

LABOR.

This discussion has the tax theory to an... and perhaps equally... labor. Am... from the field of... the ghost of Abraham... up to witness against... seem I do not feel... that Lincoln was... at his having risen... high position he occu... the Slavery ques... wise sayings in the... economy or that he... subject were to be... without avail, I... Lincoln so far... to capital, and that... labor, not only with... but with the more... in literature, ven... and various... I do not agree with... these days is inde... This may, and ne... the early days under... and to some extent... the United States;... not the conditions... being practical issues... (The laborer having... intention or wish to... pitalist, is now com... his position, and the... ed on humanity by... honorable, and hon... much this may be... except those... vineyard" with... his condition, ac... and who would not... with that bugbear... If there be such a... him. Mr. Herdige... at the last public... as the true friend... as come to my... also said "that the... is too fine for me... less subtle minds... nveys no mean... in, without... to the laborer's arms... the bills of water... y beyond his reach... ill of the capitalist... use of charity, re... philanthropy. Mr... cannot, by sophis... the disposition of... the capitalist. It... to condemn the... the care of the... and honestly, to dis... and personally. As... me usually, I... is very common and... to traduce the capi... of the laborer, has... and charity as com... unity as the laborer... J. MACDONALD.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

ELEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Solomon Cleaver.

PETITIONS. HON. MR. TURNER presented a petition from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, respecting the franchise under the school act.

The following petitions were read and received: From John Irving and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster railway company.—Mr. Booth.

From D. McMillan and others, for a private bill to authorize the reclamation of lands in New Westminster district, adjacent to Sumas Lake and Vedder creek.—Mr. Punch.

"The Kaslo and Slokan Railway company" for a private bill to amend their corporate act.—Mr. Hunter.

From A. H. Maynard and many others, for a repeal of sub-section 29 of sec. 52 of the "Municipality act amendment act, 1893."—Mr. Rogers.

With respect to this petition, the Speaker said it was certainly irregular, in that many of the names appeared to be copied, being written in the one hand, and many of the original signatures, as there were many original signatures, and he did not wish to deprive the petitioners of the benefit of their petition, because of their lack of acquaintance with the rules, he would not read it.

PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE. The private bills committee reported that the rules of the house had been complied with in respect of the bill relating to the Kootenay Central railway company. Report adopted.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE. The public accounts committee presented the following report, which was received and ordered to be printed:

"That the total expenditure as brought to account at the treasury from 1st July to 31st December, 1893, is \$794,547.32; the receipts during the same period have been \$324,241.96; the expenditure over receipts being \$470,305.36. That these figures do not include the returns from New Westminster for November and December, or from Cowichan for November and December, or from Casiar for October, November and December. It must be taken into consideration that the expenditures during the first six months of the fiscal year are always the heaviest, also the real estate, personal property, wild land, income and provincial taxes are generally paid into the treasury during the month of June. Beads this we would draw your attention to the fact that the above expenditure includes the sum of \$53,995.05, being the discount on \$123,700 inscribed stock sold in London.

"That the amount of cash on special deposit at the Bank of British Columbia on 31st December, 1893, was \$775,909.52; of this amount \$50,000 is in reserve from the loan act, 1891, and \$529,909.52 is the proceeds from sale of \$599,945 inscribed British Columbia stock issued under authority of the parliament buildings construction act, 1892.

"That the sum of \$53,771.38 was overdrawn on current account at the Bank of British Columbia on 31st December, 1893, of this amount \$3,200 per cent. m. l. n. amounting to \$163,000, was received from the Dominion government under the Shuswap railway guarantee acts, 1890-91, and became part of the consolidated revenue fund of the province and was paid into the provincial current account at the Bank of British Columbia and has consequently been expended at that date.

"That a cash deposit of \$118,400 had been also received from the Nakup & Slokan railway company in anticipation or in payment of the Dominion subsidy, under the provisions of section 9 of the railway aid act, 1893, and this amount also became part of the consolidated revenue fund and was paid into the provincial current account at the bank and had consequently also been expended at that date.

"That on the 31st December, 1893, the sum of \$49,504.99 was at the credit of the inscribed stock fund, and the sum of \$27,841.72 at the credit of the surplus fund, under the act of 1890. That these funds are paid into the bank on current account and were consequently expended at that date.

