

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

## One of Government's Workmen's Wages Bill Killed in Committee of Whole.

## Second Reading of Bill to Consolidate and Amend Legal Professions Acts.

## ELEVENTH DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. Sword presented a petition from R. T. Williams & Co.

The following petitions were read and received:

Zion Presbyterian church, Vancouver; Metropolitan Methodist church, Victoria, and E. A. Lewis and others re Sunday observance.

Mr. Eberts presented a report from the private bills committee stating that the rules had been complied with in connection with the petitions of J. C. Armstrong and others and the Burrard Inlet Ferry company.

Mr. Sword moved that an order of the house be granted for a return showing the conditions on which the lands at Bella Coola had been taken up by the colony of Norwegian settlers and all correspondence in connection with the same.

The resolution was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Eberts asked the minister of agriculture—is it the intention of the government this session to offer any scheme by which compensation will be paid to the owners of cattle which have been quarantined or killed in order to suppress tuberculosis?

Hon. Mr. Turner—The subject is under consideration by the government.

Mr. Kennedy asked the chief commissioner of lands and works—Have not a sufficient number of persons passed the necessary examination to fill the position of log scalers? And, if so, why are the appointments not made?

Hon. Mr. Martin answered: Out of thirty-five candidates who presented themselves for examination before the board of examiners for official scalers of logs only six obtained over 50 per cent. of the standard 235, viz., J. Chase, 176; C. W. Murray, 142; G. W. de Beck, 138; Perry D. Lee, 133; J. W. B. 123, and J. B. Liffin, 120. The selection and appointment of official scalers is now under consideration of the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the legal professions acts. The bill, he said, was of great public importance, and not only of private importance, as some might think. The bill was particularly important in that it provided for the purging of the profession of unworthy members. There were cases in which a member could not be dealt with under the criminal laws, and the county courts would not meet the cases. In such cases the members could be called before the benchers and summarily dealt with. The bill had been framed by the benchers, and was a splendid one, with the exception of one omission, which was evidently an oversight. The bill remedied many defects of the old acts, one of the remedies being that annual meetings of the members should be held. The society had expended \$20,000 for a library at Victoria, a branch library had been established at Vancouver, and another was to be established at Westminster. There was no provision in the bill to admit members of the profession from Scotland, but this could be amended in committee.

Mr. Williams had much pleasure in seconding the remarks of the attorney-general. It was not an omission that no provision was made for the admission of Scottish advocates, but it was left to the good sense of the house to say whether they should be admitted. It must be remembered that the practice in Scotland was entirely different from the practice in England and Canada. Scottish advocates were not admitted to practice in England and neither English nor Canadian lawyers were allowed to practice in Scotland.

Mr. Muttter spoke in defence of the Scottish advocates, contending that if they could pass the Scottish examinations they could also pass the English examination, and he did not think that it was fair to ask them to remain here five years before being allowed to take the examination. He also contended that a solicitor should be eligible to election as a benchers.

Mr. Semlin had no doubt that the bill was in the interest of the lawyers, but he did not know that it afforded any protection to the public. He had never heard of the society being called upon to purge itself of black sheep, but each year the society came to the house and asked that the wall be built higher and stronger. He held that all lawyers should be allowed to practice. If the act was passed the legal gentlemen would be placed above both provincial and municipal laws. Heretofore the lawyers had to pay a municipal license, but if the bill is passed they will be exempt from that license. All the professional men had to pay a license, and could not see why the lawyers should not pay too.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the benchers had been called upon to purge the society of unworthy members, but in the past it was not permissible to make public the expulsion of a member. If the bill was passed the expulsion of a member would be made public. There was no reason why British Columbia should be thrown open to everybody, while the doors of other provinces are closed to them. The bill was more liberal than any act in force in any of Her Majesty's dominions. He contended that the municipal law taxing members was a dead letter, and in fact that lawyers should not be taxed, as they paid large fees to the law society for the purpose of the law libraries.

The bill was read a second time.

The house went into committee on the

workmen's wages bill, Mr. Adams in the chair. There were very few government members in their seats during the afternoon, and numerous amendments proposed by Mr. McPherson were passed. Finally Hon. Mr. Davie said he intended to restore the bill to its original condition when it came up on report.

