

referring to the grosser charges etc., he would say that if the work to the prosperity of the district was to be regretted that the work had been returned. (Applause.)

Mr. Davis said it was with a rose to make a few re-ener before the session auspiciously, there being an petty bickerings and quarrels on previous occasions dis-tinguished speakers, and thanked the seconder of the address confidence shown in the govern-ment by the moderate remarks. The opposition were to be re-ated on their choice of a leader he had a warm personal re-lation, differing with him on tions. The leader of the op-osition was a man who never for disreputable practices, and that he would maintain that He denied that the govern-ment raised the sectional feel-ings of a solid Island against the mainland was raised by in-struction in the campaign for elections of July 7th. He that it was this cry that had Mr. Vernon. It was the wish of the people, and the people of the Island would find that the mem-ber of the Island would do justice to the Mainland, and vice versa made an appeal to the mem-ber of the matters that had been at the elections, and upon people had expressed their views on the matters of the present and should be dealt with. The opposition had criticized the government for helping the Naku-son Railway and the Shuswap Railway and in the next seized the government for not building the Nicola Valley and Ridge railway to be built. This was the C. P. R. was to lease the road for a period of years. The government had voted to have the C. P. R. matter up but they were not that it was time to pro-ceed as possible the matter pushed forward and investi-ated as to the coal fields of the Island. The money borrowed by the government had not been borrowed for such as salaries and ment of the country, and the money had been expended on roads, bridges, school houses, and other public works. To some statement of the leader of the opposition respecting the lopping of the Nicola Valley and Ridge railway assistance, was true. As the year had been a very se-rious one, and no one the government for hav-ing necessary work done. He some length to the time made ment and opposition mem-bers to the election. The of the revenue had been prin- cipally caused by the for-mer municipalities, the de-crease in the head tax and the de-crease in the head tax, which could hardly deficit. He made an appeal to the members of the opposition to be the members of the op-osition that the latter could have. In regard to the Lytton, he asked why previous had not built it. However, there were other works which necessary, the people of that-land having an outlet. He at the end of the session some-thing done in this matter. He did not believe that the government was a matter of the country. Even when a government man before what he had seen since the expenditure over the rev-olution a deficit, was a fallacy.



WELL AS EVER

ing Hood's Sarsaparilla

of a Serious Disease.

er for what is known as

for five years, and for days at

been unable to straighten myself

ed for three weeks, during that

des applied and derived no bene-

fit of Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised

to try a bottle. I found

OD'S

rsaparilla

CURES

had finished taking half of a bot-

much help from taking the first

ected to try another, and since

and bottle, I got a letter from

Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont.

He is prompt and efficient, yet

Sold by all druggists. 25c.

