BOARD OF HEALTH.

Number of Important Questions Dealt With at the Meeting Yesterday.

. Walker's Recommendations on Better Sanitary Requirements to Be Sent to Kamloops.

The Provincial Board of Health had h afternoon and evening sessions on esday, one of the most important subs coming up being the report of Dr. lker in regard to the sanitary condin of Kamloops. This resulted in sevl resolutions which, it was hoped, if ried out would do a great deal towards mping out the trouble which that n has had with typhoid. In regard to work of the board, Dr. Davie, the sident, said that while it was their to initiate sanitation throughout province, want of means had preted them from securing that desirable . What the board desired was, not to t for an epidemic to begin and then p in and check it, but to take such ventative measures that an outbreak ld not take place. In fact they ted to act like preventative medie; but unless the legislature granted e money this could not be accomhed.

Ir. Clive Phillipps-Wolley's report anitary inspector for West Kootenay considered and adopted, and a resoon was passed asking the government ppoint two sanitary inspectors for t Kootenay, one for Vancouver Isl, one for Kamloops, Lillooet and lboo and one for Osoyoos district.

resolution was carried suggesting the government be asked to introe an act at the coming session prong for reserving for the public use olluted water supplies in the erent parts of the province.

attention was called to the lequate water supply of Nelson. government will be asked to proe in the new parliament buildings ns for the provincial board of health.

good part of the evening was taken ith Dr. Walker's report on his visit onnection with the recent outbreak yphoid. There had been 47 cases, of ch two had ended fatally. Dr. ker considered that the outbreak was t probably caused through contamed milk furnished by one of the ies supplying the town, though he d not find out the primary cause. ight be from the water supply that taken from the river, which could e been contaminated from a variety auses. One was that a slaughter se was situated near the river above ntake pipe of the water supply; or nthe sewage from the hospital, which situated near the river. Then there a tannery, which was also liable to aminate the water by the liquid alid to run into the river. The scavng of the town was also very poorly nded to. He had made a number of estions to the local medical health er and the board of health to have hese things remedied, among other gs advising that the in-take pipe of water supply should be extended her into the river; that a proper ping ground for the city should be red; that earth closets should be tituted at the hospital for cesspools; reservoir be cleaned out, and other ssary precautions taken. The sanicondition of the jail at Kamloops also bad and should be remedied.

e board decided that a copy of the rt be sent to the local board of health amloops, requesting them to comwith the suggestions made in it and overnments attention be called to tate of the jail. The provincial saniregulations of 1896 were also put in in Kamloops in accord with the isions of the act.

the request of the Vancouver Board ealth, sections 9 to 27 of the saniregulations were declared in force e, Dr. Davie expressed his satisfac at the desire of the Vancouver d to put themselves in harmony the provincial body. The secretary also instructed to write to the other icipalities asking if they wished to the same thing done for them, gh the board at the same time d it understood that they did not to force these regulations on the icipalities. The remainder of the ng was taken up discussing reports t was not till a late hour that the l adjourned to meet to-day.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

NNIPEG, Feb. 2.—D. W. Bole was ed president of the board of trade y.

Special Tariff for Manitoba.

NNIPEG, Feb. 2.—The board of trade a successful banquet this evening. lier Greenway, in speaking, advo special tariff legislation for Mani-

Blood is Life.

the medium which carries to every muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment rength. If the blood is pure, rich and y you will be well; if impure, disease on overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla ower to keep you in health by making lood rich and pure.

d's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. ndigestion, biliousness. 25c.

BIRTHS.

RT—Feb. 2nd, at 14 Niagara street, the e of J. P. Stewart, of a daughter.

DIED.

ERT—At Vernon, B.C., on Tuesday, Feb. , Frances Maria, beloved wife of J. E. ubert, eldest daughter of Jno. Winger, his city.

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[From The Daily Colonist, Feb. 4.]

IT IS INTRA VIRES.

B. C. Full Court Decides the Coal Mines Regulations Act to Be Constitutional.

Judgments of Justices Walkem and Drake, in Which Mr. Justice McColl Concurs.

