SCANDAL

Mr. Williams' Sharp Comments on Lieut.-Governor Dewdney's Connection With Heinze.

Her Majesty's Representative a Director of the Columbia & Western Railway Co.

Mr. Heinze's Dinners to the Governor and Government Had Their Purpose.

Mr. Turner Delivers Budget Speech-Messrs. Sword and Kid

Thursday April 1, 1897. The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by Rev. W. D. Barber. Hon. Mr. Martin presented the surveyor-general's annual report. Mr. Bryden presented a petition from they certainly should know, that trout fishing season be extended to November 15.

PETITION RECEIVED.

mittee were of opinion that owing to of at least \$350,000. the great importance to the province of tention to the estimates for the coming the projected railway from the head of year and said it would be seen that the to present a petition for a bill incorporating them as a public company for the that the standing orders be suspended accordingly.

The standing orders were suspended and the report was adopted. been passed the time limit for the rethe rules be suspended accordingly. The report was adopted.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message consider the message. Mr. Semlin thought Hon, Mr. Turner

explaining a bill on its second reading. Hon. Mr. Turner said the more satisfactory way would be to distribute the oill and let the members study its provisions for themselves. He was sure that the members on both sides of the

THE BUDGET.

house would heartily endorse the measure. (Laughter.)

said that he had the honor, for the more than this year. tenth year in succession, to make the preliminary motion for committee of keeping. On the last occasion, which he had a far more difficult task than he had to-day, as there, had then to be faced the hard fact that the revenue, to say the least, was not very progressive: year that matters were changing in the province and that the revenue would be improving, still, there was an element of uncertainty about it that was likely, if not very carefully investigatpromote pessimistic ideas. evidently had that effect on the gentlemen who composed Her Majesty's loyal opposition, for last year they prophesied dire disaster. Owing to their distorted view of the situation, they convinced themselves that by the 30th June 1896 all the balance of the loan, and have counts that it is not half so bad after supplementary estimates. good round sum to begin the current \$25,164 less than in 1896-7. got in as well as hoped. The government did not wish to press unduly those who were in arrears. Other lines of revenue, however, notably mining receipts, increased so much that the total result is, as just stated, only some \$46,000 less than the estimates. On the other side of the account. the actual expenditure was \$1.701,309. This is apparently \$385,000 over the amount voted by the house, but such is not really the case. The expenditure then provided by vote was \$1.315.837; the difference had been previously provided by statute, it being of the payment on parliament buildings' account. and the first year's In addition the sum of \$48,825 was expended on roads, streets and bridges for urgent works, as provided by supplementary estimates passed last ture in some lines was considerably less than the sum voted. Thus for civil government salaries the expenditure

han the vote provided. Mr. Turner then said that the rev-

same as paid in last year-will \$1,278,878. No doubt, however, some day, and in order to help himself in this deductions will have to be made from calculation he actually takes the \$166,this on account of certain lines of revenue, such as timber leases, timber royalty, mining receipts and 'Chinese restriction tax, which may probably not realize so much in the current half year as in the last half year referred to is so much worse off by the amount ben the statement. But after all allowances are made it is evident that on the 30th June next there will be approximately in the neighborhood of \$280,000 on hand to begin the next year with. On the other side of the account for this current year the estimate for expendi ture is \$1,432,798. The expenditure for the half year to December 31 was \$823. 503, and if the expenditure for the next half year amounts to the same it will bring the total to fully \$200,000 beyond the vote. He noticed that some of the local papers had already seized on this, and have proved to their own satisfaction, but probably not to that of any one else, that the government had extravagantly expended, without any good cause. This showed either their ignorance or something much worse. They had entirely overlooked the fact, which

a number of fishermen, asking that the greater part of the expenditure, especially on public works, is always made in the first half year. They had also eagerly turned to the revenue for the first half year and had decided that it does Mr. Booth, as chairman of the private not come up to half the amount that was Mr. Booth, as charman of the whole year, therefore bills committee, reported that with refestimated for the whole year, therefore erence to the petition of H. C. Beeton, 000 short. Adding this to over expendi-A. Drucker, C. H. Wilkinson and E. E. ture they made out that by the 30th Billinghurst, dated March 26, the com- June next there will be a total shortage