Mr. Sword pointed out that if this was the case the committee had better rise, as it was evident that the committee was opposed to the views of the attorney-general. He did not know how the attorney-general proposed to overcome that objection.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh, I will just let you go on, and show you afterwards what a mess you have made of the bill.

Mr. Cotton—The trouble is that the government members have not given that attention to the bill that the opposition members have. The government members just leave the premier alone, and then when the bill comes up for report, when the opposition members can only speak once, he will bring in the government members and order them to hold up their hands, passing his amendments by brute force.

Mr. Semlin moved that the committee rise, the motion being carried by 11 to 10. Mr. McPherson voting against the motion with the nine government members who were present.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You cried out for New Zealand legislation, and when I give it to you you immediately kill it. The bill was the same as a New Zealand bill, being copied word for word.

The house went into committee on the bill for the benefit of mechanics and laborers. Mr. McPherson moved an amendment giving a workman a lien on material for building whether the material used has been paid for or not.

There was a long discussion, some members holding that this would be doing an injustice to the material man, who had placed his goods on the ground in good faith.

The amendment was defeated on a vote of 11 to 16.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The petitions of L. Erb, Joseph Loewen and others and R. T. Williams were ruled out of order.

Mr. Sword gave notice of appeal from the decision of the speaker in respect to R. T. Williams' petition.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

## TWELFTH DAY.

Friday, Nov. 30.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. Kidd presented petitions from the Christian Endeavor Society and the session of the Richmond Presbyterian church respecting Sunday observance.

Mr. Sword appealed from the ruling of the speaker declaring R. T. Williams' petition out of order. He contended that the petition did not ask for an expenditure, but asked for a share of the work for which an appropriation has already been made.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the speaker's ruling was correct.

Mr. Semlin held that the petition did not ask for an appropriation. The petitioner said he could do the work if that was the case he was proposing to relieve the province of unnecessary expenditure.

Hon. Col. Baker upheld the ruling of the speaker.

Mr. Williams did not think the petitioner asked for an expenditure; he simply wished to tender for the work.

The Speaker—Does he propose to do the work for nothing?

On motion the speaker was sustained.

Mr. Smith presented a report from the mining committee recommending the establishment of a bureau of mining.

The point being raised that the report was out of order, as it involved an expenditure, the speaker reserved his decision.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a report from the provincial secretary on the Fraser river relief.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual school report.

Mr. Kellie moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the bill.

A school of mines was another thing. The school in Ontario was a Dominion school, and last session when the Dominion members were going to Ottawa he urged upon them the desirability of establishing a school in British Columbia. A school of mines was an expensive institution, and he did not think the province was able to grapple with it.

Mr. Bryden explained that the school proposed should not be one for training young men, but one for men already engaged in mining, there being a short session each winter.

Hon. Col. Baker supported the resolution to establish a mining bureau and a school where prospectors could learn the value of their ores. He related how a prospector went out and found a good mine, which he tried to sell. He thought a government reduction works would be a great help to prospectors and to mining generally. The Ontario school was too elaborate and expensive for British Columbia. The mining districts of the United States also had mining schools, which had done much to develop the mining and other industries of those states. He did not think the legislature need be afraid of the expense, as that would be very trifling as compared with the good that would be done. Besides, the pharmaceutical and medical societies had promised to send their students to the school of mines, which would be quite an addition to the revenue. It would cost about \$6000 to carry on the bureau and school, but a great deal of that would be made up by receipts.

Mr. Hume supported the proposal for a bureau, but did not think a school would be of any advantage. He had found that graduates of mining schools were of little use in this country, and, in fact, had done much harm. Several experts had condemned the best mines in Kootenay, mines which were afterwards found to be very rich. The present prospectors were too poor to attend school.

Mr. Forster said the question had been discussed in the mining committee, and it would be seen that no recommendation was made for the establishment of a school. A bureau should be established, and the head of the bureau should visit the mining districts and deliver lectures.

Mr. Smith did not think there was any doubt that a bureau would be a great benefit to the province, and he thought the school would also do good if the province could afford to establish a thorough school. Anything that could be done in this line would do much to develop the mines. Every precaution, however, should be taken in the selection of experts, and some of those gentlemen had done much harm to the province.