The question as to whether the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1890, is constitutional was yesterday decided in the affirmative by the Full Court of British Columbia. This act prohibits the employment of Chinamen underground in coal mines, and the question being raised as to the power of the province to make such a restriction the matter was argued before the full court. Justices Walkem and Drake yesterday gave written judgments with which Mr. Justice McColl concurred.

In this judgment Mr. Justice Walkem said:

"The question referred to this court by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is as to whether the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890, is constitutional or not. The act consists of two short clauses, namely, the short title clause and the clause impeached, which is as follows:

"Section 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act is hereby amended by inserting between the words 'age' and 'shall' on the second line the words 'and no Chinaman.'

"With the amendment, as shown in brackets, section 4 will read thus:

"'4. No boy under the age of twelve years, and no woman or girl of any age (and no Chinaman), shall be employed in, or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in, any mine to which the act applies, below ground.

"Thus the employment under ground of any of the persons specified is prohibited. Part only of this prohibition is objected to, viz., that referring to Chinamen. The objection is based on two constitutional grounds, viz., that the prohibition trenches upon the 'Regulation of Trade and Commerce,' and also deals with 'aliens'—two matters assigned to the control of the Dominion by section 91 (sub-section 2, 25) of the B. N. A. act.

"With respect to the first ground, it is said that the exclusion of Chinamen is not only unjust and oppressive in their case, but is equally so in the case of mine-owners, as it materially lessens competition in labor, and thereby increases the expense of the production of their coal, thus, in a measure, regulating its price, and to that extent interfering with it as a trade or business.

"The exclusion of the women and boys, although not complained of, would obviously, be open to the same objection. The exclusion of women is in their interests, as it is evidently done on moral grounds; and the exclusion of boys is for their benefit on account of their youth, as well as for the protection of others who might suffer from their inexperience. Sections 5 to 19 show this to be the case, for they place a limit on the women's working hours above ground, (where they may be employed), so as to save them from being over-worked, and fix a scale of working hours for boys of varying ages between twelve and eighteen; and, moreover, define the class of work which the latter may or may not be put to.

"Section 97 consists of thirty-five rules, intended for the protection of life and property, such as rules regulating ventilation, fencing, signalling, blasting and other matters; and, amongst them, rule 34 provides that, 'No Chinaman, or person unable to speak English, shall be appointed to, or shall occupy any position of trust or responsibility in or about a mine subject to this act, whereby through his ignorance, carelessness or negligence, he might endanger the life or limb of any person employed in or about a mine, viz., as bankman, onsetter, signalman, brakesman, pointsman, furnaceman, engineer, or to be employed at the windlass of a sinking pit.'

"This is the only enactment, save that under discussion, where Chinamen are specially mentioned; and I refer to it, as well as to sections 5 to 19, as affording some explanation of the reasons of the legislature for prohibiting Chinamen from being employed below ground. There are also other sections of the act, from section 80 onwards, which provide for the adoption by any mine proprietor of what are termed 'special rules,' after they have been posted up in a conspicuous place, and approved of, in amended form or otherwise, by the miners, and sanctioned by the government inspector. As a matter of notoriety, exceedingly few Chinese laborers understand English, and this may account for Chinamen being bracketed in rule 34 with persons 'who do not speak English.' Special rules would, therefore, be unintelligible to them; and any orders or warnings requiring instant attention, by reason, for instance, of danger, would be equally so.

"In construing the enactment under discussion I must be guided by the foregoing sections as they are part of the principal act in which that enactment has been incorporated. 'It is beyond dispute,' observes Lord Herschell, in Colquhon v. Brooks, 11 Appeal Cases, at page 506, 'that we are entitled, and indeed bound, when construing the terms of any provision found in a statute, to consider any other parts of the act which throw light upon the intention of the legislature, and which may serve to show that the particular provision ought not to be construed as it would be if considered alone and apart from the rest of the act.'

"Rule 34 is, as I have said, one of a group of 35 rules which are designed to protect life and property; and the present impeached provision, as well as the section which it amends, and the 14 sections which follow, are apparently regulations in the same direction.

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that any one of them is unjust and oppressive, that is no ground for declaring the act in question invalid if the subject matter is within the jurisdiction of the legislature. A court cannot 'declare (I am quoting from Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, chapter 7, section 4 a statute unconstitutional and void solely on the ground of unjust and oppressive provisions.'

