ere to open up the country, inducent and so increasing reven blic works have been carried our ast 7 years without additional of any importance, and in adur education system has been up to the times, costing annuabout \$180,000.

Mr. Speaker, is the last session egislature, and it is hardly likely shall all meet here again. part, I have had about eight ice in this house, during eriod I have found many friends the members, and, I regret also hat I have lost some friends. that we have all lost some good from amongst us; we treat the of those departed with rever-This is the eighth time, that I have had the honor s resolution; it is very proba time I shall do so. on. Mr. Speaker, and the ge the house for the indulgence always extended to me. ore apparent when I consider the

method and manner in making nal statement. The matter is, I ill right. I again thank you, sir, members of this house for their ition and patience, and now hat you do leave the chair. (Ap. Mr. Beaven-All must have sym d with the hon, minister of finance effort to prove that the province lot of money to spend when he very well that the treasury is It must have been painful for try to prove that there is a suren there was a deficiency. ught of the remark made by a an when the report of the public committee had been presented, effect that the minister of finance esign. It required a man with a eal of backbone to stand up and e statement that the minister of had just made. He might just have quoted a lot of imaginary The figures placed before the in the estimates had been shown to be imaginary and visionary. orts of the public accounts comhad shown that the figures and nts presented by the government just as well have been placed in ste paper basket. It was useless e legislature to vote the amounts th in the estimates, for unless the has another loan it will be unapay them. The province was in a fortunate position. It could not ne estimates for the present fiscal nd replace special and trust funds tithout the issuance of another The government placed trust funds ere in their possession in the genenue and then said that they had The Dominion government ced in the hands of the province 0 because the province had guarthe interest of the Shuswap & gan railway, and this amount was any liabilities incurred on that The government put that in ockets-he did not mean personally then called it revenue. They had he same with the deposit made by kusp & Slocan railway company sums were not placed in the hands government to defray the travellenses of the ministers: they were meet any liabilities of the provaccount of having guaranteed rest on the bonds of the railway v. No man of any fairness could t these were surpluses of revenue ng to the province. It was impos extract from the government unat condition the amounts received ne Nakusp & Stocan railway comere paid to them. The intestate fund was another trust fund. sons who had died intestate, and aid to the government in trust unrightful owners were found. The amount of the fund in their and called it surplus nevenue. ere was the suitors' fund, made ounts paid into court by litiganits. treated in the same way. The nent placed it in their pockets and t surplus revenue. The thing was too ridiculous to discuss. Those people who found their way into entiary might call this a surplus mue. but he could not think that ambers of the legislature could be believe it. He was centain that ople of the province would not it. The figures given in the estiof revenue and expenditure were onary as the finance minister's conversion of loans scheme. He undertake to show that the converthe loans of 1877 and 1887 would much to the debt of the province amount the legislature had aued to be expended in erecting the ent buildings. The minister of e had stated that on July 1st, 1893, was \$375,000 in the treasury. accounts committee reports had he minister of finance very much, was evident that although he was aly of an amiable disposition he ade remarks that he did not usulake in referring to matters of the But then he no doubt thought his duty to defend the position of ernment. He need only to refer to

the public accounts committee reshow that the estimates were un-The first report disclosed facts hould make everybody consider the on. Before four months of the year had passed over their heads ernment found that they had to special warrants and orders These warrants were illegal in lves. They had to supplement the voted by the legislature by over 000. The estimates were no guide government. They simply ignore after the legislature is prorogued. revenue act empowered the governto issue special warrants for unen expenditures for the public good. esent government had abused that as no other government of British pibia had attempted to do, and, as is he had read, as no other governin Canada had attempted to do. the large vote of \$12,000 for public Westminster district passthe legislature last year the governhad spent another \$6.000 Then there was \$12,000 for the agan and boundary creek road. quite possible that the work was a neficial one, but the government violating a constitutional they spent the money with the legislature to authorize ature might as well be as the estimates were concerned ut \$135,000 had been paid out of