"That the cash balance at the treasury on 31st December, 1893, was \$6,343.70."

RAILWAY COMMITTEE. Mr. BOOTH presented the first report of the railway committee, which recommended that the number necessary to form a quorum should be reduced to seven. In moving the adoption of this report he stated that now that the other committee were meeting also it was found very difficult to get the members of the railway committee together, and they had that morning waited for nearly two hours for a quorum.

Report received and recommendation adopted.

TAX ON MORTGAGES. Mr. SWORD moved, "That in the opinion of this house the incidence of the tax on mortgages is inequitable."

THE SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order, in the following resolution: "It is an important financial principle that the house should not be called upon to condemn taxes which they are not prepared on the instant to repeal, as by so doing they invite the minds of commercial men in their business transactions, and occasion embarrassment to the government in their plans for the regulation of the public finances. Abstract resolutions in regard to such matters branches of taxation have not infrequently been submitted to the House of Commons by private members, but they have been uniformly resisted by the government as being inexpedient and impolitic. On the 13th March, 1879, Mr. Speaker Williams, sitting in this chair, stated that it was incompetent for a private member to move an amendment to a bill that would vary the incidence of taxation. May, ninth edition, p. 575, says: 'Where it has appeared that a proposed amendment would vary the incidence of taxation, Mr. Speaker has declined to put the question.' I must, therefore, rule that the resolution is not in order and cannot be put."

WIDE TIRE ACT. Mr. KITCHEN introduced a bill intituled "An act to amend the wide tire act, 1893." Read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

FIRE ESCAPE ACT. HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill intituled "An act for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels and other public buildings." Read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. Mr. BROWN moved for a return showing 1. The total cost to the province of the land recently expropriated to form part of the government grounds at James Bay, Victoria. 2. The total amount of contracts let to date for the construction of the new parliament buildings. 3. A statement of the work to

be done, not covered by contracts now let—(a) On the construction, fitting and furnishing of the new parliament buildings; (b) On the laying out of grounds, etc., consequent on the construction of the said buildings.

HON. MR. DAVIE said there was no objection to bringing down the information asked for, but if he believed the first part of the question was already answered in the public accounts, it seemed to be wrong in principle to move for a repetition of the information in a seasonal paper.

DR. MILNE spoke in support of the resolution.

HON. MR. BRAVEN said the mover was quite right in asking for the return, as the public accounts showed the expenditure only to the 30th of June.

Motion agreed to.

LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES. MR. HORNE moved for a return of all lands sold for taxes under the assessment act, 1888, to the present date, showing the description of the property, the date of sale, and the amounts realized for each parcel.

Motion agreed to.

PREFERENCE OF WAGES. MR. HORNE introduced a bill intituled "An act respecting preference of wages and salaries in case of assignments for benefit of creditors."

Read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

COLUMBIA RIVER NAVIGATION. MR. KELLER moved that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting that strong representations be made to the Dominion government to have the obstructions to steamboat navigation removed between Revelstoke and Canoe River, Big Bend; and that prompt steps be taken to protect the towage of the Columbia River. The mover said that at the present time, for want of means of access, the expense of getting supplies into the rich country north of Revelstoke is about twice that of getting into the same country, being about nine cents a pound. He had the opinion of a competent engineer that the obstructions referred to could be readily removed. From personal observations made last summer he was convinced that there is in the district referred to mineral land just as rich as that of the now famous Kaslo-Slokan country, and therefore it would be his motion was a very important one. With respect to the encroachment of the river upon the townsite, it was important that should be stopped, as all that site will be required some day for the large town which will spring up when the lumber camps are established, as they are bound to be. At no time will the encroachment be long until the smelter was carried into the river.

Motion agreed to.