"The act in question comes within subsections 13 and 16 of section 92 of the B. N. A. Act, by which the legislature is empowered to 'exclusively make laws in relation to . . . . 13. Property and civil rights in the province; and 16, generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.'

"'The object of the British North America Act,' as Lord Watson points out in the case of the Liquidators of the Maritime Bank of Canada v. Receiver-General of New Brunswick, 61, L.J., P. C., at page 77, 'was neither to weld the provinces into one, nor to subordinate provincial governments to a central authority, but to create a federal government in which they should all be represented, entrusted with the exclusive administration of affairs in which they had a common interest, each province retaining its independence and autonomy.'

"What possible 'common interest' could the other provinces have with us in a set of coal mining regulations such as those before us? And yet it is only that common interest which would give them a federal character. Mining regulations, whether for gold or coal, must be merely a matter of local concern.

"The contention with respect to the impeached regulation is, in effect, that the Dominion parliament can alone prohibit an alien from working at any particular place in a coal mine here, or holding any of the positions, such as that of signalman, bankman, etc., that are mentioned in Rule 34, as such a prohibition would, in an indirect way, be a regulation of trade and commerce, inasmuch as it would trench on that subject.

"The meaning of the term 'regulation of trade and commerce' is explained in the Citizens' Insurance Company vs. Parsons, 1 Cart., at page 278, (or 7 App. Cas. 96), to be a term which 'would include political arrangements in regard to trade requiring the sanction of parliament, regulation of trade in matters of inter-provincial concern, and . . . . . a general regulation of trade affecting the whole Dominion . . . . but not . . . . the power to regulate the contracts of a particular business or trade in any province so as to conflict or compete with the power over property and civil 'rights,' or matters of a merely local nature, 'assigned to the provincial legislatures.'

"This would seem to settle the question; for the employment of laborers or others in the mines is necessarily a matter of contract, and therefore a matter which, in view of the above authority, is under the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature.

"We have a Pharmacy Act on our statute book, and there is one of somewhat similar scope in the province of Quebec. Both acts restrict the right of selling drugs to persons possessing certain specified qualifications. To some extent this restriction must necessarily affect trade and commerce; yet, when, on that ground, the constitutionality of the Quebec Act was questioned, the Act was upheld, on the ground that it did not deal directly with trade and commerce, but with pharmacy, which was a matter of local nature, involving civil rights. Bennett vs. Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, 2 Cart., 251.

"The case of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and that of Russell vs. the Queen, 7 App. Cas. 829, illustrate the principle 'that subjects which in one aspect and for one purpose fall within section 92, may, in another aspect and for another purpose, fall within section 91.' See Hodge vs. the Queen, 9 App. Cas. 117. In this last case it was also held that in relation to the subjects enumerated in in section 92, the provincial legislature has 'authority as plenary and as ample . . . . . "as the imperial parliament in the 'plenitude of its powers' possesses, 'within these limits of subjects and area, the local legislature is supreme and has the same authority as the imperial parliament, or the parliament of the Dominion.' With the same limits the legislation of each province continues to be free from the control of the Dominion and as supreme as it was before confederation, as stated by Lord Bank of Canada, supra.

"The case of the Quebec Pharmacy Act which I have referred to, is an instance, as I have pointed out, of provincial legislation trenching upon a subject assigned to the Dominion; and Valin v. Langlois, 1 Cart., at page 177, is an instance of the converse, that is to say, of Dominion legislation on a subject or matter reserved to the provinces, viz., procedure in civil matters in our courts. Numerous instances are given in that case, in the judgment of Ritchie, C.J., of Dominion legislation upon subjects within its control, in which rules of civil procedure are enacted to meet the exigencies of the case. The legislation as to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, as an inter-provincial line, is under the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament, includes a system of civil procedure which is to apply throughout the several provinces of the Dominion in any litigation which the railway company may be involved in. The principle upon which these encroachments of jurisdiction by both legislatures are permitted is that when an' act such, for instance, as the B.N.A. act,' confers a jurisdiction, it impliedly grants also the power of doing all such acts or employing such means as are essentially necessary to its execution.' (Maxwell on Stats., 2nd Ed., 483.)