easury in this way within a

ths after the legislature had been

ogued. The government either did

know their business or they ignored

egislature completely. They placed

estimates before the house and as

as the doors were closed they laid

aside. The legislature that would

the estimates to be laid aside in

that way did not have that legislative faculty that they should have. If it was not for the meagre facts that the public unts committee were able to gather, accounts not yet being made up to ecember 31st, 1893, the legislature ould only have information regarding finances up to June 30th, 1893, which would consider very old accounts. government no doubt imagined that were going to be able to suppress nformation and keep it from the and the members of the house. the remarks of the finance minappeared that he was ruffled over ports of the committee. He referone of the reports being in his Beaven's) handwriting. Any memcommittee had a perfect right the reports. It was not the the public accounts committee it the accounts of the province, an or was paid for doing that. It was luty of the committee to report house any information they could regarding the public accounts. If id not do this they would not be the duty that the public expected do. He challenged the governto show one statement or figure in reports of the committee, with the tion of the majority report, which contrary to fact. The figures were nined from the provincial treasury which the minister of finance pre-He was sure there was nothing inscribed stock issued by the pro-In the speech from the throne Lieut. Governor was made to say the bonds sold at 92. The stateowed that they sold at nothing of kind. They sold at 91. This just ed how unreliable were the statents made by this government. The whole province. If the people did ernment know that they were vioin his (Mr. Beaven's) handwriting.

sislature might just as well not exist the government was going to make propriations for this district and that rict without rhyme or reason and thout asking the legislature to sancthem. They might just as well go ick to the system in vogue in crown olony days when there was a governor nd one or two officials who managed want a legislature why was there the ockery of electing one. No doubt the ing the privileges of the legislature nd if there was an independent legisture they would not be able to hold heir seats for two days. The finance pinister had said that the second report He had no need to nose around the rint ingoffice to find that out. If the nance minister had asked him he would have told him that he had written it and had submitted it to the committee d it was adopted. It was true that he report had been amended by an exlanation being added to it. The explantion was perfectly correct but it did not mount to anything. If the members of the committee wished to explain the reort it was alright. The report showd that the government had ignored the gislature and violated their privileges. showed that the expenditure over the ceipts for the first half of the present scal year amounted to over \$460,000. This did not include the returns from New Westminster district for December, lowichan for November and December, and Cassiar for October, November and December, so the figures were not absoutely accurate. There was no reason why the returns should not be in from New Westminster district which could be reached in a day. It was explained that the Cowichan agent was sick and assiar being out of the way it was exected that the returns would take some me to reach the main office. If the ninister of finance turned his attention obtaining the returns from New Westinster district he would be doing something for which he was paid. The returns should be forthcoming before this. looked strange that the returns of how ne money was spent in New Westminster district during December could not e obtained at the end of January. The xpenditure referred to in the report inuded \$53,995, being the discount on 123,700 of the inscribed stock sold in London. The finance minister had said he province would not have to pay this

had given a note for a debt, "Thank neavens, that debt is paid." The amount will certainly have to be paid by the rovince. The amount of cash on speial deposit in the Bank of British Cooia on December 31st, 1893, was \$575,000 in round figures. Of this amount \$50,000 is derived from the loan et. 1891, and \$525,000 from the \$600,-000 loan act of 1893. This money, of irse, can only be used for the parliament buildings. As a matter of fact the overnment could not say that one of ose statements was incorrect. He supsed that the government would be aiming that they could use the \$525,000 lerived from the loan act of 1893 for general purposes. They could do that ist as well as they could do it with the funds paid in on account of the railway ompanies. If they turned all these accounts into the general revenue there would be a surplus of revenue. Perhaps that was the secret of the estimates. It was possible that they were going to use the \$600,000 borrowed for erecting the rliament buildings, for general purposs as they had done with the intestate states', suitors' and railway funds. That vas the only inference that could be rawn from the actions of the govern-The minister of finance said the tee in mentioning the fact that 53,000 was overdrawn at the bank on cember 31st, should have mentioned hat the Dominion government subsidy was paid in a few days later. The govent members would be disappointed n they found that after the overwas paid the government would not enough left to pay the allowances members. Perhaps the members he government had hypothecated their ies in advance. The public accounts mmittee had shown that the ministers re paid their travelling expenses for down from the constituencies did not have to come down. ake care to draw their expenses hey go off on a trip. He was rean instance when a governa government of which as a member. The press of the procongratulating the people ey had a government composed of He was accused of being a wasteful and extravagant minister alled all kinds of blad names. Just rears afterwards the "gentlemanly" boasting that they had not left a