A MINISTER'S PRIVILEGES. MR. COTTON rose to move the adjournment of the house, stating that he supposed was to call attention to a matter affecting the executive council, which they should take into their serious consideration. He saw from a report appearing in the COLONIST that in the case stated before the Supreme Court relating to the ownership of the precious metals in the railway lands, the Hon. Attorney-General had appeared for the crown, and on the other side there had appeared the Hon. C. E. Pooley, who is the president of the C. E. He thought that this matter, involving millions of dollars and the welfare of many people, must have been considered by the council, and been considered by the president of the council, and he thought that the other members, and he thought that the other members should not have been willing to take a brief against the government, especially as that brief was on behalf of the Island Railway, the largest corporation in the province. He referred to the case which recently occurred in New South Wales, where a vote of censure was passed on the Attorney-General and another member of the ministry for having accepted a brief against the railway commissioners, with the result that both the ministers resigned. He failed to see that in this case and this province the conditions were any different except that in this instance the suit was against the government itself and not merely an outside body such as the railway commissioners were. Fortunately the court on Saturday had taken the position that the way in which it was submitted was not the proper one in which to place the issue before them, because to deal with it as requested would have prevented any appeal being taken, and he thought the action of the court had saved the ministry from being placed in a most embarrassing position. He claimed the house had placed itself on record in the matter by its action two years ago in raising the salaries of the ministers, so that they might devote themselves entirely to the business of the country; and though the President of the Council is in receipt of no salary, that fact should not be considered a justification of his course in this instance. He had brought up this matter on a motion for adjournment rather than as a vote of censure, because he did not wish to make it a party one, and he thought the house should adjourn so as to give the ministers an opportunity of deciding upon the course to be taken in the matter. He therefore moved "That the house do now adjourn."

HON. MR. DAVIE said if the object of the mover had been, as he claimed, to give the members of the government an opportunity of stating their position, he would have brought the matter forward in a straightforward way, giving the regular notice of his intention. Instead of which he had sprung the resolution upon the house, giving no opportunity for the complete answer which might otherwise have been made. His object seemed rather to take the government unaware than to better the position of public affairs. He thought, however, that even without notice the government could state the position of the case in a manner quite satisfactory to the house. To take the last point referred to first, he wished to say that Mr. Cotton had mistaken the fact when he said that but for the position taken by the government in raising the withdrawal, this very important question would be disposed of without the right of appeal. It was entirely wrong to say that there could be no appeal, because, as could be seen by reference to the act, it is there distinctly stated that an opinion of the court shall be deemed a judgment, and may be appealed from—whether to the Supreme Court of Canada, or to the Privy Council, as he had said—and should be proceeded with in the Supreme Court as originally decided upon, and it was his intention to again bring it forward in that manner, because there is not time to wait for the institution of a private suit, which might not arise for a year or more, though in the meantime the issue involved would be constantly increasing in importance, and the work going on, and it was imperative that the lands should be administered. As to the part in the

matter taken by Hon. Mr. Pooley, he thought it showed decidedly bad taste to bring it up in the house. The President of the Council occupies merely an honorary position in the executive, being in receipt of no salary, and it might as well be suggested that he could not undertake a criminal defence against the crown prosecutor, as that he should not appear in a case such as that under discussion. Technically no Queen's Counsel should appear in a case against the crown, without special license, but that rule had long ago ceased to have any effect. Innumerable precedents could have been quoted where officers of the crown had appeared as opposing counsel in government cases, but the way this matter had been sprung upon the house gave no opportunity to procure license. He thought it highly desirable, in the public interest, that gentlemen occupying positions in the government such as that held by Mr. Pooley should not be restricted in their private affairs. It should be the object to bring into the government men of the highest position in the community, and it was to be expected that those invited to join the executive would be men having professional or other engagements out of which they could make an honorable living, not mere adventurers dependent upon the salaries attaching to their offices. It is not advisable that ministers who happened to be barristers by profession should be required to abstain from private practice, but this matter should be left to their own discretion. It was entirely wrong to say that the house had pronounced upon the principles here involved in granting the increase in salaries a couple of years ago, for the actual fact was nothing of the kind. No lawyer in this province whose services or opinion was worth having could be got for the present salary of the Attorney-General if prohibited from keeping up a private practice. If in opposition to-morrow he would say the same thing, for no gentleman would say anything of the kind, or keep up his position as that of a barrister, say nothing of the calls made upon him as a public man. So soon as the house adopts the cheap idea, the men who will accept public positions will be those who are not a credit to the country. As to the issue now immediately raised, if notice had been given to the house, the resolutions with authorities bearing upon it which could not have failed to be satisfactory to the house, and he could then have conclusively shown the mover how absurdly wrong he is in the position he has taken. It was to be regretted that the matter had been brought up in this haphazard way, which prevented its being dealt with in the clearest possible manner.