and could not be sincere. The amount would have to be paid. The premier had referred to the expenditure of two million dollars for public works, but he did not tell the house that two million dollars had been borrowed. It was a very bad thing for the province if a few dollars could not be spared from the general revenue for public works. There should have been a saving in the various departments. He had heard of two men being discharged in New Westminster district, but they were opposition supporters. The people of New Westminster district say they would like to have an election every year. Never before had there been so much money spent in the district. Men were re-jected work by the government simply because they were oppositionists. A lot of money had been wasted. Several thousand dollars had been spent on the Yale road, but the people were worse off than they were last year. It looked very much as if the government wanted to spend some money for the election but did not wish the people to benefit. He did not say this was a fact, but rather thought that it was caused by incompetency. The chief commissioner of lands and works should visit different parts of the province, that is if the government weathers the strong undercurrents that are running and he keeps his position. The people of Westminster district had organized municipalities because it was the only means by which they could get good roads. If the government money was spent judiciously as the money in the municipalities the government roads would be good. The fact, however, was that the government money had been wasted. He did not know whether any one had been de-ceived by the statement that the house had been called together on account of the floods. A deficit should be called a deficit. He wanted to say that he be-lieved that the minister of education managed his department well and if the minister of finance was not so suc-cessful it was on account of the reckless expenditure of money. When assistance was given to a railway the province should maintain an interest in it. Roads that will assist present settlers would be for and as far as he was concerned he would oppose any railway scheme that would not assist present settlement. Mr. Kennedy said he would content himself with criticizing the speech. There had not been any new municipali-ties formed during the year, but the revenue was far below that of the previous year. As far as he was concerned he opposed any expenditure by special war-rant, except in cases such as the floods. He had heard, however, that farmers had been unable to raise crops from the seed provided from the government. The mover of the address had not referred to the reaction in the lumber trade men-mentioned in the speech. He overlooked it, no doubt, because he knew the reaction was rather doubtful. As far as he was concerned as a lumberman he had not felt the reaction and was afraid that he would not feel it this year. The words "further railway extension," were strangely familiar and he was afraid that they would be up severely before the end of the season. The attorney-general had said let bygones be bygones, but how was a man to consider another's character unless he considered his own. Dr. Walkem said the leader of the op-osition had attacked the government for having a failing revenue without first finding out the causes therefor. It would no doubt be found that the government had had much difficulty in collecting the revenue in all parts of the province. He contended that all the sectional feeling was caused by the op-osition and the removal of the capital from New Westminster to Victoria. He would oppose the construction of any railway which was proposed simply for private benefit. All knew that the ob-ject of the Nicola Valley road was simply for the development of the Nicola coal fields. From reports presented it was known that those coal fields were worthless. It was said that the Nicola coal, if the road was built, would be sold in Vancouver cheaper than the Nar-raimo coal. If this was done the men who dug the coal would have to suffer. He made a few passing remarks on the conversion of the Independents into full-fledged oppositionists, and taking up Mr. Forster's speech contended that both government and opposition members were fairly treated by the government. Road houses and other government em-ployers of labor. Mr. Graham wished to refer particu-larly to the mining act, according to which a miner could only take up two claims at once. The miners almost un-animously wish to go back to the old act, contending that to restrict prospec-tors to two claims was against the best interests of the province. He referred at some length to the mining interests of his district, which he contended would have been developed to a much greater extent if a different act had been in force. The miners, too, considered that the fees charged for certificates, etc., were rather excessive. He also spoke of the fees charged lumbermen, which he considered should be revised. The sec-tional cry had very little to do with the defeat of Mr. Vernon, contrary to the statements of the attorney-general. On the other hand much had been heard of the government and he would not say in-tentionally, to help Mr. Vernon. One matter was the arrival of seed just be-fore the elections for distribution among the farmers. If it had not been for extravagant statements the government would not be where it now is. The work done for the amount expended was in some cases very small, and in some the money had been entirely mis-placed. Mr. Sword said he thought it would be more in place for him to refer to what was in it. The attorney-general wants bygones to be bygones. He would like to know from what the clean sheet should be granted. There was no assurance that the de-fects of the redistribution bill were to be remedied. The actions of the gov-ernment had caused the sectional feel-