single dollar in the treasury. His gov-

Hon. Mr. Turner-I did not say that

province would not have to pay it.

rgument. It seems to be very much on

he principle of Micawber who said when

Hon. Mr. Beaven-Then what was your

answered that there was several hundred it should have on account of the presence dollars. When asked to count it he at of the provincial secretary in London. first demurred, but finally did so. When There were all sorts of opinions as to the safe was opened I. O. U.'s from the the best way in which to issue the bonds. ministers of the crown down to the mes- Some said that they should be issued at sengers were found in it. That was the low interest and for a long period and sell result of a "gentlemanly cabinet." The them at a discount, or issue them bearing inance minister said the overdraft at the high interest and sell them at par or at bank was paid by the Dominion subsidy. a premium. The fourth report of the The Dominion subsidy should not have committee the minister of finance took been used to pay the overdraft; that was great exception to. It set out the vouchneeded to pay the current expenses of the ers for the travelling expenses of province. The Shuswap and Okanagon the ministers. It was the proper and Nakusp and Slocan Railway Com- thing for the people to know how the panies' deposits and the intestate estates' and sulbors' funds were paid into the cur- for, especially when there were so many ren't account and had been expended on missionary trips. The attorney-general December 31st. The third report of the committee deaft with the inscribed stock, lowed by the honorable member for New and had burst the conversion bubble most completely. The members would remember the finance minister's scheme of 1891. at his own expense but he had been trav-Two bills were introduced. One to authorize the issuance of inscribed stock and Then the report showed the cost of con the other to authorize the borrowing of version which he had already dealt with. £700,000 to convert the loans of 1877 and No doubt the people would open their 1887 and provide £250,000 for general eyes when they found that it would cost purposes of the province. As he had as much to convert the loan as it would pointed out, in speaking to the address in cost to build the parliament buildings. reply to the Lieut.-Governor's speech, A very interesting case of conversion there was not sufficient to convert the was shown in the public accounts. At two loans and spend £250,000 for general the last general election the provincial purposes. This fact was made as plain secretary was a candidate in East Koo rong in the report which dealt with as possible by the public accounts and the tenay and was elected by but two votes reports of the public accounts committee. The total amount of the loan of 1891 was the provincial secretary's opponent was \$3,395,000. There had been issued on appointed a commissioner to the World's December 31st, \$1,955,000. The amount Fair. No doubt he was now a good supof 3 per cent inscribed stock is sued for the conversion of the loans was \$985,000, and £200,000, or \$970,000, had been issued for general public purposes. The just wanted to draw attention to the exto \$1,400,000. The stock issued to Dec. 31st, 1893, to nedeem \$735,000 of the 4 1-2 and 6 per cen't bonds, had taken \$985,000 of stock and about \$15,000 out \$794,000 and the receipts \$334,000. Durof the revenue, thus making \$735,000 of debentures cost \$265.000 to convert into stock. Therefore this latter amount will be added to the debt of the province. Of the loan of 1877 there was originally issued £150,000 and of the loan of 1887 there was £205,000, making a total of \$1.724,000. That had to be converted and conversion was a very expensive thing. The amount redeemed was \$735,-000, which left \$989,000 still to be converted." It has been seen that it cost the province about 4 1-2 per cent so far to convert the loans. Of the loan of 1891 there was still unissued 1,440,000, with which \$989,000 had to be converted before any of the money could be used for other purposes. The loan of 1877 only had 13 years to run and it would have been better to let it run out, in fact it would have been better to let both loans pass on to the next item, and then the run out. It had cost \$265,000 to convert \$735,000, so at the same ratio it would cost \$350,000 to convert the \$989,000, Adding the \$350,000 to the \$265,000, the cost of converting the loan, you will have a larger amount than was voted for the parliament buildings. The province would have something for the money spent on the parliament buildings, if the government did not use the money for something else, but the money spent in converting the loan would return nothing to the province. A great deal of the money spent for converting the loans filtered out of the taxpayers' pockets into the pockets of those who managed the conversion in through this great scheme? If the house was doing its duty it would immediately pass a resolution to stop the mad scheme, which was adding to the debt of the pro-vince. The minister of finance knew that in his department there was a letter from one of the London trustees stating that ing the sinking fund would have to be remitted to the trustees. He might not be able to convert the minister of finance or the present legislature but he was sure that the people would see the matter in its right light. It has added and is adding to the debt of the province and