Mr. Graham was satisfied that the bureau should be of much benefit to the mining industry, but he thought the bureau was more immediately necessary than the school.

Hon. Col. Baker contended that the school would be a paying adjunct of the bureau. It was not intended to appoint experts to send all over the province, but it was proposed to have lectures delivered by experts.

Mr. Bryden said most of the schools of mines in Great Britain were self-supporting.

Hon. Col. Baker said it was proposed that when a man recorded his claim he should deposit samples of ore at the assay office, one sample for the local office and one for the head office.

Mr. Graham pointed out that the surface ore was very different from that found below the surface.

Hon. Col. Baker said it would cost between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The Ontario school was carried on by a corporation with a capital of \$100,000. The question of establishing a school should be dropped unless the government is prepared to vote at least \$50,000. A bureau of mines, on the other hand, would be very useful. It cost about \$7000 to carry on the Ontario bureau, which had done much to develop the mines of the province. It was to obtain a competent man and carry on the bureau as it was carried on in Ontario. He was in favor of the resolution, but he hoped the government would not undertake a heavy expenditure.

Mr. Hunter contended that the mineral wealth of the province justified an expenditure for the bureau and school.

The committee reported the resolution to the house, and it was adopted. The premier stating that the interests of the crown were left in the hands of the house.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general—Does the government intend to provide any better protection to the settlers on the islands and along the northwest coast, pro tem, or until the Dominion government establishes some system of protection?

Hon. Mr. Davie—The government contemplates increasing the constabulary in the localities mentioned.

The house went into committee on the legal professions bill, Mr. Forster in the chair.

An amendment was introduced and passed admitting Scottish advocates to practice.

Mr. Sword moved to strike out the clause exempting members of the legal profession from licenses.

Hon. Mr. Pooley and Hon. Mr. Davie opposed the amendment. Mr. Davie did not think the legislature had the power to tax legal men, and besides a professional gentleman travelling around the province could be taxed in every municipality.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that this was very unlikely. He did not see why lawyers should be exempted any more than anybody else.

Mr. Sword said he did not propose to tax lawyers, but he did not think they should be exempt from any tax that may be imposed. He would also like to know if it was not out of order to exempt from taxation in a private act.

The amendment was defeated.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The speaker ruled that the report from

## PAIN PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

WILL QUICKLY CURE DIPHThERIA, QUINSY, COLDS AND COUGHS.

the mining committee was in order and it was received.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

What would be said if some body of workmen should apply to the legislature for a bill to exempt the members from municipal taxation? A howl would go up from the government benches that would scare the workmen out of the province. But that is just what the government proposes to do for the barristers and solicitors of the province by the legal professions bill, which passed a second reading yesterday.

Mr. Semlin being the only member to object. That bill provides by section sixty that "it shall not be incumbent upon a barrister or solicitor who has been called or admitted after the first Monday in November of any year to take out any certificate until the first Monday in November following his call or admission, and no barrister or solicitor shall be obliged to pay any other body or authority any sum whatever for the privilege of practicing as such barrister or solicitor."

This, as Hon. Mr. Pooley admitted, overrules all provincial and municipal acts which provide that barristers and solicitors shall pay a license. Mr. Pooley tried to justify this by stating that lawyers paid large fees to their society, such fees being used to establish libraries for the use of young lawyers. Why should not printers or any other laborers or mechanics be exempt from licenses on the same ground. A printer, for example, has to pay monthly fees to his union, the fees, or a large portion of them, being devoted to the building and maintenance of homes for old and worn-out members of the craft. The same is the case with many other trades and professions. The newspaper publisher, for instance, has to establish an expensive library for the benefit of the general public, who daily make use of it either personally or by correspondence. Of course the newspaper publisher is not brazen enough to ask to have his license remitted on this account, but he is just as much entitled to it as is the lawyer who contributes for a library for which he and his "learned friends" can alone use.

Mr. Pooley's argument was very far-fetched.

The government members showed their interest in the workmen yesterday afternoon by adjourning to the lobby as soon as the workmen's wages bill came up for discussion. A number of good amendments were made by the opposition members, but as the attorney-general stated that he would overrule these amendments when the bill came up for report, the opposition took the only course open to them and voted for the committee to rise, thus killing the bill. No bill at all was in their opinion better than a bad bill.