Lynn Canal to the boundary leave revenue is placed at \$1,288,039. This, should be granted to the above named he thought, must be admitted to be a very conservative calculation, as it is only \$124,000 over the estimates of the previous year. The different items were purpose mentioned, notwithstanding that partially based on the actual receipts the time limit for receiving petitions had for the past half year, which indicate \$20,000 less allowed for land sales, as it was evident that the present year's amount is not likely to be realized. The mining receipts of all kinds are arrived Mr. Booth also presented a report from at by the actual revenue now steadily the same committee recommending that coming in from those sources, whilst the as the water clauses bill had not yet amount under the head of taxes was the actual sum assessed against property. ception of reports should be extended The minor lines of revenue are several for two weeks from April 3rd, and that of them of such a nature that no proper estimate can possibly be made of them. He referred to such things as fund, Chinese restriction tax, succession duty, probate fees, reimbursements, etc. Now, from the Lieutenant-Governor transmittaking up the estimated expenditure for ting a bill to assist in railway construc-ount to \$1,566,078. The vote for pub-The house went into committee to lic debt is \$9,187 more than last year. This was owing to the fact that nothing could in an important matter of this kind deviate from the usual course of kind deviate from the usual cours sinking fund on 1877 loan, as it was not having successfully introduced the plan nether of these roans was to be used known then whether the amount of sink- of assistance to farmers by way of loan, for the purposes for which it was intended they would not have granted ces of the province pointed out that bor- the province pointed ing fund standing in London to our credit would be found that the New credit would be transferred. It was con
Zealand scheme is entirely different to money to spend, but the day is fast aptered to the money to spend, but the day is fast aptered to the province pointed out that support. It is very pleasant to have money to spend, but the day is fast aptered and sinking funds of the former terest and sinking funds of the former terest and sinking funds of the province pointed out that support. ginal act, even if this sum of \$166,332 stood in London, the same amount yearwould have to be remitted for sinking fund as is now shown in the estimates. The vote for civil government Hon, Mr. Turner moved that the salaries is smaller by \$25,160, and ad-

Mr. Cotton-That is simply good book-Hon. Mr. Turner-Yes. Public instiwas in March, 1896, and also in 1895, tutions maintenance was increased and amounts to \$48,990. This arose largely from changes in the civil government Hospitals and charities appear vote for \$1,600 more. Administration of justice is \$6,700 more. Some change in the school system must be introduced, probably in the direction of establishing school districts and paying a per capita rate or assessing direct for education but there is a considerable difficulty about this, arising from the great and sparsely settled sections of the province He thought that as a whole we had s very admirable system of education, although it is a costly one. There is no other important head of increase except the government would not only have expended all the revenue but, in addition, at \$100,000 over last year. Some \$50. 000 of this arises from new public buildgone into debt besides to some hundreds ings, such as asylum for the insane and of thousands of dollars. It must be most new gaols and school houses, and \$50,gratifying to them as well as to the 000 for increase on roads. Both of these government to find on looking at the ac- votes will have some additions in the

all; that instead of the province being He then went back to salaries to exhard up on the 30th June last, it had a plain the position. These appeared as This reyear with, and further, that it is cer- duction arose entirely from the re-artain now that a large amount will still rangement of the departments. The stand to the good on the 30th June next, salaries of the employes of lunatic asybegin the next financial year with. lums and the printing office were former-The public accounts show that the rev- ly under this head. It has been felt for enue was \$989,765, or some \$46,124 years that these were not correctly statless than the estimate made in January, ed in our accounts. Small advances 1895. The shortage was much more had been made to the salaries of old than accounted for by the fact that the and tried employes of \$5 to \$15 a month. land sales were \$116,000 less than esti- The total of all these advances in the This is largely owing to ar- civil government and administration of rears of long standing not having been justice salaries is \$4,666, whilst the total of advance under printing office and asylum is \$738, or in all \$5,404. For civil government and administration of justice salaries, there are ten new em ployes for the whole province provided for, the salaries amounting to \$7,512. A number of employes who have for years been on the temporary staff and paid under that head are now placed on the regular vote, the total salaries be ing \$6.432. This is not an increase There are 15 additional police, whose salaries amount to \$11,900, making in all, including police and public institu-tions, \$23,816. The expenditure under nterest and sinking fund on the 1895 the head of salaries continues to de-

crease in proportion to the revenue col-lected in the province.