"In the case of the Attorney-General of Ontario v. Attorney-General of the Dominion (1894), A.C., 192, counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Blake, in the course of his argument, accurately and concisely sums up in five propositions the result of the decisions of the privy council in the cases I have referred to, and in the cases of the Bank of Toronto v. Lambe, 12 App. Cas. 575; L'Union St. Jacques de Montreal v. Belisle, L. R. 6, P. C. 31; and Cushing v. Dupuy, 5 App. Cas., 409, namely:

"'1. The presumption is in favor of an enactment.

"'2. The enactment should be construed as to bring it within the legislative authority. (McLeod v. Government of New South Wales, 1891, A. C. 455.

"'3. The true nature of the construction of the enactment must be determined in order to ascertain if the subject falls within section 92, and if so, whether the court is compelled by section 91 or other sections to cut down the full meaning of section 92 so that it shall not include the subject of the impugned act.

"'5. Subjects which in one aspect fall within section 92, may, in another aspect and for another purpose, fall within section 91.'

"Applying the passage which I have quoted from Hodge v. the Queen to the present case, the legislature could, in my opinion, if it had been considered expedient so to do, have excluded any particular class of British subjects from working in the mines, for instance, non-residents of the district in which the mine is situated. A fortiori, it could have excluded aliens, as it has done. If it could not do so, it would not have the plenary powers ascribed to it in the Hodge's case.

"A treaty between China and Great Britain was spoken of by Mr. Pooley, but was not produced. If one exists it cannot affect this question. Inasmuch as it is impossible to conceive the status of a Chinaman in any of the British possessions has been placed by it on a higher plane than that occupied by a British subject.

"The Dominion Naturalization Act, Cap. 113, Rev. Stat. Can., is the only authority we have before us with respect to aliens. And in section 3 it states that an alien may acquire and hold real and personal property and dispose of it in all respects as if he were a British subject; 'but nothing in this section shall qualify an alien for any office, or any municipal, parliamentary or other franchise; nor shall anything therein entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly conferred upon him.'

"The section, although liberal, clearly shows that aliens in Canada are not placed on the same footing as British subjects. In this province they are prohibited from acquiring crown lands by pre-emption, from voting for or becoming members of the legislative assembly, and from being members of the legal profession. These circumstances are, of course, no authority one way or the other on the question before us; but, as Ritchie, C.J., observes in Valin vs. Langlois, this class of legislation is evidence of the opinion of the legislature on questions affecting aliens.

"It will be observed that section 3 of the Naturalization Act merely states that it is not to be construed as giving aliens rights of office or franchise. It, in effect, leaves the province free to deal with these rights. See Attorney-General of Ontario vs. Attorney-General of Canada (1894), A. C. 189. The object of the act before us is to regulate the working of coal mines, and not to define the rights or disabilities of aliens. The latter subject as dealt with in the act, is merely incidental to the main object in view. In my opinion the act is within the competence of the Legislature."

Mr. Justice Drake's judgment was as follows:

"The question submitted to the court is whether the restriction against the employment of Chinamen underground in coal mines is within the legislative authority of the province. The argument against its validity was presented under different heads: 1, as being an interference with the rights of aliens; 2, as an interference with trade and commerce; 3, class legislation; and 4, infraction of British treaties.

"It is necessary to examine the act in which this restriction appears. The act is one making regulations with respect to coal mines and miners, and is divided into parts under different captions. In the first part we find regulations regarding the employment of women young persons and children then regulations as to the payment of wages, the constructions of shafts and so on. The act is strictly confined to regulating the manner in which coal mines are to be worked, in the interests of the employes and their protection, as the occupation of a miner is one of danger and risk.