ing. The redistribution bill was a proof of what he said. The sums ex-pended on account of the floods were not sufficient to cause the enormous de-ficit in the public accounts. Adding the amount of the sinking fund, the deficit would be found to be nearly \$800,000. He would like to know why the people were to be congratulated on the state-ment that the Nakusp and Slocan rail-way bonds had been issued for 406 at 4 per cent. Both the attorney-general and the finance minister had stated be-fore the election that the bonds had been issued at 3 1/2 per cent. Hon. Mr. Davis—We said we expected that they would be issued at 3 1/2 per cent. Mr. Sword—Why are we to be con-gratulated upon receiving 6 per cent. premium on 4 per cent. stock? The B. C. 3 per cent. inscribed stock was quot-ed at 99. It was to be regretted that more oppositionists had not travelled throughout the province and the people made to understand the issues. If this had been done the personnel of the house would have been very different. Again if the British Columbia elections had been investigated as closely as the Newfoundland elections the result would have been very much the same. He hoped that the government would carry out their promise to change the mort-gage tax. It would be of very great assistance to the settlers if some work was done on the roads and they were given the work during the winter. Some money might be set aside for directly as-sisting other settlers in the spring. Major Mutter said the opposition wanted public works carried out but ob-jected to money being borrowed for the purpose. The government can obtain money much cheaper than the taxpayers, and therefore should borrow money for carrying out the works. The government could congratulate themselves upon the very mild attacks from which they had suffered at the hands of the opposition. Mr. Hume referred to the necessity of building trails and roads to connect with the Nakusp and Slocan railway to give the miners an opportunity of getting their ores to market. This should have been commenced and completed before now. The mining act, he held, did much to retard the development of the industry. He hoped the attorney-general would carry out his promise to frame a small debts act as such an act was very necessary in the province. He congrat-ulated the leader of the opposition on his reply to the mover and seconder of the address, and said he was in accord with all that was said by Mr. Semlin. Mr. Kellie said the present mining act had been revised by a commission, and the house should go very slowly in amending the act. He did not know a single miner in his district who favored a decrease in the size of the claims. Much praise was due to the government for the building of the Nakusp and Slo-can railway, which had much to do with the development of the district. The Dominion government's attention should be called to the action of the American Indians crossing into British Columbia and causing the British Columbia set-tlers much trouble. The government was to be thanked for what they had done for Kootenay district, a district that would be the salvation of the prov-ince. Immigration should be encour-aged from the other provinces, Cana-dians being best suited to the province. Mr. Prefence referred very briefly to the deficit. The attorney-general said there was no deficit, but the members of the opposition thought they could add two and two together and he found the revenue, including the government's building loan amounted to about \$1,421,000, and the total expendi-ture was about \$1,514,000, leav-ing a deficit of about \$92,000. Even deducting the expenditure for public works, surveys, etc., there was still a deficit. He asked the govern-ment to explain the attorney-general's statement in regard to the deficit. He said that there was no deficit. Hon. Mr. Turner contended that the attorney-general had not said that there was no deficit, and further held that the revenue was rapidly and steadily in-creasing, the decrease being in land sales, which was not actual revenue. The expenditure of the money borrowed by the government had done much to de-velop the province. The government did not take credit for prosperity and they could not be held accountable when a year of collapse comes along. As soon as the depression struck the prov-ince the taxes decreased. This was a matter that could not be controlled. They could only hope that the depres-sion was near an end and that a brighter era was before us. A great deal was taken from the general revenue for public works, all the money expend-ed for those purposes not being borrow-ed as stated by the member for Delta district. In regard to the Nakusp and Slocan bonds, although they were guar-anteed by the government they were not government bonds. Such bonds never sold as well as government bonds. But, nevertheless, it was expected that when full advices were received it would be found that they had been sold for more than 106. If the government had sold them under par it would have been an additional charge on the country. As was the government would have an extra amount in hand, but it was not yet known how it would be used. The sinking fund could hardly be called an expenditure, as it was placed in the bank to the credit of the province. Not a sound of sectionalism was heard on the Island during the campaign. The first time he heard it it was uttered by the member for Delta. The cry raised by that gentleman and several who were with him, was that they were paying for improvements around Victoria. There was no reason to raise the cry, as the complaining districts were receiving more than they were paying. The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Kidd. The standing rules were suspended and Hon. Mr. Davis introduced a bill re-specting the representation of the east riding of Lillooet. Mr. Davis explained that there was a petition before the courts against the return of Mr. Pren-