THE SPEAKER remarked that he would like to know under what authority the mover had brought this matter up upon a motion to adjourn, as it seemed to be decidedly a question of privilege.

MR. COTTON replied that it was under Rule 10, which states that a motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

THE SPEAKER asked if he gave authority for this debate.

MR. COTTON replied that he had asked for no debate.

THE SPEAKER said the hon. gentleman had commenced the debate. He could find nothing in justifying the procedure.

MR. COTTON referred to page 99 of the rules of the house, relating to matters of urgency brought up on motion to adjourn.

THE SPEAKER stated that no urgency had been shown or urged, the motion being simply to adjourn. If it was to be made regular the mover would have to put it in writing on the subject.

MR. COTTON objected to his motion as before the adjournment, and he thought it was now adjourn in order to discuss the circumstances of the Hon. the President of the Council appearing in the Supreme Court as counsel against the province."

THE SPEAKER said that this resolution being moved for the house to decide now whether it was one of urgency, that should be immediately discussed, and he thought it would be very unfortunate if after the essay read to the house by Mr. Cotton the members on the government side should not have an opportunity to reply to it.

MR. SWORD thought there should be an opportunity to discuss the question.

MR. HALL said it seemed to him that the house was practically called upon to say by the vote on this resolution whether or not lawyers should be permitted to become members of the legislature or government, for if on becoming members for the term of a few years they had to relinquish the practice, they would have to depend upon retiring into private life, he thought that few lawyers of any standing would care to make the sacrifice.

HON. MR. POOLEY said he did not wish to make an address to the house unless properly invited. He was, however, the only member of the government affected by this question and he wished to say that he was quite able to defend himself when the proper time came.

MR. MARTIN, to bring the matter to an issue, moved "the previous question."

HON. MR. BRAVEN wanted to know if there was not a point of order to be disposed of.

THE SPEAKER said he had decided that Mr. Cotton's motion, when placed on paper and extended, was properly in order, and also that the house should take up whether or not it should be discussed. The point was that the house, having been taken by surprise, should say whether or not it should waive the fact of its surprise and proceed to discuss the resolution. He held that this motion had not been brought up properly, and could not be discussed until the house so decided. He then put the question on Mr. Martin's motion, "That this question be now put."

The motion was carried on division of 18 to 10. Yea—Messrs Adams, Anderson, Baker, Booth, Croft, Davis, Hall, Horne, Hunter, Kellie, Martin, Pooley, Punch, Rogers, Stoddart, Turner, Vernon and Watt—18. Nay—Messrs Beaven, Brown, Cotton, Forster, Grant, Keith, Kitchen, McKenzie, Milne, Semlin and Sword—10.

The resolution moved by Mr. Cotton was then negatived on a vote of 18 to 10, except that Mr. Grant voted with the majority.

POSITION OF PARTIES. MR. KITCHEN moved "That whereas in a copy of a report of the executive council, dated the 2nd September, 1893, which report has been laid before this house and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, it is stated that 'the number of voters actually polling at the general election for candidates avowedly supporting the government was equal to the number of voters polled for both opponents and independents combined'; and whereas, counting the vote polled for each individual candidate, whether elected or not, as given in the Canadian Parliamentary Companion, the totals are as follows: For independent candidates, 11,408; for candidates avowedly supporting the government, 8,177; making a majority of votes cast of 3,231; while an independent was elected for Nanaimo city by acclamation with a registered vote of 712, making an actual vote of 8,891; and the government of 3,689; Resolved, that the following report be published in an official document of the legislature above cited." He stated that he

moved this resolution mainly for the purpose of "getting at the Attorney-General" and giving him an opportunity of proving the figures on which he had based his statements. He did not wish to bring the resolution forward as a vote of censure, and if that the Attorney-General proved his statements he (Mr. Kitchener) would have much pleasure in withdrawing it.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he did not wish to prevent from addressing himself to the house later in answer to anything which might be stated during the debate, but he rose merely to say that, since Mr. Kitchener wished to "get at" him as stated, he should show how he proposed to do it in an utterly ridiculous position. If he made an attempt to do so, he would find in the book which he quoted, he would find that the statement in the resolution is altogether incorrect.

MR. BROWN claimed that in previous discussions in this house, it had been established that the statement made by the Attorney-General in the official document is not correct.