should be stopped. The principle of issuing inscribed stock was all right, as it was much easier to issue the bonds, but it was an expensive method at the commencement. At the time the loan and and conversion acts of 1891 were passed it struck him that they were at variance with the acts of 1877 and 1887, under which the loans were issued. But no doubt the answer would be given that those holding the debentures did not have to relinquish them. But there were the acts, and so long as the loans were out the sinking funds had to be sent to the trustees in London annually. Last year no provision was made in the estimates for the sinking fund, it being stated that the amount invested would be sufficient to redeem the loans. This year the government had made provision for the sinking fund, an amount that the government stated last year was not wanted. This shows that the government last year were wrong. So long as the bonds were outstanding provision would have to be made for the sinking

Hon. Mr. Turner-They are not outstanding. We have them here. Hon. Mr. Beaven-You have the bonds that have been converted, but you have not the ones that have not been convert-The finance minister was a little bit out on the question of loans. He had said that some one had tried to injure the credit of the province in London. As he did not mention any names, he inferred that the minister was referring to the provincial secretary and his Cranbrook estate prospectus. He did not know that the attorney-general had done anything in Ottawa to injure the credit of the province. The provincial secretary was the only one of the ministers of the province who was in London at the time the loan of 1893 was being negotiated. He was sure the appearance of the provincial secretary on the stock exchange would improve the sale of the bonds, but he could not do it with the Crambrook estate prospectus. That was wash him. But it would take as much the only thing for which he went to Lon-

Hon. Col. Baker-No. Hon. Mr. Beaven-That is the only thing that we can see that you went there for and for which you drew \$1,000. Had the province benefited by the trip he would have been one of the first to congratulate the provincial secretary. No doubt the provincial secretary was now sorry that he had lost his temper when he matter was brought up in the house. He was afraid to call the parliament buildings act the loan act of 1893. If it able view of the situation. was called that the government might get Beaven) had shown that the estimated nen we would not get the buildings. The loan should be kept under the prop- amounted to \$1,465,000, and the estimater heading. As he had said, the governed ed revenue was \$1,058,000. This leaves ment stated in the speech that the loan a deficit of \$406,000, which was to her brought 92, when it only brought 91. But that might be expected of the minister he had shown that there was no such of finance. As a matter of fact, the loan sum left out of the loan of 1891. The only netted 86 or 87, but he did not mean | balance of stock to be issued amounted

money was spent and what it was spent Westminster district. He had no objection to the attorney-general travelling elling at the expense of the province. over his opponent. After the election porter of the government. This just shows the cost of the conversion. fore passing the 31st of December he penditure between June 30 and December 31, 1893. The expenditure had been enormously large and the receipts ex-tremely small. The expenditure was ing the same period of 1892 the expendi ture was \$585,000 and the revenue \$468,000. This indicates that at the end of the present fiscal year there will be a larger deficit than ever before. The minister of finance had talked about a surplus and he (Mr. Beaven) had shown that the surplus was obtained by using

12 of this year had been very large. At the suggestion of the Speaker Mr. Beaven moved the adjournment of the debate until to-day.

trust funds. The expenditure up to Feb.