Harry Dallas Helmcken, the third member for Victoria, took his seat yesterday for the first time. His seat is a long way from the speaker's chair, but there is little fear of his not being heard when he rises to speak. The chandeliers had better be braced when his stentorian voice rises in defence of the government.

If the legislature would do for the workmen all that the individual members express themselves as being so anxious to do, the horny-handed sons of toil would soon be very happy mortals. But the trouble comes when some true friend of the laborer tries to incorporate some of the good things in the bill before the house. Mr. Davie & Co. then succeed in wriggling out of the promises they make when appealing to the galleries.

## OBJECTS TO THE ARREST.

Capt. Rice Thinks His Second Mate Illegally Arrested.

John G. Williams, first mate of the bark Detroit, was arrested by Provincial Sergeant John Langley on board the Detrait lying in the stream at Esquimalt. Williams was arrested on a warrant charging him with the theft of a double-barrelled shotgun, valued at \$45, from a man named J. J. Wilson. The alleged robbery took place in May, 1892. The arrest took place yesterday, and Williams was lodged in the provincial jail over night.

Captain Rice, of the bark Detroit, says that Williams was arrested illegally. He was on board of an American bottom, and moreover was in charge of the bark, since the captain was absent at the time. Captain Rice claims that he has been put to a great deal of inconvenience as a result of the arrest; he cannot sail without a mate, according to the rules of the board of underwriters of San Francisco, and it is a hard thing to find a suitable mate at a moment's notice. He does not approve of Williams' action of theft—that is if he did steal the gun, which charge he denies—but thinks that the arrest was effected in an illegal manner and in contravention of international law. Williams was intimidated to come ashore, so the second mate of the Detroit alleges. The provincial police think that they have acted quite within their jurisdiction and consider that they would have been in the right to have taken Williams by force, if he had refused to come quietly. The case will come up tomorrow at 11. It is possible that exception may be taken to the arrest on the grounds stated.

It is said that Archbishop Ireland's visit to New York was for the purpose of borrowing \$500,000 to pay the debts of the archdiocese of St. Paul.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

## TO REDUCE THE FIRST COST

Sealers Resolve to Conduct the Business on on Lines of Strict Economy.

Hunters to be Paid a One-Fifth Lay—Owners Subscribe to an Agreement.

The sealing owners, awake to the gravity of the situation which confronts their industry by the serious decline in prices, met last night and unanimously resolved to keep the first cost of sealskins inside their market value. The meeting was held at the board of trade building, and was attended by fifty owners, including all the representative men engaged in the industry. Every schooner in the Victoria fleet was represented, and R. P. Rither, M. P. P., presided. It was unanimously decided that there would have to be a general reduction in every branch of the business. It was stated that the advices from London showed that the net return to the owners would vary from \$6.50 to \$8.50 per skin. But few schooners receive the latter, and but few of those that do would pay expenses. A series of resolutions were adopted, all of which were embodied in the following agreement, which was endorsed by an unanimous vote.

That the hunters engaged for the year 1895 be paid by lay only, not in any case exceeding one-fifth lay on skins caught in their own boat and delivered on board (to apply to white hunters or Indian vessels) to be calculated on the price realized by the respective schooners on their catches, the right to sell being at the entire discretion of the owner of the schooner. If the skins be sold in London, hunters are to have the option of accepting a settlement at the quotation current in Victoria at time of such sale, or at the net price received for skins in London; and that they shall be paid \$1 per skin upon arrival, and the balance upon receipt of amount of sales; and that cash advances at the time of shipment shall not exceed \$50 per man, and further, that no other inducement, directly or indirectly, be made beyond the lay above stated, and that the monthly allotment shall in no case exceed \$200. That boat steers and boat pullers be paid not over 50 cents per skin, or \$15 per month, and 25 cents per skin on skins caught in their own boat and delivered on board, to apply to vessels carrying white crews.