tion, the member elect. As a decision in this case could not be arrived at until after the present session, the mem-ber had agreed to a provision that the peti-tion be abated and that after the ses-sion the seat would be declared vacant and an election held. The contest had been a close one, and on the whole this was the best action that the parties could have taken. The bill was read a first time and will be read a second time to-day. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock. THIRD DAY. Friday, Nov. 16. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Major Mutter rose to a question of privilege to explain his remarks, which had been misunderstood yesterday. Hon. Mr. Davis explained that hon. gentleman would give the reporters a much fairer chance if instead of turning their backs to the press gallery they would speak more towards the press gal-ery. Mr. Kidd continued the debate on the address in reply to the speech. He could not endorse a great deal that had been said in support of the motion. In summing up the total expenditure since confederation he found that about \$17,000,000 had been expended. Of this the Dominion government had sup-plied, including the graving dock account, about \$5,400,000, and there had been borrowed about \$3,500,000, leaving about \$8,000,000 that had been raised in the province. The money being expended for roads, streets and bridges very little had been spent for these purposes. The premier compared the present government with preceding ones, but a fair comparison placed the present government at a dis-advantage. In 1874 the revenue was \$372,417 and the expenditure \$583,353. It was true that the expenditure ex-ceeded the revenue, but \$230,000, or nearly two-thirds of the expenditure, was for roads, streets and bridges. The same was the case for the two following years. In 1877 the share of the revenue devoted to public works fell to about one-half, and the government then had the dry dock on the coast. In the next years, although the revenue has been increased three-fold, the relative proportion for roads, streets and bridges instead of being two-thirds or one-half, has decreased to one-quarter, and some-times less. In 1884 the cost of the civil service was \$40,000, and by 1884 it had risen to \$47,000, the increase being very fair. But during the next ten years it in-creased at an alarming rate, being \$119,000 in 1894. The cost of the sinking fund, without considering the amounts guaranteed, reaches \$210,000, or nearly as much as the revenue from personal property and other taxes, which amount-ed last year to \$224,000. So if the province were to rest on its laurels, the sinking fund on our increasing debt will equal the revenue derived from taxes. He for one would watch care-fully and prevent if possible the borrow-ing of money for things that are not necessary. It would be a wise move to decrease the cost of the civil service and retrench as much as possible. He was sorry no such policy had been foreshadowed in the speech. He was not there to embarrass the gov-ernment, but would give his support to any schemes that would bring about the prosperity of the province. He agreed with Mr. Ritchie in his remarks that capital was necessary in the province, but he had no doubt that he would have to differ with him respecting the kind of capitalists that are required. The government in the past had not encour-aged the right kind of capitalists, men who would build up the province on a solid basis. During his canvass he found that a number of men had gone to Howe sound and in good faith had spent their capital and time in impro-ving their property. But they had found that they cannot get their products to market, having no roads. At the Sur-vey exhibition the provincial secretary deplored that there was so much good land lying idle, while farm products were being imported into the province. The hon. gentleman suggested that better methods of farming should be introduced. He (Mr. Kidd) thought at the time that better government should be introduced in the province. Hon. Col. Baker denied that he said anything about better methods of farm-ing. Mr. Kidd, continuing, said he believed railway building was good where it was necessary and where there was a proba-bility of it paying. But the whole de-bate was before us. A great deal was taken from the general revenue for public works, all the money expend-ed for those purposes not being borrow-ed as stated by the member for Delta district. In regard to the Nakusp and Slocan bonds, although they were guar-anteed by the government they were not government bonds. Such bonds never sold as well as government bonds. But, nevertheless, it was expected that when full advices were received it would be found that they had been sold for more than 106. If the government had sold them under par it would have been an additional charge on the country. As was the government would have an extra amount in hand, but it was not yet known how it would be used. The sinking fund could hardly be called an expenditure, as it was placed in the bank to the credit of the province. Not a sound of sectionalism was heard on the Island during the campaign. The first time he heard it it was uttered by the member for Delta. The cry raised by that gentleman and several who were with him, was that they were paying for improvements around Victoria. There was no reason to raise the cry, as the complaining districts were receiving more than they were paying. The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Kidd. The standing rules were suspended and Hon. Mr. Davis introduced a bill re-specting the representation of the east riding of Lillooet. Mr. Davis explained that there was a petition before the courts against the return of Mr. Pren-