"The first portion of the act is the one with which we are concerned, section 3 prohibits the employment of boys under twelve years of age in or about a mine; section 4 prohibits the employment of women and girls and also Chinamen below ground; sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 regulate the hours of labor for boys, women and young persons. Every one of these sections in some sense affects trade and commerce, but they are not thereby ultra vires—the protection of women and children is a subject which every legislature is entitled to control, until such time as the Dominion parliament passes a law applicable to the whole Dominion. This protection is of dual character, in one sense it protects the women and children from being employed in work unsuited to their powers and sex, and in the other it protects the miners from the risk arising from the want of skill and knowledge of persons employed with them in a dangerous occupation. The legislature has thought fit to place Chinamen in the same category, the reason of which is not obvious, for they are as able and as well fitted to work a mine below ground as men of another nationality—the restriction apparently was imposed on the ground that, by the employment of Chinese, the wages of the white laborer were reduced, and that involves the larger question of right of employer and employe of absolute freedom of contract, it is a clear principle of law that the employer of labor, may engage whom he pleases, and an an employe is free to contract for his labor, with whom and at what rate, and upon what terms he chooses. But the legislature has imposed a restriction on this fredom of contract, a restriction which may be supported on the ground that it deals with property and civil rights and is a merely local matter. Property and civil rights, the Privy Council (in the Citizens' Insurance Co. v. Parsons, 1 Cart., 274), held, were sufficiently large to embrace in their fair and ordinary meaning rights arising from contracts not included in Section 91. But if this is a matter effecting property and civil rights, then only so far as the Dominion legislature has not under cognate powers affected the rights of the province, the province can legislate. The Dominion under the Naturalization Act, Chap 113, Con. Acts of 1888, has exercised a partial control over the rights of aliens, by declaring that their rights to real and personal property shall be as free and unfettered as if they were natural born British subjects, and a naturalized alien shall, in Canada, be entitled to all political rights, powers privileges of a natural born British subject. This partial control does not, however, overlap the rights of the provincial legislature to deal with the subject as to who shall not be employed underground in a coal mine. What the meaning of the language used in the acts, or how it is to be construed, is not before us, but with regard to the question whether this is an infringement of the Dominion rights to deal with trade and commerce. The Privy Council in the Citizens Insurance Co. v. Parsons, supra, laid down the principle upon which the words "regulation of trade and commerce" are to be construed. They mean political engagements as regards foreign trade, regulations of trade in matters of inter-provincial concern or general regulations affecting the whole Dominion, but do not include the power to regulate contracts of a particular business or trade. The subject was considered in Bennett vs. Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, 2 Curt. at para. 255, Dovion, C.J., said: "The determining of the age or of other qualifications required by those residing in the province to exercise certain professions of certain branches of business attended with danger or risk to the public are local subjects in the nature of internal police regulations and in passing laws upon those subjects, even if those laws incidentally affect trade and commerce, it must be held that this incidental power is included in the right to deal with the subjects specially placed under their control." Applying these principles to the present case, we must come to the conclusion that this is not a case affecting trade and commerce, but a question of property and civil rights and regulations of a particular business hitherto untouched by the Dominion legislation. The cases cited by Mr. Pooley are R. v. Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., R. I. 331, R. v. Wing Chong, same vol. part 2, p. 150, and Tai Sing v. Maguire, same vol. p. 101, all turned on the subject of special taxation imposed on the Chinese, and although incidentally the powers of the provincial and Dominion legislature were discussed, the points decided are no guide to the present case. The question of how far treaty rights are involved in this legislature was not argued and we were not referred to any treaties alleged to have been violated—we must therefore consider that no such objection exists. Under the circumstances I am of opinion that the question put to us must be answered in the affirmative."

THE CITY.

Ald. McGregor has given notice of a formal resolution for carrying into effect the arrangement reached at a recent special council meeting in regard to settlement of Messrs. Walkly, King & Casey's bill for "extras."

The funeral of the late Robert McFerran, of New Denver, who died at the Jubilee hospital on Sunday last, takes place this morning. The deceased was a well known resident of the prosperous town from which he had come here for medical treatment, and was in his 57th year.

News was received from Vernon yesterday of the death at that place on Tuesday last of Mrs. J. E. Shubert. The deceased was a daughter of Jno. Winger, of this city, and a sister of Mrs. (Capt.) Jaggers. A large circle of friends will be pained to learn of the loss sustained by the family and extend their sympathy.

The Ladies of the Maccabees last evening elected and installed officers for the ensuing term as below: P.L.S. Mrs. McKilligan; L.C., Dr. Mary McNeill; L.L.C., Mrs. Phillips; L.R.K., Miss Campbell; L.F.K., Mrs. Bowness; L.C., Mrs. Whitelaw; M. at A., Mrs. Jackson; I.S., Mrs. Jamieson; I. Sent., Miss Coffey; and L.P., Mrs. Crompton.