DR. WATT thought the resolution was at least not happily worded, and did not make it quite clear whether or not it was the false statements thus made by Mr. Kitchener himself to which he wished to take exception, simply stating he claimed the whole vote of Nansimo against the government because an independent had been elected by acclamation. Computing the return on the false basis, which was by crediting the respective parties with the highest number of votes polled by any one man in the constituencies where there were several candidates, he found that there were 3819 votes cast for the government, 1779 for the opposition and 273 for the independent candidates. He thought that at least one-third of the independent vote might be put down as cast by supporters of the government; which would give a total of 4798 for the government and 3693 against them. In the case of this fact he thought it was the height of absurdity for the so-called "constitutional convention" at Kamloops, representing at the very most only two or three hundred electors, to say that this house was not representative of the people.

HON. MR. DAVIE rose to speak, but Mr. SWORD raised the point of order that he had already spoken.

THE SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

HON. MR. DAVIE remarked that this incident showed how the presence of the resolution moved this resolution with the object of getting an explanation for when he tried to explain they stopped him with this trifling objection. He hoped the fact that he was thus prevented from explaining would not be lost sight of.

MR. SWORD proceeded to address the house, saying that he could not see how the Attorney-General could possibly have made such a calculation as stated in the report, and he would very much like to have him attempt to justify it.

HON. MR. DAVIE—And yet you object to my speaking!

MR. SWORD professed to be quite willing that the Attorney-General should explain, and claimed that he had objected merely because that gentleman made it a practice to speak twice, "which no other member would have the impudence to do." He most heartily approved of the declaration of the Kamloops convention that this legislature is not representative of the majority of the people.

HON. MR. VERNON expressed surprise that the Speaker had ruled the Attorney-General out of order, because that gentleman had distinctly stated when he rose that and not at the time to make a speech upon the resolution. He thought that Mr. SWORD's suggestion of "impudence" was altogether uncoloured for, as in every legislature considerable latitude in the matter of addressing the house is allowed to the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition. In order to give the Attorney-General an opportunity of being heard, he moved the adjournment of the debate.

HON. MR. DAVIE thereupon said he hoped this incident would impress upon the hon. gentlemen opposite how futile such attempts to stifle discussion would be in the legislature, and though they might appear to succeed at public meetings every audience was capable of correctly appreciating such attempts. Dr. Watt had proved that, even taking the number on which Mr. Kitchener's motion is said to be based, a fair calculation showed a result quite different to the one there stated, and gave the government a majority of more than 1200 votes. This very book showed that the number of votes polled for candidates who support the government was 10,875, and he read the list of names showing that it made up 10,875. For the independents there had been polled, for candidates whose names he mentioned, 4,132; and for the opposition candidates, a list of whom he gave also, 5,494, so that the total, according to his calculation showed 6,611 for the opposition and independents combined, against 10,875 for the government.

MR. SWORD declared that while the Attorney-General had included Mr. Horne and Mr. Punch on the government side they had not come out as supporters of the government and therefore should not have been so included.

HON. MR. BRAVEN contended that Mr. Kitchener's motion honestly showed the votes actually polled, and that therefore the statement in the order in council was incorrect and should not have been made in an official document.

MR. BROWN in a long speech called upon Mr. J. N. Muir to state whether or not he or any other man in opposition to the government, because, if they did not so rule, and the Attorney-General was right in his classification, he claimed that they acted the part of traitors and sneaks in coming as they had come to the private conference of the independent party.

HON. COL. BAKER said it was immaterial whether or not these gentlemen had run as government candidates, as the statement now in question clearly meant that at the present time they are avowedly supporting the government. [Here the electric lights went out, and the discussion proceeded in darkness.]

MR. HORNE formally resigned the institution just made by Mr. Brown, that he and Mr. Punch and Mr. Kellie had been traitors to the independent party. His address he claimed was the first independent address issued to the electorates.

MR. SWORD said he was neither for nor against the government, and then declared that he would not oppose the government if they amended the land act and the school act and would promise a redistribution bill. When he came to the house Mr. Brown sent him a notice to attend the caucus of the independent party and he had accordingly done there on several occasions. He defied Mr. Brown or anyone else to say that he had given away any of the secrets of the independent party. He soon found that his ideas did not agree with theirs; they wanted to discuss the single tax question and all sorts of laws, and he found that he had to come to the house time and again and vote against

them, so he made up his mind that he was in the wrong place.