Mr. Speaker said he rose to his first question of privilege. In the corre-spondence in the Columbian of February the following appeared: "When the sec ond reading of the labor bill was called the provincial secretary told the clerk to speaker was cruel enough to enquire, after a short interval, with a smile that was childlike and bland, "What have you done with your labor bill?" He said he had not made any remark

of the kind. Mr. Kitchen introduced a bill to validate certain by-laws of the municipality of Richmond; Mr. Horne introduced a bill to incorporate the Brunette sawmill company, and Hon. Mr. Vernon introduced a bill to authorize the issue of a crown grant to the townsite of Three Forks.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual eport of the official administrators. Hon. Mr. Davie presented the annual report of the superintendent of police; report of travelling Auditor Pierson and a return of the amount of land

The house adjourned at 6:05.

FEBRUARY 16. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. C. King. Mr. Kitchen presented a

against the Sumas Dyking Act. Hon. Mr. Beaven continued the debate n the motion to go into committee of supply. He said when the house rose on Thursday he had made a few preliminary remarks about the financial condition of the province. He considered he had produced arguments enough to show that the estimates were unreliable. He proposed to show that the government would not have the means to pay the estimates of expenditure for the pres ent fiscal year unless they obtained authority from the legislature to negotiate another loan. The reason he and Mr. Cotton did not sign the sixth or majority report of the public accounts committee was because it was contrary to fact. The finance minister now said there was a surplus of \$375,000 at the beginning of the present fiscal year. When the esti-mates were before the house last year he said the amount would be \$500,000. No such surplus exists if the government repaid the trust funds that they had used. The balance sheet on July 31st, 1893, showed that there was on special d posit at the bank \$350,000, which amount was no doubt derived from the loan of 1891; there was cash in the treasury \$4271, and the dues from agents, \$36,000. This latter he did not consider a good asset. It was carried on from year to A large part of this amount he year. was credibly informed was composed of vouchers which had been disallowed and possibly a few I. O. U.'s. For the sake of argument he would treat that amount as an asset. The statement shows a deficiency instead of a surplus. The report of the committee showed a balance on hand of \$334,000 while the finance minister said a year ago that there would be a surplus of \$500,000. It showed how unreliable were the figures which the members of the house trusted.

Hon, Mr. Turner here started laughing. Hon. Mr. Beaven-The minister of finance may laugh. He thinks the members of the legislature are a lot of figureheads and all he has to do is to pull a string and they would do as he liked. He thought the members would whitefinance had agreed to supply to the contractor for the new parliament buildings. It was all very well for the attorney-general, who had no reputation, to call members chicken thieves, etc., but it was going to extremes for the finance minister to treat the members as the He present finance minister had done. had grossly deceived the legislature. At the beginning of the year there was a deficiency of \$185,000 instead of a sm plus and that was taking a very charit t mixed with the general revenue, and expenditure for the current fiscal year as appropriated and supplemented made up out of the loan of 1891. But

ernment was returned to power and he became finance minister. He went to the treasury and asked the officer what the treasury and asked the officer what the treasury and asked the officer what the build not be enough the treasury and asked the officer what the loan did not bring as much as the loan did not bring as much as convert the \$989,000, so that the extreme to \$1,440,000, out of which \$989,000 of the parliament build buildings is \$180,000 more than the loan did not bring as much as convert the \$989,000, so that the extreme to \$1,440,000, out of which \$989,000 of the parliament buildings; that there would not be enough to carry out the estimated expenditure of 1893-4, and that the attorsum they could hope to obtain out of the loan of 1891 for general purposes was \$75,000. And even that amount was not available until every bond of the loan acts of 1877 and 1887 had been redeemed or converted. Taking the available amount of the loan and the special deposit the province could not pay 50 cents on the dollar of the trust funds that they had used. The legislature was simply voting the supply for nothing. On the 12th of February the province had on hand about \$138,690, made up as follows: \$75,000 which would be avail- bridges. To do this capital was necable some years hence for the general purposes of the province from the loan and the present and coming generations act of 1891 after all the debentures issued under the loan acts 1877 and 1887 have been converted into B. C. stock: \$50,000, proceeds of loan act 1891 now on special deposit at the bank of British Columbia; \$13,690, balance of current account at bank of British Columbia and cash in treasury on February 12th, 1894, making a total of \$138,690. With which \$277,211 special and trust funds have to The amount is made up as \$81,464, balance which should be on hand 1st January, 1894, as a specto the intelligence of the people. He got cial fund of the amount received from the Dominion government as subsidy to meet the interest on the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, but which has been expended for general purposes of the province; \$118,400 cash deposited by Nakusp & Slocan railway company in anticipation or in lieu of the Dominion subsidy which also has been used general purposes of the \$49.504. of the Interstate Estates trust fund on January 1st, 1894, used for the general purpose of the province: \$27,841 bal-