He considered it satisfactory that largely owing to the great mining deyear. On the other hand the expenditivelopment now going on, he was able to place so promising a statement of affairs before the house. Both sides of or blood poisoning. Hood's the house and the province at large would no doubt be gratified by the expansion of the revenue. The development is extending from south to north.

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. was less than the sum voted by \$5,000; would no doubt be gratified by the exthere was \$6,000 less paid for adminis- pansion of the revenue. The developtration of justice salaries, and about ment is extending from south to north.

enue from 30th June, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, was estimated to amount to \$1,163,798, but he expected considerable from 1897 and This was pretty clearly heavy expenditure was made in our shown by the accounts already laid be- mining districts. Take for instance the thing wrong. He showed conclusively fore the house of the revenue for the Koctenay. The total expenditure in to himself that the amount of money first six months up to the 31st Decem- that district for the last five years was that the government had on hand was ber last. This amounts to \$509,439, \$303,450, exclusive of railway grant, more than it ought to be. and in that sum there appears only That this was a wise expenditure is evi- candidly admit that he had not \$33,327 paid in for taxes, for the well denced by the revenue now coming in known reason that taxes are not paid from the same district. This amounted until June in each year. The amount hist year to \$115,728, exclusive of land of these to collect—even if only the sales. A writer in one of our papers be recently asserted that the province is \$252,000, thus producing a total of going behind to the extent of \$2,000 a

day, and in order to help himself in this 313 that the province has recently had raid to it and places it as a debt of the province. This is equal to the case of a merchant that has the good fortune to collect an old account, claiming that he ing paid to him. (Laughter.)
An Hon. Member—That depends on

how you use it. (Renewed laughter.) Hon. Mr. Turner-We always use it well. (Cheers and laughter). The same writer carefully picks out one year of the revenue, 1896, in which there are small land sales, and compares with one the province would have been bankrupted long ago; but, he was glad to say, the reverse is the case. He referred to the depressed condition of the farming industry. We know from the complaints that are continually being heard and the various suggested remedies for this trouble, that it is very real. It is stared that the farmers are generally heaviit is possible for the province to borrow | reducing salaries. ment instead of to a private party. The very heavily. If the members had expired. The committee recommended pretty closely the possibilities. There is is \$700 or \$800, would only make a dif-

which, if the statement is correct that were thousands of dollars lost by the the average amount of such mortgages system of conversion in addition to the ference of from \$21 to \$24 a year. Is exclusive of the cost of the minister of it possible that this is enough to give finance travelling to London. Mr. that if the province went into the vided for by fresh borrowing. The polmarket to borrow on such a proposition, icy was to borrow a certain sum, which it would not for such an amount, or even was squandered, and then effect another a considerably smaller amount, get the loan to provide for the interest and sinkmoney at anything near 3 per cent, as ing fund of the first amount borrowed. at present. It would likely be 4 per When the second loan was spent similar. cent. or over, which, with sinking ly to the first, the finance minister was would cent, and this would mean a very feeling of the electors throughout New large increase of taxation, as the Westminster district was that there was addition to expenditure for interest, etc., a necessity for public works, and they

would mean more than doubling all our ment in borrowing money for such pubtaxes, and of this the farmer would lie works. The members supported the have to bear his part; having successfully introduced the plan neither of these loans was to be used

The New Zealand loan was raised for must be paid back and the government the purpose partly of clearing and roadcould borrow a loan to pay interest and ing lands, adding the cost of these improvements to the price of land and surely a foolish policy for the governcharging a quit rent for sman holdings ment to increase the expenditure of the of such lands sufficient to cover cost province by increasing salaries and offihouse go into committee of supply. He ministration of justice salaries \$21,524 and interest. Another part was to adcials. Mr. Sword also criticized the vance on farms and improvements to a finance minister for the sale of inscribed sum not exceeding 50 per cent. of the stock, by which the province value for the purpose of enabling the heavily. farmers to carry on more satisfactorily and to improve their property. But no Mr. Sword was amused at Mr. Turadvance was made to pay off mortgages. ner's remarks about cheap money to How the New Zealand plan answers it farmers. The finance minister held that loan was only raised in 1895, and would Zealand did not depend on government hardly be applied before 1896. No assistance, but on the energy of farmdoubt the expenditure of a large amount ers themselves, and in the next breath of the loan in that colony may have Mr. Turner painted a glowing picture of created temporary prosperity, but the the boom that could be expected from ctual results are yet to be heard of. the large sum of money which the gov-He was in London when the loan was ernment expected to borrow. All offered, and he knew that very consider in congratulating the province upon its able difficulty was experienced in rais- mining development, but that developing it, but he understood that it cost ment could not be credited to the govthat colony more than four per cent, ernment. The finance minister was a without sinking fund. New Zealand little more modest than Mr. Sword had was for many years in a very depressed seen him on other occasions, and to de state.