HON. MR. DAVIE—Of course you were. (Laughter.)

MR. HORNE contended that he found it quite impossible to work as desired with Mr. Brown or to sit with him unless Brown would sit there in silence and allow Mr. DAVIE to do all the talking. Almost every time there was a meeting nearly every member present had to call that gentleman to order and to ask him if no one else could have an opportunity of saying anything. He wished to be quite free to support the government on every matter of advantage to the public, and he therefore separated himself from the other party and for nearly a month attended no caucuses at all. Eminent on nearly every question, the government men attended their caucuses, and he had never been sorry for making the change.

MR. KELLIE also resented the insinuation made by Mr. Brown, who he said had no right whatever to call him a traitor to any party. He had never broken any single pledge made to his constituents, and he would show to-morrow when the debate was renewed that in now supporting the government he was taking a perfectly consistent course.

The motion to adjourn the debate was agreed to.

The house adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

TWELFTH DAY. TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1894. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. S. Cleaver.

MR. COTTON presented a petition for the repeal of the tax on mortgages.

DR. MILNE presented a petition from J. N. Muir asking that clause 56 of the public school act be repealed.

The petition from the W. C. T. U. (Hon. Mr. Turner) in favor of franchise under the school act to the wives of householders was read and received.

PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE. MR. MARTIN presented a report from the private bills committee, declaring that the rules of the house had been complied with in respect to the bill relating to the Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster railway. Report received.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE. MR. MARTIN presented a report from the public accounts committee, containing a statement of inscribed stock and debentures issued during the past year; of the operation of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway guarantee act; and the vouchers for the \$1,000 expense in connection with the trip of the Hon. Col. Baker to England. Report received and ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE. MR. BOOTH presented the second report of the railway committee, declaring the preamble of the bill respecting the Delta and New Westminster railway had been proved, and recommending that the name be changed to the Delta, New Westminster and Eastern railway company.

IMPORT DUTIES. MR. ADAMS moved:—"Whereas the modification of the import duties on rubber goods, agricultural implements and machinery, and other goods not manufactured in the province would be of great advantage to those engaged in the various industries of this province; therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting that strong representations be made to the Dominion government to have the duty on rubber goods, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, and other goods not manufactured in the province modified." The mover said he introduced this resolution because there were many important industries of agriculture and other arts at present under a deplorable state, and it was therefore most advisable that something should be done for their relief. The rubber goods referred to are gun boots and coats such as worn by miners, and of which a very superior article is made in the United States. The provision in the Dominion government to have the duty on rubber goods, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, and other goods not manufactured in the province modified. The mover said he introduced this resolution because there were many important industries of agriculture and other arts at present under a deplorable state, and it was therefore most advisable that something should be done for their relief. The rubber goods referred to are gun boots and coats such as worn by miners, and of which a very superior article is made in the United States. The provision in the Dominion government to have the duty on rubber goods, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, and other goods not manufactured in the province modified. The mover said he introduced this resolution because there were many important industries of agriculture and other arts at present under a deplorable state, and it was therefore most advisable that something should be done for their relief. The rubber goods referred to are gun boots and coats such as worn by miners, and of which a very superior article is made in the United States. The provision in the Dominion government to have the duty on rubber goods, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, and other goods not manufactured in the province modified.

MR. SMITH seconded the resolution, and dwelt upon the desirability of such action to derive relief from the operation of the duties.

HON. MR. TURNER thought the mover was entitled to the thanks of the house for the action he had taken in this matter, it being one of the greatest possible importance to the agricultural, mining and other interests of the province. He suggested, however, that the motion should more directly ask for a reduction of the duty, as the expression modified might be wrongly understood.

DR. WATT complimented his colleague from Cariboo on having introduced the resolution, which he thought was one called for in the interests of that district and the whole province. Mr. Adams being one of the best farmers in Cariboo was specially qualified to speak for them, knowing the hardships which the application of the tariff inflicted on that class. He had, however, prepared a more comprehensive resolution himself, which he had intended to submit to his colleagues, but not having had the opportunity he would now offer it as an amendment.

HON. MR. DAVIE suggested that the amendment should not be put in that form, but that Mr. Adams' motion should be adopted now and