ance of suitors' trust fund on 1st January, 1894, also used for the general purposes of the province, making a total of \$277,211. This shows that on the 12th of February, taking the most favorable view of the situation, there was \$138,000 to meet 277,211 of special and trust funds improperly expended, so that we have not more than 50 cents on the dollar to make these funds good and leave the treasury empty. That was the position of affairs while a minister of the crown insulted the legislature by telling them that there was a surplus when there was a deficit. The minister of finance could not refute the statements made in the public accounts committee reports. It was just a farce making appropriations for the coming year when the government did not have enough to pay what they owe at the present time. The balance sheet issued on June 30 showed an increase in the liabilities over the assets of \$661,000. The government had launched themselves out in a period of extravagant expenditure. They did not care for British Columbia they just lavished money on things that were of no use. They had not enough money to meet the estimates of expenditure and they will not have enough unless the legislature authorizes another loan. He did not say that the government would not do it, because they would do almost anything. The minority report of the public accounts committee showed that a large sum of money had been illegally paid to the brother of the premier. It was a rather serious thing for the province to have to pension off men simply because they belonged to a certain family. Dr. Davie was paid \$200 a month to the end of 1893. The worst part of this was that although the legislature was in session during the time this payment was being made they were ze the navment of the salary. The health act of 1893, under which the payment was presuma-

no one to pay. The government would say that the act of 1888 empowered them to appoint Dr. Davie. He contraverted that statement. The act of 1888 only. empowered them to make a temporary appointment. Clause 5 of that act read: Whenever there is good and sufficient reason to apprehend the invasion of any contagious or epidemic disease likely seriously to endanger life the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint and pay a fit and proper person to be called the health officer, whose duty it shall be to provide that the local boards carry out the orders in council, and generally to perform such duties as the Lieutenant-Governor in council may direct in respect of sanitary matters; but such appointment shall be of a temporary nature only, and shall cease upon the termination of the cause that gave it origin, or sooner, if by such Lieutenant-Governor in council considered advisable, expedient or necessary. Hon. Mr. Beaven-That section simply authorizes the temporary appointment of a health officer during the prevalence of an epidemic of disease. knows that such a condition of things has not existed in the province for months. No one could be appointed uny one animal that he knew of that would

act is not in force, and no appointment

could be made under it. And as no ap-

pointment could be made, there could be

system.

der the health act of 1893 and the appointment was contrary to the act of 1888. The money was paid to Dr. Davie out of the treasury when the house was in session, and the legislature was not asked to sanction it. If the members cuffs from the members of the govern- on the block now being erected. They ment they deserved them. There was onkicked. No honorable gentleman connedted with a commercial or financial concern would use funds placed in his hands in trust for his business. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway ran through the most fertile part of the province and was connected with the C. P. R., a transcontinental line, and yet the province was called upon to pay the interest on whitewash or cement as the minister of its bonds. And they would have to contimue to pay it. But the fund placed in their hands to pay the interest has been frittered away. The aitorney-general took a trip through the country, the provicial secretary went to London in connection with his Cranbrook estate scheme and the chief commissioner wen't on a shooting expedition, and the province had to pay for it all. The minister of finance said it would probably be the last time he would move to go into committee of supply. Like rats they were deserting the sinking ship. No doubt he realized that he would not leave a dollar in the The present minister of fintreasury. ance would be long remembered by the people of the province, who would have to put their hands in their pockets to pay what he had wasted. He thought he had shown that the estimates were visionary and based on decesit; that the

ney-general and premier of the province, in whom the people had placed confidence, had disgraced the province by paying to his relatives sums of money contrary to law. (Prolonged applause.)