There were two cases in the provincial police court yesterday in which charges were brought of "having in possession fawns, contrary to the provisions of the Game Act." The case against G. T. Rants was discharged, as it was shown that he had only been sent as a messenger by his father to bring the deer home. Mr. James Osborne, R.M.A., pleaded ignorance of the law as a reason for being found in possession of a fawn and Messrs. Pearson and Belyea, J.'s P., who tried the case, fined him $3 and $5 costs as a warning.

At a meeting held at the Driard hotel last evening it was decided to organize a club under the style of the Victoria Hockey Club, the following officers being elected: Hon. President, Col. E. G. Prior, M. P.; president, Mr. W. A. Ward; captain, hon. sec. and hon. treas., Mr. W. J. K. Flinton; vice-captain, Lieut. H. W. Gordon, R.E.; committee, Mr. B. H. T. Drake, Mr. E. A. C. Gibson and Mr. H. C. Macaulay. Gentlemen wishing to become members will please communicate with the honorary secretary as soon as possible, as only a limited number of sticks has yet been ordered.

The Chinese New Year comes to a close on Monday next with burning of firecrackers extraordinary, music without stint, and as a crowning feature the exhibition of "the lion," attended by his fighting guard, at the theatre. This latter place of amusement has been crowded all week, and for the modest sum of ten cents one may endure the Wagnerian rattle and crash of the Oriental orchestra and witness Chinese heroes until bodily exhaustion necessitates an adjournment for refreshments. As a continuous performance the one now holding the boards eclipses that at Proctor's Pleasure Palace—inasmuch as it is actually an all day and all night affair.

The provincial board of health held another meeting yesterday at which the welcome news was announced that only one new case of typhoid had developed in Kamloops during the last three weeks. It is thus evident that the preventative measures taken have pretty well stamped out the trouble. There was some talk regarding vaccination, and another matter was the decision to send Mr. Wolley as sanitary inspector for an official visit to the Wellington and Nanaimo district and the Union mines. The board in the afternoon waited on the government and gave some idea of what had been done and what were the requirements of the board.

The Maternity Home committee of management met yesterday, when the treasurer's report showed a satisfactory balance. Letters from two patients were read, conveying thanks for and appreciation of the excellent nursing and care received by them while inmates of the home. Mrs. D. W. Higgins and Mrs. Patton were nominated as the visiting committee for the present month, and Mrs. Gallety appointed corresponding secretary. The following ladies are thanked for donations received: Mrs. Jewle, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Pemberton, a Friend, Miss Perrin, Mrs. Galletly, Mrs. Leeves, Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Aspland.

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely has power to help you also. Why not try it.

INSTANTANEOUSLY KILLED.

Just as the men employed about the new post office buildings were about to knock off work at 5 o'clock last evening, an accident occurred the most serious and lamentable since construction began. Joseph Abrams, a quarryman, who was engaged in cutting sandstone in one of the sheds, was the unfortunate victim. He had only finished cutting into large squares a huge stone that lay on a truck beneath the saw, a foot or two above ground, and had turned his back to his work just in time to receive a blow from a big slab that, toppling over, crushed him to the earth.

Those about who saw the accident hurried to extricate him from under the heavy weight, but Abrams was dead. He had been killed instantaneously.

Several doctors were summoned without delay, but Dr. Crompton was first on the scene, and described the chief injuries as a broken spinal bone. Owing to the doctor being on the spot a post mortem on the remains will not be necessitated, but an inquest touching the death will be held this afternoon. Soon after the accident the body was conveyed to Hanna's undertaking rooms where it will remain, it is understood, until this formality is disposed of.

The deceased was unmarried, a Scotchman by birth, and has been employed on the buildings since work on them commenced. He was a young man and is not known to have any relatives in this province. For a time he was foreman in the Haddington island quarry and previously worked in Vancouver.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE MEETING.

Last night's meeting of the board of school trustees was brief and harmonious, there being but a short programme of business to dispose of. Chairman Hayward, and Trustees Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Jenkins, Dr. Hall and R. B. McMicking were present.