That the Indians be paid one-third lay per canoe or \$3 per skin on skins caught in their own canoe and delivered on board, at their option. Bonus per canoe for the season, \$20, to be paid on vessels clearing for the Behring or Japan sea. Bonus to chief not to exceed \$100 in any case. Cook for Indians not to be paid in excess of \$20 per month.

That the wages of crew on Indian vessels be not over \$25 per month, and that they be allowed 25 cents per skin for all skins taken in any boat in which they may act as boat pullers or steers.

That owners of vessels engaging Indians agree not to convey their Indian crews back to their homes at end of voyage from Victoria.

Cooks' wages shall not exceed \$50 per month, but the captain may recommend an additional \$10 for efficiency and economy during the voyage.

We, the undersigned, representing the sealers set opposite our names, hereby agree to be guided by the foregoing resolutions and by the conditions and terms to be fixed by the committee, for the shipment of hunters and others employed by us in the sealing business during the season of 1895.

The agreement is being signed to-day, having been issued in printed form, and every owner in the city will, it is claimed, sign it and live up to it. Not only have the owners been deeply interested in the situation during the past few days, but the men have likewise been very much worked up, as their interests are at stake as well. It is quite likely that they will fall in line, despite the large reduction in their pay. However, there is the hope for the hunters that prices may advance with the return of prosperity to the people who finally buy and use sealskins.

The owners have operated this year at a loss, the extent of which it is difficult to determine. Some have made money, but the majority have sustained actual losses. The skins of many schooners cost more landed here than the selling price, let alone the net return after taking out commissions and the expenses between here and London.

The Eastern War.

London, Nov. 30.—A Chefoo dispatch asserts that terms of peace between Japan and China have been very nearly completed, through the intervention of the United States government, and that the feeling of security is now so strong that many foreign ladies are returning to Peking.

Shanghai, Nov. 30.—The defeats sustained by the Chinese are now being acted by the Chinese are now being repaired on the warship Chen Yuan, which recently went ashore near Wei-Hai-Wei, have already been begun.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

## ANNUAL SC

Interesting Statistics Published by the Public Education

Reports of the Education of

The annual report of education for 1893-94 was presented yesterday afternoon to the superintendent of education.

The total number during the year was of 1117 over that of 1892-93, and the average was 778.5, an increase of 1.7 per cent. The growth and progress of the schools are compared with those of the previous year.

In operation were 1883 schools, 45 graded schools, 1577 ward districts the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1893-94 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1892-93 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1891-92 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1890-91 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1889-90 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1888-89 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1887-88 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1886-87 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1885-86 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1884-85 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1883-84 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1882-83 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1881-82 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1880-81 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1879-80 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1878-79 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1877-78 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1876-77 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1875-76 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1874-75 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1873-74 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1872-73 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1871-72 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1870-71 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1869-70 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1868-69 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1867-68 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1866-67 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1865-66 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1864-65 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1863-64 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1862-63 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1861-62 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1860-61 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1859-60 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1858-59 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1857-58 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1856-57 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1855-56 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1854-55 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1853-54 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1852-53 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1851-52 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1850-51 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1849-50 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1848-49 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1847-48 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1846-47 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1845-46 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1844-45 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1843-44 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1842-43 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1841-42 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1840-41 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1839-40 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1838-39 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1837-38 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1836-37 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1835-36 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1834-35 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1833-34 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1832-33 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1831-32 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1830-31 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1829-30 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1828-29 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1827-28 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1826-27 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1825-26 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1824-25 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1823-24 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1822-23 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1821-22 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1820-21 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1819-20 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1818-19 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1817-18 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1816-17 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1815-16 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1814-15 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1813-14 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1812-13 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1811-12 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1810-11 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1809-10 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1808-09 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1807-08 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1806-07 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1805-06 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1804-05 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1803-04 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1802-03 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1801-02 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1800-01 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1799-00 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1798-99 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1797-98 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1796-97 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1795-96 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1794-95 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1793-94 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1792-93 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1791-92 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1790-91 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1789-90 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1788-89 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1787-88 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1786-87 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1785-86 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1784-85 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1783-84 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1782-83 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1781-82 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1780-81 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1779-80 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1778-79 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1777-78 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1776-77 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1775-76 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1774-75 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1773-74 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1772-73 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1771-72 the percentage was 67.56, and for the year 1770-71 the percentage was