armers that made the great improve- government for the mineral development there. The farmers themselves ment of Kootenay and other districts in prought about the great prosperity by the province. changing their methods, finding a market and growing what was wanted for it. The market that was found in Eng-The demand is going made a change. created by mining, the additional one State of they have none.

iliousness Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents diges tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, heada if not relieved, bilious fever

\$9,000 less for administration of justice; The revenue has in fact risen about 50 the hon, member for Richmond will per cent, in the last four years. The in-crease arose from all sources, though the figures to prove that we are daily getfound that delusive moment. gentlemen, however, cannot do away with the fact that we shall have a fair amount of cash on hand next year to add to the following year's revenue. Before closing he would like to state shortthe amount that has been expended during the past ten years on good in this province. Roads, streets and bridges amount to \$2,558,038; public buildings, \$1,013,107; surveys, \$287, 100; education, \$1,605,291; hospitals, \$370,682; asylum, \$137,426; or a total of \$5,971,644. In addition there have been grants to free companies, to agricultural institutions and to the Old Men's Home. Hon. Mr. Turner closed with moving the usual vote that the Speaker do now

leave the chair. MR. SWORD.

Mr. Sword, in rising to reply to the year, 1893, in which the land sales were minister of finance, said in connection very large, and from this arrives at the with Hon. Mr. Turner's reference to onclusion that the revenue is declining himself that he was of the opinion that and heads his letter "Province drifting the government was not fit to be eninto bankruptcy." He thought if many trusted with large sums of money, and of our inhabitants were like that writer that this opinion was general throughout the province.

Several Members-Oh! oh! Mr Sword I said throughout the sent the public opinion in the province.

(Hear, hear.) Mr. Sword, continuing, criticized the ly mortgaged, and that owing to this material increase in salaries, and held they carnot make a living. To remove that the government should have materthis condition some have proposed that ially reduced the expenditure under this the province should borrow and advance head instead of increasing it. If the to the farmers at a lower rate of interest members of the government conducted than they now have to pay. What does the business of the province as they did this mean, sir? It is stated that the their own private business, they would mortgages amount to twelve millions. If reduce the number of officials without The minister of such an amount for such a purpose finance had prided himself on the what would be the position? The whole method of converting the debt, but a of the money would have to be paid to close examination of the figures connectthe loan companies, the farmer would co with the conversion would show that still be mortgaged, but to the govern- the province instead of gaining had lost government would in fact become the known what the result of this converlandlord. The only difference to the sion would be they would not have vot-farmer would be between say 5 and 6 ed so unanimously for the scheme. Mr. per cent. interest and 6 or 9 per cent. Sword quoted figures to show that there prosperity to the farmers? We have to Sword pointed out that in every case ook at the other side. It is very certain the sinking fund and interest were proreach over 5 per ready for a fresh loan. In 1891 on such a loan would be \$600,000. That were prepared to support the governnave to bear his part.