Hon. Col. Baker said notwithstanding what the leader of the opposition had said year after year about the finances of the province, the accounts came out all right. He concluded that if the government borrowed money they borrowed it to expend it. It had been the policy of the government to construct roads and essary and the government borrowed it would be benefitted by it. The result was that the revenue of the province had increased and the credit of the province was very high in the money markets of the world. If the leader of the opposition should by any means become leader of the government, the province would come under the same condition that the city of Victorial found itself under his mayoralty. The leader of the opposition told only the truth but tacked a foul insinuation on. It was an insult into a cloud of figures in trying to make two and two make five. He tried to make the people of the country believe that the members of the government had taken money out of the treasury and placed I.O.U.'s in the safe; he was so hard up for charges against the government that he had to stoop to personal abuse. Mr. Beaven knew that he (Col. Baker) had a perfect right to draw the money from the treasury that he had drawn when leaving for England. He could not see the benefit the province would derive from the province being represented at the opening of the Colonial Institute. The meeting together of the different colonies could not but be beneficial to the province. While there he upset all the little machinations of the independent party to injure the credit of the province. All kinds of things were said about the province and were in fact published in London Truth. He had the report denied in the following issue of the paper. The clerk in the agents general's office was told all kinds of things about the province by a man named Twigge. Another report was was a friend of the speculator. one Maitland Stenhouse, formerly a member of the house. Owing to the fact that he was in London at the time to than if the reports had been left undenied. He saved the province a large amount of money. Mr. Beaven could not recognize the importance of a minister of the crown becoming acquainted with representatives of other portions of the world. The independents were responsible for the conspiracy to injure the credit of the province. Remember Major-General Twigge was the man who spread the scandalous reports about the province in London. He read an extract from a speech delivered by Major-General Twigge in Vancouver, when he said that the expenses of Mr. Kitchen's trip was paid by the constitutional league and that the condition of affairs in the province had been published in the eastern and English papers. Not being able to injure the province the independents tried to injure him personally and to prevent the formation of a company to purchase his property. The speaker at this junction treated the house to a short lecture on single tax, propounding a number of questions which he asked member for Westminster city, Mc Brown, to answer. Under single tax he said the farmers of the province would bly made, was to be brought in force have to pay a rent of \$4.50 an acre to by an order in council and publication provide the necessary revenue. There a notice in the Gazebte. This order were certainly some good features in the has never been made, and therefore the

lot of sneering but he did not attempt to contravert one statement made by the leader of the opposition. The little mis takes made by the government made their accounts appear more in their fa vor. Last year it was said there were £55,000 of bonds outstanding. This year they say there is £80,000. He could not understand bonds increasing when a scheme of conversion was going on. It should be expected that the estimates would be reasonably correct, say about 100 miles from the facts. The finance minister was groping in the dark in dealing with the estimates. It was said that \$130,000 was to be taken out of the sinking fund and then \$15,000 was to be paid back into the same fund. He could not see the sense of taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other. It seemed very much like cook ing the accounts. Several years ago the house voted \$75,000 for a fire proof building for the lands and works department. The question was asked if that money was to be used as a thin edge of a wedge towards erecting the govern ment buildings. The government said it was not. What have they done? They of the legislature stood such kicks and have spent all but \$15,000 of the amount were spending the money for a purpos for which it was not voted. The revenue fawn at its master's feet after being of the province was falling. He was not descrying the province. The province would be all right if it could be rid of the incubus of the present government. The finance minister spoke abou the increase in the revenue. Why did he not go back to the time when the province had no revenue and count the increase from that time. The province had advanced in spite of the government. It was given a great impetus by the construction of the C.P.R. The revenue was now dropping off, the cause being that the government had turned the cold shoulder to the settler and given the boodlers and land grabbers a helping hand. The members of the opposition did not care a brass farthing for what the government thought about them. The actual revenue as estimated showed a decrease of \$56,000. This year the goverrment estimated that the revenue would be \$119,000 more than it was last year. But it was not stated that amongst the revenue was \$130,000 of borrowed money, which could not be called revenue. Then there were other amounts called revenue which were not revenue. The revenue for the next fiscal year, as estimated, will be \$40,000 less than it was during the current year grand conversion bubble would add as The province will face the year 1894-95 much the debt of the province as it \$60,000 poorer than it was last year.