ulate the country on the acquisition of the Norwegians who had settled at Bella Coola, and he hoped that they were only the forerunners of many similar colonies. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Pooley congratulated the last speaker on his speech, which was a good one from the point of view held by the hon. gentleman. He also congratulated the mover of the address and all the previous speakers. It was a treat to the older members to hear speeches such as had been made yesterday. He also wished to congratulate the leader of the opposition, whom he was pleased to see occupying the position that he does. The last speaker took a rather gloomy view of the outlook. It is true that some three and a half million dollars had been borrowed, but it must be remembered that there was a large sinking fund to the credit of these loans, and besides this the government buildings loan had not been expended. He contended that the proportion of the civil service salaries to the revenue in 1874 was 45 1/2 per cent., whereas in 1894 it was 35 per cent. It was highly necessary to keep up the efficiency of the civil service and the administration of justice, of which all were proud. It would be a costly experiment to place less efficient men in the offices for the sake of cur-tailing the expenses. The chief cause of the deficit was the falling off in the land sales. This was not the fault of the government, it having been the wish of the house that the land act should be changed, putting a stop to the sale of land. Therefore if money had to be borrowed to carry on necessary work in the province it was not the fault of the government. It was necessary to bor-row money to build roads for the devel-opment of the province, and it was hoped when these settlements were developed the revenue would pay the interest on the loan. Mr. Kidd could not look at matters as the last speaker did, but was inclined to agree with Mr. Kidd. He only hoped that the senior member for Victoria (Mr. Ritchie), who had an unimpeachable character as a business man, would put some of his business ability into the gov-ernment, and have the province placed on a good footing. According to the balance sheet, the debt of the province was increased some \$704,000 last year. The government had not only used the general revenue, but they had also trend-ed on the parliament buildings loan. It was impossible for them to have over-expended \$692,000 without having trench-ed on that loan. The taxation of the province had not been decreased, but the land sales had decreased. The govern-ment knew that the lands were not for sale, and they should not have put an amount in the estimates as the estimated revenue for land sales. It was just a scheme to try to make the people believe that the revenue would reach \$1,058,000 and that the government would have that amount to spend. It was estimated that the revenue would be \$1,594,000, but all that had been received was \$821,000. No one could look at such a statement without having gloomy forebodings. As had been said, it was not only the prov-ince that was borrowing. Municipal-ities and individuals were doing the same. The people were mortgaged to death. It was no wonder that all were poor. It was impossible to earn enough to meet the interest charge. When they saw the financial depression creeping on us the government should have economized. When times were good business men could afford to make lavish expendi-tures, but when there was a depression they always economized. In the public accounts were there any signs of re-trenchment during dull times? Far from it. Instead of retrenchment you had unwarranted expenditures. If the coun-try had spoken on these questions it was through such constituencies as the hon. the present of the council repre-sented. Constituencies for which there are two members for five hundred voters. Many members on the opposition side of the house represented individually one thousand and more voters. An exam-ination of the voters' list would show that the twelve opposition members re-presented but 350 fewer voters than the twenty-one government supporters. Hon. Mr. Davis—How many did not vote? Mr. Kidd—The hon. gentleman would have been pleased if the voters in all the constituencies had not voted, as was the case in his district. Referring to the question of finances, it would be found that a very large amount had to be set aside for interest and sinking fund, and from the speech the members knew that they had to face another loan, which meant more interest and sinking fund. There was \$700,000 to meet at the end of June, and no doubt the amount had been materially added to since that date. If a million dollars were borrowed it would leave very little for the development of the province. The province had received very little benefit from previous loans. The money had been frittered away. The member for Cassiar (Captain Irving) knew that there was very little produce coming out of the Fraser river valley this year. If it had not been for the floods the capacity of the steamers would not have been suf-ficient to carry the produce. As it was there was not enough to pay the owners of the steamers. Capitalizing—That's right. Mr. Kidd—There has been no grain produced from the seed distributed by the government. Hon. Col. Baker—it was fodder seed, not grain seed, that was distributed. The matter had been thoroughly thresh-ed out and it would be dangerous to change the present act. The question of surface rights was being considered by the government. The miners at the present time had all surface rights as long as they used them for mining purposes. The trouble was that experts in differ-ent parts of the province disagreed as to mining rights. He denied that any fa-voritism was shown in the choice of dis-tributors of seed in the Fraser river val-ley. Those appointed were not asked their political leanings. In fact govern-ment supporters protested that many op-positionists were being appointed. Mr. Cawley was appointed because he was