New Zealand had been referred to as again in 1894, but had they known that

certainly too early yet to say. The the prosperity of the farmers of New

sinking funds. In face of this, it was

It was certainly not loans to him justice he did not take credit to his

Besides the finances of the province not being in safe hands, there were othland for their mutton did more for them than any loan will do. He could not ness that were not in a satisfactory conhelp thinking that the farmers of Brit- Cition. Last year the chief commissionish Columbia have much better pros- er had introduced a bill providing for pects at their doors. The immense min- the sale of public lands by land war ing development going on has already rants. The measure was withdrawn, however, through the influence of adto be very large for all a farmer can verse public opinion, and there was a raise, and when we add to the demand return to the old system of selling public lands with such safeguards as the arising from great public works which house deemed necessary to interpose the government hopes to be able to in. The legislature thought it wise to insert augurate in the province shortly, it is clauses in the act prohibiting the sale of evident that those who can provide timber lands, lands suitable for town-what is wanted will be able to sell it to sites and fishing stations. These readvantage. We know what a very strictions were not observed, and applilarge amount of farm produce is imported—a good deal of it raised in the lands suitable for fishing stations. Mr. Washington adjoining us. The Sword also referred to the Columbia & farmers there are certainly not better Western Railway bill and the peculiarsituated than here. Their taxes are ities connected with the securing of Mr. heavier, their roads are not so good-he Heinze's bond. Who is August Heinze might, indeed, say that in many places that his word should be accepted for s large amount? The government had ac-The hon, member for Dewdney and cepted Mr. Rithet's personal bond in connection with the British Pacific, but Mr. Rithet was a gentleman whose financial standing was well known. Mr. Heinze was not known, however, to have sufficient interest within the jurisdiction of the courts to enable the province to

portance demands. Other members could

who suffer from this distressing complaints but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head recover the value of his bond. Mr. Sword then turned his attention to the Attorney-General and his department. He criticized his delay in bringing down the water bill, because of which the consideration of all private hills had to be deferred. The Attorney-General could not plead that he was gnorant of the necessity for such un act, and the bill should have been ready at the opening of the session, so that it could receive that consideration its im-CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



A Pointer for Athletes Johnston's Fluid Beef

GIVES STRENGTH

Without Increase of Flesh

Put up in Tins and Bottles. MANAGE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

find plenty of reasons for criticizing the | of parliamentary speaking that a provincial secretary and his department. er should reply to the remarks of MR. KIDD.

bate, as none of the government members showed any intention of speaking. In explaining to the premier his renarks of last session, which had been referred to in the budget speech, he said that his contention was that money had been borrowed for a certain purpose, but had not been used for that purpose. To see this all one had to do was to To see this all one and to do was look at the finance minister's figures. In this remarks. They must be satisfied what they have heard from the look at the finance minister's figures. that time only \$2,558,000 was expended for that purpose. If this was applying the money for the purposes for which it was borrowed he was no judge. The amount spent during the ten years for public works and education was only about \$150,000 more than the amount province. I made no reference to the borrowed. Add to the sum borrowed gentlemen opposite, as they do not repretie umount realized from the sale of public lands and the total is \$5.317.866. or over half a million more than was spent altogether in roads, public buildings, education, hospitals, asylums, publie works and school houses. Surely the finance minister could not be congrata lated on such a showing. Mr. Kidd al- those for 1894 by \$2,750,000, and the so criticized the finance minister for the conversion of the loan.

The estimates revealed the fact that the policy of having the expenditure greater than the revenue was going to that prosperity, nor had they present continue. Saliries were reduced last ses- a statement commensurate sion, but were going to be increased this session. The government should have expenditure, with the exception of adopted the policy of reducing salaries year, had annually exceeded the in conformity with the inability of the taxpayers to pay sufficient taxes to meet long as the present government was

he expenditure. The government were making no efforts to retrench., . . Mr. Turner had given no assurance and no hope that the government in | 762; expenditure, \$1,614,723, showing tended to assist the farmers in any deficit of \$624,961. In 1895 the revenue way. Had the government spent the was \$896,025; expenditure, \$1,906.000 borrowed in opening out the country the farmers would be in a more prosperous condition. There was not now one settler in Howe Sound district for two there some years ago, and all because the government had failed to provide needed public works. Mr. Kidd also scored the government for its treatment of the Burnaby small holders. In contrast to this treatment he pointed out how lavishly the government had expended money on the Bella Coola settlers. Why should these people be given a preference over ordinary settlers, or why should ordinary settlers be neglected in order that these people should be looked after? The government's stepping in to sell lands for taxes and shut out new municipalities was dwelt upon. as was also the government's policy of selling lands for \$1 per acre that could. be leased at 25 cents per acre per an-

loans. He always held that the province was in safe financial condition while the income of the Dominion government paid the interest and sinking it brought in \$11,190; only out \$5.69 fund, but now the income was inadequate to the extent of \$40,000 to most these payments. If the capitalists real- items where the returns materially ized the financial condition of the province, the credit of the province would with the succession duty, not be so high