A communication was read from Peter Hansen offering to supply 100 cords of wood at $2.75 per cord. Next came a communication from Miss Spragg, teacher of the seventh division in the North Ward school, who considered that she was entitled to the salary of the fourth division, she having had charge of that department. Angus Galbraith, of the same school, requested a raise of salary for similar reasons. Inasmuch as the new salary lists will not be effective for some time both communications were left for consideration at the next meeting of the board.

City Clerk Dowler wrote acknowledging the receipt of the estimates, which have been referred to the finance committee.

In reply to a communication from City Clerk Glover, of New Westminster, asking if there had been any changes in the salaries of the Victoria school teachers, the secretary was instructed to write giving the desired information.

Bills to the amount of $412.05 were referred to the finance committee, and a report from the supply committee was received and adopted.

Trustee Hall moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the method now in vogue for the supply of pens and ink, and his motion being approved of Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Jenkins were selected to form the committee.

Trustee Mrs. Grant remarked that she had heard complaints in regard to the bad ventilation in the Spring Park school.

Trustee McMicking had also received information on the same subject from different sources.

The Chairman, however, thought if bad ventilation existed it was due either to the teacher or janitor not complying with the regulations in regard to heating the school. He thought a fire in the building on Saturdays and Sundays would dispose of the trouble, but according to the regulations the windows were not to be opened.

On this Mrs. Grant shrugged her shoulders but made no comment and the matter was left, Trustee McMicking promising to visit the school and investigate the cause of the complaints.

In reference to the appointment of an inspector of schools whose duties would be distributed between the four coastal cities of the province, Trustee McMicking moved that the secretary be instructed to write to the different trustee boards for the purpose of obtaining their views on the question of engaging such an officer. Mrs. Jenkins seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

The mover had still another motion to put and that was that the old Rock Bay, James Bay and Hillside school sites, which he understood were being held in trust by the city, be referred to the committee on legislation to make inquiries about and to report upon. The motion passing, Trustee McMicking drew the attention of the board to some trivial complaint lodged against the principal of the North Ward school in regard to a pupil named Salt, which he promised to inquire into.

Trustee Hall spoke in favor of higher education in the lower schools and of making children attending the High school pay a tuition fee. If the board was agreed on the matter, it could confer with other boards and with their cooperation the question could be laid before the council of public instruction, and in view of no action being taken they could appeal to the legislature.

This matter, the chairman, explained, had received considerable attention last year, but nothing very much had been accomplished, and the subject dropped.

Midland, Feb. 2.—Speaking here today the Premier made a point of importance on the alien labor law: "The American alien labor law here," he said, "was nothing less than a blot on the statutes. The United States hostile law was as selfish as it was possible for a law to be." He pledged himself, unless Republican administration removed the law, that a similar law, word for word, would be enacted and enforced by his government.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—A co-operative industrial colony has been formed here which proposes to establish a 500-acre farm colony at North City and provide a number of laborers with necessary employment, stock, etc., to work it.

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No adulteration. Never cakes.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

To show their appreciation of the capable manner in which the British side have looked after their interests, the sealers who had claims before the Behring Sea claims commission, yesterday presented addresses to the counsel and to Mr. R. N. Venning of the fisheries department. Mr. E. Crow Baker, with a deputation of the sealers, assembled at the Driard and the following address was read:

Victoria, Feb. 3, 1897.

Hon. Fred. Peters, Q.C., Counsel for Her Britannic Majesty, Behring Sea Claims Commission:

Sir,—The undersigned claimants before the Behring Sea Claims Commission, which has just closed its labors in this city, desire to convey to you and your associate counsel, our very high appreciation of the industry, ability and thoroughness which has marked your presentation and conduct of the cases.

We feel that, whatever may be the final result, our interests have been in safe hands, and that all has been done by you and your associates that could in any way prove or support our claims.

We look with confidence for an award which will satisfy all reasonable claimants and be the best tribute to the earnest zeal and ability you have given to our cause.

Tendering you our best wishes for your future happiness and success, we beg to remain very cordially yours,

(Sd.) Wm. Munsie, E. Crow Baker, Richard Hall, Victor Jackobsen, J. D. Warren, Chas. E. Clarke, James J. Gray, C. Spring.