tion of lands was not included in the \$600,000. But they stood up in the house and on the platforms throughout the country and said the new buildings will cost even less than \$600,000. The leader of the opposition let the government down too easy when he referred to the mistatement made in the speech, where it was said that the bonds sold for 92 when they only brought 91. Mr. Kitchen was called a hired agitator. He thought the attorney-general, who had travelled over the country at the country's expense should be called the hired agitator. The government's answer to every argument was "bonds 92 Bonds were not 92 in London but only brought 89 in London. It was heard that the province was flourishing. If the province was increasing, how could it get along with fewer clerks? Then it was said when the parliament building's bill was before the house that extra clerks were necessary and new quarters must be provided for them. He did not think the Times committed such a sin in publishing that article under the heading "This is where the money goes." They might make atonement by publishing certain paragraphs from the minister of finance's speech, under the heading "Hereunder lies the explanation." In the hon. gentleman's surplus of \$100.000 there was over \$270,000 of trust funds. He talked as though the trust funds were revenue. Everybody knew what the funds were placed in the treasury for. If these funds were expended they would have to be paid back by this or by some future government. According to the fraudulent statements act, passed by the house a few days ago, the minister of finance, if he made such a statement for a financial company as he had made for the province, would be sent into retirement for not less than three months. The provincial secretary had said that the leader of the opposition was trying to make two and two make five. When the government handled it two and two did not make three. That vulgar phrase "monumental gall," applied to the statement made by the provincial secretary, that the government's policy was to open up the lands of the province. It was well known that the present government published by Truth, the informant being provincial secretary might well say "God help us if the leader of the opposition ever became leader of the government. The government's best friends would deny the scandalous reports, the bonds say "God help them" if the leader of the of the province brought a better price opposition ever got into office and turned over the records of the present government. He was forced to believe, after the language used by the provincial secretary, that the opening of the Colonial Institute was only a pretext for that gentleman's visit to England. He disgraced the province when he used his official position in London as he had done. though Truth had made a few mistakes in the article on British Columbia, which Col. Baker said was scurilous, the writer came pretty near the mark. It had raised his opinion of Mr. Labouchere, when he found that he had judged the character of the members of the British Columbia government at such a distance Col. Baker referred to people trying to injure people's business, and in the next made some sneering remarks about Mr. Cotton's connection with the News-Advertiser. What was that done for? The government did not publish Mr. Cotton's speech in the "Reply to the Defamers." If they had it would have knocked their contention sky high. The provincial secretary said what is the use of going into this dirty work. But he er when he came out. The leader of the government had claimed several members of the independent party as avowed supporters of the government. But after had succeeded in getting the leader of the government mad that gentleman had Mr. Brown said the provincial secreanswered some questions regarding it The provincial secretary had better study tary said a good deal about gentlemen. single tax before he went into the ques-He said no gentleman would kick a man The hon, gentlemen on his side of when he was down and then he proceedthe house were not guilty of sectionalism ed to kick the leader of the opposition, and all kinds of things with which they who at present is down in municipal were charged by the minister of finance politics. The provincial secretary did a The petition was a petition against separation. Every statement in the petition

> order-in-council which was full of mis-Continued from page 8

was true, while the government issued an



A Racking Cough Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St.,

Lockport, N. Y., says: "Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accomnanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

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