MAJOR MUTTER. Major Mutter could congratulate the government on the very weak attack made upon it . He wanted to make some remarks on agriculture, but did not wish to be understood as criticizing the leader of the government. The major then supported the policy of securing cheap money to farmers in contractstinction to the policy advocated by the premier. He ridiculed Hon. Mr. Turner's contentions regarding the New Zealand farmers. The trouble here was that it was about impossible to get the farmers to combine. He hoped that the government would introduce a scheme which the farmers could be assisted MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams said that it was a rule

CARTERS

previous speaker. The hon. who had just sat down had said the Mr. Kidd rose to continue the decould congratulate the government the weakness of the attacks made it. He (the speaker) could co late the hon. member for Cowicha berni upon the fact that he had a very strong attack on the govern policy of the government, and not

In fact every word he had uttered he been condemnatory of the agricultu very fact that it was the 1st of A and it was a 1st of April spech. The was nothing more in the speech was contained in the public accoun and estimates. Hon. Mr. Turser—That is so. Mr. Williams, continuing, said it wa

true that the year just ended was on of the most prosperous that this prov ince had ever enjoyed, judging from ou exports, and he held that the expor were the pulse of the business Taking the board of tracountry. figures—which presumably were rect our exports for 1896 exceed those for 1895 by \$1,500,000; exceed exports for 1893 by nearly \$5,000,000. That showed that the country was in prosperous state, and he held that government had not taken advantage prosperity. Since confederation enue, and, so far as he could power there was no hope of the revenu equalling, let alone exceeding, the enue. In 1896 the revenue was \$989 was \$896,025; expenditure, \$1,906,000 over a million dollars of a deficit. 1894 the revenue was \$821,660; the penditure, \$1,514,405; a deficit \$692,745. That was a pretty good That was a pretty good cord for any government; a record

which they might be proud! It was h opinion that the government simp made the wildest guesses in regard the estimates in their endeavor to off the probable revenue, showing the they did not properly grasp the situs tion. Take the estimates for 1895-96 was there anything there of which t finance minister could feel proud? ceipts from land sales were put at \$180 000, and the receipts were \$64,000. that on that point the finance minister was only out \$116,000.

Hon. Mr. Turner-I told you that. Mr. Williams Then look at the r turns from timber leases; the estimate was, \$40,000, the receipts were \$27,876. \$28,952 on that. The only out property tax was estimated to bring \$85,000, but the receipts were \$93,148 Only out \$8,148 on that. The printing office was estimated to bring in \$5,500 Pretty good guesser! (Laughter.) hon, member instanced several fered from the estimates, winding estimated to bring in \$10,000, and ha actually realized \$8.481—out \$1.519 the last mentioned item and making total misealculation up to \$293,515 by any possible chance the sum to the receipts was about the same the estimated expenditure, surely hon, the minister of finance could not claim any credit for that ... Hon. Mr. Turner-Shows how clevel

we did it. Mr. Williams-It shows that you could not grasp the financial problem but acted in a go-as-you-please sort a way. (Laughter.) He held that the government-and he was not going particularize, because they had alread been ably criticized-he held that the government had been extravagant an wasteful in the expenditure of the pull lic money. One thing in which he considered that they had been most was ful and extravagant in was in t money they had spent in travelling about the country at the public expens -in fact they had even extended th travels to foreign lands. (Laughter Let them look at page 1.035 of the sional papers for 1896, and between dates of 30th June, 1894, and the June. 1895, they would find that provincial secretary took a trip to tawa-what his object was he speaker) did not know nor had he bee able to ascertain-but he managed expend \$450. There were many items contained in this amount Sick-Headache and relieve all the troubles includent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea. Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing having been in the ministry but time he had not then begun to deal cents, and the account came out Laughter.) There were cents in man of the items, but they added up right. He would not impute that were not correct, as the total came even it was probably a mere accide Then we come to the attorney-gen presumably it was his first trip.

got rather more extravagant afterward The trip was supposed to be on ness, but it must have been political. cause he turned over his brief to other. This little trip cost \$387.50 These returns had been asked for las session, but they had not been broug down in time for the members to have access to them after being printed, and that was the reason these matters ha not been alluded to last year. there was the hon, the late premier of the province. He had been a very good traveller indeed. He had paid a visit to East and West Kootenay, for which the country paid \$168. Then the provincial secretary took a flying trip Ottawa, which cost the country a lump um of \$200. Hon. Col. Baker-For two years.