Replies were made by Hon. Mr. Peters, Mr. Beique, Q.C., Sir Charles H. Tupper, and Mr. Bodwell, expressing the pleasure they felt at the high appreciation the sealers had shown of their services.

Then came an address presented to Mr. R. N. Venning:

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 3, '97.

R. H. Venning, Esq., Chief Clerk Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa, Ont.:—

Dear Mr. Venning:—We cannot allow you to depart from Victoria without expressing to you our very high appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to us and to our country, for a period of nearly ten years, in connection with the Behring sea question, more especially that phase of it which relates to the seizures and claims arising therefrom.

We know that many responsible duties have been committed to your charge; and we know also that those duties have been zealously and faithfully performed.

Hoping as we do for an early final settlement of the seizure claims, we feel confident that it will be of such a nature that you may always look back with just pride upon the part you took in the important issues involved.

We assure you that your very valuable services will not be forgotten by us, and that the cordial friendships you have won will last as long as life.

Wishing you every measure of success and prosperity, we remain very faithfully,

(Sd.) William Munsie, E. Crow Baker, Richard Hall, Victor Jackobsen, J. D. Warren, Charles E. Clarke, James J. Gray, C. Spring.

Mr. Venning was naturally highly pleased at the kindly manner in which the sealers had acknowledged his services, and thanked them heartily for their expressions of good will.

The counsel both for Great Britain and the United States left for home last night by way of San Francisco, except Sir Charles H. Tupper, who went East by the C.P.R.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

One comforting prospect in the city markets this week is the strong indication of a drop in hay, which is coming in plentifully from the Fraser, all that is required to reduce its value being a continuance of mild weather. Among the notable receipts of the week has been a good-sized shipment of Central American fruit. This comes via the Sound, and is largely made up of bananas, which are retailing rapidly at 50 cents per dozen. There is now an upward tendency in cured meats, but apart from this and the other features mentioned, there is nothing new in the market. The current quotations are as below:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian), per bbl	$6.50
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.50
Victoria XXX	5.50
Lion	5.50
Portland roller	5.75
Salem	5.75
Snowflake	5.75
Premier	5.75
Three Star	5.75
Superfine	4.75
Hungarian (Armstrong)	5.50
XXXX "	5.25
Strong Bakers "	5.00
Graham, per 10 lbs	40
Wheat, per ton	35.00@40.00
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	50
Oats, per ton	25.00@30.00
Barley, per ton	20.00@32.00
Middlings, per ton	22.00@25.00
Bran, per ton	17.00@18.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00
" " California, per ton	25.00@30.00
Corn, whole, per ton	28.00@30.00
" cracked, per ton	26.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	45@50
Rolled oats, per lb	4
Potatoes, per lb	1¼
" sweet, per lb	4
Cabbages, per lb	3@4
Hay, baled, per ton	13 00
Straw, per bale	50@75
Onions, per lb	4
Cheese, per lb	15@20
Eggs, Island, per doz	25@30
" imported, per doz	25
Butter, fresh, per lb	30
" Creamery, per lb	35
" Dairy, per lb	25
" Delta, per lb	35
Honey (Chilliwack) per lb	25
Hams, American, per lb	16@18
" Canadian, "	16
" Boneless, "	15
" Glasgow beef, per lb	20
Bacon, American, per lb	16@18
" Rolled "	14@16
" Long clear "	10
" Canadian "	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Lard, per lb	12½
Golden Cottolene, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@12½
Sides, per lb	7½@8
Veal "	10@15
Mutton, "	5@12½
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
" " (Eastern)	15
Geese, per lb	15@20
Chickens, each	50@75
Pigeons, per brace	50@60
Duck, Mallard, per brace	75@1 00
Fruits—	
Eastern apples, per lb	5
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
Bananas, per doz	50
Cranberries, per lb	10@15
Oranges, Australian, per doz	40@50
" Navel, per doz	35@40
Japanese oranges, per doz	40
Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb	10@12
Halibut, per lb	10@12
Rock Cod, per lb	8@10
Smoked Salmon, per lb	20
Herring, per lb	12@15
Kippered Herring, per lb	12½
Haddock, Finnan, per lb	12½
Bloaters, per lb	10
Eastern oysters, per tin	75
Grouse, per brace	1 00