vore to his constituents just before elec-tion. Dr. Walkem—How is your backbone? Mr. Kidd—My backbone is pretty stiff, as you all know. The premier had stated that the return of the gov-ernment was due to extravagant state-ments made by the opposition. The hon. gentleman himself could not boast of very clean skirts in that matter. The government had promised the people all kinds of things. Where were the bridges that were to be built and the money that was to have been spent to help the people to tide over the hard times? He could see now why the money had not been spent. It was because there was no money in the treasury. It was for the house to say which was the most important, the farming lands of the Fraser valley or the few dollars in gold that were being taken out of the banks of the Fraser by hydraulic mining. The gravel washed out by the hydraulic min-ers was filling up the bed of the Fraser, and the farmers might continue to make dikes forever in vain. A few years ago steamers could go up the river as far as Yale as late in the year as Christmas; now navigation closes early in the fall. He would again ask which was the most important, the farmers or the few dol-lars' worth of gold taken from the banks? A few samples of the kind of economy practiced by the government could be gleaned from the public ac-counts. Take, for instance, advertis-ing. The Vancouver World had been paid \$800 for advertising the voters' lists of Vancouver and New Westminster. He would like to know why the New West-minster lists should be advertised in a Vancouver paper. A Member—Don't you know? Mr. Kidd—Well, I might know. The Colonist was also paid for advertising the Vancouver list, and the Westminster News, started at election times, also pub-lished the New Westminster list and was paid other large sums for adver-tising. Then the Vernon News was paid \$500 for advertising the Vernon list and the Vancouver World was also paid for publishing this list. It looked very much like subsidizing. If the govern-ment were in an economical mood why did they pay \$500 for revising the list of the little district of Chilliwack when the work could have been well done for \$200. He could go on with examples such as these through the whole of the public accounts. During the Fraser river relief expedition, although there were full crews on the boats, including purs-ers, the provincial secretary was accom-ppanied by a secretary, and both were paid so much a day and their traveling expenses. What he had mentioned was not all that the government papers had received for advertising. There was an- other item of \$11,000 divided among them, which was a very steep item and a pretty good sop for the papers. At New Westminster W. B. Townsend was being paid as collector of votes and was re-ceiving a second salary for distributing seed. J. Wise was paid \$821,000 for taking a pleasure trip up the Fraser to see the submerged farms, and a civil engineer was paid \$203 for taking the high water marks. All that engineer did was to paddle around in a canoe and cut in trees the word "High Water Mark, 1894." These were a few samples of government economy. The government raised the old cry that the decrease in revenue was caused by the formation of the new municipalities. As a matter of fact no municipalities were formed during the fiscal year 1893-94. Before closing he might say that it had cost the coun-try \$17,000 for the revision of the voters' lists, which was another pretty steep item. He agreed with the member for West Lillooet, Mr. Smith, that the old settlements should be developed. There were many settlements that had been in need of roads for years. He would like to know how the premier could make out that there was no deficit. Hon. Mr. Davis—I did not say so. Mr. Kidd—I took it down just as you said it. The house should be pro-vided with a statement of receipts and expenditures since June 30th, so that the members would know just how the prov-ince stood. Just a word to the member for Nanaimo district (Dr. Walkem). That gentleman had stated that the inde-pendents came to the house with a tag on their heads, with the words "To let, unfurnished apartments." In 1890 he had heard Dr. Walkem say that he did not know which side to take, so he was an independent. Did he have that "To let, unfurnished apartments," tag on his head? (Laughter and applause.) Hon. Col. Baker paid the usual com-plaints to the mover and seconder of the address and the opposition on their choice of a leader. The new leader had engendered a bitter debate, al-though always taking advantage of any weak spot in the armor of the gov-ernment. He could speak for the whole of the government side of the house in wishing the hon. gentleman long life and prosperity in his present position. He referred to the opposition attack as being a weak one, and suggested that it was not weak on account of the want of brains but on account of the want of ammunition. If the revenue of this province had decreased so also had the revenue of surrounding countries, brought about by the depression in trade. He contended that the province was paying 3 per cent. for money and deriving 20 per cent. from the hon. member from East Yale was badly posted regarding the mining interests, but would probably know better after having attended a few meetings of the mining committee. The matter had been thoroughly thresh-ed out and it would be dangerous to change the present act. The question of surface rights was being considered by the government. The miners at the present time had all surface rights as long as they used them for mining purposes. The trouble was that experts in differ-ent parts of the province disagreed as to mining rights. He denied that any fa-voritism was shown in the choice of dis-tributors of seed in the Fraser river val-ley. Those appointed were not asked their political leanings. In fact govern-ment supporters protested that many op-positionists were being appointed. Mr. Cawley was appointed because he was