment, and thence by the 118th meridian (being also the eastern boundary, in part, of Cariboo the eastern boundary, in part, of Cariboo electoral district) to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern boundary of the province; on the east by the said eastern boundary of the province; and on the south by the 49th parallel, the southern boundary of the province shall constitute the province sha

electoral district, and shall be divided into three ridings as follows, each of which shall return one member, viz:

West Riding of Yale District.—All that truct of land situated within the electoral district of Yale, which lies to the west and south of the following line, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the electoral district of Yale, one mile east of Copper creek; thence in a southerly direction parallel to said creek, to a point on the north bank of Kamloops lake; thence crossing said lake to a point on the south side thereof, situated two miles east of the mouth of Three-Mile creek; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Aspen Grove; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile a southerly direction to a point one mile west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile the west of Princeton; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile parallel.

East Riding of Yale District—All that the point of the Province; and contained within the following the parallel with the 120th meridian; thence due and the point of the Rocky Mountains; thence northerly along the Illian; thence on the point of the Rocky Mountains; thence on the province; and on the south the south the province; and on the south the province; and on th

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