Mr. Williams-He was not going ask for an itemized account. When (the speaker) went away from home he did not want the public to know how

spent all his money. lifference was that he was spending his money while isters were spending the publi He now came to the hon. missioner of lands and had only once been allowed leagues to run away from shr eagues to wander away from took a top as far as Kamloo it would be remembered that ed his famous political though it only occupied five cost the country \$100, to say n the province having being the valuable services of the commissioner for (Laughter, in which Mr. Marti Hon. Mr. Turner—That is S. Mr. Williams-Yes, sir, b

isters are more expensive as might say that this was home in Kamloops solely Hon, Mr. Martin-Oh, no! Williams-I have got was to his ranch at Kamloop Hon. Mr. Martin-I was n ranch. I did not spend twe n my ranch. Williams-If the hon. will listen to me. I do not say so; I only say, that I have it

Hon. Mr. Turner-You do

nyone to imply anything.

Laughter.)

Mr. Williams-It does not he papers or the return. lrew his sessional mileage on that was for paying a visit t stituents. Then they had at tle trip on the part of the Atto eral to England to look after peal in the precious metals would not say whether there ctual necessity for this tr.p. freely admit that where a leg man bad a case in his hand be did not hold the brief—it v ble for him to be present formation, as very often very questions came up. However ases just as important it been deemed unnecessary for e to be represented. What to deal with was the amo ost the country. In reply to on put to the hon, the atte he had elicited the fact earing of this appeal occupie 9th, 1896, Messrs. Bigha nd C. A. Russell had been re 16th and 11th of May nd they had been briefed ly 1896. The costs for these parties had been £340 ad £254 8s. 8d. had been ref ppeared to him that with nd junior counsel engaged, of the hon, the attorn ould hardly have been necess ertainly if he had gone over the hearing of this case, ave dispensed with the him nior counsel, and thus saved on of the fees. Hon. Mr. Eberts—There are es there as well as those of

Williams-Allow me

your answer to my third you have misled me, and I as am willing to accept your s ere may have been necessity unsel to be engaged, but I a leave the public to judge any event there was only pied in the hearing of this week after they were brief counsel were sufficiently argue it. Personally he any necessity for the atto presence. It had cost they must remember that only loss. All the member et get a salary of \$4,000 m to look after the busin ntry-they might not put ing \$1,830, being the atto proportion og \$4,000 while occupied in attending of this case, so that we en out \$4,154 on that the what it cost the country. ly too expensive, and entiortion to the importance . which did not warrant lay, nor the engaging of counsel. Not only that. orney-general had been ab s in his office became so they had not even time the correspondence, nor t letters that were sent n, during his absence very important case against the Queen,

Koksilah Quarry Company ament had refused to acc purchased under cont last, and in the absence ney-general, that case of d the company obtained juds 2,000, and with costs it am out \$13,000. It was possib attorney-general had been the province the benefit of the result might have been en again in 1895 the hon. of finance took a trip to was absent 139 days, for harged the province \$10 a dire was \$88.36, his fare w naking a total of \$1,872.35. is absence he was negotiating 1895. Did it actually take entleman 139 days to negot Then the fees for the on paid out to the various ere very large, and yet in a question, "Did the busine vince require the attendance the minister of finance i 1896?" the premier replied nce minister was not in I 96, but business required his 1895, and that he was tel by the government brokers gements for the issuing of an and also in connection ndly suit relative to the tr te \$160,000 which has since I cannot see how essary for him to have had purpose. It would appear have an agent-general in is presumably there for ose of attending to any busines put there under the would save these annu urely if he was fit for his was a case which he co Hon, Mr. Turner-Read the answer to your question.

competent, but on this occa nce of the minister of f nies was requisite, and w required. on. Mr. Turner—The other ll have agents-general.
Mr. Williams—If the agent-g ompetent, why retain his

Hon. Mr. Turner—Read my Mr. Williams—If the hon. g